



教育图书



功能学具



学生之家

基础教育行业专研品牌

30⁺年专注教育行业

全品学练考

主题读写

精选时文素材 紧扣单元主题
深耕读写融合 赋能素养提升

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高中英语

必修第二册 RJ

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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”要求组织的素材。

- **新课标**（2025修订版）：明确提及的核心是主题，分为三大主题，36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和语篇类型中。
- **新教材**：每册新教材均按照新课标主题编写，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，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（2025修订版）理念精心编排，匹配新教材单元主题，吻合新高考考查导向。

2. 以单元主题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，来自外文网站，选材地道，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：本书的写作具备两种维度——主题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，均从微技能角度切入，循序渐进，全面助力提升学生的写作功底。

文化遗产

Monday 阅读理解

练新鲜时文 探主题意义

词数 280

难度 ★★★

建议用时 7 分钟

正确率 ____/3

Sydney Opera House Tours

We offer three different tours of this iconic building.

The Essential Tour brings to life the story behind the design and **construction** of one of the world's most famous landmarks. Using **interactive audio-visual** technology, your guide will take you on a **memorable** journey inside the youngest World Heritage. Afterwards, why not stay around and eat at the Studio Cafe? Not only can you enjoy the best views in Sydney, but you can **claim** a 20% reduction (折扣) on the total cost of your meal.

Takes place: Daily between 8 am and 5 pm

Prices: Adults \$ 35/Online \$ 29.75

Discounts: Children of 16 and under \$ 24.50

The Backstage Tour gives you backstage access to the Sydney Opera House. It is a unique opportunity to experience the **real-life** dramas behind the stage. You will also get to see inside the stars' resting rooms. You might even get to stand on the concert hall stage, **take up** a conductor's baton (指挥棒) and imagine you are leading the performance! The tour includes up to 300 steps. Flat, rubber-soled shoes must be worn. **For safety reasons**, children of 12 years old and under are not permitted.

Takes place: Daily at 7 am

Price: \$ 155. No discounts.

Prior (预先) bookings are required!

Opera High Tea **consists of** a tour where you will walk in the footsteps of world-class singers, dancers and musicians, followed by fine food and music in the Bennelong Dining Room. What could be better than a treat of delicious light snacks and soft drinks followed by a **live** recital (独唱) by a leading Australian singer?

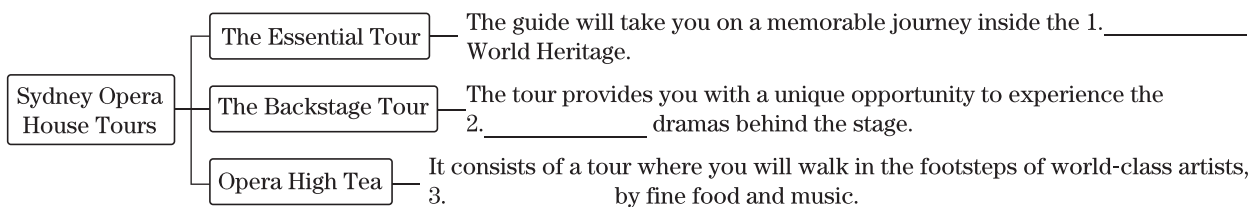
Takes place: Every second Wednesday, 2 pm

Duration: 1.5 hours

Price: \$ 145 per person

- () 1. **How much do a couple with their kindergarten-aged son pay at least for the Essential Tour?**
- A. \$ 54.25. B. \$ 70. C. \$ 84. D. \$ 94.50.
- () 2. **What can we learn about the Backstage Tour?**
- A. It is for teenagers and above only.
B. It involves unique experiences and a reasonable discount.
C. Both advance bookings and window tickets are okay.
D. You can enjoy the real-life performance on the concert hall stage.
- () 3. **What can tourists do during Opera High Tea?**
- A. Take a walk with world-class singers or dancers.
B. Eat delicious light snacks with a leading Australian singer.
C. Taste snacks and enjoy wonderful opera performances.
D. Experience a whole day of relaxation.

语篇分析



词海拾珠

1. construction *n.* 建造; 建筑(物); 结构 → _____ *v.* 建设, 建造
2. interactive *adj.* 互动的; 相互影响的 → _____ *v.* 互动, 交流 → interaction *n.* 互动, 交流
3. audio-visual *adj.* 视听的
4. memorable *adj.* 值得纪念的 → _____ *v.* 铭记, 牢记 → _____ *n.* 记忆, 回忆
5. claim *v.* 获得; 声称; 夺去
6. real-life *adj.* 实际发生的, 现实的
7. take up 拿起; 占据; 开始从事; 继续
8. for safety reasons 为了安全起见
9. consist of 由……组成(近义短语: be made up of/be composed of)
10. live *adj.* 现场直播的; 现场演出的

【举一反三】

一词多义 treat

[原句再现] What could be better than a **treat** of delicious light snacks and soft drinks followed by a live recital (独唱) by a leading Australian singer?

还有什么能比品尝美味的小吃和非酒精饮料, 然后听澳大利亚著名歌手的现场独唱更棒的呢?

treat *v.* 对待; 治疗; 处理; 招待, 款待, 请(客) *n.* 款待; 乐趣; 乐事

[猜测词义]

- (1) During the camping trip, we learned how to **treat** polluted water to make it safe to drink. ()
- (2) The school nurse **treated** my scraped knee carefully after I fell during PE class. ()
- (3) Our English teacher always **treats** us with kindness. ()
- (4) After I won the basketball game, my mother bought me an ice cream as a **treat**. ()

句型透视

[原句] Opera High Tea consists of a tour where you will walk in the footsteps of world-class singers, dancers and musicians, followed by fine food and music in the Bennelong Dining Room.

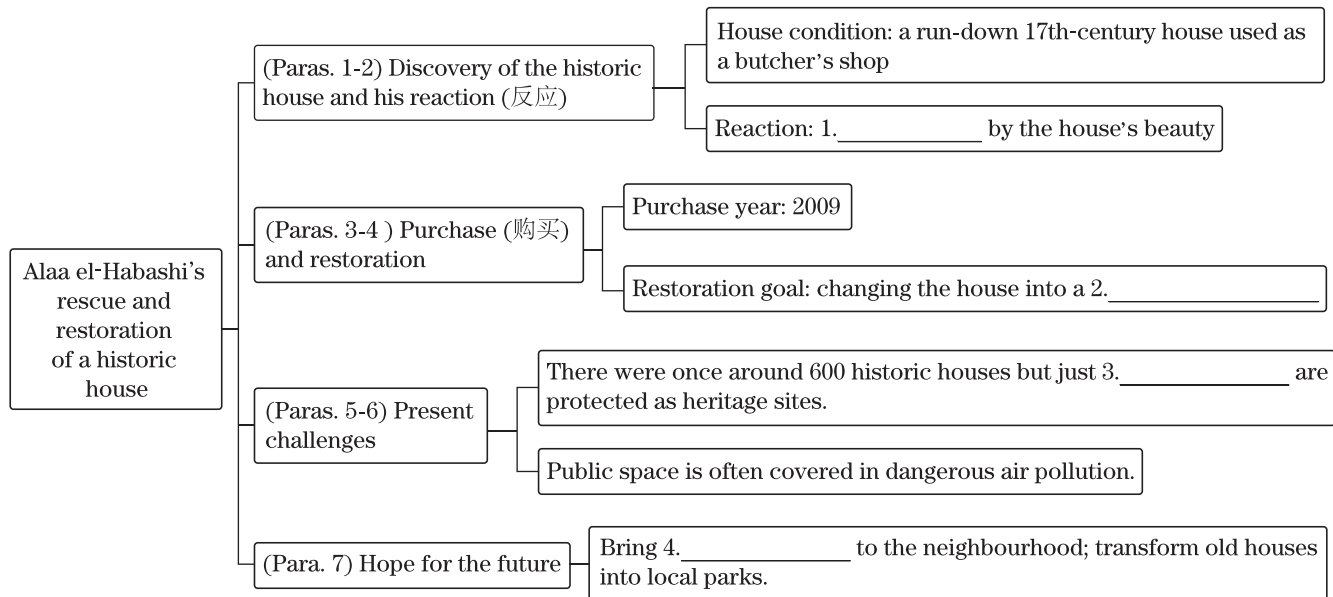
[分析] 本句是一个主从复合句。句中的谓语动词短语 consists of 后接宾语 a tour, 其后 where 引导 _____。过去分词短语 followed by... 作状语。

[翻译] 歌剧下午茶之旅包括跟随世界级歌手、舞者和音乐家的脚步, 然后在 Bennelong 餐厅享用美食和音乐。

[仿写] 我们参观了一座博物馆, 在那里欣赏了许多古画。(where 引导定语从句)

We visited a museum _____.

语篇分析



词海拾珠

1. come across(偶然)发现;遇见,碰到
2. neighbourhood *n.* 社区 → neighbour *n.* 邻居
3. architect *n.* 建筑师;设计师 → _____ *n.* 建筑物
4. developer *n.* (新产品的)开发者;开发商 → develop *v.* 发展
5. restore *vt.* 修复;归还;交还;(使)恢复 → restoration *n.* 修复,恢复
6. economic *adj.* 经济的;经济学的 → _____ *n.* 经济 → economical *adj.* 节约的;精打细算的
7. traffic-packed *adj.* 交通拥挤的
8. increasingly *adv.* 不断增加地;越来越多地 → _____ *n.* & *v.* 增长

【举一反三】

一词多义 state

[原句再现] As for the rest of them, those that are still standing, who knows what **state** they are in?
至于其余那些仍然矗立着的建筑,谁知道它们现在状况如何呢?

state *n.* 状态,状况;国家,政府;(美国等的)州 *v.* 陈述,声明

[猜测词义]

- (1) The **state** plays a key role in protecting cultural relics. ()
- (2) New York is a **state** that has many famous landmarks. ()
- (3) No one can imagine what **state** the old buildings will be in after years of being ignored. ()
- (4) The report **states** that protecting ancient houses is of great importance to our culture. ()

句型透视

[原句] He developed a friendship with the butcher, who owned the building, and received a call from him several years later saying a developer wanted to buy it and pull it down.

[分析] 本句是一个主从复合句,其中 who 引导 _____, 修饰先行词 the butcher; saying a developer wanted to buy it and pull it down 在句中为现在分词短语作 _____, 修饰名词 call。

[翻译] 他与拥有这栋建筑的肉店老板建立了友谊,几年后接到对方的电话,称有开发商想买下此处并拆除。

[仿写] 她和掌握传统技艺的老匠人结下了深厚的情谊,并且上周收到了他的消息,说他要教她剪纸。

She formed a strong bond with the old craftsman, _____, and received a message from him last week _____.

词数 332

难度 ★★★

建议用时 7 分钟

正确率 ____/4

As rivers and lakes are drying up around the world because of droughts, unusual sights are appearing. From warships to dinosaur (恐龙) **footprints** and ancient cities and **monuments**, the dry weather is showing some things long hidden underwater.

With Europe facing its worst drought in hundreds of years, water levels in rivers have dropped **severely**. In many places, this has shown “hunger stones”. These stones, normally underwater, have dates carved on them marking other times when the water level was low enough to **reveal** them.

In China, the water levels in the Yangtze River have also dropped greatly. Now the water levels have fallen so low that they have revealed an entire island, called Foyeliang. On the island, three Buddhist statues have been found, carved in the rock. The statues are believed to be about 600 years old.

In Iraq, a long-term drought has revealed the 3,400-year-old city of Kemune in the Mosul reservoir (水库) and much of this ancient city is visible now. A team of German and Kurdish scientists made quick plans to study the site while the water level remained low. They were able to create a detailed plan of the city and discovered some important **storage** buildings. The team had to cover their research site with plastic as water levels rose enough to cover the city again.

In Spain, a recent study suggests that this is the driest in 1,200 years. That has revealed a special monument that is four to five thousand years old. The monument is called the “Dolmen of Guadalperal” and it’s made of large stones standing **upright** in a circular pattern. It’s sometimes called the “Spanish Stonehenge” because it looks like England’s famous Stonehenge site.

The drought in Texas has revealed what may be the oldest **items** that had been hidden underwater—dinosaur footprints from 113 million years ago. The drought has almost completely dried out a river that runs through the Dinosaur Valley State Park in Texas.

() 1. What can we know from “hunger stones”?

- A. The bad effect of droughts on humans.
- B. The time when terrible droughts hit the area.
- C. Many Europeans died of hunger in history.
- D. Hungry people once relied on stones to live.

() 2. Which word can best replace the underlined word “visible” in Paragraph 4?

- A. Seen.
- B. Established.
- C. Completed.
- D. Decorated.

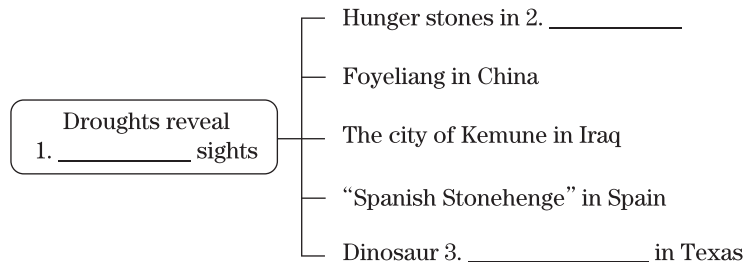
() 3. Why are dinosaur footprints mentioned in the last paragraph?

- A. To work as an example.
- B. To show Texas’ old history.
- C. To explain dinosaurs’ living state.
- D. To show the long history of the river.

() 4. What can be the best title for the text?

- A. Underground water is greatly needed
- B. The world is fighting against droughts
- C. Droughts are changing the world’s sights
- D. Droughts reveal hidden history worldwide

语篇分析



词海拾珠

1. footprint *n.* 足迹
2. monument *n.* 纪念碑; 历史遗迹; 丰碑
3. severely *adv.* 非常严重地; 严厉地 → _____ *adj.* 严重的; 严厉的
4. reveal *v.* 揭示, 透露; 显出, 露出
5. storage *n.* 贮存, 贮藏; (计算机的) 存储 → _____ *n.* 商店; 贮存物, 备用物
6. upright *adj. & adv.* (人) 直立的(地), 挺直的(地); 竖直的(地), 垂直的(地)
7. item *n.* 项目, 条款; 一件商品(或物品)

【举一反三】

一词多义 cover

【原句再现】 The team had to **cover** their research site with plastic as water levels rose enough to **cover** the city again.

当水位上升到足以再次覆盖整个城市时, 研究小组不得不用塑料覆盖他们的研究地点。

cover *v.* 覆盖, 遮盖; 包括, 涉及; 报道; 占(一片面积); 行走(一段路程); 足够支付 *n.* 掩护; 覆盖物, 盖子; 封面

【猜测词义】

- (1) The book aims to **cover** all aspects of city life. ()
- (2) They managed to escape under **cover** of darkness. ()
- (3) The payments he gets hardly **cover** his expenses. ()
- (4) By sunset we had **covered** thirty miles. ()
- (5) The BBC will **cover** all the major games of the tournament. ()
- (6) A few years ago, David Byrne was on the **cover** of *Time* magazine. ()
- (7) The iceberg **covers** an area of about 600 square miles. ()

句型透视

1. **【原句】** Now the water levels have fallen so low that they have revealed an entire island, called Foyeliang.
【分析】 本句中 so... that 引导 _____ 从句。called Foyeliang 为过去分词短语作后置定语, 修饰前面的 island, 相当于 _____, which is called Foyeliang.

【翻译】 如今水位降得如此之低, 以至于露出了一座名为佛爷梁的完整岛屿。

【仿写】 洪水变得如此严重, 以至于冲出了一座古老村庄, 这座村庄已被隐藏了数百年。

The flood became _____ it has uncovered an old village, _____.

2. **【原句】** The drought in Texas has revealed what may be the oldest items that had been hidden underwater—dinosaur footprints from 113 million years ago.

【分析】 本句是一个复合句。其中 what 引导 _____, that had been hidden underwater 是 _____ 从句, 修饰 items。破折号后是同位语, 具体解释 the oldest items 是什么。

【翻译】 得克萨斯州的干旱露出了可能是隐藏在水下的最古老的东西——1.13 亿年前的恐龙脚印。

【仿写】 老师解释说, 这本书是由一位著名作家写的, 是文学中的经典。

The teacher explained that the book, _____, is a classic in literature.

词数 329

难度 ★★★

建议用时 7 分钟

正确率 ____/4

On October 4, a wildfire **tore through** a large area of Rapa Nui National Park on Chile's Easter Island. The fire **caused** serious **damage to** several of the large, ancient stone **statues** that the island is famous for.

Easter Island is home to about 900 large stone statues called “moai”, which are carved stone statues with **extremely** large heads. The large statues were created over 500 years ago by the people known as the Rapa Nui people. Hundreds of moai are located near the Rano Raraku volcano, inside Rapa Nui National Park. The area has been named by the United Nations as an area that's important to protect. Sadly, that's also where the fire was most intense (强烈的).

The wildfire spread quickly through the Rapa Nui National Park. Park workers and firefighters worked for hours to control the fire. But the fire spread easily through the grassland around the area. It wasn't until late the next day that the fire was brought under control. The park said it didn't have enough volunteers to fight the fire more quickly.

The fire has burned as much as 1 square kilometre of land, mainly centred around the Rano Raraku volcano. There are 386 moai in and around Rano Raraku. It's clear that the fire has damaged some of these moai. Ariki Tepano leads the group **in charge of** taking care of the park. He says, “The moai are totally **blackened** and you can see the effect of the fire upon them.”

Chile's government says the stones would have become large as they were heated by the fire, and then shrunk again when the temperature dropped. This process weakens the stones and can cause cracks. The damage caused by the fire can't be **undone**.

“All the fires on Rapa Nui are caused by human beings,” Ariki Tepano said. He points out the island needs more government support to be able to deal with situations like this one.

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

- A. To point out the value of moai.
- B. To show the seriousness of the fire.
- C. To stress the efforts in protecting the moai.
- D. To add some background information.

() 2. **What can we learn about the fire?**

- A. It was not put out in time.
- B. It first started on the grassland.
- C. Somebody set the fire on purpose.
- D. No volunteers helped control the fire.

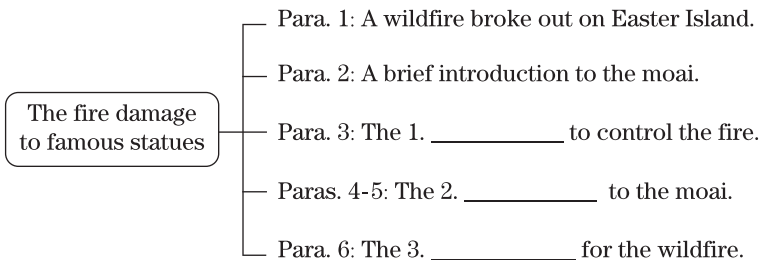
() 3. **What does the underlined word “shrunk” in Paragraph 5 most probably mean?**

- A. Become hot.
- B. Got small.
- C. Grown big.
- D. Turned black.

() 4. **What is mainly talked about in the text?**

- A. Firefighters worked hard to control the fire.
- B. Fire damaged famous statues on Easter Island.
- C. Stone statues were totally destroyed in the fire.
- D. A wildfire tore through the entire Rapa Nui National Park.

语篇分析



词海拾珠

1. tear through 席卷
2. cause damage to 对……造成损害(相当于 do damage to)
3. statue *n.* 雕像
4. extremely *adv.* 极其, 非常 → _____ *adj.* 极端的; 极度的 *n.* 极端; 完全相反的事物
5. in charge of sth 负责某物 → in the charge of sb(某物) 在某人的掌管之下
6. blacken *vt.* 使变黑 → black *adj.* 黑色的
7. undo *v.* 打开, 解开; 消除, 取消

【举一反三】

构词法: 后缀-en

[原句再现] The moai are totally **blackened** and you can see the effect of the fire upon them.
摩埃石像完全变黑了, 你可以看到火对它们的影响。

后缀-en 通常加在形容词后, 构成动词, 表示“使变得……”。

如: bright(明亮的) → brighten(使更明亮)

[猜测词义]

- (1) I couldn't contain my excitement and **quicken** my step. ()
- (2) Nothing could **weaken** his determination to continue. ()
- (3) As we all know, smoking is harmful and can **shorten** your life. ()
- (4) The teacher's kind words helped to **soften** the student's disappointment after he received a low grade. ()
- (5) The artist used a special tool to **sharpen** the pencil before starting the detailed sketch. ()

句型透视

1. [原句] Easter Island is home to about 900 large stone statues called “moai”, which are carved stone statues with extremely large heads.

[分析] called “moai” 为过去分词作定语, 修饰 statues; which are carved stone statues with extremely large heads 为 _____, 补充说明 moai。

[翻译] 复活节岛是大约 900 座被称为“摩埃”的巨型石像的所在地, 这些石像为石雕, 头部格外大。

[仿写] 这家博物馆展出许多被称为“国宝”的古画, 它们是数百年前著名画家创作的。

The museum displays many old paintings named “national treasures”, _____.

2. [原句] It wasn't until late the next day that the fire was brought under control.

[分析] 本句是一个强调句。被强调部分为时间状语 _____; that 后的句子使用了一般过去时的被动语态。bring sth under control 意为“使……得到控制”。

[翻译] 直到第二天早些时候, 火势才得到控制。

[仿写] 直到上周末, 我才读完那本关于文化保护的书籍。

_____ I finished reading the book about cultural protection.

词数 253

难度 ★★★

建议用时 7 分钟

正确率 ____/5

For nearly 50 years, Zhao Yuming **has been absorbed in** his own world of clay figurines (泥塑). At age 62, Zhao is the only **remaining** clay sculpture master craftsman in Laoting County, Hebei Province. He **has been** officially **recognised as** a master of intangible cultural heritage (非物质文化遗产). 1. _____ This is more of a responsibility and a source of **pressure**.

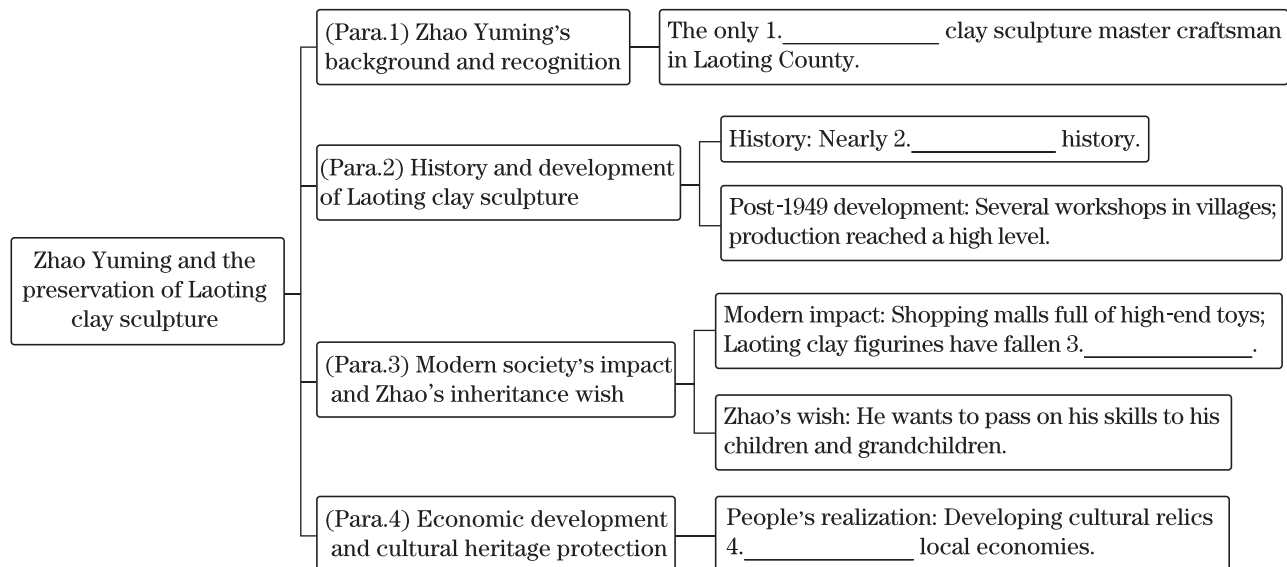
2. _____ In ancient times, Laoting clay figurines were mainly children's toys made by countryside artists. After the founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949, there were several workshops in villages in Laoting County and the production reached a high level, but the prices were too low. 3. _____ However, for a long period, many clay artists relied on making and selling clay figurines at those poor prices to **make ends meet**.

Nowadays, shopping malls are full of **high-end** toys, so the Laoting clay figurines **have** gradually **fallen out of favour**. 4. _____ Zhao said that while his children have other jobs to feed their families, he still wants to pass on his skills to them and his grandchildren. "If we do not pass it on, we will do a disservice to our country. Passing on the skills, honouring ourselves and repaying the country is the best **option**."

Facing a demand for economic development, many regions are increasingly **attaching importance to** the protection of **valuable** traditional cultural skills. People come to realize that developing our cultural relics promotes the development of local economies. 5. _____

- A. But for him, this is not only an honour.
- B. Later, it became known as "literary clay figurines".
- C. Clay figurines were sold for just a few pennies each.
- D. Laoting clay sculpture has a nearly 500-year history.
- E. Laoting clay sculpture is an important part of Zhao's life.
- F. However, some craftsmen have chosen to continue the tradition.
- G. More importantly, it contributes to the goal of building "a beautiful China".

语篇分析



词海拾珠

1. be absorbed in 专心于
2. remaining *adj.* 剩下的 → remain *v.* 剩下; 仍然是; 保持不变
3. be recognised as 被认为是……
4. pressure *n.* 压力 → _____ *v.* 按压; 把……塞入; 催促
5. make ends meet 收支相抵; 勉强维持生计
6. high-end *adj.* 高端的, 高档的
7. fall out of favour 失宠
8. option *n.* 选择 → optional *adj.* 可选择的
9. attach importance to 重视
10. valuable *adj.* 有价值的; 宝贵的 → _____ *v.* 珍惜 *n.* 价值

【举一反三】

前缀 dis- 表示“否定”、“相反”; dis- 还有“分开, 分离”的意思。

如: like → dislike, honest → dishonest, service → disservice (帮倒忙或损害)

[原句再现] If we do not pass it on, we will do a **disservice** to our country.

如果我们不把它传下去, 我们就会对我们的国家造成损害。

[猜测词义]

- (1) Despite the setbacks, the team remained encouraged and didn't get **discouraged**. ()
- (2) Don't be too **disheartened** if things don't go according to plan. Learn from your mistakes and move on. ()
- (3) My parents **disapprove** of me staying out late on school nights. ()
- (4) The room was in **disorder**, with books and papers thrown everywhere. ()
- (5) As the living environment becomes worse, many species are gradually **disappearing**. ()

句型透视

[原句] Zhao said that while his children have other jobs to feed their families, he still wants to pass on his skills to them and his grandchildren.

[分析] 这是一个复合句。句中 that 引导 _____, 该从句中 while 引导 _____, 相当于 although 和 though。

[翻译] 赵说, 虽然他的孩子们有其他的工作来养活他们的家人, 但他仍然想把他的技能传给他们和他的孙子孙女们。

[仿写] 他认为尽管拍摄短视频会带来很多好处, 但是也可能会打扰校园内的正常秩序。

词数 252

难度 ★★★

建议用时 15 分钟

正确率 ____/15

Fourteen years ago, French businessman Phil Lecomte took a trip in China near Huangshan Mountain. That 1 his life. After walking a long way, he 2 a lovely village. This special 3 in the village made him **fall in love with** China right away.

Phil has been going to China since 1999. He 4 China's mountains, rivers, and old villages. He never 5 these sights. In 2009, he went to Huangshan in Anhui Province, and that set him a **totally** new 6. He is deeply attracted by this amazing 7 of nature and culture.

He lived at the bottom of Huangshan for three months and learned about 8 Chinese life. His short visit turned into a big 9. He climbed, walked, and camped in the mountains. Later, in 2012, he became a guide and 10 people, mostly from other countries, around Huangshan's **attractive** places.

Phil took many 11 photos while camping and hiking. He put his photos on a Chinese website. One of his favourite photos is a 12 girl with an umbrella in an old street. A person from China wrote a 13 **excitedly**, "That girl looks like me when I was young!" This made Phil feel **amazed** at how the past and present can 14.

Phil says, "When I was young, I liked sleeping in the forest looking at the stars. Now, when I camp on Huangshan, I can 15 the stars again just like in the old days."

- ()1. A. opened B. changed C. wasted D. ruled
- ()2. A. found B. established C. preserved D. searched
- ()3. A. entrance B. process C. experience D. tradition
- ()4. A. tracks B. admires C. recognises D. describes
- ()5. A. reminds B. destroys C. imagines D. forgets
- ()6. A. type B. point C. path D. site
- ()7. A. combination B. impression C. arrangement D. application
- ()8. A. creative B. digital C. unusual D. traditional
- ()9. A. benefit B. adventure C. contribution D. attempt
- ()10. A. showed B. carried C. followed D. pulled
- ()11. A. professional B. classic C. suitable D. amazing
- ()12. A. little B. strong C. positive D. clever
- ()13. A. book B. journal C. diary D. comment
- ()14. A. affect B. survive C. connect D. improve
- ()15. A. dream B. see C. record D. draw

词海拾珠

1. fall in love with 爱上;倾心于
2. totally *adv.* 完全地;全部地→_____ *adj.* 全部的;总的
3. attractive *adj.* 有吸引力的;迷人的→_____ *v.* 吸引→_____ *n.* 吸引;吸引力;景点→
attractively *adv.* 有吸引力地;迷人地
4. excitedly *adv.* 兴奋地;激动地→_____ *adj.* 感到兴奋的(修饰人)→_____ *adj.* 令人兴奋的(修饰物)→excite *v.* 使兴奋;使激动→_____ *n.* 兴奋;激动
5. amazed *adj.* 感到惊讶的;感到惊奇的(修饰人)→_____ *adj.* 令人惊讶的(修饰物)→_____ *v.* 使惊讶;使惊奇→_____ *n.* 惊讶;惊奇

【举一反三】

一词多义 present

[原句再现] This made Phil feel amazed at how the past and **present** can connect.

这让菲尔惊叹于过去与现在是如何能够相互联结的。

present *n.* 现在,当下;礼物 *adj.* 目前的,现在的;出席的,在场的 *v.* 颁发,赠送;展现,呈现

[猜测词义]

(1) All the students who were **present** at the meeting listened carefully to the teacher's advice.

()

(2) We must try our best to solve the problems we are facing at the **present** time.

()

(3) My parents bought me a special birthday **present** to celebrate my 16th birthday.

()

(4) The headmaster will **present** prizes to the winners of the English competition.

()

(5) His paintings **present** the quiet life in the mountains very well.

()

句型透视

[原句] When I was young, I liked sleeping in the forest looking at the stars.

[分析] 此句为复合句。when 引导_____, looking at the stars 为现在分词短语作_____。

[翻译] 小时候,我喜欢睡在森林里,仰望星空。

[仿写] 空闲时,我喜欢待在图书馆,独自享受安静的时光。

_____, I liked staying in the library _____.

渐进写作微技能：优秀句子的表达技巧（一）并列句

学 写作知识

并列句由两个或两个以上并列而又独立的简单句构成。在并列句中,这些简单句常由并列连词连在一起。并列连词所连接的简单句被称为分句。

► 常见并列句的类型及并列连词

| 类型 | 连词 |
|----------------|--|
| 并列关系 (递进关系) | and, both... and..., not only... but also..., when, neither... nor... |
| 转折关系 | but, yet, whereas |
| 选择关系 | or, or else, either... or..., not... but... |
| 因果关系 | for, so |
| 对比关系 | while |

如:

[2025·浙江1月考] Filming short videos **not only** helps us record precious memories, **but it also** helps us make friends on campus.

拍摄短视频不仅帮助我们记录珍贵的回忆,而且有助于我们在校园内交朋友。

► 并列连词构成的常用句式

1. and 构成的句式

(1) 祈使句 + and + 陈述句(祈使句相当于一个条件状语从句, and 后面的句子相当于一个表示结果的主句)。如:

Work hard **and** your efforts will pay off. (= If you work hard, your efforts will pay off.)

努力学习,你的努力会得到回报。

(2) 名词词组 + and + 陈述句(名词词组相当于一个条件状语从句,其中常含有 more, another

等词)。如:

Another try, **and** you'll achieve success.

再试一次,你就会取得成功。

2. or (else) 构成的句式

(1) 祈使句 + or (else) + 陈述句。如:

Seize the chance, **or (else)** you'll regret.

抓住这次机会,否则你会后悔的。

(2) 名词词组 + or (else) + 陈述句。如:

More healthy food, **or** your body will break down sooner or later.

多吃健康食品,不然你的身体迟早会垮掉。

3. when 构成的句式

(1) sb was/were doing sth when... 某人正在做某事,这时……。如:

Last Monday, I **was walking** in the street **when** I suddenly saw an old man fall off his bicycle.

上周一,我正在街上散步,这时我突然看到一位老人从他的自行车上摔了下来。

(2) sb was/were about to do sth when... 某人正要做某事,这时……。如:

I **was about to give up when** my father came in with his familiar smiles.

我正要放弃,这时我父亲带着他熟悉的微笑进来了。

(3) sb had just done sth when... 某人刚做完某事,这时……。如:

I **had just finished** sweeping the floor **when** the telephone rang.

我刚刚拖完地,这时电话铃响了。

练 写作技能

I 根据句意完成句子,注意并列句的特点

1. The lecture will be held in the school hall next Monday, _____.

这场讲座将于下周一在学校礼堂举行,所有学生都需按时到达。

2. _____ wonderful folk music items like performances of *erhu* and *guzheng*, but also you can give a performance to us in person.

你不但会欣赏到像二胡和古筝表演这样精彩的民间音乐项目,而且你还能亲自给我们表演一个节目。

3. Some students were responsible for picking the watermelons; some students put the watermelons into the baskets _____

_____ filled with watermelons to the specified place.

一些学生负责摘西瓜,一些学生把西瓜放到筐子里,而其他人把装满西瓜的筐子搬到指定的地方。

II 根据汉语提示完成下面的语篇,并背诵并列句

Balancing school life

A high school student's life is 1. _____ (既有挑战又有回报).
2. _____ (我们不仅需要) to study hard for exams, 3. _____ (而且我们也不得不参加) extracurricular activities to develop skills. Some students love sports, 4. _____ (而其他人更喜欢艺术俱乐部).
5. _____ (可是), time management is key. You should plan your tasks carefully, 6. _____ (否则你可能会感到压力很大). Joining a study group can help, for it encourages teamwork and reduces stress, yet, remember: 7. _____ (既不没完没了地打游戏) nor putting things off will lead to success. When you feel tired, take a short break, 8. _____ (但是要始终紧盯目标). Otherwise, you might miss opportunities to grow.

主题写作: 文化遗产

话题总述

中国的优秀文化是应用文写作中比较常见的写作话题。这类话题常出现在对外交流当中。文章内容通常是给外国朋友介绍中国的传统文化,介绍中国特有的节日文化、民间艺术(剪纸、皮影戏等)、历史遗迹、唐诗和汉字等。

词句复现

[常见词汇]

1. _____ *v.* 现存,存在
2. _____ *n.* 遗产
3. _____ *v.* 促进;提升

4. _____ *adj.* 有价值的;值得花时间的
5. _____ *v.* 保存;保护
6. _____ *v.* 雕刻

[常见词块]

1. _____ 报名参加
2. _____ 为某人提供某物
3. _____ 世代相传;流传
4. _____ 为……做贡献
5. _____ 向……捐赠……
6. disappear for lack of proper protection _____

7. be recorded in the World Heritage List _____

8. serve as a bridge for cultural exchanges _____

[常见表达]

1. Traditional art such as Peking Opera and paper-cutting _____.
像京剧和剪纸之类的传统艺术应该得到传承。
2. I'm more than delighted to learn that you are extremely interested in Chinese folk art and I _____

Chinese shadow plays to you.

得知你对中国民间艺术非常感兴趣,我非常高兴,并且想向你推荐中国的皮影戏。

3. Cultural heritage _____ and protecting it can make us feel proud of our nation.

文化遗产是很有价值的,保护它可以让我们为我们的国家感到骄傲。

4. _____, more and more people become concerned about protecting cultural relics.

在他们的努力下,越来越多的人开始关注保护文物。

主题范文背诵

假定你是李华,想邀请外教 Henry 参观中国剪纸(paper-cutting)艺术展。请给他写封邮件,内容包括:

1. 展览的时间、地点;
2. 展览内容。

【精彩美文】

Dear Henry,

I'm Li Hua, the leader of the paper-cutting club in our school. **I'm glad to tell you there will be a Chinese paper-cutting exhibition to be held by our school.** I sincerely hope you can

set aside some time for the art feast.

The exhibition, **the theme of which** is "Beauty of China", will take place in the school hall from 2 to 5 on the afternoon of June 21. **Not only will** our club's works be displayed, **but we will also have a valuable set of paper-cutting created by a famous artist.** Besides, there will be a lot of interesting activities, **from which you can have a clearer picture of Chinese culture.**

I would appreciate it if you could accept my invitation. I'm looking forward to your reply.

Best wishes!

Yours,

Li Hua

主题写作仿写

假定你是李华,你的美国网友 Tom 正在你校做交换生,他想参加你负责的中国传统文化学习小组,并了解一下学习小组的有关情况。请你给他写封电子邮件告知他具体情况,内容包括:

1. 学习时间及地点;
2. 小组成员情况;
3. 学习内容:京剧、皮影戏等。

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:皮影戏 shadow plays

【参考范文】

Dear Tom,

1. _____

_____ (非常高兴得知你对中国传统文化感兴趣), I'm writing to tell you something about the study group for traditional Chinese culture.

2. _____ (按照计划), the

members of the group have lessons in the school hall every afternoon from Monday to Thursday.

Up to now, forty students have joined us, 3. _____

(其中 10 个人是来自不同国家的交换生)。We learn 4. _____

_____ (中国传统艺术, 诸如京剧和皮影戏) under the guidance of professional teachers.

The group 5. _____

(提供了一个很好的机会去学习中国传统文化), especially for exchange students. I believe you'll like it the moment you join it.

Looking forward to your early reply.

Yours,
Li Hua

读后续写微技能 1: 解读文本, 梳理脉络

读后续写题型是基础英语考查进入“重阅读, 强输出, 讲思维”时代的标志。读后续写是在阅读的基础上, 以自己的思维方式, “输出”一篇和原文在语言、情节、基调、主题等方面一致的文章, 其中最基础也最重要的一步就是——解读文本, 梳理脉络。所谓“解读”, 既不是词汇、语法、翻译全面兼顾的精读, 也不是只理解文章主旨大意的速读, 而是要以梳理脉络为目标的“跳读”。

续写的原文部分都是以记叙文形式出现的一个不太完整的故事。考生要在有限的时间, 准确找出故事发生的时间 (when)、地点 (where)、人物 (who)、事件 (what)、原因 (why) 和进展 (how), 并在此基础上理清故事的发展脉络, 领悟文章的主题。

主题是文章的灵魂, 贯穿文章始末, 对情节的发展有指向性。深刻准确领悟文章的主题可以帮助考生构思续写部分的大致框架, 推断故事结局的基调, 从而保证原文和续写内容的高度一致性!

【试题分析】

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。

My husband and I got to experience a total stranger's kindness and generosity first-hand during a 10-day trip across the High Atlas Mountains and the Sahara Desert.

On our second-to-last day in Morocco, we happily took a trip to Essaouira, an old and beautiful seaside town on the Atlantic coast. During the journey there, we stopped at an Argan cooperative, where we got to taste some Argan oil and honey. After

that, we headed for where we stayed. We arrived at our small guesthouse in Essaouira at around dinner time, and on our way to a local restaurant, my husband started to feel unwell. He went back to our guesthouse while I had dinner with some friends.

When I got back to our guesthouse after dinner, I found my husband sitting on the bathroom floor, and looking very pale. He had been sick about six times in an hour. He spent the rest of the night in the bathroom, getting very familiar with the house's pipe. Our main suspect was the Argan honey—it probably didn't agree with him.

At about 4 am, my husband finally managed to leave the bathroom and crawl into bed. He was very weak and dehydrated (脱水的), so I went down to the reception to buy a bottle of water. When I got to the lobby (门厅), I found a young man behind the desk, who didn't look older than 18, and explained to him that my husband was sick and that I needed to buy some bottled water for him.

Our house was very small and basic and didn't have a restaurant or cafe. The young man informed me that they didn't sell any drinks at the house, so I asked him where the nearest shop was.

I looked out of the window and my heart started to race. I didn't fancy risking going into the unfamiliar streets of the Medina in the dark, all by myself. In fact, I was afraid of it.

注意: 续写词数应为 150 个左右。

Paragraph 1:

Instead of giving me directions to the nearest shop, the young man asked me to wait for him there. _____

Paragraph 2:

I handed him a 50-dirham note (about 5 EUR) for the water. _____

【解读文本】

解读文本要根据记叙文的六要素来确定何时(when)、何地(when)、何人(who)、为何(why)、发生了何事(what),最后如何(how)解决的。

| | |
|-------|--|
| when | on our second-to-last day (during a 10-day trip) in Morocco |
| where | in Morocco (across the High Atlas Mountains and the Sahara Desert) |
| who | my husband and I, a young man |
| what | We got to experience a total stranger's kindness and generosity first-hand |
| why | My husband was sick and I needed to buy some bottled water for him, but they didn't sell any drinks at the house |
| how | ? |

【分析文章】

本文以人物为线索展开,讲述了作者和她的丈夫在为期 10 天的穿越高阿特拉斯山脉和撒哈拉沙漠的旅行中,丈夫生病脱水,作者需要去买水却不敢在黑暗的陌生街道行走。后来一位陌生的年轻人帮助了她,并且不需要任何报酬。这让作者亲身体验了一个完全陌生的人的善良和慷慨。

【梳理脉络】

1. 段落续写:

①由第一段首句内容“那个年轻人没有告诉我怎么去最近的商店,而是让我在那里等他。”可知,第一段可描写这个陌生的年轻人帮作者去买水。

②由第二段首句内容“我递给他一张 50 迪拉姆(约合 5 欧元)的钞票作为买水的钱。”可知,第二段可描写作者想感谢那位年轻人,但他拒绝了。

2. 续写线索:陌生的年轻人帮忙买水—支付水费—年轻人拒绝—感悟

【参考答案】

Instead of giving me directions to the nearest shop, the young man asked me to wait for him there. He popped outside and 1. _____ (很快消失在黑暗中). I was wondering what he would do when he appeared in about 15 minutes 2. _____ (气喘吁吁地), 3. _____ (拿着一大瓶水). He gave me the bottle and asked me to give my husband some water as soon as possible. You couldn't imagine 4. _____ (当我在门口看到他时我如释重负).

I handed him a 50-dirham note (about 5 EUR) for the water. But he wouldn't accept any money for it despite my insistence. I had been up all night 5. _____ (担心着我的丈夫), but the last thing I wanted to do was walk through unfamiliar streets in the dark. The young man helped me 6. _____ (没有指望任何回报). I was so grateful for the kindness from a total stranger on a helpless night.