# Unit 4 Wildlife protection

# Period Three　 Grammar



Ⅰ.把下面的句子改成被动语态(每空一词)

1. The government is making great efforts to improve the living conditions of the people.

→Great efforts 　　　　 　　　　 　　　　 to improve the living conditions of the people by the government.

2.The farmers are cutting down the jungles in this area so quickly that the wild animals may lose their homes in the near future.

→The jungles in this area 　　　　 　　　 　　　 　　　　 by the farmers so quickly that the wild animals may lose their homes in the near future.

3.People are hunting too many animals these years in some places.

→Too many animals 　　　　 　　　　 　　　　 by people these years in some places.

4.The teacher is correcting the papers in her office.

→The papers 　　　 　　　　 　　　　 by the teacher in her office.

5.Our headmaster is preparing a speech now.

→A speech 　　 　 　　　　　 　　　　 by our headmaster now.

6.The family are building a new house over there.

→A new house 　　 　 　　　　 　　　　 by the family over there.

7.The doctors are operating on his left leg.

→His left leg 　 　 　　 　 　　　　 by the doctors.

8. The farmers are harvesting crops in the field with their faces covered with sweat.

→The crops in the field 　　 　 　　　　 　　　　 by the farmers with their faces covered with sweat.

9.They are discussing whether they will go for a picnic tomorrow.

→Whether they will go for a picnic tomorrow \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_　　 　 　　　　 　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　by them.

10. The government is protecting the tigers in the newly-built reserve.

→These tigers 　　 　 　　　　 　　　　 in the newly-built reserve by the government.

Ⅱ.用所给词的适当形式填空

1. —Excuse me, what time is it now?

—Sorry, my watch doesn’t work. It 　　　　　 (repair) at the shop.

1. —Are they about to have dinner?

—Yes, it 　　　　　　　　 (serve) in the dining room.

3. Can’t you see your problem 　　　　　　　　 (discuss)? Have some patience, please.

4. —Do you know what Lily is doing?

—She may 　　　　　　　　 (interview) in the office.

5. —By the way, have you moved into the new house?

—Not yet. The walls 　　　　　　　　 (paint).

6. This urgent problem 　　　　　　　　 (talk) about by the managers now.

7. The new generation of computers, with artificial intelligence, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (develop) and perfected now.

8. Zappa’s music 　　　　　　　　 (play) in the hall now.

9. —Have you handed in your schoolwork yet?

—Yes, I have. I guess it 　　　　　　　　 (grade) now.

10. You can’t use the machine today because some parts \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_　　　　　　　　(replace) this week.

Ⅲ.句型训练

1. A plan about building a new attraction in this town \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　now. (carry)

在这个镇建一个新的旅游景点的计划现在正在实施。

1. All boats arriving in Sicily 　　　　　　　　　　　　 to find out if they have rubbish in them from other parts of Italy. (inspect)

所有到达西西里岛的船只都在接受检查,以发现他们是否装有从意大利其他地方带来的垃圾。

1. If the rainforests 　　　　　　　　　　　　 at such a rapid speed, they will disappear from the earth in the future. (destroy)

如果(热带)雨林以这样快的速度被破坏,将来它们将会从地球上消失。

1. Although the practical cure for cancer 　　　　　　　　　, we have practical ways to prevent it. (study)

尽管治疗癌症的切实可行的方法仍在研究中,但是我们还是有实际的方法去预防它。

1. Rare animals 　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　 although there is severe punishment for it. (hunt)

尽管有严厉的惩罚措施,稀有动物仍然遭到猎杀。



Ⅳ.完形填空

A baby elephant repaying her lifesaver

There’s a saying about elephants that goes, “Elephants never forget.” A recent online video holds　1　 to this saying, as a baby elephant saved a man from drowning.

The five-year-old elephant was named Kham La. The man she “　2　” is Darrick Thomson, her trainer.

Darrick　3　to Kham La while he was in a rushing river of Elephant Nature Park, Thailand. Kham La 　4　to her favourite person and immediately offered her trunk when she got close to Darrick. To further 　5　 him from the rushing water, Kham La blocked it by putting up her left leg. Darrick 　6　 her trunk when Kham La attempted to bring him to safety.

　7　 Darrick wasn’t in danger. He pretended to be 　8　 to show people the close bond he had formed with Kham La. The close bond was formed when Darrick saved Kham La from the 　9　methods used on baby elephants for tourist attractions.

“Kham La was in a really　10　 way when she came to us,” explained Darrick. “She had been tied up and 　11　 to have cruel training known as ‘crushing’ to prepare her for work. We 　12　 her and helped her to recover. She became really 　13　 to me. I went in the river to show just how close our 　14　is. If you show warmth and kindness to them, they’ll 　15　 you well, too.”

“Crushing” is a(n) 　16　 method used on baby elephants. They are beaten 　17　 they obey their trainers.

“She’s now a(n) 　18　 young elephant. The video shows just how close she is to me and it’s an important lesson to be kind to 　19　. This really goes to show that an elephant truly never 　20　!” Darrick added.

1. A. necessary B. true C. special D. possible

2. A. fought B. invited C. saved D. visited

3. A. called out B. pointed out C. handed out D. reached out

4. A. rode B. flew C. rushed D. floated

5. A. separate B. control C. lift D. protect

6. A. held on to B. kept up with

C. took notice of D. broke away from

7. A. Hopefully B. Finally C. Gradually D. Actually

8. A. escaping B. researching C. drowning D. arguing

9. A. useless B. cruel C. unusual D. scientific

10. A. bad B. different C. easy D. strange

11. A. encouraged B. allowed C. forced D. reminded

12. A. followed B. freed C. accepted D. rewarded

13. A. important B. nice C. helpful D. close

14. A. relationship B. career C. concern D. service

15. A. rescue B. influence C. treat D. judge

16. A. fanning B. training C. working D. acting

17. A. since B. even if C. unless D. so that

18. A. happy B. unlucky C. naughty D. careless

19. A. friends B. classmates C. strangers D. animals

20. A. settles B. forgets C. ignores D. changes

Ⅴ.读后续写

阅读下面短文,根据所给情节进行续写,使之构成一个完整的故事。

I had a quarrel with my husband. We shouted to each other, like two wild animals. What he did really made me too angry to lose my temper, and that made him lose, too.

I left my home angrily and walked in the street alone. An hour later, it was getting dark. Feeling hungry and cold, I went into a McDonald’s. I noticed an old couple sitting at a table near the window. They have ordered their meal and started taking food out of the plate. There was one hamburger, one order of French fries and one drink. The man divided the food into two halves and carefully placed one before his wife.

He took a small sip of the drink. His wife also took one and then set the cup down between them. The man began to eat his French fries, but the woman only looked at his husband, smiling and whispering something to him. “That poor old couple! All they can afford is one meal for the two of them on such a cold winter night,” thought I. I left the waiting line, went over to their table and said that I was willing to buy another meal for them. But they kindly refused me and said that they made it a habit to share everything.

Surprisingly the lady didn’t take a bite. She only sat there watching her husband eat, and taking turns sipping the drink. Again I asked to buy them something but was refused. When the man finished eating and was wiping his face with a napkin, I could no longer stand it. I made an offer to them a third time. After being politely refused, I asked the lady curiously, “Madam, why aren’t you eating? You said that you would share everything.”

注意:

1. 所续写短文的词数应为150左右;

2. 至少使用5个短文中标有下划线的关键词语;

3. 续写部分分为两段,每段的开头语已为你写好;

4. 续写完成后,请用下划线标出你所使用的关键词语。

Paragraph 1:

*Looking* *up*, *the* *woman* *smiled* *and* *said*, “*It’s* *very* *kind* *of* *you!*”

Paragraph 2:

*Moved* *by* *her* *words*, *I* *felt* *warm* *in* *my* *heart.*