# Unit 4 Wildlife protection

# Period Four　 Writing



Ⅰ.基础写作专练:翻译下列句子,注意句型结构特点

1.莉莉递给了她妹妹一件新连衣裙。

2.他给她做了一顿可口的饭。

3.她给她的丈夫买了一只新手表。

4.他给你带来了一本词典。

5.他给我们唱了一首英文歌。

6.他把我的书还给了我。

7.汤姆给他弟弟画了一张画。

8.他给我演示了如何操作这台机器。

9.约翰送给了玛丽一些花儿。

10.她给了我她的电话号码。



Ⅱ.阅读理解

The words “protect animals” appear everywhere in books and on screens, because some animals are even in danger of dying out. But sometimes the reality can be a little different from what people read or watch.

About 300 black bears were killed in Florida, the US, in October. It’s been the first bear hunt in the state since 1994. Local officers explained that the black bear population had grown to 3,500 and become a menace to local people. In the past two years, bears have hurt at least four people in Florida.

Months ago, the Swiss government allowed locals to kill a wolf. This was because the wolf killed 38 sheep, and it was a great loss to some local farmers. Days ago in China, three old men were caught by the police for killing a serow (鬣羚), a kind of protected animal. They said they killed the animal because it ate the plants they grew.

However, these stories don’t always mean that animal protection stops because of human interests especially when it is related to economic development. A man named Zhou Weisen set up a wild animal base in Guilin, Guangxi. He saved over 170 tigers and about 300 bears. His base also offered jobs to local people.

“There may never be a standard answer to the question of whether we should give more attention to the environment or human development,” said Robert May, a British expert at the University of Oxford. “But we shouldn’t push either one to the side, as the future is uncertain.”

1. What does the underlined word “menace” in the second paragraph mean?

A. Threat. B. Chance. C. Bargain. D. Treasure.

2. What does the author intend to tell us by mentioning Zhou Weisen’s story?

A. Protecting animals needs hard work.

B. Zhou was good at feeding wild animals.

C. Zhou had a good relationship with local people.

D. Protecting animals can bring economic development.

3. Which of the following statements might Robert May agree with?

A. Human development should be considered first.

B. We should pay more attention to animal protection.

C. We should consider both the environment and human interests.

D. It’s difficult to find proper ways to solve environmental problems.

Ⅲ.写作

第一节　应用文写作

请你以李华的名义给*China* *Daily*写一封信,倡议人们保护野生动物。内容应包含:

1. 许多野生动物濒临灭绝,保护野生动物势在必行;

2. 分析造成野生动物濒临灭绝的原因,如:森林遭到破坏,环境被污染,人类大量捕杀等;

3. 至少提出两条保护野生动物的措施。

注意:不要逐字翻译,词数80左右。

参考词汇: 栖息地habitat　措施 measure　与……和谐相处 in harmony with

第二节　概要写作

阅读下面短文,根据其内容写一篇60词左右的内容概要。

The alarm clock always announces the start of another busy weekday in the morning. You jump out of bed, rush into the shower, into your clothes and out the door with hardly a moment to think. A stressful journey to work gets your blood pressure climbing. Once at the office, you glance through the newspaper with depressing stories or reports of disasters. In that sort of mood, who can get down to work, particularly some creative, original problem-solving work?

The way most of us spend our mornings is exactly opposite to the conditions that promote flexible, open-minded thinking. Imaginative ideas are most likely to come to us when we’re unfocused. If you are one of those energetic morning people, your most inventive time comes in the early evening when you are relaxed. Sleepy people’s lack of focus leads to an increase in creative problem-solving. By not giving yourself time to tune in to your wandering mind, you’re missing out on the surprising solutions it may offer.

The trip you take to work doesn’t help, either. The stress slows down the speed with which signals travel between neurons, making inspirations less likely to occur. And while we all should read a lot about what’s going on in the world, it would not make you feel good for sure, so put that news website or newspaper aside until after the day’s work is done.

So what would our mornings look like if we wanted to start them with a full capacity for creative problem-solving? We’d set the alarm a few minutes early and lie awake in bed, following our thoughts where they lead. We’d stand a little longer under the warm water of the shower, stopping thinking about tasks in favour of a few more minutes of relaxation. We’d take some deep breaths on our way to work, instead of complaining about heavy traffic. And once in the office—after we get a cup of coffee—we’d click on links not to the news of the day but to the funniest videos the web has to offer.