# Part 1 Endangered species 频危物种 (on the edge of extinction)

## Word

* pollinate, pollination
* endangered species: watch this show about endangered species?
* extinct (ad) become extinct = go extinct

extinction: on the edge of extinction

* r(h)ino => r(h)inoceros /raɪˈnɒsərəs/ A rhinoceros is a large Asian or African animal with thick, grey skin and a horn, or two horns, on its nose. 犀牛
* gorilla V.S. guerilla游击队
* seal; seal a deal/a victory锁定交易/胜利 rhinoceros  [raɪ'nɒs(ə)rəs] 犀牛 //rhetoric question反问句 “h”不发音
* cockroach ['kɒkrəʊtʃ] 蟑螂
* beetle
* Raccoon: A raccoon is a small animal that has dark-coloured fur with white stripes on its face and on its long tail. Raccoons live in forests in North and Central America. 浣熊

## endangered species (频危物种)

谈论**environment conservation** (环境保护)时,人们经常提到**endangered species** (频危物种)。

**Conservation** helps promote **biodiversity**. 环境保护有助于保护生物多样性

There are nearly 17,000 **endangered species**

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| Endangered species are **going extinct** faster than ever. | 频危物种灭绝速度史无前例。 |

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|  | Many animals **pollinate** plants, which helps the plants **reproduce**. | 很多动物**对植物授粉**，帮助植物繁殖。 |

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|  | Some animals are **a good source of** medicine. | 有些动物是很好的药材。 |

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|  | They're also a good source of **protein** and food, like **honey**. | 也是很好的蛋白质和食物、比如蜂蜜的来源。 |

## Part1 > 2nd row: **反义疑问句** intonation

## Intonation

* Rising intonation**反义疑问句**中如果你真的不确定答案，使用升调
* Falling intonation如果你认为自己知道答案，想再次强调或获得对方认同，就用降调

## Part1> 3rd row

## Supporting an opinion/point

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| **Perhaps the most valuable thing** insects do for humans is pollinate plants. |  | 或许昆虫为人类做的最有价值的事就是给植物授粉。 |
| **Then there's biodiversity. Humans depend on a large variety of animals.** |  | 然后就是生物多样性。人类的生活要依靠各种各样的动物。 |
| **Think about it. Endangered insects could soon be extinct.** |  | 想想吧。濒危昆虫可能很快就灭绝了。 |
| **Like them or not, insects are a good source of medicine.** |  | 不管你喜不喜欢，昆虫都是做药的好材料。 |

## 用这类表达来补充观点

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| Insects are a good source of protein. **In fact**, some are delicious. |  | 昆虫是蛋白质很好的来源。事**实上**，有些昆虫还很美味。 |
| **Furthermore/Additionally/what is more**, we depend on them for medicine. |  | **此外**，我们需要它们做药材。 |
| **Moreover**, it's the right thing to do. |  | **而且**，这么做是对的。 |

用反问句rhetoric questions支持你的观点

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| The white **rhino** ['raɪnəʊ] couldn't **go extinct**, **could it?** | 白犀牛不会灭绝，是吗？ |
| Bees aren't doing well, are they? | 蜜蜂的情况不太好，是吗？ |

Insects are important, aren't they? 昆虫很重要，不是吗

Bees aren't endangered, are they? 蜜蜂不属于濒危物种，是吗？

## 可以做假设性hypothetically陈述

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| If there **were** no insects, there might be no humans. | |  | 如果没有昆虫，可能也不会有人类。 | | | | |
| If we didn't spend $2 billion a year protecting endangered species, they wouldn't survive. | |  | 如果我们每年不花20亿保护濒危物种，它们就可能存活不了。 | | | | |
| **Hypothetically**, xxx. **Under assumption that** xxx | | | | | |  |  |
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## 如果别人不同意你的观点，你可以承认双方看问题角度的不同

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| A: **Let me play devil's advocate.** Endangered species are just part of the natural process of life, right? | **让我来唱唱反调**。濒危物种只是生命的自然过程，不是吗？ |
| B: **You have a point**, but endangered species are **becoming extinct** faster now than ever before. | **你说的有道理**，但是濒危物种的灭绝速度现在已经到了史无前例的程度。 |

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| A: But, **just for the sake of argument,** there are so many other big problems we have to fix – hunger, disease. |  | 但是，**只是想讨论一下**，我们还有很多其他要解决的大问题——饥饿，疾病。 |
| B: Agreed. **It's a balancing act**. |  | 同意。**这是一种平衡的做法** |

# Part 2 Human-wildlife conflict

## (dialogue ) Part2 > 1row

## Words

 raccoon [rə'kuːn]浣熊

 human-wildlife conflict 人类和野生动物的矛盾

 habitat (n) The habitat['hæbɪtæt] of **an animal or plant** is the natural environment in which it normally lives or grows. **动植物**栖息地，产地生长环境 **[ natural habitat (动植物)自然栖息地]** In its **natural habitat**, the hibiscus will grow up to 25 ft. 在其野生环境中，木槿能长25英尺

* habitation (n) **人的栖息地**There were no signs of **human habitation** in the dense jungle.
* Inhabit /ɪnˈhæbɪt/ **[ sb. inhabit someplace; someplace is inhabited by sb. ]**

1.V-T If **a place or region is inhabited by a group of people** or a species of animal, those people or animals live there. 居住于 The valley **is inhabited by** the Dani tribe. 这个山谷里居住着丹尼部落。...the people who **inhabit these islands**. …居住于这些岛屿的

* inhabited: adj. 有人居住的 e.g Even though this village is so **run-down/dilapidated**, it’s still **inhabited**.
* **inhabitable [ɪn'hæbɪtəbl] adj. 适于居住的 = liveable ['lɪvəb(ə)l]**  the most inhabitable/liveable city in CHINA is Chengdu. => **unin**habitable [**ʌnɪn'**hæbɪtəb(ə)l]  adj. 不适宜居住的

**e.**g No one can live on the mountainside. It's **unin**habitable.

** population explosion 人口爆炸 \* baby booming**婴儿潮

 cyclones 旋风，twister; \***暴风雪: blizzard**

 territory 领地 => territorial /ˌtɛrɪˈtɔːrɪəl/

1.ADJ Territorial means concerned with the ownership of a particular area of land or water. 领土的 **territorial water; territorial land; territorial air; territorial dispute**

e.g. It is the only republic which has no **territorial dispute**s领土争端 with the others.

2.ADJ If you describe an animal or its behaviour as **territorial**, you mean that it has an area which it regards as its own, and which it defends when other animals try to enter it. **(动物) 有地盘意识的** e.g. Two cats or more in one house will also exhibit **territorial** behaviour. 两只或更多的猫在同一所房子里，也会表现出领地意识行为。

## (**动物**)栖息地 habitat

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| The needs of the **exploding** human population **conflict** with animal needs. |  | 暴增的人口的需求和动物的需求之间的冲突 |
| Because of **the population explosion,** there's a conflict between humans and animals, esp. wild animals |  | 人口爆炸导致了人类和动物之间的冲突。 |
| As the population explodes, people have conflicting feelings about the impact on wildlife. |  | 人口的激增使得人类对于自身对野生动物的影响怀有矛盾的情绪。 |

## (指人)栖息地Habitation 多用于指人

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| Human homes threaten wildlife **habitat**. | 人类的家园会威胁**动物的栖息地**。 |
| Humans **inhabit areas** where bears once lived. //This area is inhabited by humans | 人类住在熊曾经住过的地区。 |
| Humans moved in, making the area **unin**habitable for **raccoon[rə'kuːn] 浣熊** | 人类的迁入使得该地区不再适宜熊居住。 |
| There were no signs of **habitation** on the steep mountain slopes. | 陡峭的山坡上没有(**人类)栖息**过的迹象。 |

更多关于人类对**野生动物栖息地** (natural habitat of wildlifes)的影响的词汇。注意不同词形

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| We live on the **border** of a jungle; that's gorilla **territory**. |  | 我们住在丛林边缘；那里是大猩猩的领地。 |
| Our home borders the gorilla's habitat, and gorillas are very **territorial**. |  | 我们的家园挨着大猩猩的**栖息地**，大猩猩非常具**有领地意识**。 |
| Some activists say that humans are changing the climate. |  | 一些激进分子称，人类正在改变气候。 |
| Can activism help stop climate change? |  | 激进主义有助于阻止气候变化吗？ |

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* The \_\_exploding population of humans is one reason why animals are becoming extinct.
* Gorillas are very **territorial**. They don't like other animals in their space**. (动物) 有地盘意识的**
* We didn't build our village across the river. That's tiger **territory**
* No one can live on the mountainside. It's **unin**habitable.

## Part2 > 2 row

# Part 4 Green products

## Part 4 > 1st row

## Traits of green products

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| 当人们谈到 **green business** (绿色企业)时，他们通常指的是一家企业所制造的**green products** (绿色产品)。 | | |
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|  | **Green products** often use **environmentally friendly materials**. | | 绿色产品通常采用**环保材料**。 | |
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|  | I still buy **toilet paper**, but I stopped buying **paper towels**. | 我还在买**厕纸**，但是**厨房用纸**已经不买了。 |

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|  | I got this **stainless-steel** **water bottle** from a local **green business**. | 这个不锈钢水瓶是我从当地的一家绿色商店买的。 |

## Packaging of green products

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| **Packaging** (包装)是**green product**的重要环节。 |
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|  | Do you have any **reusable** sandwich **wrappers**? |  | 你有可以重复使用的三明治**包装纸**吗？ |

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|  | Here's a **package** of **biodegradable/decomposed** forks. But you could also wash and **reuse** them. |  | 这是一包生物降解叉子。但你也可以洗了之后重复使用。 |

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|  | They're wrapping their sandwiches in **packaging** that **biodegrades/decomposes** in three months. |  | 他们把三明治包在可以在三个月内降解的包装里。 |
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## Talking “what’s your motivation to buy green product”?

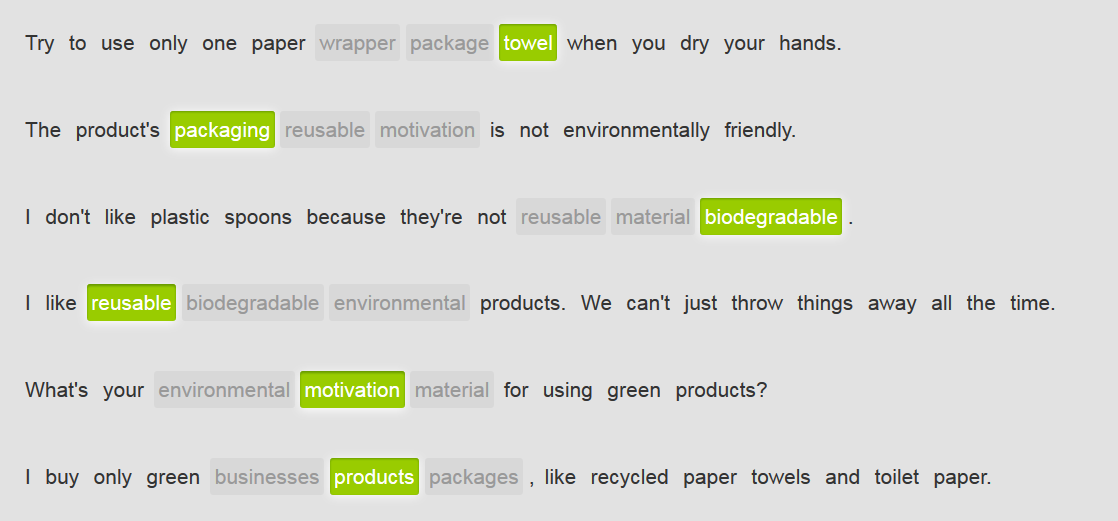
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|  | Some people are **motivated** to conserve **natural resources**; and protect environment. |  | 有些人想保护自然资源。 |

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|  | Others simply prefer to use **environmentally friendly** products in their homes, you know, such as to enhance air quality. | | |  | 其他人只是想在家里使用更**环保的**产品而已。 |
| **I believe it's good to** reuse things. | |  | 我相信重复使用是有好处的。 | | |

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|  | **It's my way of** being **environmentally friendly**. |  | 我就是持环**保态**度的。 |

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|  | The obsession with green business **puts me off**. |  | 对绿色企业的痴迷让我失去了兴趣。 |



## Tell a story about what green product you’ve ever bought or used in life

So, I go into this green products store to buy some **paper towels** , and I see this really **cool stainless-steel** water bottle. And I’m thinking it would be a really good idea for me to buy a water bottle I can **reuse** because I'm always throwing away **disposable plastic bottles**, which aren't **biodegradable** . And I feel so guilty! And this bottle looks like it's made from good **recycle** material, steel with a hard plastic top, and it'll be easy to wash.

But then I realize that the **packaging** for this bottle is horrible – it's wrapped in, like, four layers of plastic in a huge plastic box! And I'm, like, whatever! That's not **environmentally friendly**环保 at all! So I think I'll just find a **reusable** water bottle somewhere else.

## Part 4 > 2nd row

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| **非正式表达和俚语** | | | |
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| **Like**是人们时不时会在非正式对话中使用的词。你可以用它来插话、争取思考时间或者作为“填充词”——一个本身没有意义但是可以帮你断开思绪的词。 | | | |
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|  | **Like**, did you see all the paper towels he used just to dry his hands? |  | 比如，你看到他刚刚用了多少纸巾擦手吗？ |

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|  | I think we should, **like**, try to reuse and recycle things more. |  | 我认为我们应该，比方说，尝试更多地重复和循环使用物品。 |
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|  | Their new product's great but the packaging's, **like**, just way too much. |  | 他们的新产品很好，但是包装，简直是，太浪费了。 |
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| **Whatever** 和 **such and such** 可以用于虚指和类比。 | | | |
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| Audio Player |  |  |  |

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|  | So, I thought I'd buy the new DreamPlayer 5.0, or **whatever**. |  | 所以，我觉得我应该买最新的DreamPlayer 5.0，或同类产品。 |
| Audio Player |  |  |  |

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|  | They claim they're using **such and such** percent recycled packaging. |  | 他们号称自己用了多少多少百分比的再生包装。 |

## Part 4> 3rd row

**Green business** (绿色企业)对不同的人可能有不同的意思。用这类表达来谈论什么是**green business**

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|  | Green businesses **do their part** to **conserve** natural resources. |  | 绿色企业为保护自然资源贡献自己的力量。 |

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|  | A green business **makes a conscious choice** to use materials that are **organic**, **recycled** and **biodegradable**. |  | 绿色企业要自觉选择有机、再生和可进行生物降解的材料。 |

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|  | **To be truly green**, the business has to operate on **renewable sources of energy**, such as plant or food waste. |  | 为了达到真正的绿色，企业必须使用可再生能源。 |

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| 用这类表达来强调对你很重要的事情。 |  |
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|  | I **sacrifice other things** in my life so I can afford green products. |  | 我牺牲了生活中的其他东西来购买绿色产品。 |  |

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|  | I **choose** green brands **over** ones that aren't green. |  | 绿色产品和非绿色产品，我会选择前者。 |  |

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|  | Doug **always picks** the recycled paper products. |  | 道格一直选用的是再生纸张产品。 |  |

* **Take sb’s word = believe sb**e.g. Don't just **take their word** for it. Do some research and find out the truth.
* **buy into sth = believe sth 注意，这是一个习惯用语**

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|  | I don't **buy into** that. = I don’t believe that  Do you **buy into it**? = Do you believe it? |  | 我不相信。 |  |  |  |  |

* **特地去做xxx V.S. 不会特地去做 xxx**

**[ go out of my way to do sth ]**

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| We like green products, but we **don't go out of our way to** buy them. |  | 我们喜欢绿色产品，但**不会特地**去买。 |

* **Choose A over B**

e.g. I don’t **go out of my way to** ***choose*** *green products* ***over*** the normal brand.

e.g. I’m always **going out of my way to** choose green products ***over*** the normal brand.

* **It’s beyond question/Undoubtedly**

**It's beyond question/Undoubtedly**; they are the best green **paper towels** company.

* I have serious **reservations**保留意见 about their claim they are a green business.

## Reading – status of green business

**The Green Scene**  
A report on the status of green business and green reputation

Executive summary

It's a challenge to define 'green business.' 'Green' has become a way to run a business as well as a way to manufacture a product. For the purposes of this report, we say a business or product is 'green' simply **to the extent that** it is **environmentally friendl**y.

**Making a conscious choice**

Green businesses do their part **to conserve natural resources** as much as possible. They may operate their machinery using **renewable power** – such as solar, wind or hydro – reducing the dependence on **fossil fuels**. Some environmentally conscious businesses install **green roofs** to positively affect **energy consumption** and provide a clean, **vibrant** break area for employees. Green businesses use **organic, recycled, reusable or biodegradable materials** as part of their business processes, such as furnishing the office or making copies; or to manufacture products, including food, paper products or packaging.

**Some companies are greener than others**

People are increasingly attracted to the concept of sustainability. As a result, many **go out of their way to特地的** support green business and buy green products. There are **down sides/disadvantages** to this trend, one of which is that some businesses claim to be green or sell green products **even though** their practices and materials have no **environmentally friendly** qualities. In doing so, they **sacrifice ethics for profit.**

In fact, some people have become so disgusted by 'greenwashing' efforts that they are put off by the entire green industry.

To be aware of 'greenwashing,' people can continue to question whether a business is **truly** green. For example, if a green product does not provide easy access to information showing it is sustainable, then consumers may **have reservations保留意见 about** the product's authenticity. Even then, companies should not be **taken at their wo**rd/believed.

Certification programs are available that require companies to follow regulations that are truly green and encourage a revolution of innovation in the green world.

## Writing

**=> Consider SWOT: strength V.S. weakness; Opportunity V.S. threat (like a coin with two side, pros and cons; advantages V.S. downsides)**

Write a paragraph or two explaining what you think green business is. What is your opinion of green business? Do you go out of your way to buy green products? Why?

Personally, I'm a strong supporter for green business in that green business is a key contributing factor for preserving nature resources and protecting environment. Conducing or participating in a green business means saving more resources, especially nonrenewable resources, such as fossil fuels, reducing energy consumption, and fighting pollution.

From my perspective, we've used too much natural resources, however without giving something back to nature. Therefore, scarce resources will definitely run out one day in future if we don't start some preventive measurements, such as green business. Green business might not be a huge thing, but can be some trivia in our life. I think each of us has moral responsibilities to save energy. For example, when I'm drinking coffee in Starbucks, I prefer to use a ceramic mug instead of the paper cup because the less paper we use, the more energy consumption we can reduce. Additionally, we can set office polices to buy and use recycle paper that is made of plant or food waste, which is a typical green product. Even though the recycle paper might be a little more expensive than the normal paper, it's worthwhile to keep this habit because it helps us be less dependent on nonrenewable resources.

In a nutshell, I think each of us has moral responsibilities to save energy and protect our environment.

# CNN news

## China is crushing the U.S. in renewable energy

http://money.cnn.com/2017/07/18/technology/china-us-clean-energy-solar-farm/index.html

This solar farm floats atop a flooded coal mine. China may be the planet's biggest polluter but it's also powering ahead of other countries on **renewable energy.** As the Trump administration **yanks猛的一拉 the U.S. out of** the Paris climate change agreement, claiming it will hurt the American economy, Beijing isinvesting hundreds of billions of dollars and creating millions of jobs in clean power.

China has built vast solar and wind farms, helping fuel the growth of major industries that sell their products around the world. "Even in China where coal is -- or was -- king, the government still recognizes that the economic opportunities of the future are going to be in clean energy," said Alvin Lin, Beijing-based climate and energy policy director with the Natural Resources Defense Council.

More than 2.5 million people work in the solar power sector alone in China, [compared with 260,000 people](http://money.cnn.com/2017/05/24/news/economy/solar-jobs-us-coal/index.html?iid=EL) in the U.S., according to the most recent annual report from the International Renewable Energy Agency.

While President Trump promises to put American coal miners back to work, China is moving in the opposite direction. Coal still makes up the largest part of China's energy consumption, but Beijing has been shutting coal minesand set out plans last year to cut [roughly 1.3 million jobs](http://money.cnn.com/2016/02/29/news/economy/china-steel-coal-jobs/index.html?iid=EL) in the industry. The Chinese government has also moved to restrict the construction of new coal power plants.

For the first time ever, China's National Energy Administration in January established a mandatory target to reduce coal energy consumption. It also set a goal for clean energy to meet 20% of China's energy needs by 2030.

Analysts expect China to easily meet that target. Greenpeace noted in a [report](http://www.greenpeace.org/eastasia/press/releases/climate-energy/2017/By-2030-Chinas-wind-and-solar-industry-could-replace-fossil-energy-sources-to-the-tune-of-300-million-tonnes-of-standard-coal-per-year/) earlier this year that the country's clean energy consumption rose to 12% at the end of 2015. **Renewable energy** sources account for about [10% of total U.S. energy consumption](https://www.eia.gov/tools/faqs/faq.php?id=92&t=4), according to official statistics.

To help reach the 2030 goal, China is betting big on **renewable energy**. It pledged in Januaryto invest 2.5 trillion yuan ($367 billion) in renewable power generation -- solar, wind, **hydropower水利发电** and **biomass**, nuclear -- by 2020.

The investment will create about 10 million jobs in the sector, the National Energy Administration projects. China currently boasts 3.5 million jobs in clean energy, by far the most in the world, according to the International Renewable Energy Agency.

The country has already become a major manufacturer and exporter of renewable energy technology, supplying some two-thirds of the world's solar panels. China also **has a strong grip**支配 **on** wind power. It produces nearly half of the world's wind turbines -- at a rate of about two every hour.

China's hottest new project is a giant floating solar energy farm located in the eastern province of Anhui. Covering about 100 square miles, it is the largest floating panel facility in the world. It has the capacity to produce enough energy to power 15,000 homes, according to Sungrow Power Supply, the company behind the farm. Fittingly, the solar farm floats atop a flooded area once home to a coal mining factory.

The idea to float solar panels is fast catching on in an industry that faces one persistent problem -- space. Initially it is more expensive to build solar farms on water than on the land.But experts say floating solar panels can run more efficiently in the long run, because they are cooled by the water underneath.

"The whole world, including China, is recognizing that we need to fight climate change," said Yao. "I'm pretty sure this is going to be a trend." China's growing **dominance** in the sector has had a huge effect on the global market.

Manufacturers dramatically **ramped u**p production of solar panels, driven by an estimated $42 billion in government **subsidized** loans between 2010 and 2012, according to the GW Solar Institute at George Washington University. The flood of Chinese panels was one of the main reasons why [world prices crashed by 80%](http://www.irena.org/rethinking/Rethinking_FullReport_web.pdf) between 2008 and 2013.

The U.S. accused China of flooding the market and the Commerce Department started **imposing steep tariffs on** Chinese-made solar panels in 2012 in a bid to protect American producers.

Just last month, the U.S. informed the World Trade Organization that it may **impose tariffs on** imports of solar panels from other countries as well, alleging that Chinese companies have opened production facilities in third countries to get around import restrictions.