1. 课程标准解读

 文化知识涵盖物质和精神两个方面。物质方面主要包括饮食、服饰、建筑、交通等，以及相关的发明与创造；精神方面主要包括哲学、科学、教育、历史、文学、艺术，也包括价值观念、道德修养、审美情趣、社会规约和风俗习惯等。学习中外优秀文化，有助于学生在对不同文化的比较、鉴赏、批判和反思的过程中，拓宽国际视野，理解和包容不同文化，**增强对中华优秀传统文化、革命文化和社会主义先进文化的认识**，形成正确的价值观和道德情感，成为有文明素养和社会责任感的人。

 普通高中英语必修课程、选择性必修课程和选修课程（提高类）的文化知识内容要求摘录：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 课程类别 | 文化知识内容要求 |
| 必修 | 1. 了解英美等国家的主要传统节日及其历史与现实意义；比较中外传统节日的异同，探讨中外传统节日对文化认同、文化传承的价值和意义；1. 了解英美等国家的主要习俗；对比中国的主要习俗，尊重和包容文化的多样性；
2. 学习并初步**运用英语介绍中国传统节日和中华优秀传统文化**（如京剧、文学、绘画、园林、武术、饮食文化等），具有传播中华优秀传统文化的意识。
 |
| 1. 选择性必修
 | 1.使用英语简述中华文化基本知识，包括**中华传统节日、中华优秀传统文化**的表现形式（如**京剧、文学、绘画、园林、武术、饮食文化等**）及其内涵，主动传播和弘扬中华优秀传统文化。 |
| 1. 选修（提高类）
 | 1.运用中外典故和有代表性的文化标志表达意义和态度，有效进行跨文化沟通；2.了解中国对外经济、政治、文化的积极影响，**感悟中华文明在世界历史中的重要地位**，树立中华文化自觉，坚定文化自信。 |

二.有关中国传统文化主题历年高考真题汇编

**中国传统文化高考真题**

**艺术形式**

1. **2020年全国III卷**

**中国古代画家寻访大自然**

**饮食文化**

1. **2024年新课标I卷**

**纪念汤显祖的中国文化元素进入莎士比亚的故乡**

1. **2023年新课标I卷**

**中华美食“小笼包”**

**文化遗产**

1. **2024年全国甲卷短文改错**

**吃重庆火锅的经历**

**6.2023年浙江1月**

**北京胡同**

1. **2023年全国乙卷**

**Beijing——a city bridging the ancient and the modern**

**7.2022年全国甲卷**

**徒步穿越古丝绸之路**

**8.2021年新高考I卷**

**游览黄山**

**节日**

**10.2020年全国II卷春节装饰品**

**11.2022年全国乙卷国际茶日**

**9.2021年全国甲卷**

**在西安古城墙骑行**

（一）艺术形式 **语篇一. 2020年全国III卷中国古代画家寻访大自然**

Task 1阅读下面短文，在空白处填入1个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

**In ancient China** lived an artist 61 paintings were almost **lifelike**. The artist’s **reputation** had made him proud. One day the emperor wanted to get his portrait (画像) done so he called all great artists to come and **present** their 62 (fine) **work**, so that he could choose the best. The artist was sure he would 63 (choose), but when he **presented his masterpiece** to the emperor’s chief minister, the old man laughed. The wise old man told him to travel to the Li River — perhaps he could learn a little from the greatest artist in the world.

Filled with 64 (curious), the artist packed his bags and left. 65 he asked the villagers on the banks of the river where he could find the legendary (传奇的) artist, they smiled and 66 (point) down the river. The next morning he hired a boat and set out 67 (find) the well-known painter. As the small boat moved 68 (gentle) along the river **he was left speechless by the mountains being silently reflected in the water**. **He passed milky white waterfalls and mountains in many shades of blue**. And when he saw **the mists rising from the river and the soft clouds** 69 (surround) the mountain tops, **he was reduced to tears**. The artist was finally humbled (谦卑) by the greatest artist 70 earth, Mother Nature.

Task 2 Review the important phrases/sentences and translate.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **1.in ancient China** |  |
| **2.lifelike adj.** |  |
| **3. reputation n.** |  |
| 1. **present one’s work**
 |  |
| **5.presented his masterpiece** |  |
| **6.He was left speechless by the mountains being silently reflected in the water** |  |
| **7.He passed milky white waterfalls and mountains**  |  |
| **8.the mists rising from the river and the soft clouds** |  |
| **9.He was reduced to tears.** |  |

**考点分析**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **有提示词** | **无提示词** |
| **谓语动词** | **非谓语动词** | **名词单复数** | **形容词最高级** | **词性转换** | **代词** | **冠词** | **介词** | **定从** | **名从** | **状从** | **并列** |
| **2** |  |  |  |  | **0** | **0** |  |  |  |  |  |

**语篇二2024年新课标I卷 纪念汤显祖的中国文化元素进入莎士比亚的故乡**

**Task 1**阅读下面短文，在空白处填入1个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

**Chinese cultural elements** commemorating (纪念) Tang Xianzu, 56 **is known as** “the Shakespeare of Asia,” add **an international character** to Stratford-upon-Avon, William Shakespeare’s hometown.

Tang and Shakespeare were **contemporaries** and both died in 1616. Although they could never have met, there are common 57 (theme) in their works, said Paul Edmondson, head of research for the Shakespeare Birthplace Trust. “Some of the things that Tang was writing about 58 (be) also Shakespeare’s **concerns**. I happen to know that Tang’s play *The Peony Pavilion* (《牡丹亭》) is similar in some ways 59 *Romeo and Juliet*. ”

A **statue** commemorating Shakespeare and Tang was put up at Shakespeare’s Birthplace Garden in 2017. Two years later, a six-meter-tall pavilion, 60 (inspire) by *The Peony Pavilion*, 61 (build) at the Firs Garden, just ten minutes’ walk from Shakespeare’s birthplace.

Those cultural elements have increased Stratford’s international 62 (**visible**), said Edmondson, adding that visitors walking through the Birthplace Garden were often amazed 63 (find) the **connection** between the two great writers.

 64 (recall) watching a **Chinese opera** **version** of Shakespeare’s play *Richard III* in Shanghai and meeting Chinese actors who came to Stratford a few years ago to perform parts of *The Peony Pavilion*, Edmondson said, “It was very exciting to hear the Chinese language 65 see how **Tang’s play** was being **performed**.”

**Task 2** Analyze the structure

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 语篇类型 |  |
| 主题语境 |  |
| 语篇结构 | **Tang Xianzu’s influence on Shakespeere’s hometown**Para 1: Para 2: Para 3: Para 4-5:  |

**Task 3** Review the important phrases/sentences and translate.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **1.Chinese cultural elements** |  | **2.is known as** |  |
| **3.an international character** |  | **4.contemporary n.(熟词生义 )** |  |
| **5.statue n.** |  | **6.visible adj.** |  |
| **7.connection n.** |  | **8.Chinese opera** |  |
| **9.version n.** |  | **10.perform Tang’s play** |  |
| **11.inspire vt.** |  | **12.concern n.** |  |

**考点分析**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **有提示词** | **无提示词** |
| **谓语动词** | **非谓语动词** | **名词** | **词性转化** | **定语从句** | **介词** | **连词** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

**(二)饮食文化 语篇三2023年新课标I卷中华美食“小笼包”**

**Task 1**阅读下面短文，在空白处填入1个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

Xiao long bao (soup dumplings), those **amazing constructions of delicate dumpling wrappers**, encasing hot, 56 (taste) soup and sweet, fresh meat, are far and away my favorite **Chinese street food**. The dumplings arrive **steam**ing and dangerously hot. To eat one, you have to decide whether 57 (bite) a small hole in it first, releasing the stream and risking a spill (溢出)， 58 to put the whole dumpling in your mouth, **letting the hot soup explode on your tongue**.

 Shanghai may be the 59 (**recognize**) home of the soup dumplings but food historians will actually point you to the neighboring canal town of Nanxiang as xiao long bao’s birthplace. There you will find them prepared differently — more dumpling and less soup, and the wrappers are pressed 60 hand rather than **rolled**.

Nanxiang aside, the best xiao long bao have a fine skin, allowing them 61 (lift) out of the steamer basket without tearing or spilling any of 62 (they) **contents**. The meat should be fresh with 63 touch of sweetness and the soup hot, clear and delicious.

No matter where I buy them, one steamer is 64 (rare) enough, yet two seems greedy, so I am always left 65 (want) more next time.

**Task 2** Analyze the structure

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 语篇类型 |  |
| 主题语境 |  |
| 语篇结构 | Introduction to Xiao Longbao**Xiao Longbao**Para 1: Para 2: Para 3: Para 4:  |

**Task 3** Review the important phrases/sentences and translate.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **1. amazing constructions of delicate dumpling wrappers** |  |
| **2.Chinese street food** |  | **5.recognize vt.** |  |
| **3.steam v.** |  | **6.roll v.** |  |
| **4.let the hot soup explode on your tongue** |  | **7.content n.** |  |

**考点分析**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **有提示词** | **无提示词** |
| **非谓语动词** | **词性转换** | **代词** | **冠词** | **介词** | **连词** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

语篇四**2024年全国甲卷短文改错改编 吃重庆火锅的经历**

Last week, I saw a program about Chongqing hotpot on TV. I was curious and planned a special one-day trip there with a friend of\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(me). Our fast train was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(pack)with passengers. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ attendant gave us some travel \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(brochure) about Chongqing. When we arrived, we went straight\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a famous restaurant and ordered dishes, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ tasted great. The atmosphere here made the meal all the more \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(enjoy). Hotpot is meant for families and friends \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(sit) together, dip everything they like in one pot, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ share friendship and love.

**(三)文化遗产 语篇五 2023年全国乙卷Beijing——a city bridging the ancient and the modern**

**Task 1**阅读下面短文，在空白处填入1个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

①Beijing is a city **bridging the ancient and the modern**. From **Buddhist temples** to museums, narrow *hutong* 61 **royal palaces**, it **is home to** more than 3,000 years of **glorious history** even down to its **layout**, with the city keeping its carefully 62 (build) **system** of **ring roads**.

②But for all its **ancient buildings**, Beijing is also a place 63 **welcomes the fast-paced development of modern life**, with 21st-century **architectural** 64 (wonder) standing side by side with **historical buildings of the past**.

③It is a distinct visual contrast (反差) that shouldn’t work, 65 somehow these two very different worlds **make a good combination**. 66 (visit) several times over the last 10 years, I 67 (amaze) by the **co-existence of old and new**, and how a city was able to keep such a rich **heritage** (遗产) while constantly growing. As a **photographer**, I have spent the last two years 68 (record) everything I discovered.

④The 69 (remark) development of this city, which is consciously designed to **protect the past** while **stepping into the modern world**, 70 (mean) there is always something new to discover here, and I could be **photograph**ing Beijing for the next 50 years.

**Task 2** Analyze the structure

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 语篇类型 |  |
| 主题语境 |  |
| 语篇结构 | **Beijing——a city bridging the ancient and the modern**Para 1: Para 2: Para 3: Part1Part2Part3Para 4:  |

**Task 3** Review the important phrases/sentences and translate.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **1.bridge the ancient and the modern** | **10.** **architectural adj.** |
| **2.Buddhist temples** | **11.historical buildings of the past** |
| **3.** **is home to** | **12.make a good combination** |
| **4.glorious history** | **13.the** **co-existence of old and new** |
| **5.layout n.** | **14.heritage**  **n.** |
| **6.ring roads** | **15.photographer n.** |
| **7. system n.** | **16.protect the past** |
| **8.ancient buildings** | **17.** **step into the modern world** |
| **9.welcome the fast-paced development of modern life** | **18.photograph vt.** |

**考点分析**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **有提示词** | **无提示词** |
| **谓语动词** | **非谓语动词** | **名词** | **词性转换** | **介词** | **定语从句** | **连词** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

**语篇六2023年浙江1月北京胡同**

**Task1**阅读下面短文，在空白处填入1个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

During China’s dynastic period, **emperor**s planned the city of Beijing 56 **arranged the residential areas** according to **social classes**. The term “hutong”, 57 (original) meaning “water well” in Mongolian, appeared first during the Yuan Dynasty.

In the Ming Dynasty, the center was **the Forbidden City**, 58 (surround) in concentric (同心的) circles by the Inner City and Outer City. Citizens of higher social classes 59 (permit) to live closer to the center of the circles. The large *siheyuan* of these **high-ranking officials** and wealthy businessmen often 60 (feature) beautifully **carve**d and painted roof beams and pillars (柱子). The hutongs they formed were **orderly**, **line**d by 61 (space) homes and walled gardens. Farther from the center lived the commoners and laborers. Their *siheyuan* were far smaller in scale and 62 (simple) in design and **decoration**, and the hutongs were narrower.

Hutongs **represent an important cultural element** of the city of Beijing. Thanks to Beijing’s long history 63 capital of China, almost every hutong has its stories, and some **are** even **associated with** historic 64 (event). In contrast to the court life and upper-class culture represented by the Forbidden City, **the Summer Palace**, and **the Temple of Heaven**, the hutongs reflect 65 culture of **grassroots Beijingers**.

**Task 2** Analyze the structure

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 语篇类型 |  |
| 主题语境 |  |
| 语篇结构 | **Beijing Hutong**Para 1 Para 2 Para 3  |

**Task 3** Review the important phrases/sentences and translate.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1.**emperor n** | 8.**orderly adj.** |
| 2.**arrange the residential areas** | 9. **line (熟词生义) vt.** |
| 3.**social classes** | 10.**represent an important cultural element** |
| 4.**the Forbidden City** | 11.**be associated with** |
| 5.**decoration n.** | 12.**the Summer Palace** |
| 6.**high-ranking officials** | 13.**the Temple of Heaven** |
| 7.**carve vt.** | 14.**grassroots Beijingers** |

**考点分析**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **有提示词（7个）** | **无提示词（3个）** |
| **谓语动词** | **非谓语动词** | **名词单复数** | **介词** | **冠词** | **连词** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

**语篇七 2022年全国甲卷 徒步穿越古丝绸之路**

**Task1**阅读下面短文，在空白处填入1个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

①**A visually-challenged man** from Beijing recently hiked (徒步) 40 days to Xi’an, as a first step 61 **(journey**) the **Belt and Road route** (路线) by foot.

②On the 1,100-kilometer journey, the man Cao Shengkang, 62 lost his **eyesight** at the age of eight in a car accident, crossed 40 cities and counties in three provinces. **Inspire**d by the Belt and Road **Forum** for **International Cooperation** 63 (hold) in Beijing, Cao decided to cover the route by hiking as a tribute (致敬) to **the ancient Silk Road**. 64 friend of his, Wu Fan, **volunteered to be his companion** during the trip.

③Cao and Wu also **collected garbage** along the road, in order to **promote environmental 65 (protect)**. Cao believes this will make the hiking trip even more 66 (meaning). The two of them **collect**ed more than 1,000 **plastic bottles** along the 40-day journey.

④In the last five years, Cao 67 (walk) through 34 countries in six continents, and in 2016, he reached the top of Kilimanjaro, Africa’s 68 (high) mountain.

⑤Now, Cao has started the second part of his dream to walk along the Belt and Road route. He flew 4,700 kilometers 69 Xi’an to Kashgar on Sept. 20, 70 (plan) to hike back to Xi’an in five months.

**Task 2** Analyze the structure 284

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 语篇类型 |  |
| 主题语境 |  |
| 语篇结构 | Para 5: Para 4: **Hiking the Belt and Road Route**Para 1: Para 2: Para 3: Part1Part2Part3 |

**Task 3** Review the important phrases/sentences and translate.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1.**A visually-challenged man** | 7.**the ancient Silk Road** |
| 2.**journey vt.(熟词生义)** | 8.**volunteer to do sth** |
| 3.**eyesight n.** | 9.**companion n.** |
| 4.i**nspire vt.** | 10.**collect garbage** |
| 5.**forum n.** | 11. **促进环境保护** |
| 6.**international Cooperation** | 12.**collect plastic bottles**  |

**考点分析**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **有提示词** | **无提示词** |
| **谓语动词** | **非谓语动词** | **最高级** | **词性转换** | **冠词** | **介词** | **定从** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

**语篇八2021年新高考I卷 游览黄山**

**Task 1** 阅读下面短文，在空白处填入1个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

①Going to Mount Huangshan **remind**s me **of** the popular Beatles’ song “The Long and Winding Road”. 56 is so **breathtaking** about the **experience** is the **out-of-this-world scenes**. **The rolling sea of clouds** you see once you are at the top will remind you how tiny we 57 (human) are.

②**The hot spring** at the foot of the mountain is something you must try after the climb. It will 58 (**undoubted**) help you **get refreshed**! The amazing thing about the spring is that the colder the temperature gets, the 59 (hot) the spring! Strange, isn’t it? But that’s how nature is — always leaving us  60 (**astonish**).

③What comes next is the endless series of steps. You can’t help wondering how hard it 61 (be) for the people then to put all those rocks into place. Though it is the only unnatural thing on your way up the mountain, still it **highlight**s the whole **adventure** 62 offers a place where you can sit down to rest your 63 (**ache**) legs.

④As the song goes, this long and winding road “will never disappear”, and it will always stick in the visitor’s memory. It sure does in 64 (I).While you’re in China, Mount Huangshan is 65 must to visit!

**Task 2** Analyze the structure

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 语篇类型 |  |
| 主题语境 |  |
| 语篇结构 | Para 4: **Going to Mount Huangshan**Para 1: Para 1Para 2: Para 3: Part1Part2Part3 |

**Task 3** Review the important phrases/sentences and translate.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1.**remind sb of sth** | 7.**undoubted adj.** |
| 2.**breathtaking adj.** | 8.**get refreshed** |
| 3.**experience n.** | 9.**astonish vt. 感到吃惊的\_\_\_\_\_\_\_****令人吃惊的\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** |
| 4.**the** **out-of-this-world scenes** | 10.**highlight vt.** |
| 5.**the rolling sea of clouds** | 11.**adventure n.** |
| 6.**the hot spring** | 12.**ache v.** |

**考点分析**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **有提示词** | **无提示词词** |
| **谓语动词** | **非谓语动词** | **名词单复数** | **比较级** | **词性转换** | **代词** | **冠词** | **名从** | **并列** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

**语篇九 2021年全国甲卷 在西安古城墙骑行**

Task 1阅读下面短文，在空白处填入1个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

①**The Xi’an City Wall** is the most **complete** city wall that has survived **China’s long history**. It 41 (build) **originally** to protect the city 42 **the Tang dynasty** and has now been completely **restore**d (修复). It is possible 43 (walk) or bike the **entire** 14 kilometers.

②**We accessed the wall through the South Gate**. The wall is 12 meters high and from here you can see **streams of people** moving inside and outside the City Wall.

③After 44 (spend) some time looking at all **the defensive** **equipment** at the wall, we decided it was time for some action and what 45 (good) than to ride on a piece of history!

④We 46 (**hire**) our bikes from **the rental place** at the South Gate. My bike was old and **shaky** 47 did the job. It took us about 3 hours to go all 48 way around the Xi’an City Wall. Supposedly you can do it in two hours, but we stopped at the different gates and 49 **(watchtower**) to take pictures or just to watch **the local people** going about their 50 (day) **routine**s.

**Task 2** Analyze the structure

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 语篇类型 |  |
| 主题语境 |  |
| 语篇结构 | **Biking on the Xi’an City Wall**Para 1: Para 2: Para 3: Part1 IntroductionPart2During the journey Para 4:  Para 4:  |

**Task 3** Review the important phrases/sentences and translate.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1.**The Xi’an City Wall**  | 9.**streams of people**  |
| 2.**complete adj.** | 10.**the defensive** **equipment** |
| 3.**entire adj.** | 11.**hire vt.** |
| 4.**China’s long history** | 12.**the rental place** |
| 5.**originally adv.** | 13.**shaky adj.** |
| 6.**the Tang dynasty** | 14.**watchtower n.** |
| 7.**restore vt.** | 15.**the local people**  |
| **8.We accessed the wall through the South Gate**. | 1. **routine**

 **日常生活**  |

**考点分析**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **有提示词** | **无提示词** |
| **谓语动词** | **非谓语动词** | **名词单复数** | **比较级** | **词性转换** | **冠词** | **介词** | **连词** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

**（四）节日** **语篇十2020年全国II卷春节装饰品**

**Task 1**阅读下面短文，在空白处填入1个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

**Decorating with Plants, Fruits and Flowers for Chinese New Year**

**Chinese New Year is a 61 (celebrate) marking the end of the winter season and the beginning of spring**. This is why decorating with plants, fruits and flowers 62 (carry) special **significance**. **They represent the earth 63 (come) back to life and best wishes for new beginnings.**

These are some of the most popular in many parts of the country:

Oranges: Orange trees are more 64 decoration; they are **a symbol of good fortune and wealth**. They make great gifts and you see them many times 65 (decorate) with **red envelopes** and messages of **good fortune**.

Bamboo: Chinese love their “Lucky Bamboo” plants and you will see them often in their homes and offices. 66 (certain) during the holiday period, this plant is **a must**. **Bamboo plants are associated 67 health, abundance and a happy home**. They are easy 68 (care) for and make great presents.

Branches of Plum Blossoms (梅花): The 69 (beauty) long **branch**es covered with pink-colored buds (蓓蕾) make fantastic decorations. The plum trees are 70 first to flower even as the snow is melting (融化). **They represent the promise of spring and a renewal of life.**

**Task 2 Analyze the structure**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 语篇类型 |  |
| 主题语境 |  |
| 语篇结构 | **Decorating with Plants, Fruits and Flowers for Chinese New Year**Part1 Part2  |

**Task 3** Review the important phrases/sentences and translate.

|  |
| --- |
| 1. **中国新年是一个庆祝活动，标志着冬天的结束和春天的开始**
 |
| **2**.**significance n. 3.decoration n. decorate vt.** |
| **4.它们代表着地球的重生和对新开始的最美好的祝愿。** |
| 5.**a symbol of good fortune and wealth** |
| 6.**red envelopes 7. good fortune** |
| 8. **a must** |
| 9.**竹子与健康、富足和幸福的家相关。** |
| **10.branch n.** |
| **11.它们代表着春天的希望和生命的新生。** |

**考点分析**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **有提示词** | **无提示词** |
| **谓语动词** | **非谓语动词** | **名词单复数** | **比较级** | **词性转换** | **代词** | **冠词** | **介词** | **连词** | **定从** | **名从** | **状从** | **并列** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

**语篇十一2022年全国乙卷国际茶日**

Task 1 阅读下面短文，在空白处填入1个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

①May 21st this year marks **the first International Tea Day**, which was named **officially** 61 the United Nations on November 27th, 2019. To celebrate 62 festival, a number of events took place at **the Chinese Businessman Museum** in Beijing on Thursday.

②**The chairman of the China Culture Promotion Society** 63 (**address**) **the opening ceremony**. “As a main promoter of the International Tea Day, **the birthplace of tea** and the 64 (large) **tea-producing country**, China has a 65 (responsible) to work with other countries to **promote the healthy development of the tea industry**. It can help to build a community with a 66 (share) future for mankind,” he said.

③The “First International Tea Day Tea Road Cooperative Initiative” issued (发布) at the ceremony **calls for** people working in the tea industry to come together to **promote international cooperation 67 cultural exchanges**. A four-year tea promotion — Tea Road Cooperative Plan — was also **issue**d in accordance with the **initiative**.

 ④ 68 (strengthen) the **connection** with young people, the event included a number of public promotional activities **on social media**, 69 (invite) twenty-nine tea **professionals** from around the world to have thirty-six hours of uninterrupted live broadcasts.

⑤The Chinese Ancient Tea Museum was officially unveiled (揭幕) at the ceremony, opening 70 (it) first **exhibition**: The Avenue of Truth — A Special Exhibition of Pu’er Tea.

**Task 2 Analyze the structure**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 语篇类型 |  |
| 主题语境 |  |
| 语篇结构 | Para 5: Para 4: **the first International Tea Day**Para 1: Para 2: Para 3: Part1Part2Part3 |

**Task 3** Review the important phrases/sentences and translate.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **1.the first International Tea Day** |  |
| 2.**officially adv** |  |
| **3.the Chinese Businessman Museum** |  |
| **4.the birthplace of tea**  |  |
| **5.tea-producing country** |  |
| **6.中国文化促进会会长（致辞）开幕式。** |  |
| **7.address vt.** |  |
| **8.promote the healthy development of the tea industry** |  |
| **9.issue vt.** |  |
| **10.initiative n.** |  |
| **11.on social media** |  |
| **12.professional n.** |  |
| 12.**exhibition n.** |  |

**考点分析**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **有提示词** | **无提示词** |
| **谓语动词** | **非谓语动词** | **形容词** | **词性转换** | **代词** | **冠词** | **介词** | **连词** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |