**高中英语必修第二册 Unit 2 Animals**

**Reading B**

**I. Text Focus**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 濒临死亡 | (be) close to death |
| 清洗掉企鹅羽毛上的油污 | clean the oil off the penguin’s feathers |
| 日常饮食 | a daily diet |
| 把企鹅放回大海 | release the penguin back into the sea |
| 一个附近的岛屿 | a nearby island |
| 把它的皮毛换成新羽毛 | change his coat for new feathers |
| 迁移至同类的摄食区 | migrate to the feeding areas of his species |
| 本月初 | earlier this month |
| 在他旁边游泳 | swim alongside him |
| 啄vt. | peck |
| 躺在大腿上 | lie on the lap |
| 给他喂沙丁鱼 | feed him sardines |

**II. Language Points**

1. \*retire vi. 退休；退职

retire from office 退职

retire at the age of 55 在55岁退休

\*retired adj. 已退休的 a retired worker 一个退休工人

\*retirement n.

the allowance for retirement 退休津贴

on/at (one’s) retirement 退休时 e.g. On retirement, he was presented with a gold watch.

in (one’s) retirement 过退休生活 e.g. She has found a new hobby in her retirement.

1. death

英雄地牺牲 die a heroic death

处死某人 put sb to death

被判处死刑be sentenced to death

把某人吓得要命frighten/scare sb to death

生死攸关的事 a matter of life and death

1. diet n. 日常饮食；日常食物

节制饮食be/go on a diet

均衡的饮食 a balanced diet

素食 a vegetarian diet

健康均衡饮食至关重要。It’s vital to have a healthy and balanced diet.

1. strength n. 体力，力量；强度；优点

增强体力 build up/boost strength

团结就是力量。Union is strength.

测试钢的强度 test the strength of steel

优缺点 strengths and weaknesses

strengthen vt./vi. （使）变强，增强，巩固

加强纪律strengthen discipline

加强和...的联系strengthen one’s relations with...

增强免疫系统 strengthen the immune system

1. release

v.

基本含义：“释放；松开”

被释放到空气中be released into the air

把犯人/人质从监狱释放release a prisoner/ hostage from prison

引申含义：“上映；发行；推出”

英译中：

release a film/book/record/product 上映电影/发行书/发行唱片/推出产品

release the news to the public向公众发布新闻

a newly-released film一部新上映的影片

release a new product推出一个新产品

n. 释放；上映；发行；推出

1. nearby

adj. 附近的；临近的 Her mother lives in a nearby town.

adv. 在附近，不远 The car is parked nearby.

1. change v./n.

改变主意 change one’s mind

变好/坏 change for the better/the worse

语言随着时代的变化而变化。Languages change with the times.

\*change A for B 把A换成B（或翻译成：用A换B）

把它的皮毛换成新羽毛（课文）change his coat for new feathers

我不喜欢这个颜色，我可以换一件吗？（change）

I don’t like the color, so may I change it for a different one?

1. It’s believed that...据信.../人们相信...

It is said/reported/estimated that... 据说/据报道/据估计...

1. prefer

1) prefer (to do) sth 更喜欢（做）某事

I prefer coffee./I prefer to go to France.

2) prefer A to B (prefer doing to doing) 相比B更喜欢A

我更喜欢网购而非在实体店购物。

I prefer shopping online to shopping in a physical store.

\*prefer doing to doing= prefer to do sth rather than do sth=would rather do than do

相比坐公交我更喜欢步行。

I prefer walking to taking a bus.

= I prefer to walk rather than take a bus.

= I would rather walk than take a bus.

3) prefer sb to do

Would you prefer me to stay? 你愿意我留下来吗？

I would prefer him to be with us next season.

preference n. 偏爱[sing]；偏爱的事物[C] have a strong ~ for

1. migrate

v.（随季节变化）迁徙

Swallows migrate south in winter.

Most birds have to fly long distances to migrate.

migration n. 迁移；移居；迁徙

migrant n. 候鸟，迁徙动物；（为工作）移居者，移民

1. recall

vt.

1）回忆；回想 recall sth/doing/that...

I can’t recall his name./I can’t recall meeting her before.

他回想起她周三总是很晚回家。

He recalled that she always came home late on Wednesdays.

2）召回；回收 recall a faulty product 回收次品

n. 回想；召回

1. affectionate adj. 深情的；充满爱的

affection n. [U sing.] 喜爱；钟爱 (~ for sb/sth)

1. emerge

vt.

1）出现，出来 The sun emerged/appeared from behind the clouds.

2）（事实、意见、结果等）显露

从我们的讨论中得出三个重要因素。

Three important factors emerged from our discussions.

3）露头，显现

\*emerge as... 立足成为...

He emerged as a key figure in the campaign.

他已初露头角，成为这次运动的主要人物。

emergency

n.[C, C] 紧急情况

遇到紧急情况in case of emergency(-ies)

adj. 紧急的

in an emergency situation

emergency action/measures 应急行动/措施

emergent adj. 新兴的；处于发展初期的

新兴民族emergent nations

**III. Translation**

1. 人们相信比起迁徙至同类的摄食区，这只企鹅更喜欢探望这位老人。（课文）

It’s believed that the penguin prefers to visit the elderly man rather than migrate to the feeding areas of his species.

1. 最近出现了Dindim本月初来村子里探望Joao的新照片。（课文）

Now new pictures emerged of Dindim visiting Joao in his village earlier this month.

1. 据报道，恐龙在地球上已灭绝了。（It）

It is reported that dinosaurs have died out/gone extinct on the earth.

=Dinosaurs are reported to have died out/gone extinct on the earth.

1. 据信，过分溺爱孩子会不知不觉地造成孩子的坏脾气，甚至缺乏自理能力。（It）

It is believed that spoiling children too much may unconsciously cause their bad temper, even the lack of ability to take care of themselves.

1. 与呆在家里相比，这位充满活力的老人更喜欢在阳光下进行一些户外活动，以及和社区的老人们聊天。（prefer）

The energetic old man prefers having some outdoor activities in the sun and chatting with old people in the community to staying at home.

1. 我周末更喜欢参加一些对身心健康有益的活动，而不是呆在家里无所事事。(prefer)

On weekends, I prefer to take part in some activities beneficial to physical and mental health rather than stay at home doing nothing

=prefer taking ... to staying... =would rather take...than stay...

1. 许多人强烈表示更喜欢原计划。（preference）

Many people expressed a strong preference for the original plan.

1. 新上映的电影改编自一部极具人气的小说，非常卖座。（which）

The newly-released film, which is adapted from a very popular novel, sells well.

1. 这本新发行的杂志不仅会影响青少年对时尚的看法，还会开启健康饮食的新潮流。(Not only)

Not only will the newly-released magazine influence teenagers’ opinions on fashion, but also it will start a new trend towards a healthy diet.

1. 老年人能安度晚年，孩子们有幸福的童年，那就有千家万户幸福愉悦的家庭。(lead) 2019金山二模

When our senior citizens have decent lives in retirement and our children have nice childhoods, all families will lead happier lives.

**IV. Additional Reading**

The Call of the Wild

– from Helbling Readers, level 4

The Call of the Wild (1903) is considered by many people to be Jack London's finest piece of writing, and it is widely recognized as one of the **classics** of American **literature**.

The main character of the story is Buck, a large dog, who is stolen from his comfortable life in California and sold as a **sled dog** in the frozen Klondike. Buck's new life is **harsh** and cruel and he is forced to learn to adapt in order to survive. He works in a team of dogs pulling sleds **loaded** with mail for the gold **prospectors** who have rushed to the cold north. Buck is strong and **determined** and soon becomes the leader. Throughout the book, as Buck passes through the hands of various owners, he grows closer and closer to his **primitive origins** and the "call of the wild" becomes stronger and stronger.

The story explores a number of themes which were dear to London. London took a copy of Charles Darwin's ***On the Origin of Species*** with him when he went to the Klondike and the story strongly reflects the "**survival of the fittest**" that **originated from** Darwin's **evolutionary theory**. This law of the survival of the fittest **applies to** both the animal and human worlds: both men and animals need to use their strength and intelligence to survive. London was a **determinist** and believed that our lives are **conditioned** by what we **inherit** and the environment which surrounds us. So when Buck lives with Judge Miller, he is a pet and lives an easy and peaceful life. His deeper inherited **instincts** do not appear until he moves to an environment that allows them to develop.

These themes are **revisited** in London's later novel *White Fang*.

**Food for thought**

1. How different is Buck's life in California from his new life in the frozen Klondike? What awakens his primitive origins?

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2. What theme do you think is explored in this story?

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3. Have you read the story yet? If yes, what impresses you most in the story?/If not, are you going to read the story?

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**Reference answers:**

1. As a pet, Buck's life in California is comfortable and easy. However, in the frozen north, as a sledge dog, his life is harsh and cruel. It is the changing living environment that awakens his deeper inherited instincts.

2. The story reflects the law of the "survival of the fittest" which applies to both the animal and human worlds.

3. Yes, I have already read this famous novel. In the story, Buck begins as a tame, obedient dog, enjoying his carefree life in the sun-kissed Santa Clara Valley, but ends as a brave, fierce, masterful wild animal fighting for his survival. The enormous change Buck undergoes is dramatic, but convincing. That is what deeply touches my heart.

*Or* No, I haven't read the story yet but I'm going to read it because it is about dogs which are my favourite animals.

**Word List**

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| --- | --- |
| 1. classic adj. 经典的 n. 经典著作  2. literature n. 文学；文献  3. sled dog 雪橇犬  4. harsh adj. 严酷的；艰苦的  5. load n. 负载 vt. 向（车辆、容器）装上  6. prospector n. 勘探者  7. determined adj. 下定决心的  8. primitive adj. 原始的  9. origin n. 起源；出身  10. dear adj. 亲爱的；宝贵的  11. *On the Origin of Species* 物种起源 | 12. survival of the fittest 适者生存  13. originate from 源自于  14. evolutionary theory进化论  15. law n. 法律；规律  16. apply to 适用于  17. determinist n. 决定论者 adj. 决定论的  18. condition n. 条件，状况 vt. 决定  19. inherit vt. 继承  20. instinct n. 本能  21. revisit vt. 重游；重提 |

**Vocabulary Related to Animal Protection**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. creature n. 生物  2. biodiversity n. 生物多样性  3. evolution n. 进化  4. endangered species 濒危物种  rare species 稀有物种  5. extinct adj. 灭绝 extinction n. 灭绝  die out 灭绝  6. experiment on animals 在动物身上做实验  7. habitat n. 栖息地 inhabit vt. 栖息于  8. wetland n. 湿地  9. woodland n. 林地，林区  10. tropical rainforests 热带雨林  11. carnivore n. 食肉动物  carnivorous adj. 肉食性的  12. herbivore n. 食草动物  herbivorous adj. 食草的  13. deforestation n. 滥砍滥伐  14. solitary/social animals 独居/群居动物 | 15. nocturnal adj. 夜间活动的  16. feed on 以...为食  17. lifespan n. 寿命  18. breed n. 品种  19. cub n. 幼崽  20. offspring n. 幼崽；子女  21. wildlife n. 野生动植物 wild adj. 野生的  22. animal welfare 动物福利  23. harmonious coexistence 和谐共存  live in harmony with... 与...和谐相处  24. ecological adj. 生态的  eco-friendly adj. 生态友好的  25. environmentally-friendly adj. 环保的  26. raise the awareness of... 提高...的意识  27. take action/measures 采取行动/措施  28. first-class national protected animal  国家一级保护动物 |