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一. 长城 (The Great Wall)

The Great Wall is one of the wonders of the world that created by human beings! If you come to China without climbing the Great Wall, it's just like going Paris without visiting the Eiffel Tower; or going to Egypt without visiting the Pyramids! Men often say, "He who does not reach the Great Wall is not a true man." In fact, it began as independent walls for different states when it was first built, and did not become the "Great Wall" until the Qin Dynasty. However, the wall we see today, starting from Shanhaiguan Pass in the east to Jiayunguan Pass in the west, was mostly built during the Ming Dynasty.

长城是人类创造的世界奇迹之一。如果你到了中国却没去过长城，就想到了巴黎没有去看看菲尔铁塔，或者就像到了埃及没有去看金字塔一样。人们常说：“不到长城非好汉。”实际上，长城最初只是一些断断续续的城墙，直到秦朝统一中国后才将其连城长城。然而，今天我们看到的长城——东起山海关，西至嘉峪关——大部分都是在明代修建的。

二. 饺子 (Dumplings)

Dumplings are one of the Chinese people's favorite traditional dishes. According to an ancient Chinese legend, dumplings were first made by the medical saint---Zhang Zhongjing. There are three steps involved in making dumplings: 1) make dumpling wrappers out of dumpling flour; 2) prepare the dumpling stuffing; 3) make dumplings and boil them. With thin and elastic dough skin, fresh and tender stuffing, delicious taste, and unique shapes, dumplings are worth eating hundreds of times. There's an old saying that claims, "Nothing could be more delicious than dumplings". During the Spring Festival and other holidays, or when treating relatives and friends, Chinese people like to follow the auspicious custom of eating dumplings. To Chinese people who show high reverence for family love, having dumplings at the moment the old year is replaced by the new is an essential part of bidding farewell to the old and ushering in the new year.

饺子是深受中国人民喜爱的传统食品。相传为古代医圣张仲景发明。饺子的制作是包括：1) 擀皮、2) 备馅、3) 包馅水煮三个步骤。其特点是皮薄馅嫩，味道鲜美，形状独特，百食不厌。民间有“好吃不过饺子”的俗语。中国人接亲待客、逢年过节都有包饺子吃的习俗，寓意吉利。对崇尚亲情的中国人来说，“更岁交子”吃饺子，更是欢度除夕、辞旧迎新必不可少的内容。

三. 筷子 (Chinese Chopsticks)

The Chinese way of eating with chopsticks is unique in the world. The recorded history of chopsticks started more than three thousand years ago. Chopsticks were named zhu in ancient Chinese. They look deceptively simple to use, but possess multi-various functions, such as clamping, turning over, lifting up, raking, stirring, scooping, poking, tearing, and so on. Chopsticks were taken as an auspicious mascot by ordinary people in ancient China. For example, the partial tone of chopsticks is often used by people as a metaphor at weddings to indicate a blessing or benediction for the couple to have a baby soon. Unlike using a knife and fork or one's own hands, a pair of chopsticks also implies the meaning of "Harmony is what matters". Chopsticks are highly praised by Westerners as a hallmark of ancient oriental civilization.

中国人使用筷子就餐的方式在世界上独树一帜。有史记载用筷的历史已有三千多年。筷子古时称为箸，它看似简单，但却同时具有夹、拨、挑、扒、拌、撮、戳、撕等多种功能。中国民间视筷子为吉祥

之物，如婚俗中将筷子隐喻为快生贵子的祝福等。与使用刀叉以及手抓的方式不同，成双结对的筷子含有“和为贵”的意蕴。西方人赞誉筷子是古老的东方文明。

四. 中国功夫 (Chinese kung fu)

Chinese kung fu, or Chinese martial arts, carries traditional Chinese culture in abundance. It is a traditional Chinese sport which applies the art of attack and defence in combat and the motions engaged with a series of skill and tricks. The core idea of Chinese king fu is derived from the Confucian theory of both “the mean and harmony” and “cultivating qi” (otherwise known as nourishing one’s spirit). Meanwhile, it also includes thoughts of Taoism and Buddhism. Chinese kung fu has a long history, with multi-various sects and many different boxing styles, and emphasizes coupling hardness with softness and internal and external training. It contains the ancient great thinkers’ pondering of life and the universe. The skills in wielding the 18 kinds of weapons named by the later generations mainly involve the skills of bare-handed boxing, such as shadow boxing (Taijiquan), form and will boxing (Xingyiquan), eight trigram palm (Baguazhang), and the skills of kung fu weaponry, such as the skill of using swords, spears, two-edged swords and halberds, axes, tomahawks, kooks, prongs and so on.

中国功夫即中国武术，是将技击寓于搏斗和套路运动之中的中国传统体育项目，承载着丰富的中国民族传统文化。其核心思想是儒家的中和养气之说，同时兼容了道家、释家的思想。中国武术源远流长、流派林立、拳种繁多，讲究刚柔并济、内外兼修，蕴含着先哲们对生命和宇宙的参悟。后世所称十八般武艺，主要指：徒手拳艺，如太极拳、形意拳、八卦掌等；器械功夫，如刀枪剑戟、斧钺钩叉等。

五. 汉字 (Chinese characters)

Chinese characters were initially meant to be simple pictures used to help people remember things. After a long period of development, it finally became a unique character system that embodies phonetic sound, image, idea, and rhyme at the same time. The writing system, which was extremely advanced in ancient times, began with inions on bones and tortoise shells, and these are regarded as the original forms of Chinese characters. Afterwards, Chinese characters went through numerous calligraphic styles: bronze inions, official, regular, cursive, running, etc. Chinese characters are usually round outside and square inside, which is rooted in ancient Chinese beliefs of an orbicular sky and a rectangular Earth. The five basic strokes of Chinese characters are “一” (the horizontal stroke), “丨” (the vertical stroke), “丿” (the left-falling stroke), “㇇” (the right-falling stroke), and “乙” (the turning stroke).

汉字是从原始人用以记事的简单图画，经过不断演变发展最终成为一种兼具音、形、意韵的独特文字。现存中国古代最早成熟的文字是甲骨文，被认为是现代汉字的初形。此后，汉字又经历了金文、隶书、楷书、草书、行书等不同的阶段。汉字结构“外圆内方”，源于古人“天圆地方”的观念。汉字有五种基本笔画，即：横、竖、撇、捺、折。

六. 秧歌舞 (Yangko)

Yangko is one of tradition folk dance of Han in China. It is usually performed in northern provinces. The dancers usually wear colorful and light costumes, and the performance is powerful and rapid. During some festivals such as Spring Festival, Lantein Festival, if people hear the sound of drum and gong, no matter how

cold the weather is , they will come to street and appreciate the Yangko. Recent years, the old people in city of east-northern of China organized the team of Yangko by themselves, the teamers keep their health by dancing Yangko the whole year.

秧歌舞是中国汉族的一种民间传统舞蹈，通常在北方省份表演。秧歌舞者通常穿上明亮多彩的表演服装，他们的表演动作有力迅速。在农历春节、元宵节等节日期间，人们一旦听到锣鼓声，不管外面天气有多冷，他们都会蜂拥到街上看秧歌舞表演。近年来，中国东北某些城市的老年人自发组织了秧歌队，队员常年通过跳秧歌舞来保持健康，同事他们也乐在其中。

七. 针灸 (Acupuncture)、中药

Acupuncture is an important part of traditional Chinese medicine (TCM) . In accordance with the “main and collateral channels” theory in TCM, the purpose of acupuncture is to dredge the channel and regulate qi and blood, so as to keep the body’s yin and yang balanced and achieve reconciliation between the internal organs. It features in traditional Chinese medicine that “internal diseases are to be treated with external therapy”. The main therapy of acupuncture involves using needles to pierce certain acupoints of the patient’s body, or adopting moxibustion to stimulate the patient’s acupoints so as to stimulate the channels and relieve pain. With its unique advantages, acupuncture has been handed down generation after generation and has now spread all over the world. Nowadays, acupuncture, along with Chinese food, kung fu (otherwise known as Chinese martial arts) , and traditional Chinese medicine, has been internationally hailed as one of the “four new national treasures.”

针灸是中医学的重要组成部分。按照中医的经络理论，针灸疗法主要是通过疏通经络、调和气血，来达到阴阳归于平衡，使脏腑趋于调和之目的。其特点是“内病外治”。主要疗法是用针刺入病人身体的一定穴位，或用艾火的温热刺激烧灼病人的穴位，以达到刺激经络。治疗病痛的目的。针灸以其独特的优势，流传至今并传播到了世界，与中餐、功夫、中药一起被海外誉为中国的“新四大国粹”。

假定你是李华，你的英国朋友 Peter 希望了解中国药 (traditional Chinese medicine)。请给他写一封邮件

内容包括：

1. 中药的历史与种类；
2. 用途与好处。

注意：

1. 词数 100 左右；
2. 可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。

Dear Peter,

I’m writing to tell you something about traditional Chinese medicine. Honestly speaking, traditional Chinese medicine has a history of thousands of years. Chinese people gained rich experience when they fought against illnesses. Thus, they have been knowing there are hundreds of medicine, which prove effective and efficient when used to treat diseases. These drugs are safe and have few side effects. Besides, they do little damage to livers and kidneys.

Li Shizhen, a Chinese herbalist and acupuncturist of the Ming dynasty, wrote a famous book on medicine, making great contributions to people around the world.

Looking forward to your reply.

Yours sincerely

Li Hua

八. 中国龙 (Chinese Dragon)

Dragon totem worship in China has been around for the last 8,000 years. The ancients in China considered the dragon (or loong) a fetish that combines animals including the fish, snake, horse and ox with cloud, thunder, lightning and other natural celestial phenomena. The Chinese dragon was formed in accordance with the multicultural fusion process of the Chinese nation. To the Chinese, the dragon signifies innovation and cohesion.

对龙图腾他的崇拜在中国大约已绵延了八千多年。中国龙是古人将鱼、蛇、马、牛等动物与云雾、雷电等自然天象集合而成的一种神物。中国龙的形成与中华民族的多元融合过程同步。在中国人的心目中，龙具有振奋腾飞、开拓变化的寓意和团结凝聚的精神。

假定你是李华,正在教你的英国朋友 Leslie 学习汉语。她写信问到,龙在西方文化中是一个恶魔的象征,而中国人却自称是龙的传人,这是为什么?请你写封邮件回复她的问题。

内容包括

1.龙成为中华民族象征的原因;

2.你如何看待这种文化差异。

注意:1.词数 100 左右;

2.可以适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。

参考词汇: descendants (传人)

Dear Leslie,

I am very glad that you have written to ask about the symbolic meaning of the dragon.

Long ago, China was a developing agricultural country that badly relied on abundant rainfall or irrigation. Thus, ancient Chinese imagined there must be a powerful God in the sky who was in charge of rainfall and any other forms of water on earth. Later, we Chinese people, called ourselves the descendants of dragons, meaning agriculture fed us and hoping that we were brave, flexible and powerful enough like dragons to control our own fate from generation to generation.

Dragons are considered evil and dangerous in western culture. This suggests westerners and Chinese have different understandings of the world. Don't you think different experiences can lead to different beliefs? It is always okay if we respect and tolerate cultural differences.

Hoping you can share your ideas on this.

Yours

Li Hu

九. 中国印章 (Chinese Seal)

A seal can also be defined as a stamp. Both the Chinese official and private seal of various dynasties have different titles, such as stamp, zhu note, contract, fu, lease and others. The seals used by the emperors of ancient China were called xi, yin, bao, etc. According to historical records, seals were widely used during the Warring States Period (475BC-221BC). The making of a seal is to engrave fonts, such as seal characters and official and so on; or images in the form of intaglio and embossment into the seal, basically shaped as round or square. Covered with a vermilion overlay, the Chinese seal is not only used in daily life, but it is also used to represent signatures on paintings and calligraphies. It is gradually becoming one of China's unique artworks.

印章就是图章。中国历代官、私所用的印章有印信、朱记、合同、符、契等等不同的称谓，而帝王所用的印章古时称玺、印、宝、章等。据史料记载，印章在战国时代已普遍使用。印章的制作是将篆隶等字体、图像用阴、阳的形式雕刻而成，形状以圆、方为主。印章用朱色 钤盖，除日常应用外，又多用于书画题识，逐渐成为中国特有的艺术形式之一。

十. 京剧 (Chinese Beijing Opera)

Praised as "Oriental Opera", Beijing Opera is a genuine national quintessence of China. It originated from many kinds of ancient local operas, especially huiban in southern China. At the end of the 19th Century, Beijing Opera evolved and took shape, becoming the greatest kind of opera in China. Beijing Opera is a blend of performing arts---song, speech, performance, acrobatix fighting and dance. Beijing Opera portrays and narrates the plot and characters through stylized acting. The main types of roles in Beijing Opera are sheng (male), dan (young female), jing (painted face, male), and chou (clown, male or female).

京剧被誉为“东方歌剧”，是地道的中国国粹。它起源于中国多种古老的地方戏剧，特别是南方的“徽班”。到了 19 世纪末，京剧形成并成为中国最大的戏曲剧种。京剧是综合性表演艺术，集唱（歌唱）、念（念白）、做（表演）、打（武）、舞（舞蹈）为一体，通过程式化的表演手段，叙述故事，刻画人物。角色主要分生（男性）、旦（女性）、净（男性）、丑（男性女性皆有）四大行当。

十一. 中国成语 (Chinese Idioms)

Chinese idioms refer to comprehensive and integrated fixed phrases and expressions. Idioms are established and accepted by constant usage and common practice. An idiom is a language unit that is larger than a word, but has the same grammatical function as a word. Most Chinese idioms consist of four characters. For example, ziqiangbuxi (make unremitting efforts to improve oneself), qingchuyulan (bluer than indigo), and houjibofa (success comes with time and effort). Idioms are extracted from folk proverbs, ancient works of literature, poems, fables, allusions, and well-known sayings. Idioms are a part of the Chinese language that are concise and have great vitality.

中国成语是汉语中意义完整的表示一般概念的固定词组或短语。“成语”中的“成”既是约定俗成。成语是比词大而语法功能又相当于词的语言单位。绝大多数的中国成语由四个汉字组成，例如：自强不息、青出于蓝、厚积薄发。成语主要从民间谚语、古代文学作品、诗歌、寓言、典故、名言警句等方面提炼而成，是汉语语言中精炼而又富有生命力的一部分。

十二. 丝绸 (Silk)

China is the home of silk. Mulberry planting, sericulture, silk reeling and thickening are all great inventions of the ancient Chinese. As early as the Shang and Zhou Dynasties (1600BC-256BC), the Chinese people's silk-weaving techniques had reached an extremely high level. During the Western Han Dynasty (206BC-25AD), Zhang Qian, an outstanding diplomat, travelled around central Asia and connected China with the Persian Gulf and the Mediterranean, opening up a new era of Sino-foreign trade, exchange and communication. From then on, China's silk became well known for its extraordinary quality, exquisite design and color, and abundant culture connotations. Hitherto, Chinese silk has been accepted as a symbol of Chinese culture and the emissary of oriental civilization.

中国是丝绸的故乡。栽桑、养蚕、缫丝、织绸是中国古代人民的伟大发明。商周时期丝绸的生产技术就已发展到相当高的水平。西汉时张骞通西域，把中原与波斯湾、地中海紧密联系起来，开辟了中外交流贸易的新纪元。从此中国的丝绸以其卓越的品质、精美的花色和丰富的文化内涵闻名于世，成为中国文化的象征。东方文明的使者。

十三. 中国园林 (Chinese Classical Garden)

The Chinese classical garden is a precious treasure of our ancient Chinese architecture. It is a kind of environment art, which systematically combines artificial mountains and rivers, plants and buildings with the natural landscape. The construction standard of a Chinese classical garden is "artificial as it is, the garden must look ingenious and natural." When you go sightseeing in a Chinese classical garden, you should be able to appreciate its artistic concept which "makes use of the natural landscape to create the real fun of mountains and rivers for viewers." Of the world's three major garden systems, the Chinese classical garden is hailed as one of the origins of the world's garden due to its long history and abundant connotations.

中国园林是把人造的山水、植物、建筑等与自然地貌有机结合的环境艺术，是我国古代建筑艺术的珍宝。其建造原则是“妙极自然，宛自天开”。游赏中国古典园林，能充分领略“假自然之景，创山水真趣”的园林意境。在世界三大园林体系中，中国园林历史悠久、内涵丰富，被誉为世界造园史上的渊源之一。

十四. 文房四宝 (The Four Treasures of the Study)

The writing brush, ink stick, ink stone, and paper were requisite treasures in the study of the scholars of ancient China, and they are often referred to as the "Four Treasures of the Study." The writing brush and ink stick have been used by the Chinese to write and paint since 5,000 years ago. In the Qin Dynasty (221BC---206BC), people already used feathers of different hardness and bamboo trunks to make brushes. During the Han Dynasty (206BC-220AD), man-made ink was used instead of natural ink. After paper was invented by the Chinese, bamboo slips, wooden tablets, brocade and silk, which originally functioned as writing surfaces, gradually faded out. The ink stone was first developed with the use of writing brushes and ink. After the Song Dynasty (960AD---1279AD), the "Four Treasure of the Study" particularly referred to hubi, the writing brush produced in Huzhou, Zhejiang province; huimo, the ink stick produced in Huizhou, Anhui province; xuan paper, a kind of paper produced in Xuanzhou, Anhui province; and duanyan, the ink stone made in Zhaoqing, Guangdong province (Zhaoqing was earlier called Duanzhou). Indeed, the Four Treasures of the Study" have writtin the whole Chinese civilization, as it is.

笔墨纸砚是中国古代文人书房当中必备的宝贝，被称为“文房四宝”。用笔墨书写绘画在中国可追溯到五千年前。秦时已用不同硬度的毛和竹管制笔；汉代以人工制墨替代了天然墨；有了纸张以后，简牍锦帛逐失其用；砚台则随笔墨的使用而发展。“文房四宝”到宋朝以后特指湖笔、徽墨、宣纸、端砚。可以说文房四宝书写了整个中华文明。

十五. 天干地支 (Chinese Era)

The Chinese era is the symbol that the Chinese calendar uses for recording and naming years. The ten Heavenly Stems are: jia, yi, bing, ding, wu, ji, geng, xin, ren, gui. The twelve Earthly Branches are: zi, chou, yin, mou, chen, si, wu, wei, shen, you, xu, hai. After observing the lunar month, the ancients found that the moon always waxes and wanes roughly 12 times a year, and two lunar months account for about 60 days, so the order of the ten Heavenly Stems and the order of the twelve Earthly Branches are properly matched in turn. In terms of recording date, 60 years is considered to be a full time cycle. The Chinese era chronology was first invented in ancient times and is still in use now.

天干地支是中国历法中用以记录和命名年岁的方法。十天干为：甲、乙、丙、丁、戊、己、庚、辛、壬、癸；十二地支为：子、丑、寅、卯、辰、巳、午、未、申、酉、戌、亥。古人观测朔望月，发现月亮圆缺 12 次大体上是一年的天数，而两个朔望月约是 60 天。古人以十天干与十二地支的顺序依次相配，记录不同年份，60 年为一个轮回。干支纪年法从古沿用至今。

十六、中国节日

假如你叫李华，你的美国笔友 Tom 对中国的传统节日非常感兴趣。他想请你介绍你最喜欢的一个节日，如中秋节、端午节、春节等，你通常是怎么庆祝的，以及你喜欢这个节日的原因。请你根据他的问题回复邮件。

提示词语：eat, get together, share, happy, special

Dear Tom,

I'm glad to hear that you are interested in traditional Chinese festivals.

My favorite festival is the Mid-Autumn Festival. It usually comes in September or October. On that day, our family members usually get together and have a nice meal. After that, I always watch the moon and share mooncakes with my family.

I love this festival because I like eating mooncakes, which are shaped like the full moon. They represent people's expression of love for their family. In short, the Mid-Autumn Festival is a day of enjoyment and happiness.

I hope that my letter will help you appreciate Chinese festivals even more.

Yours,

Li Hua

假定你是李华，端午节（又称龙舟节）将近，你打算邀请另一个城市的美国朋友 Amy 来参加你和朋友举行的庆祝活动。请你写封邮件告知你们关于庆祝活动的安排。

内容包括：

1. 时间和地点；

2. 赛龙舟、吃粽子等。

注意：1. 词数 100 左右；2. 可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。

Dear Amy,

I'm Li Hua. How is everything going with you recently?

I'm writing to tell you that the Dragon Boat Festival is approaching, and I'd like to spend this traditional Chinese festival with my best friends. Would you like to come to my house and celebrate together on lunar May 5th? Some of my friends even plan to take part in the Dragon-boat race, for which they have been preparing carefully. You know, the race is to commemorate the great ancient Chinese poet Qu Yuan. Finally, we will enjoy some delicious Zongzi made by my mother. During this time you are able to experience the excellent traditional cultural of China.

Looking forward to your early reply.

Yours,

Li Hua

十七、保护中国传统文化

某中学生英文报就“保护中国传统文化”为主题举行英语征文活动。你准备给该报投稿，稿件内容包括：

1. 保护中国传统文化的重要性；
2. 列举 1-2 个你所知道的国家或当地政府文化保护的事例；
3. 谈谈你对文化保护的建议。

【参考范文】

Protect Traditional Chinese Culture

The protection of national and folk culture is of great significance to Chinese cultural diversity and also to the harmonious development between local economic and social development. It is reported that the Guangdong government pays special attention to protecting Chaoju (潮剧), a local drama born in Chaozhou in the eastern Guangdong province.

In my opinion, some measures should be taken to protect traditional culture effectively. To start with, we should make a law to regulate the society's performance. Besides, we should draw more people's attention to it, for the more they know about the importance of culture protection, the stronger support we can get from the public.

In a word, it is high time for us to treasure and develop our own valuable culture.

假如你是李华,你校的交换生 Bob 想加入中国传统文化学习小组,并想了解该学习小组的有关情况。请你给他写一封电子邮件,包括以下内容

1. 学习时间和地点;
2. 小组情况;
3. 学习内容 (京剧、皮影戏等)

注意:

1. 词数 100 左右

2.可以适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。

参考词汇:皮影戏 Chinese shadow play

Dear Bob,

I'm glad to hear that you're interested in traditional Chinese culture. I'm writing to tell you something about the study group for traditional Chinese culture.

As scheduled, 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, ten of whom are exchange students from different countries. We learn traditional Chinese art such as Beijing Opera and Chinese shadow play under the guidance of professional teachers. The group provides a good opportunity to learn about traditional Chinese culture, especially for exchange students. I believe you'll like it the moment you join it.

Looking forward to your early reply.

十八、学习唐诗

假定你是李华,正在教你的英国朋友 Leslie 学习汉语。请你写封邮件告知下次上课的计划。内容包括:

- 1.时间和地点;
- 2.内容:学习唐诗;
- 3.课前准备:简要了解唐朝的历史。

注意:

- 1.词数 100 左右;
- 2.可以适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。

Dear Leslie,

How are you? Glad to see you have made some progress in learning Chinese. I'm writing to tell you something about our next lesson.

The lesson will be given from 3 pm to 5 pm on the afternoon of next Tuesday in classroom 502. In the class, you will mainly be studying Tang Poetry, which reflects traditional Chinese culture and is very important to Chinese people. You can understand the beauty of Chinese by studying Tang Poetry. Make sure to prepare before class and have at least a basic understanding of the history of the Tang Dynasty. This will make it easier for you to do well in the class.

If there is anything I can help you with, please don't hesitate to let me know. Looking forward to meeting you.

Yours sincerely,

Li Hua

十九、汨罗旅游

假定你是李华。你的英国朋友 Jim 国庆假期要到你的家乡汨罗旅游。现请你根据要点提示给他回一封电子邮件说明你为他制定的行程安排。

要点提示：

1. 表达对他到来的期待；
2. 到来之前他应作的准备；
3. 介绍你制定的行程计划（参观屈子祠和汨罗江，并品尝当地小吃等）。

注意：1. 词数 150 左右；2. 已给出的开头和结尾不计入总词数；可适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。

参考词汇：屈子祠 Quzi Memorial Temple; 汨罗江 Miluo River; 小吃 snack

Dear David,

I am so excited and looking forward to your trip to Miluo. I am well prepared for our journeys and I am sure it would be a memorable trip for you and me. I have got a map of Miluo for you so that you would not get lost. Additionally, I have made a trip plan for you. At first, we will visit Quzi Memorial Temple, where you can enjoy Chinese traditional culture. With a long history and amazing architecture, you would be so proud of this construction. And then I want to take you to boat on Miluo River to have a look at the beautiful night views of the banks of Miluo. After that, we must have a taste of the special food especially snacks. It is important for people to come here. There would be another place we visit if we have time. It would be such a memorable trip!

I'm very excited to have you stay with me and I know that this trip will be a wonderful experience. I'm looking forward to meeting you!

Yours,

Li Hua

二十、中国剪纸（paper-cutting）艺术、编织艺术

假定你是李华，想邀请外教 Henry 一起参观中国剪纸（paper-cutting）艺术展。请给他写封邮件，内容包括：

1. 展览时间、地点；
2. 展览内容。

注意：

1. 词数 100 左右；
2. 可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。

Dear Henry,

I'm Li Hua, the head of the paper-cutting club at our school. Last time, you told me you were looking forward to learning more about traditional Chinese culture. Well, I'm glad to tell you there will be a Chinese paper-cutting exhibition at our school. I really hope you can set aside some time for the event.

The exhibition, the theme of "Which Is the 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 art be displayed, but we also have a valuable set of paper-cuts created by a famous artist in this field. Besides, there will be many useful and interesting activities, from which you can have a clearer picture of Chinese culture.

I hope you will accept my invitation. I'm sure the exhibit will leave a wonderful impression on you! I'm looking forward to your reply.

Best wishes!

Yours,

Li Hua

假定你是李华，你们学校正举办“校园文化周活动，请你写一份封电子邮件，邀请 Tom 去体验编织艺术，内容包括：

1. 发出邀请并简述原因；
2. 阐述活动的内容（了解编织艺术的历史：1000 多年；观看编织艺术的展览；用竹子编椅子，窗帘，装饰品）；
3. 约定与 Tom 见面的时间和地点；
4. 期待对方的回复。

Dear Tom,

Here's a piece of good news. The Campus Culture Festival will be this Friday. Since you have a strong passion for Chinese folk art, it's my honor to invite you to join us.

The activity is scheduled to last approximately two hours, from 3:30 pm to 5:30 pm in the school hall. It will cover a wide variety of content. We can appreciate beautiful weaving in the many chairs and decorations on show, and we'll watch a documentary about the history of weaving.

In addition, some distinguished professors will be invited to deliver a lecture about how to promote the development of weaving, during which time you will definitely gain a better understanding of it. If you are available, we'll meet at three outside the school gate.

I hope you'll accept my invitation! Your timely reply would be highly appreciated.

Yours,

Li Hua