



主题 语境 读与写

ZHUTIYUJING DUXIE

主编
肖德好

高中英语 必修第三册



CONTENTS

目录

节日与庆典

星期	题型	主题	体裁	
◆ Monday	阅读理解	人与社会 西红柿节	应用文	写 02
◆ Tuesday	阅读理解	人与社会 自闭症儿童的圣诞节	说明文	写 04
◆ Wednesday	阅读理解	人与社会 烟花的替代品	说明文	写 06
◆ Thursday	阅读理解	人与社会 中外节日	说明文	写 08
◆ Friday	阅读七选五	人与社会 中国新年的今昔	说明文	写 10
◆ Saturday	完形填空	人与社会 春节期间的善行	记叙文	写 12
◆ Sunday	渐进写作微技能:优秀句子的表达技巧(六)运用 it 作形式主语的高级句型			写 14
	主题语境写作:节假日活动			写 15
	读后续写微技能:续写开头			写 16

道德与美德

星期	题型	主题	体裁	
◆ Monday	阅读理解	人与社会 爱心机票	记叙文	写 18
◆ Tuesday	阅读理解	人与社会 捐款重建菜园	记叙文	写 20
◆ Wednesday	阅读理解	人与社会 颁发雏菊奖给护士	记叙文	写 22
◆ Thursday	阅读理解	人与社会 诚实与金钱	说明文	写 24
◆ Friday	阅读七选五	人与社会 感恩改变生活	说明文	写 26
◆ Saturday	完形填空	人与社会 捐献肾脏	记叙文	写 28
◆ Sunday	渐进写作微技能:优秀句子的表达技巧(七)运用 it 作形式宾语的高级句型			写 30
	主题语境写作:道德与美德			写 31

多元文化

星期	题型	主题	体裁	
◆ Monday	阅读理解	人与社会 美国文化小城	应用文	写 33
◆ Tuesday	阅读理解	人与社会 华人眼中家乡的变化	夹叙夹议文	写 35
◆ Wednesday	阅读理解	人与社会 圣路易斯中央图书馆	说明文	写 37
◆ Thursday	阅读理解	人与社会 爵士乐	说明文	写 39
◆ Friday	阅读七选五	人与社会 文化多样性对教育的重要性	说明文	写 41
◆ Saturday	完形填空	人与社会 我经历的咖啡文化	记叙文	写 43
◆ Sunday	渐进写作微技能:优秀句子的表达技巧(八) There be 句型			写 45
	主题语境写作:多元文化			写 46
	读后续写微技能:情节构建			写 48

太空探索

星期	题型	主题	体裁	
◆ Monday	阅读理解	人与社会 学习宇宙知识的网站	应用文	写 50
◆ Tuesday	阅读理解	人与自我 自己成为航天工程师的经历	记叙文	写 52
◆ Wednesday	阅读理解	人与自然 新型材料制成的太阳能帆	说明文	写 54
◆ Thursday	阅读理解	人与自然 宇航员的太空生活	说明文	写 56
◆ Friday	阅读七选五	人与自然 太空服的特点	说明文	写 58
◆ Saturday	完形填空	人与自然 脉冲星的发现	记叙文	写 60
◆ Sunday	渐进写作微技能:优秀句子的表达技巧(九) 特殊句式之倒装句			写 62
	主题语境写作:探索宇宙空间			写 63

金钱的价值

星期	题型	主题	体裁	
◆ Monday	阅读理解	人与社会 四个挣钱的网站	应用文	写 65
◆ Tuesday	阅读理解	人与自我 对金钱的认识	记叙文	写 67
◆ Wednesday	阅读理解	人与自我 什么是真正的富有	说明文	写 69
◆ Thursday	阅读理解	人与社会 作家莫马代的作品	记叙文	写 71
◆ Friday	阅读七选五	人与社会 挣钱的好办法	说明文	写 73
◆ Saturday	完形填空	人与社会 珀金斯对金钱的态度	记叙文	写 75
◆ Sunday	渐进写作微技能:优秀句子的表达技巧(十) 特殊句式之强调句型和省略			写 77
	主题语境写作:情感态度和价值观			写 78
	读后续写微技能:续写结尾			写 80

参考答案

写 83

一、产品设计背景

在“新课标、新教材、新高考”的体系下，英语教学急需按照“主题语境”要求组织的素材。

- **新课标**（2017版）：明确提及的核心是主题语境，分为三大主题，32个子主题，主题下结合语篇载体进行纵深的挖掘，语言知识及其他则附着在主题语境和语篇类型中。
- **新教材**：每册新教材均按照新课标主题语境编写，纯新课文等急需大量拓展教材之外的语言素材训练载体。
- **新高考**：新高考最大特点是加大了写作分值和比重（共40分），新高考卷最大的分值比重就在于阅读和写作。新高考导向清晰明确，这就要求同步教学要以主题语境和语篇为载体展开深入教学。

二、产品理念

本书是对接“三新”方向的素材抓手，匹配新教材单元主题语境，科学划分题型，每天一小练（10~15分钟），重心突出语篇阅读与写作，稳步提升语言素养。

三、产品特点

1. 结构：内容对接“三新”——依据新课标理念（2017版）精心编排，匹配新教材单元主题语境，吻合新高考考查导向。

2. 以单元主题语境引领的拓展方向的阅读 + 写作

• **阅读**：本书所选训练的试题均为原创新题，素材来自外文网站，用词地道，选材新颖。本书所选材料均经过精挑细选，是高中英语读写训练的最佳素材。

• **写作**：突出精读训练，“读后有练，读后有写”。

在阅读中精深词汇，通过在语篇中学习词汇进而学会运用来培养学生的语用能力。写作能力的培养也是通过对语篇中出现的句型进行仿写来达到的。以读促学，以读促写。

3. 写作进阶：本书的写作具备三种维度——渐进写作微技能、主题语境写作和读后续写微技能。每册图书既结合新教材又同时结合新高考写作题型，循序渐进，全面助力提升学生的写作水平。

节日与庆典

Monday 阅读理解

练新鲜时文 拓主题语境

词数 298

难度 ★★★

建议用时 7 分钟

正确率 ____/3

Welcome to La Tomatina!

La Tomatina is a food fight festival held on the last Wednesday of August each year in the town of Buñol near to Valencia in Spain. Are you interested? Welcome to La Tomatina, which will be held on 30th of August this year.

What happens at La Tomatina

At around 11 am many trucks move tomatoes into the centre of the town, Plaza del Pueblo. The signal for the beginning of the fight is firing of water cannons, and the **chaos** begins. During the chaos, over 100 metric tons of **overripe** tomatoes are thrown in the streets. After an hour the fighting ends. At this point, no more tomatoes can be thrown.

The rules of La Tomatina

- Don't bring bottles or hard objects as they can cause accidents and hurt other participants.
- Don't tear others' T-shirts.
- You must **squash** the tomatoes before throwing them as this reduces the impact.
- The moment you hear the second **shot**, you must stop throwing tomatoes.

Useful advice

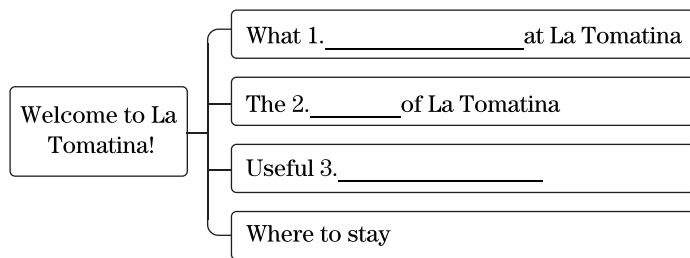
- Wear old clothes or clothes you aren't planning to wear again.
- You may find goggles(护目镜) useful. However, it's safer if you just ensure you always have something clean to wipe your eyes with.
- If you're planning to take pictures, bring a waterproof camera!
- If you aren't from Buñol, and you want to stay overnight, don't forget to look for and secure accommodation in advance.

Where to stay

Buñol is a pretty small town, about 38 km west of Valencia. The majority of people visiting La Tomatina stay in the nearby large **coastal** city of Valencia and make a day trip to Buñol for the tomato battle. You can either book a tour including hotel **accommodations** and **transportation** to Buñol, or make use of the local train from Valencia to Buñol.

- () 1. What do we know about the tomato fight?
- A. The fight is open to adults. B. People bring their own tomatoes.
C. People take trucks to the event. D. The fight lasts for sixty minutes.
- () 2. What is the right suggestion for people who plan to participate in La Tomatina?
- A. Do bring a good waterproof camera.
B. Be dressed in clean and tidy clothes.
C. Bring a protective and cleaning tool for your eyes.
D. Check into your reserved hotel in time.
- () 3. What can we know about Valencia?
- A. It lies in the east of Buñol. B. It is a very small town.
C. It holds the tomato battle. D. The hotels are cheaper.

语篇分析



词海拾珠

1. chaos *n.* 混乱,无秩序状态;混沌→chaotic *adj.* 混乱的,无秩序的
2. overripe *adj.* 过熟的;熟透的
3. squash *v.* 压扁,压碎
4. shot *n.* 枪(或炮)声;射击;开枪(或炮);照片;(电影中的)镜头→_____ *v.* 拍摄;射击
5. coastal *adj.* 沿海的,靠近海岸的→coast *n.* 海岸;海滨
6. accommodations *n.* 住宿,膳宿→_____ *v.* 为……提供住宿;容纳,为……提供空间
7. transportation *n.* 机动车辆;运输,运送→_____ *v.* 运输,运送

【举一反三】

构词法 词缀 -proof

后缀-proof 常加在名词之后构成形容词,意为“防……的”。

[原句再现] If you're planning to take pictures, bring a **waterproof** camera!

如果你打算拍照,带上防水相机!

[猜测词义]

- (1)The new library is a **fireproof** structure. ()
- (2)These **sunproof** curtains will not fade. ()
- (3)The roof of our house is no longer **rainproof**. ()
- (4)We need to buy **soundproof** glass to decorate our new house which is located near the flight airport. ()

句型透视

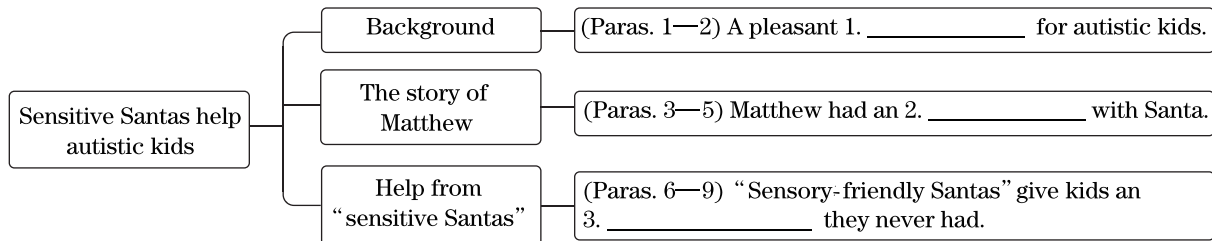
[原句] The moment you hear the second shot, you must stop throwing tomatoes.

[分析] 本句是一个复合句。the moment 引导_____从句,意为“一……就……”。

[翻译] 当你听到第二声水炮声时,你必须停止扔西红柿。

[仿写] 下课的那一刻,詹娜抓起包就往外跑。(the moment 引导时间状语从句)

语篇分析



词海拾珠

1. sensory *adj.* 感觉的;感官的→_____ *n.* 传感器→_____ *v.* 感觉到;觉察到 *n.* 感觉官能
2. accessible *adj.* 可到达的,可进入的;易得到的→_____ *n.* 入口,通道;接触的机会,使用权
3. related *adj.* 相关的→_____ *vt.* 联系;讲述→_____ *n.* 关联,关系
4. location *n.* 位置;地点→_____ *vt.* 查找……的地点→_____ *adj.* 位于,坐落在
5. reservation *n.* 预约,预订;保留地→_____ *vt.* 预订;保留 *n.* 自然保护区
6. serve as 充当;担任

【举一反三】

构词法 词缀 inter-

前缀 inter-通过加在某些名词、动词、形容词之前表示“在……之间;在……之中;相互”之意。

[原句再现] He doesn't **interact** with people unless he feels comfortable with them.

他不和他人互动,除非他与他们在一起时感到舒服。

[猜测词义]

- (1) This design is suitable for **intercontinental** flights. ()
- (2) This is an **intercross** subject, full of youthful spirit. ()
- (3) In a sense, advertising activity is a cultural **interflow**. ()

句型透视

[原句] Santas like the one at Cabela's, who have special training to help them better interact with children with autism, or other related sensory needs, could be described as “sensitive Santas”.

[分析] 本句是一个复合句。like the one at Cabela's 是介词短语作 Santas 的 _____, 主干是 Santas could be described as “sensitive Santas”; who have special training to help them better interact with children with autism, or other related sensory needs 是 _____ 从句修饰 Santas, 而其中的不定式短语在句中作目的状语, with autism, or other related sensory needs 是介词短语作 _____ 修饰 children。

[翻译] 像 Cabela's 商店里的圣诞老人,他们受过特殊训练来帮助他们更好地与自闭症儿童或与有其他相关感官需求的儿童互动,可以被称为“体贴的圣诞老人”。

[仿写] 放暑假的学生热情地投身于社区志愿者服务中。(定语从句;介词短语)

词数 348

难度 ★★★

建议用时 7 分钟

正确率 ____/4

During festivals, we might end the day with an evening fireworks show that is big and bright. But there are other ways to **light up** the sky that are safer and quieter.

For the second year **in a row**, more US communities are choosing laser(激光) light shows that are set to **programmed** music or futuristic drone(无人机) light shows that feature drones with colour-changing lights.

While many people look forward to a traditional festival celebration of fireworks, it may be a cause for concern. Besides the fire and safety dangers, there are other environmental issues including air and water pollution. Dr Kimberly Prather, a chemistry professor at UC San Diego developed an **instrument** that can measure the parts of the pollutants that are released into the atmosphere during a fireworks show. She said that one of the biggest concerns was the **emissions** of heavy metals including lead, which give fireworks dramatic colours. These metals are very harmful to breathe in. Moreover, the noise from fireworks is also a concern for people and even animals. So using light shows is a better way to go.

The town of Taos, New Mexico will be putting on a laser light display instead of a fireworks show, according to Taos News. The town cancelled its fireworks in 2022 due to the severe **drought** and wildfires and passed a fireworks ban from May 17—July 7. While there was no ban in 2023, the city was asking people to be **cautious**.

Laser light shows use a laser **beam**—or many beams—set to music to show **striking** colours and patterns in the sky. Another thing to replace fireworks shows is drone light shows. With new technology, drones can be programmed to recreate almost any design.

In 2022, Imperial Beach, California used a drone show after the fireworks show was cancelled at the last minute. While people had mixed feelings, more communities are turning to drone light shows. While a light show may not be as exciting, it's a safer choice for people and the environment.

() 1. **What question is the third paragraph intended to answer?**

- A. Why light shows are a better choice.
- B. Why fireworks can be kept in control.
- C. How fireworks are damaging the planet.
- D. How people are worried about fireworks.

() 2. **Why were fireworks cancelled in Taos in 2022?**

- A. To encourage the use of light shows.
- B. To restore the local environment soon.
- C. To prevent natural disasters happening.
- D. To change the way of celebrating festivals.

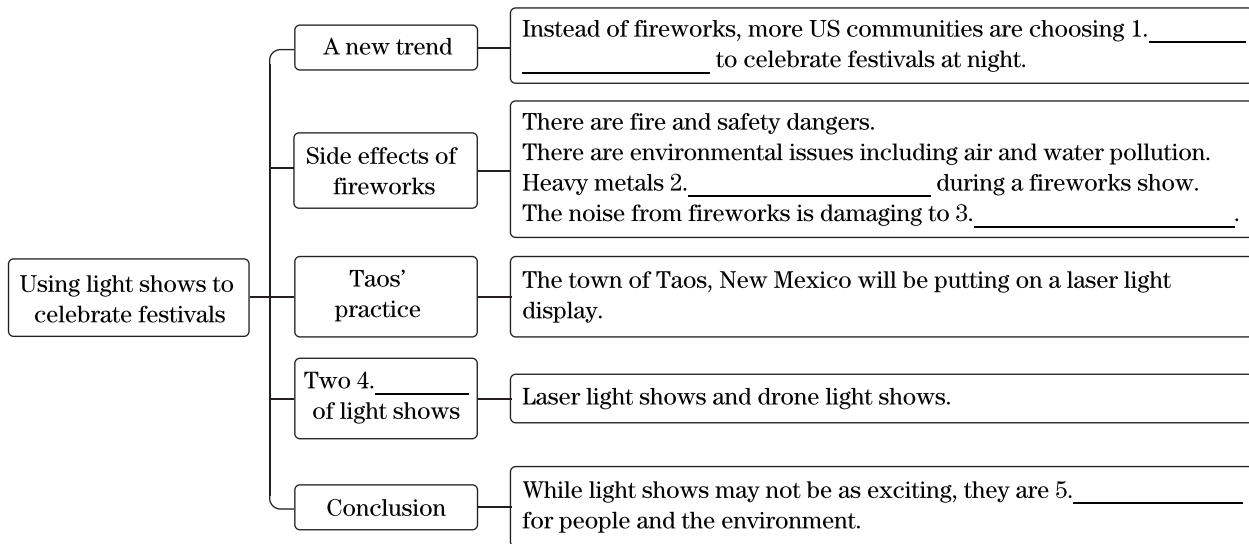
() 3. **What do you know about drone light shows?**

- A. They are globally popular.
- B. They are well accepted.
- C. They are more attractive.
- D. They have a long way to go.

() 4. **What can be inferred from the text?**

- A. People care more about daily celebrations.
- B. Celebrations are the main cause of pollution.
- C. Festivals are celebrated in a greener manner.
- D. Technology provides profitable ways to celebrate.

语篇分析



词海拾珠

- light up 照亮; 呈现高兴的情绪; 点香烟
- in a row 连续
- programme *v.* (给计算机)编写程序, 设计程序 *n.* 项目; 计划, 方案; (电视或广播的) 节目
- instrument *n.* 仪器, 乐器
- emission *n.* 排放(物), 散发物 → _____ *v.* 排放, 散发
- drought *n.* 干旱, 旱灾
- cautious *adj.* 谨慎的 → _____ *n.* 小心; 慎重
- beam *n.* 光线, 光柱; 梁, 横梁 *v.* 发出(无线电信号); (光, 光源)照射; 喜笑颜开
- striking *adj.* 引人注目的, 异常的; 妩媚动人的, 标致的 → _____ *v.* 撞击, 碰撞 *n.* 罢工; 袭击

【举一反三】

一词多义 cause

[原句再现] While many people look forward to a traditional festival celebration of fireworks, it may be a **cause** for concern.

虽然许多人期待着传统的烟花节庆祝活动, 但这可能是一个值得关注的问题。

cause *n.* 起因, 原因; 事业 *v.* 引起

【猜测词义】

(1) Smoking is the biggest preventable **cause** of death and disease. ()

(2) The Raleigh International Bike Ride is open to anyone who wants to raise money for a good **cause**. ()

(3) This was a genuine mistake, but it did **cause** me some worry. ()

句型透视

[原句] For the second year in a row, more US communities are choosing laser (激光) light shows that are set to programmed music or futuristic drone (无人机) light shows that feature drones with colour-changing lights.

[分析] 本句是一个复合句。句中并列连词 or 连接两个名词短语 laser light shows 和 futuristic drone light shows 作谓语动词 are choosing 的 _____; 这两个名词短语之后都有一个由 that 引导的 _____ 从句。

[翻译] 连续第二年, 越来越多的美国社区选择预设音乐的激光秀, 或者选择有变色灯的极其新潮的无人机灯光秀。

[仿写] 最近我完成了一幅关于一个老人在河边钓鱼的新画。(定语从句)

词数 308

难度 ★★★★★

建议用时 7 分钟

正确率 ____/4

In earlier times festival activities would always be regarded as having great **significance**. Later, festivals often became **characterized** by carnivals in which some of the **original** significance was lost as people gathered together to enjoy a good time.

Nowadays, among the festivals celebrated in China are specific days that honour particular social groups or professions, such as the National Day, Teachers' Day and Women's Day, and the time-honoured festivals, such as the Spring Festival and Mid-Autumn Festival, whose origins can date back to thousands of years ago and which are now celebrated as national holidays. There are other festivals that people celebrate **to varying degrees** such as the Chongyang or Double Ninth Festival as well as many regional group festivals.

In modern times, some Western festivals, such as Christmas, Valentine's Day, Mother's Day and Father's Day, although not public holidays, are enjoyed by young people and have become "new celebrations" in Chinese society.

Actually, Christmas in China is more of a day for fun, friendship and fondness than a religious celebration. Shopping centres in the big cities are filled with Christmas elements, such as Christmas trees and Santa Claus. But in general, Valentine's Day, Mother's Day and Father's Day are the most popular Western festivals in China.

The cultural exchanges between China and the rest of the world help many Chinese accept foreign festivals, which in turn enrich their daily lives. At the same time, the introduction and acceptance of foreign festivals show the inclusiveness (包容) of Chinese culture.

However, while recognizing the positive **contributions** these foreign festivals make to cultural exchanges between China and other countries, we should also recognize that the values of these foreign festivals may be different. We should strengthen the preservation and promotion of China's traditional festivals and prevent the commercial opportunities presented by Western festivals from giving them too much importance.

() 1. What is the purpose of Paragraph 2?

- A. To show the functions of festivals.
- B. To tell readers some Chinese festivals.
- C. To introduce the origins of some festivals.
- D. To stress the large number of Chinese festivals.

() 2. What does the underlined word "elements" in Paragraph 4 probably mean?

- A. Objects.
- B. Gifts.
- C. Wishes.
- D. Pictures.

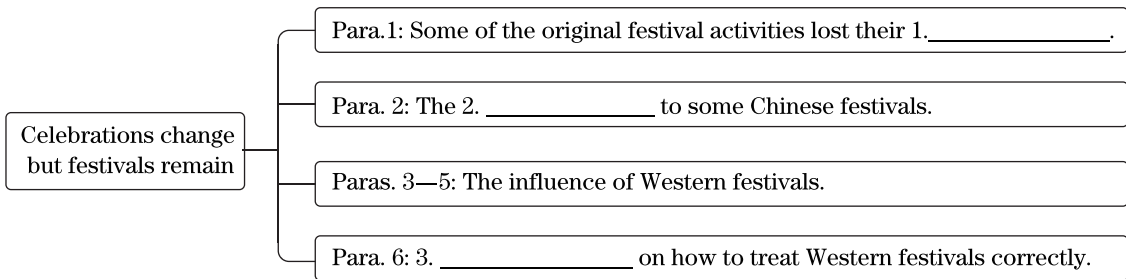
() 3. What plays a role in the Chinese's acceptance of foreign festivals?

- A. The richness of their daily life.
- B. The similarity among festivals.
- C. The Chinese people's kindness.
- D. Cross-cultural communication.

() 4. What should we avoid about foreign festivals?

- A. Celebrating them.
- B. Learning about them.
- C. Stressing them too much.
- D. Discovering their certain values.

语篇分析



词海拾珠

1. significance *n.* 重要性, 意义; 意思, 含义 → _____ *adj.* 重要的, 意义重大的
2. characterize *v.* 成为……的特征, 以……为典型; 描述, 刻画 → _____ *adj.* 典型的; 独特的; 特有的
n. 特征; 特点; 品质 → _____ *n.* 人物, 角色; 性格, 品质; 特色, 特征
3. original *adj.* 起初的, 原先的; 原作的; 独创的 → _____ *n.* 起源; 出身
4. to varying degrees 在不同程度上
5. contribution *n.* 贡献, 促成作用; 捐款, 捐助; 稿件, 投稿 → _____ *v.* 贡献, 出力; 撰稿; 捐献 → _____ *n.* 贡献者; 投稿者; 捐助者

【举一反三】

一词多义 present

[原句再现] We should strengthen the preservation and promotion of China's traditional festivals and prevent the commercial opportunities **presented** by Western festivals from giving them too much importance.

我们应该加强对中国传统节日的保护和推广, 防止西方节日带来的商业机会给予它们过多重视。

present *adj.* (人)在场的, 出席的; 现在的, 目前的 *n.* 现在; 礼物 *v.* 颁发; 提交; 提出; 表达, 陈述(观点、计划等)

[猜测词义]

- (1) Did you get your mother a **present** on Mother's Day? ()
- (2) How do you read the **present** situation? ()
- (3) The president was not **present** at the meeting. ()
- (4) Please allow me to **present** my apologies. ()
- (5) A cheque **presented** by Mr Jackson was returned by the bank. ()

句型透视

[原句] However, while recognizing the positive contributions these foreign festivals make to cultural exchanges between China and other countries, we should also recognize that the values of these foreign festivals may be different.

[分析] 本句是一个复合句。其中“while + *v.* -ing”部分在句中作 _____, that 引导 _____ 从句。

[翻译] 然而, 在认识到这些外国节日对中国和其他国家之间的文化交流做出积极贡献的同时, 我们也应该认识到这些外国节日的价值可能是不同的。

[仿写] 在锻炼时, 至关重要的是你应该保持身心平衡。(while)

词数 276

难度 ★★★

建议用时 7 分钟

正确率 ____/5

Chinese New Year—then and now

I have not been back in Malaysia to **celebrate** Chinese New Year for many years now. The late January to mid-February period is the beginning of the school term in the United States. It is also the time when many **projects** are being **launched** at my workplace. 1. _____ When talking to my family in Malaysia, I get a sense that many things have changed over the years in the way this holiday is being celebrated.

One change is that there are many more media outlets to celebrate Chinese New Year. 2. _____ You can have professional video **presentations**. If my grandfather was still around today, he would **have a very hard time** insisting that the screen **was** just **made up of** little dolls being operated by men.

3. _____ This was a popular **medium** among Chinese music stores. In our family, although everyone spoke Hokkien, the Chinese New Year music was always in Mandarin.

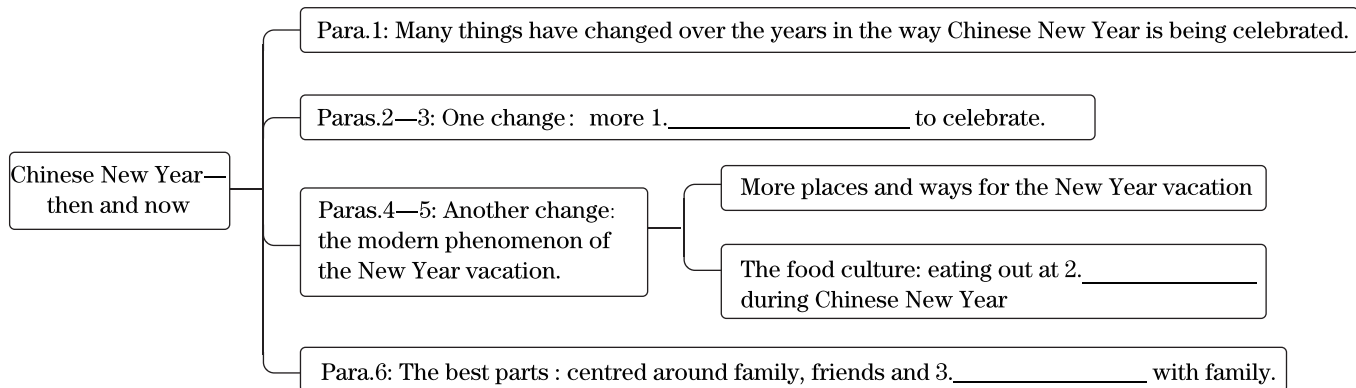
Another change is the modern **phenomenon** of the New Year vacation. It is now common to see people making a beeline for ski slopes or the beaches. Going for such vacations was unheard of all those years ago. 4. _____ It was only excusable if one had to visit distant parents.

When it comes to food culture, the modern phenomenon is that people often eat out at restaurants during Chinese New Year. During my childhood, restaurants were closed for at least the first three days of the new year. Everything had to be cooked at home. 5. _____

As I looked back, I realized that the best parts of Chinese New Year memories often centred around family and friends and the meals with family.

- A. That's because home-made food was popular.
- B. Leaving for a 3-week holiday is not a good idea.
- C. When it comes to music players, they also changed.
- D. So the kitchen was always busy during the holiday.
- E. For Chinese New Year music, we relied on Dad's tape player.
- F. Leaving an empty house during Chinese New Year was a no-no.
- G. The online celebrations are no longer limited to the typed letter.

语篇分析



词海拾珠

- celebrate *v.* 庆祝 → _____ *n.* 庆祝; 庆典
- project *n.* 项目, 工程
- launch *v.* 发动, 发起; 上市, 发行 *n.* (航天器的) 发射; (产品的) 上市; (事件的) 发起
- presentation *n.* 上演, 演出; (颁奖等) 仪式, 典礼; 授予, 颁发 → _____ *v.* 颁发; 赠送; 显示
- have a hard time (in) doing sth 做某事有困难
- be made up of 由……组成
- medium *n.* (*pl.* media) 媒介; 手段; 方法 *adj.* 中等的; 中号的
- phenomenon *n.* (*pl.* phenomena) 现象

【举一反三】

构词法 名词动用

英语中的名词动用是一种语言现象, 通过这种方式, 名词可以承担动词的角色, 从而增强语言的表达力和多样性。

如: centre 中心 → 把……放在中央, pocket 口袋 → 把……装在口袋里

[原句再现] As I looked back, I realized that the best parts of Chinese New Year memories often **centred** around family and friends and the meals with family.

当我回首往事时, 我意识到中国新年记忆中最美好的部分往往集中在家人和朋友以及与家人的用餐上。

[猜测词义]

- Don't **baby** your child. ()
- I'd like to **book** three seats for tonight's concert. ()
- People were **streaming** out of the station. ()
- She is outdoors **gardening** every afternoon. ()
- After I had **pictured** my senior high school life over and over again in my mind, the big day finally arrived. ()

句型透视

[原句] When it comes to food culture, the modern phenomenon is that people often eat out at restaurants during Chinese New Year.

[分析] 本句是一个复合句。when 引导时间状语从句, that 引导 _____。when it comes to... 意为“_____”。

[翻译] 当说到饮食文化时, 现代的现象是人们在春节期间经常去餐馆吃饭。

[仿写 1] 当说到与他人交朋友时, 第一印象很重要。

_____, the first impression plays an important part.

[仿写 2] 当谈到在公开场合演讲时, 没人能与他相比。

词数 257

难度 ★★★★★

建议用时 15 分钟

正确率 ____/15

A tradition for my wife and me is to make Spring Festival sweets and drive around town to **deliver** them to about 15 friends. We do this over two days and gain a lot of 1 seeing people and wishing them 2. This always makes us happy.

Last night kindness had a strange connection with 3.

First, we showed up to 4 sweets to our 95-year-old neighbour right before she was ready to go to sleep. Next, we delivered to friends who had just finished dinner and were 5 for something sweet. Shortly after, with a sweet in hand, we 6 it to a neighbour and her daughter who were coming home from a walk, and they were happy to get it. 7, we then were arriving at a friend's house as she 8 from visiting someone else. An eighty-five year old neighbour was talking with friends about what 9 meant and seeing our **unexpected** appearance, he said that our 10 is the perfect example.

One friend was not home when we called. And she was very 11 on the phone when we said we were leaving a small gift for her. She told us she was on her way and asked if we would wait. She said that she needed a hug. She had just returned from the **emergency** room. She said her husband, who had been suffering **continuous** medical 12, had just fallen in their house, 13 his hip and needed **surgery**. She got her hugs.

From a perfect dessert after a good meal to 14 for our friend worried about her husband, our sweets 15 a lot to many.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|---------------|
| () 1. A. love | B. satisfaction | C. relief | D. experience |
| () 2. A. good | B. fortunate | C. wealthy | D. well |
| () 3. A. timing | B. friendship | C. happiness | D. rules |
| () 4. A. tend | B. deliver | C. buy | D. see |
| () 5. A. thirsty | B. fit | C. bound | D. grateful |
| () 6. A. witnessed | B. gifted | C. noticed | D. missed |
| () 7. A. Surprisingly | B. Obviously | C. Coincidentally | D. Anxiously |
| () 8. A. dropped by | B. went by | C. sped up | D. pulled up |
| () 9. A. holidays | B. life | C. festivals | D. friendship |
| () 10. A. appointment | B. greeting | C. leaving | D. surprise |
| () 11. A. upset | B. cold | C. excited | D. concerned |
| () 12. A. operations | B. weaknesses | C. conditions | D. drawbacks |
| () 13. A. broken | B. lost | C. met | D. got |
| () 14. A. wishes | B. support | C. joy | D. concerns |
| () 15. A. proved | B. exchanged | C. caused | D. meant |

词海拾珠

1. deliver *vt. & vi.* 递送;传达 *vt.* 发表
2. unexpected *adj.* 出乎意料的;想不到的→ _____ *adj.* 预料的;预期的→ _____ *v.* 期盼;期待→ _____ *n.* 预期, 预料
3. emergency *n.* 紧急情况, 突发事件
4. continuous *adj.* 连续的;持续的;不断的→ _____ *v.* (停顿后)继续, 再开始
5. surgery *n.* 外科手术
6. timing *n.* (事情发生或计划安排的)特定时间;定时 →time *v.* 计时;选择……的时机

【举一反三】

构词法 词缀-ous

后缀-ous 通常是形容词后缀,用于构成形容词,表示“具有……的性质或特征”的意思。

如:dangerous, famous 等。

[原句再现] She said her husband, who had been suffering **continuous** medical conditions, had just fallen in their house, broken his hip and needed surgery.

她说,她的丈夫一直在忍受持续不断的病痛,刚刚在家里摔倒了,摔断了髌骨,需要手术。

<i>n.</i>	<i>adj.</i>
anxiety	_____ 焦虑的,担心的
curiosity	_____ 好奇的
humour	_____ 幽默的
ambition	_____ 有雄心的

句型透视

[原句] Shortly after, with a sweet in hand, we gifted it to a neighbour and her daughter who were coming home from a walk, and they were happy to get it.

[分析] 本句是一个复合句。其中 who were coming home from a walk 是 _____ 从句,修饰先行词 a neighbour and her daughter, with a sweet in hand 是 with 的复合结构,作状语。

[翻译] 不久之后,我们手里拿着甜品,把它送给了散步回家的邻居和她的女儿,她们很高兴得到它。

[仿写] 男孩手里拿着一面旗帜,向落在后面的朋友挥手致意。

渐进写作微技能：优秀句子的表达技巧（六）运用 it 作形式主语的高级句型

学 写作知识

it 作形式主语的常用句型

(1) It + 系动词 + 形容词 (necessary/right/likely/unlikely/wrong/important/certain 等) + that... 如:

It is necessary that we (should) remember these words. 我们记住这些词汇是必要的。

(2) It + be + 名词 (短语) (a pity/a shame/no wonder/one's desire 等) + that... 如:

It was a pity that he was not admitted into the university he liked.

很遗憾他没有被他喜欢的大学录取。

(3) It + be + 过去分词 (said/told/reported/decided 等) + that... 如:

It is suggested that the meeting (should) be put off. 有人建议会议推迟。

(4) It + 特殊动词 (seem, appear, happen, matter) + that... 如:

It happened that he met his teacher in the street. 碰巧他在街上遇到了他的老师。

(5) It doesn't matter who/whether/if... 如:

It doesn't matter whether he comes to the meeting or not. 他来不来参加这个会议无关紧要。

(6) It is kind (of sb) to do sth. 如:

It is kind of you to say so. = You are kind to say so. 你这么说真是太好了。

(7) It is important (for sb) to do sth. 如:

It is important for her to come to the party. = It is important that she (should) come to the party.

她来参加这个聚会很重要。

(8) It takes sb... to do sth. 如:

It took thousands of people many years to build the Great Wall.

建造长城花了成千上万人很多年的时间。

(9) It is no good/no use/useless doing sth. 如:

It is no use learning English without speaking English. 学英语但不讲英语是没有用的。

练 写作技能

根据句意完成下列句子

1. It's our desire _____

to fund our programme, as well as offer us some practical suggestions.

我们渴望你能为我们的项目提供一些资金, 以及给我们提一些实用的建议。

2. _____ I have missed a wonderful football match.

真遗憾我错过了一场精彩的足球比赛。

3. It is a little tough _____ this problem.

解出这道题对我来说有点困难。

4. _____ he has finished the project ahead of time.

他似乎提前完成了这个项目。

5. Comfortable sneakers are necessary and _____ you wear sport shirts

so you can play better.

舒服的运动鞋是很有必要的, 而且建议你们穿运动衫以便能玩得更好。

6. To begin with, I think _____ you have models to imitate which are not only written beautifully but correctly and neatly.

首先, 我认为你有写得既漂亮又正确、整洁的范本来模仿是重要的。

7. _____ ask westerners especially ladies how much they weigh.

问西方人尤其是女士的体重是不礼貌的。

8. It takes great courage _____.

克服这么多问题需要很大的勇气。

主题语境写作：节假日活动

话题总述

“节假日活动”是高中英语新课标主题语境内容要求之一，也是高考英语常考话题之一。它包括世界各地的文化节日、宗教节日、个人的庆祝活动及庆祝这些活动的经历和感受等。

词句复现

[常见词块]

1. 庆祝周年纪念日 _____
2. 表演节目 _____
3. 出席一个仪式 _____
4. 用……装饰…… _____
5. 在特殊场合 _____
6. 为了纪念…… _____
7. 对某人表示敬意 _____
8. 重视 _____
9. 家庭团圆 _____
10. 起源于…… _____

[常见表达]

1. _____, we decided to hold a family party to celebrate the important day. 随着母亲节的临近，我们决定举办一场家庭聚会来庆祝这个重要的日子。
2. Walking into the classroom, Ms Li was surprised to find we were standing in a line, _____ “Happy Teachers’ Day!” 李老师走进教室，她惊讶地发现我们站成一排，鼓着掌并大声喊“教师节快乐！”
3. On the eve of the Chinese New Year, each family has its members gather together and _____.
在除夕夜，每个家庭的家庭成员团聚在一起，吃团圆饭。
4. You will _____, our traditional festival, and its related customs. 你们将有机会了解到我们的传统节日端午节和其相关的习俗。
5. It is a time _____ in preparation for the coming festival. 那是人们清扫庭院和花园为即将到来的节日做准备的时间。

主题范文背诵

假如你是李华，你的美国笔友 Tony 计划在元宵节期间到中国旅游，特写信向你询问相关信息，以便更好地体验中国传统文化。请你给他写封回信，内容包括：

1. 节日时间；
2. 传统活动。

注意：1. 词数 80 个左右；

2. 可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。

参考词汇：元宵节 the Lantern Festival 阴历的 lunar

【精彩美文】

Dear Tony,

I’m writing to tell you something about the Lantern Festival in China.

Widely known as a big traditional event, the festival **falls on** the 15th day of the first lunar month to celebrate the end of the Spring Festival **as well as** the family reunion. Generally speaking, **apart from** eating *yuanxiao*, the typical snack for the festival, there will be a grand lantern fair **where we can enjoy countless eye-catching lanterns and guess various mind-consuming riddles.**

I bet your visit will never fail to **impress you with** the charm of traditional Chinese culture.

Yours,
Li Hua

主题写作仿写

假定你是校学生会主席李华，为增强学生对民族文化的自信，今年你校将举办端午节传统文化活动。请你给外教 David 写封邮件，邀请他参加。内容包括：

1. 活动时间和地点；
2. 活动内容和意义。

注意：词数 80 个左右。

Dear David,

Yours,
Li Hua

读后续写微技能：续写开头

众所周知,好的开端是成功的一半,其实这句话也很好地诠释了一个好的续写开头的重要性。营造一个好的故事开端,重点要关注两方面:内容的衔接和语言的实效。

一、内容的衔接

续写开头一定是原文或本段首句的一个延展,所以在内容上一定要衔接自然、展开合理。具体可从三方面着手:1. 目之所及;2. 心之所想;3. 行之所动。

1. 目之所及——场景描写

首句: We drove through several states and saw lots of great sights along the way.

续写: I looked out of the car window, winding rivers, lofty mountains, sunny beaches and deep valleys holding me entirely in their fascination.

思路点拨:在首句中找到关键词 saw,很自然就会对所看到的风景进行续写,续写部分(对窗外景色的描写)与上文衔接自然,在水到渠成的感觉中,成功地抓住了读者的注意力。

2. 心之所想——心理描写

首句: Finally, the elephant led Natalie to her father.
续写: Seeing her father safe and sound, she was wild with joy.

思路点拨:在首句中找到关键词 finally,由此可以得知故事的结尾——小女孩骑着大象找到了父亲,顺理成章就可以对小女孩的心理进行描写,来推动情节的发展,突出女孩见到父亲的激动心情。

3. 行之所动——动作描写

首句: The police and the victim's mother had arrived on the scene.

续写: Kim dashed into the safety of her mother's arms, safe and sound.

思路点拨:首句提到妈妈到达了现场,续写部分用 dashed into 这个动词短语反映了 Kim 见到妈妈时的第一反应,即一头扎进她怀里。

二、语言的实效

续写开头的语言,不必过分追求复杂的长难句和华丽的辞藻,使用有效的语言,达到实际的效果,准确恰当地与上文衔接,有效推动情节发展,才是硬道理。副词、形容词和非谓语动词是三种常见且表达效果非常好的续写开头句式。

1. 副词开头

首句: But no more helicopters came and it was getting dark again.

续写: Immediately, absolute darkness ruled the forest.

思路点拨:由时间副词 immediately 衔接,再加上环境描写,烘托了森林里紧张的气氛。

2. 形容词开头

首句: Suddenly a little rabbit jumped out in front of my horse.

续写: Afraid that I might hurt the lovely small creature, I automatically let out a cry to stop my horse.

思路点拨:续写部分用“情绪形容词+从句”的形式,很好地体现了“我”看到小兔子突然跳到“我”的马前的第一反应。

3. 非谓语动词开头

首句: But no more helicopters came and the day became dark.

续写 1: Feeling disappointed, Jane had to stay alone for another night.

思路点拨:续写部分用了现在分词作状语,表达了 Jane 对没有直升机来救援,且天也黑了了的失望之情。

续写 2: Surrounded by darkness, Jane began to regret leaving her husband without her mobile phone.

思路点拨:续写部分用了过去分词作状语,延续首句中 dark 这个场景,表达了 Jane 因被黑暗包围而产生的后悔之情。

【跟踪演练】

① 完成句子

1. We had no idea where we were and it got dark. _____, I wondered if we could find our way back. (形容词作状语)

我们不知道我们在哪儿,天也黑了。我又累又饿,想知道我们是否能找到回去的路。

2. It was at daybreak when the girl woke up. _____, she continued to walk along the stream to find the way out. (现在分词作状语)

当女孩醒来的时候天已经亮了。她感到神清气爽,继续沿着小溪走,寻找出去的路。

3. Russell was saved from the fire, but he was badly burnt, bleeding heavily. _____, he was taken to hospital and survived.

拉塞尔从火中被救了出来,但他严重烧伤,大量出血。幸运的是,他被送往医院并活了下来。

4. The next day, when I went to see the boy, all his family got up, with grateful smiles on their faces. The mother _____
_____. "Son, you are an angel," she repeated over and over again.

第二天,当我去看那个男孩时,他全家人都站了起来,脸上带着感激的微笑。他的母亲握着我的手开始哭泣。“孩子,你是一个天使,”她一遍又一遍地重复着。

5. Franklin cupped his hand over Josh's ear and began whispering his plan. When Josh heard what Franklin wanted, _____
enough to swallow a dentist.

富兰克林用手捂住乔希的耳朵,开始低声说他的计划。当乔希听到富兰克林的打算时,他的嘴张得很大,大到可以吞下一个牙医。

6. I found my grandpa in the bean field. There was _____ and _____
_____ mesquite fruit in the air, but I didn't appreciate it.

我在豆地里找到了爷爷。凉爽的微风吹来,空气中弥漫着牧豆树果实的芬芳气味,但我并没有欣赏它。

7. Our doctor finally came in, saying that Noah had to be admitted to the hospital right now. _____
_____ and couldn't stop crying.

我们的医生终于来了,说诺亚必须马上入院。我感到很害怕,哭个不停。

II 读后续写

阅读下面材料,根据其内容和所给段落开头语续写两段,使之构成一篇完整的短文。

The lesson in design

It was Friday afternoon. On the way home from school, Andy studied the fabrics(面料) and colours of the other students' clothes. Everyone wore the same basic outfit—jeans and some sort of shirt. Nothing out of the ordinary, nothing attractive or stylish. Being from a family of tailors(裁缝), Andy

had learned how to make and change clothes over years. But he wanted to be more than just a tailor.

When Andy arrived at his father's tailor shop, he watched his father—pins(大头针) in his mouth, a measuring tape hung around his neck—expertly repair pants. Andy's father always said, "Often, when people look better, they act better too." That was exactly the reason why Andy longed to create something of his own, something different, something exceptional.

"Andy, there's something I want to give you." Andy's father peered over his eyeglasses and asked Andy to follow him to the back room. On the corner of a large worktable sat a heavy sewing machine(缝纫机), an old model that looked very different from the modern one Andy's father used. "I was your age when my father gave this to me, and now I'm giving it to you." Andy eyed the old machine appreciatively. "Thank you, dad. This is perfect!"

Andy wanted to use the sewing machine right away to realize his dream—an outstanding outfit. First he drew a design that was stylish yet original and then he paid a visit to the fabric store to select the perfect fabrics for his creation. Andy began working that same night, losing himself in lines and folds, ripping out stitches(针脚) and redoing them. It took over a week, but after multiple fittings and adjustments, his outfit was ready for its first appearance.

注意:续写词数应为150个左右。

Paragraph 1:

On Monday morning, Andy walked into school expecting the glowing admiration of his fellow students. _____

Paragraph 2:

Full of disappointment and anger, he rushed home. _____