**7年级英语第11课时**

**《在语境下用词汇—业余生活》拓展资源**

**Part I Read and think**

Where did the game of Go come from?

Go was born in China around 4,000 years ago. It is one of the oldest board games in the world. In Chinese, it is called weiqi.  
 In ancient China, there were many nicknames for weiqi. For example, people used to call playing weiqi “手谈”. While playing the game, both players are usually quiet. Instead of speaking aloud, they use their fingers to “talk” by moving their stones.  
 There is an interesting story about weiqi called “烂柯”. Once, a woodman saw two people playing weiqi on a mountain. He stood by and watched. When the game was over, the woodman went home and found that the wooden handle on his hatchet was rotten. And he himself had aged to more than 100 years old! He was so interested in watching people play weiqi that he had forgotten about the time.



**Word bank:**

1.board games 棋类游戏 2.ancient  *adj .*古代的 3.rotten *adj* 腐烂的 4. handle  *n.* 手柄；柄状物

同学们，你知道围棋有哪些别名了吗？

**Part II Listen and read**

As is known to all, the giant panda is the symbol of China. In the 1970s, there were just 1,114 giant pandas. But now, there are 1,864 of the animals living in 52 **protection areas** that China has built in recent years.  
 In fact, several **species** that were **endangered** many years ago have seen surprising growth **in recent decades**. China has helped to protect them. Yunnan’s snub-nosed monkey (金丝猴) and the crested ibis (朱鹮) are a couple of species that have benefited from this.  
 The crested ibis, for example, once lived in east China, Japan, Russia and South Korea. But later, people thought they were **extinct.**  
 In 1981, people found seven crested ibises in Shaanxi province. Since then, the number of crested ibises grew to 2,000 after a series of protective **efforts**. China has sent crested ibises to Japan and South Korea in recent years to help the species regenerate.  
 **Animal protection**  
 China has more than 11,800 nature reserves (自然保护区), which account for 18% of its total land area.  
 The reserves cover 35 million hectares (公顷) of forest and 20 million hectares of wetland (湿地), and include 85% of China’s wildlife.  
 China has 474 national nature reserves, 37 world-class geology (地质) parks and 71 national marine (海洋) protected areas.



**Word bank:**

1.protection areas 保护区 2. species *n* . 物种

3.endangered *adj .* 濒危的 4. in recent decades 近几十年来 5.extinct *adj .* 灭绝了的 6. effort *n.* 努力

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