2024年3月强基联盟

My family moved from Toowoomba, Canada to London in 1950. My mother was in great pain from the 1950s epidemic of polio(小儿麻痹症).She wished to visit specialists in London. The day before we boarded the ship, Father bade a tender farewell to his five-year-old “friend” at the dock(码头),an Australian cattle dog, Spider, who was loved by us all. Father's friend Sandy was to be his guardian while we were overseas.

Six weeks later, a letter arrived from Sandy, giving my father the news that Spider had run away just two weeks after we had sailed. I will always remember my father's face crumbling and his eyes glistening as he read the letter. We tried to comfort him, knowing in our hearts how useless this was. Sandy has advertised constantly on ABC radio and other local newspapers. Despite some “sightings” in the dock at first, the dog was never found later. It seems Spider decided to search for us elsewhere.

We sailed back two years later and re-established our home in Toowoomba. My father immediately began his own searching for Spider. Several months passed but there was still no news concerning Spider. The dog was gone, possibly shot or dead from starvation or exhaustion.

One cold morning eight months after our return, my father had a call from an old lady who said she was putting food out "for a very old dog". In the night the food disappeared. This had been going on for a few weeks. That was enough for my father to interrupt my homework and we set off immediately. When we arrived at the old lady's house, she invited us into an old bush. Sadly, she then told us that the "dingo dog” hadn't been around for a few days. My father had a strange look in his eye. He put two fingers to his lips and did his special whistle(口哨)for Spider.

注意：1.续写词数应为150个左右；

2.请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

Paragraph 1: Suddenly there was a bark in the bush.

Paragraph 2: From then on, Spider and my father would hang out at the dock.

**文本简析：**

主题语境：人与自然 --- 分别近三年后与牧牛犬Spider 重逢

**主要内容：**

所给文章共4 段

**第一部分：父亲与五岁的牧牛犬Spider 告别并把它托付给朋友 Sandy 照顾。**

1950年，我们家从加拿大的图文巴搬到了伦敦。20世纪50年代小儿麻痹症的流行使我的母亲非常痛苦(小儿麻痹症)。她希望去伦敦看专家。在我们登船的前一天，父亲在码头温柔地告别了他五岁的“朋友”(码头)，这是一只我们都很喜欢的澳大利亚牧牛犬，蜘蛛。父亲的朋友桑迪将在我们出国期间担任他的监护人。

**第二段：Spider 跑掉了，Sandy 想办法找它，无果；**

六个星期后，桑迪来了一封信，告诉父亲蜘蛛在我们出海仅仅两个星期后就跑掉了。我永远记得父亲读信时脸上的泪痕和眼里的光芒。我们试着安慰他，心里明白这样做是没有用的。桑迪经常在ABC电台和其他地方报纸上做广告。尽管一开始有人在码头上“看到”了这只狗，但后来再也没有找到它。看来蜘蛛决定去别处找我们了。

**第三段： 两年后我们回家，父亲自己开始寻找Spider　；**

两年后，我们乘船返回，在图文巴重新建立了我们的家。我父亲立即开始自己寻找蜘蛛。几个月过去了，仍然没有关于蜘蛛的消息。那条狗不见了，可能是被枪杀了，或者是饿死了。

**第四段：一位老太太提供了流浪狗的信息，父亲认定是 Spider;**

 我们回来八个月后的一个寒冷的早晨，父亲接到一位老太太的电话，她说她正在为“一只很老的狗”准备食物。到了晚上，食物消失了。这种情况已经持续了几个星期。这足以让我父亲打断我的作业，我们立即出发了。当我们到达老太太家时，她邀请我们到一处老灌木丛里。可悲的是，她告诉我们，这只“野狗”已经几天没来了。我父亲眼中有一种奇怪的神情。他把两个手指放在嘴唇上，为蜘蛛吹了他的特殊口哨(口哨)。

二、设计理念：

1. 本文要解决的问题：---母亲身体不好，父亲带领我们一家去了英国给母亲治病。托付给朋友照顾的牧牛犬逃走了，历经两年躲，辗转找到了Spider ；

2. 找到Spider 的描述，因为成了流浪狗，可以描述一下狗的外光；亲人相见，分外亲热。狗如何表现亲热的？

3. 重逢后Spider 和父亲的生活日常。笔者认为这个故事和日本的电影《忠犬八公》非常像，可以来一个媒体的报道，赞美狗的忠诚。

4. 如果仅仅停留在一家人团圆，立意稍微欠缺了点。如果考生能结合原文the old lady 对流浪狗的善，我们一家因感激这种陌生人对Spider 的善，把善传递下去，惠及其他的流浪狗。这样文章就可以提升一个档次。 立意也应该成为考生在设计续写结尾时要考虑的一个点。

我的教学步骤123

Step1: Pre-reading ( Look at the pictures in PPT)

T: Do you like dogs? Do you keep a dog as your pet? Why?

T: Today we’ll get to know a loyal dog named Spider.

While-reading

Step2: Read for main ideas of each paragraph

梳理原文本故事情节，人物，地点, 时间，本文要解决的冲突等。

Step3: Read for clues for the new plot of the continuation writing

再读为了探寻续写构建情节可能利用的伏笔，进行续写创作。

Post-reading

Step4: 结合所给段首句，进行四句定位。

注意： 本文第二段可以写狗回家后与父亲的日常生活；与家人的生活日常；再延伸的话，可以借用媒体说话。再延伸，把陌生人对流浪狗Spider 的善弘扬下去！