



Unit

1

Animal Protection



Part One Reading

Passage A Saving Sharks

Shark finning is the harvesting of a shark's tail fins, which is often followed by letting the shark alive back into the ocean, where it later dies. By the early 2020s, many of the world's 536 known shark species had suffered big losses, but their fortunes may be gradually improving.

Shark finning became a global problem in the early 21st century, thanks to the awareness movements done by several organizations, which called for saving the sharks. The global demand for harvested fins—which are used for shark fin soup, served to guests on social occasions where the dish stands for the host's status—was resulting in the deaths of several tens of millions of sharks each year. By the early 2020s, these movements were having an effect on the need of shark fins. Surveys done by WildAid reported that shark fin soup **consumption** in China had dropped more than 80% between 2011 and 2017. Some businesses removed shark fin soup from their menus entirely.

Another way of saving shark is keeping shark from meeting fishing boats to the lowest degree. One way this can be done is by creating safe havens that limit fishing or ban the practice altogether. Since 2000, governments and organizations have increased the number and size of protected areas. These places are not completely “safe”, since some fishing and other activities could be allowed, depending on the rules governing the site. During the first decades of the 21st century, the number of these havens increased greatly, rising to more than 10,000. By 2023, they covered

slightly more than 8% of the world oceans.

Overall, the situation for sharks globally remains severe. Many species continue to experience population declines from the effects of commercial fishing. Although great steps have been made in raising public awareness and banning certain practice, the decline still exists. For the time being, some species have been given significant protections, and some countries, such as the United States, have effectively banned the practice of shark finning altogether. However, there is still a long way to go before we could fully assist the long-term shark survival.

【 353 words 】

New Words

shark	/ʃɑ:k/	n.	鲨鱼
finning	/'finɪŋ/	n.	割鱼翅
harvest	/'hɑ:vɪst/	v.	收割, 收获
fin	/fin/	n.	(鱼的) 鳍
alive	/ə'laɪv/	adj.	活着的
species	/'spi:ʃi:z/	n.	物种
suffer	/'sʌfə(r)/	v.	遭受, 蒙受
fortune	/'fɔ:tʃu:n/	n.	命运
gradually	/'grædʒuəli/	adv.	逐渐地, 逐步地
awareness	/ə'weənəs/	n.	意识; 认识
movement	/'mu:vmənt/	n.	(具有共同思想或目标的) 运动
demand	/dɪ'mɑ:nd/	n.	需求
occasion	/ə'keɪʒn/	n.	场合
host	/həʊst/	n.	主人
status	/'steɪtəs/	n.	地位; 状态
survey	/'sɜ:veɪ/	n.	调查
consumption	/kən'sʌmpʃn/	n.	消费, 消耗
remove	/rɪ'mu:v/	v.	清除; 移开
create	/kri'eɪt/	v.	创造, 创新
haven	/'heɪvn/	n.	安全地, 避难所
ban	/bæn/	n. & v.	禁止, 禁令
practice	/'præktɪs/	n.	通常的做法; 实践
govern	/'gʌvn/	v.	统治, 管理
decade	/'dekeɪd/	n.	十年
slightly	/'slaitli/	adv.	轻微地
severe	/sɪ'viə(r)/	adj.	严峻的

decline	/dɪ'klaɪn/	<i>n. & v.</i>	下降；衰退
commercial	/kə'mɜːʃl/	<i>adj.</i>	商业的，商务的
significant	/sɪg'nɪfɪkənt/	<i>adj.</i>	很大程度上的；显著的
assist	/ə'sɪst/	<i>v.</i>	帮助，协助
survival	/sə'vaɪvl/	<i>n.</i>	存活，幸存

Phrases & Expressions

thanks to	多亏；由于
call for	呼吁，召唤
be used for	用于做某事
stand for	代表，象征
result in	导致
millions of	数百万的；大量的
have an effect on	对……产生影响
keep...from	阻止；防止
depend on	依赖于；取决于

Proper Name

WildAid	世界野生救援协会（非营利国际环境保护机构）
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Notes

1. Shark finning is the harvesting of a shark's tail fins, which is often followed by letting the shark alive back into the ocean, where it later dies.

割鱼翅指的是割取鲨鱼的尾鳍，然后让他们活着回到海里，任其死亡。

本句中 the harvesting of a shark's tail fins 为表语；which is often followed by letting the shark alive back into the ocean 为非限制性定语从句，修饰 the harvesting of a shark's tail fins；where it later dies 也是非限制性定语从句，修饰先行词 ocean。形容词 alive 意为“活着的”，一般作表语、宾语补语或后置定语使用。例如：

- 1) The old tree is barely alive after the severe storm.
这棵老树在经历了猛烈的风暴后，几乎奄奄一息。
- 2) The soldiers alive after the war were honored as heroes.
战争后幸存的士兵被尊为英雄。

3) We should find a good way to keep these fish alive.

我们应该想个好办法让这些鱼活下去。

2. By the early 2020s, many of the world's 536 known shark species had suffered big losses, but their fortunes may be gradually improving.

到 21 世纪 20 年代初, 世界上已知的 536 种鲨鱼中, 许多种群数量都已大幅减少, 但它们的命运可能正在逐渐得到改善。

介词 by 意为“到……为止”, 因为 the early 2020s 是过去的时间, 这时主句应该采用过去完成时态。例如:

1) He had finished reading the book by last week.

他上周之前已经读完了这本书。

2) By the end of last month, construction workers had built a bridge across the river connecting our town and the county.

到上个月底, 建筑工人已经建成了联通我们镇和县城的跨河大桥。

3. Shark finning became a global problem in the early 21st century, thanks to the awareness movements done by several organizations, which called for saving the sharks.

21 世纪初, 由于多个组织开展了提高保护鲨鱼意识的运动, 呼吁大家拯救鲨鱼, 割鱼翅成了一个全球性问题。

介词短语 thanks to 意为“多亏; 由于”。例如:

1) Thanks to your help, we accomplished the task ahead of schedule.

多亏了你们帮忙, 我们才提前完成了任务。

2) Thanks to the teacher's guidance, the students improved their grades significantly.

多亏了老师的指导, 学生们的成绩显著提高了。

动词短语 call for 意为“呼吁, 召唤”。例如:

1) The organization called for the public to support the fight against poverty.

该组织呼吁公众支持与贫困作斗争。

2) The report calls for taking immediate action to reduce air pollution.

报告呼吁立即采取行动减少空气污染。

4. The global demand for harvested fins—which are used for shark fin soup, served to guests on social occasions where the dish stands for the host's status—was resulting in the deaths of several tens of millions of sharks each year.

全球对鱼翅的大量需求每年都会导致数千万条鲨鱼死亡。这些鱼翅用来制作鱼翅汤, 在社交场合中招待客人, 以彰显主人身份。

本句的主干为: “The global demand for fins was resulting in the deaths of sharks.”。关系代词 which 引导的定语从句修饰先行词 fins, 其中, 过去分词短语 served to guests on social occasions 作后置定语, 修饰 shark fin soup; 关系副词 where 引

导的定语从句修饰先行词 occasions。

动词短语 stand for 意为“代表；象征”。例如：

- 1) Many Chinese people believe that red stands for good luck.
很多中国人相信红色象征好运。
- 2) The dove stands for peace in many cultures.
在许多文化中，鸽子象征着和平。

动词短语 result in 意为“导致”。例如：

- 1) The experiment resulted in a breakthrough in cancer research.
这项实验在癌症研究中取得了突破性进展。
- 2) Her hard work resulted in a promotion at the company.
她的努力工作使她在公司获得了晋升。

5. Another way of saving shark is keeping shark from meeting fishing boats to the lowest degree.

另一种拯救鲨鱼的方法是尽量避免渔船与鲨鱼的接触。

本句中，动名词短语 keeping shark from meeting fishing boats to the lowest degree 为表语从句。

动词短语 keep sb. from doing sth. 意为“禁止某人做某事”，类似的短语还有：

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| • stop sb. from doing sth. | • prevent sb. from doing sth. |
| • protect sb. from doing sth. | • save sb. from doing sth. |
| • block sb. from doing sth. | • prohibit sb. from doing sth. |
| • forbid sb. from doing sth. | • ban sb. from doing sth. |

6. These places are not completely “safe”, since some fishing and other activities could be allowed, depending on the rules governing the site.

但这些区域并非绝对“安全”，因为根据当地的管理规则，可能允许某些捕捞和其他活动。

本句的主干为：“These places are not completely ‘safe’.”。原因状语从句 since some fishing and other activities could be allowed 说明这些地方不安全的原因。

动词短语 depend on 意为“依赖于；取决于”。例如：

- 1) Whether we go out or not depends on the weather.
我们是否外出取决于天气。
- 2) The price of wine varies greatly depending on where it comes from.
葡萄酒的价格因其产地不同而差异巨大。

Reading Comprehension

- I. Choose an appropriate answer to each of the following questions or unfinished statements.
1. According to the passage, why are shark fins served on social occasions?
A. Because they are used in a traditional soup.
B. Because they are good for people's health.
C. Because they represent high social status.
D. Because they have a special flavor.
 2. The word "consumption" in Paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to _____.
A. eating B. saving C. decreasing D. banning
 3. What do we know about those havens mentioned in Paragraph 3?
A. They covered most parts of the world oceans.
B. They are absolutely safe places for sharks to live in.
C. Their number has been greatly increased in the past.
D. They don't allow any fishing boats to come inside.
 4. What is the key reason for many shark species to decline at present according to the passage?
A. Commercial fishing. B. Practice of shark finning.
C. Reduced safe havens. D. Consumption of shark fin soup.
 5. Which of the following statements is NOT true about shark finning according to the passage?
A. The living situation of sharks is gradually improving.
B. The general situation of sharks is still serious at present.
C. Some countries have stopped shark finning completely.
D. We can solve the problem of shark finning very soon.

II. Complete the outline of the text with the choices in the box.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| A) the social status | B) have greatly increased |
| C) has dropped dramatically | D) create safe havens |
| E) still serious | F) a shark's tail fins |
| G) shark survival | H) awareness movements |
| I) big losses | J) many measures |



Para. 1: Shark finning refers to the removal of 1) _____, which has brought 2) _____ to shark species.

Para. 2: Finns are usually served at the table as food to show 3) _____ of the hosts. Therefore, organizations launched 4) _____ to save the sharks. Since then, shark fin soup consumption 5) _____.

Para. 3: The second way of saving sharks is to 6) _____. In the past 20 years, the number and size of protected areas 7) _____.

Para. 4: Although we have taken 8) _____ to arouse the awareness of the public, the situation for sharks is 9) _____. Therefore, the way to help 10) _____ is still long.

Words and Phrases

III. Choose the best answer to complete each sentence.

1. The doctor kept him _____ on a life-support machine. 【2017年11月】
A. tidy B. alive C. gentle D. proud

【知识点】...which is often followed by letting the shark alive back into the ocean...

2. The doctor tried to do an experiment to find out the _____ of the medicine on the mice. 【2010年10月】
A. cause B. result C. effect D. reason

【知识点】Many species continue to experience population declines from the effects of commercial fishing.

3. Charles Dickens _____ many wonderful characters in his novels. 【2006年4月】
A. invented B. discovered C. uncovered D. created

【知识点】One way this can be done is by creating safe havens...

4. Can you do the job alone, or do you want someone to _____ you? 【2018 年 11 月】

A. assist B. affect C. apply D. arrange

【知识点】 However, there is still a long way to go before we could fully assist the long-term shark survival.

5. She _____ her finger to her lips as a sign for silence. 【2018 年 5 月】

A. rose B. raised C. elevated D. arose

【知识点】 Although great steps have been made in raising public awareness...

6. The letters PTA _____ parent-teacher association. 【2013 年 5 月】

A. stand for B. call for C. reach for D. care for

【知识点】 ...the dish stands for the host's status...

7. How the fire in the dancing hall started _____ a mystery. 【改编自 2002 年 6 月】

A. removes B. remains C. demands D. declines

【知识点】 Overall, the situation for sharks globally remains severe.

8. Climate change will greatly _____ wheat and rice production if nations don't take steps now. 【2010 年 5 月】

A. fall B. leak C. reduce D. lack

【知识点】 Continued efforts to reduce meeting between sharks and fishing boats appear to be paying off.

9. This is the dictionary _____ I depend a lot whenever I have problems with new words. 【2004 年 4 月】

A. with which B. in which C. on which D. for which

【知识点】 ...some fishing and other activities could be allowed, depending on the rules governing the site.

10. It is well known that teaching is a job _____ enough patience. 【2009 年 4 月】

A. calling on B. calling off C. calling for D. calling in

【知识点】 ...thanks to the awareness movements done by several organizations, which called for saving the sharks.

IV. Complete the sentences with the words given in their proper forms.

1. We're starting a(n) _____ against smoking. (move)
2. Despite the accident, he was lucky to be _____ and unharmed. (live)

3. The company reported a significant _____ in profits this year. (lose)
4. It was her good _____ to meet such a kind and helpful stranger. (fortunate)
5. She _____ improved her skills by practicing every day. (gradual)
6. The law offers _____ to workers from unfair treatment. (protect)
7. It is important that students develop a(n) _____ of how the Internet can be used. (aware)
8. There remained one _____ problem. (significance)
9. That's a(n) _____ different matter. (entire)
10. Smoking can increase the risk of _____ from lung diseases. (die)

Passage B Polar Bears in Danger

The top of the world is a wonderland. In winter, the temperature often falls to -30°F and the sun never rises. The ocean is surrounded by frozen ground. There are few people or trees, but to polar bears, the Arctic is home.



Polar bears have thick fur, big paws, and other features that make them well prepared for life in their tough environment. In fact, they need the Arctic Sea ice for survival. But climate change is causing larger and larger areas of summer sea ice to melt. Experts say that if warming patterns continue, the Arctic could be free of summer sea ice by 2050. They may cause two-thirds of the world's 20,000 polar bears to be gone by then too.

Polar bears can't survive for long on land. Seals are their main source of food. The only place where polar bears can hunt seals is on the ice. Although these bears are strong swimmers, they are no match for lightning swift seals in the water. A polar bear has brilliantly clever strategies to overcome this disadvantage. In winter, the bear waits motionlessly beside a seal's breathing hole, which is a narrow tunnel through the ice. Often many hours pass before the seal comes up for air and the bear kills it with a powerful blow of its paw. In summer, the polar bears that live on land eat very little and wait for the sea ice to return.

With the sea ice forming later in the year and melting earlier, polar bears do not have enough opportunity to hunt and eat. Less sea ice makes it harder for the bears to catch the seals. The bears must swim longer distances between ice packs, but they can't always make it. The ice is also getting thinner. These conditions can cause polar-bear **cubs** to become separated from their mothers, who provide them with food.

Steven Amstrup is the chief scientist of Polar Bears International. The group aims to save the bears and their home. "The more people who see polar bears and understand their difficult situation, the better the chance we'll alter our warming path in time to save them," he says.

【 362 words 】【 2013 年 5 月 】

New Words

polar	/'pəʊlə(r)/	adj.	极地的; 来自极地的
wonderland	/'wʌndələnd/	n.	仙境, 仙境
temperature	/'temprətʃə(r)/	n.	温度, 气温
surround	/sə'raʊnd/	v.	围绕; 包围
frozen	/'frəʊzn/	adj.	冰冻的
thick	/θɪk/	adj.	厚的; 浓的
fur	/fɜ:(r)/	n.	毛皮
paw	/pɔ:/	n.	爪子; 脚爪
feature	/'fi:tʃə(r)/	n.	特点, 特征
climate	/'klaɪmət/	n.	气候
melt	/melt/	v.	融化
expert	/'ekspɜ:t/	n.	专家
pattern	/'pætn/	n.	模式; 式样
survive	/sə'vaɪv/	v.	幸存; 幸免于
seal	/si:l/	n.	海豹
source	/sɔ:s/	n.	来源
match	/mætʃ/	n.	相配的人 (或物)
lightning	/'laɪtnɪŋ/	adj.	闪电般的, 很快的
swift	/swɪft/	adj.	迅速的, 敏捷的
brilliantly	/'brɪljəntli/	adv.	灿烂地, 辉煌地
strategy	/'strætədʒi/	n.	策略; 战略
overcome	/əʊvə'kʌm/	v.	克服
disadvantage	/ˌdɪsəd'vɑ:ntɪdʒ/	n.	不利条件, 劣势
motionlessly	/'məʊnləsli/	adv.	静止地, 不运动地
breathe	/bri:ð/	v.	呼吸

narrow	/'nærəʊ/	adj.	狭窄的；有限的
tunnel	/'tʌnl/	n.	隧道；坑道
form	/fɔ:m/	v.	形成
opportunity	/ˌɒpə'tju:nəti/	n.	时机；机会
distance	/'distəns/	n.	距离
pack	/pæk/	n.	（极地海洋中的）浮冰群
cub	/kʌb/	n.	幼兽
provide	/prə'vaɪd/	v.	提供；配备
chief	/tʃi:f/	adj.	首席的

Phrases & Expressions

in fact	实际上；事实上
be free of	没有……的；远离……的
make it	（经历艰难困苦后）成功
in time	及时

Proper Names

Arctic	北极
Arctic Sea	北冰洋
Polar Bears International	北极熊国际协会

Notes

1. There are few people or trees, but to polar bears, the Arctic is home.

那里人烟稀少，树木罕见，但对北极熊来说，北极就是它们的家园。

形容词 few 和 little 都是表示“数量少”，但它们在用法、意思和修饰的名词类型上有所不同。

few 修饰可数名词复数，表示“几乎没有”，具有否定含义。例如：

- 1) She had few moments on her own.

她几乎没有属于自己的时间。

- 2) Few people went to her party.

几乎没有人参加她的派对。

little 修饰不可数名词，表示“几乎没有”。与 few 类似，具有否定含义。例如：

- 1) They had little money to spend.

他们几乎没有钱可以花。

- 2) There is little tea left in the cup.

杯子里几乎没有茶水了。

a few 表示“有一些；几个”，修饰可数名词，具有肯定含义。例如：

- 1) All she wanted was a few moments on her own.

她只是想要自己独处一会儿。

- 2) Larry has a few friends.

拉里有几位朋友。

a little 表示“一些；有点儿”，修饰不可数名词，具有肯定含义。例如：

- 1) She saves a little money every month.

她每个月都存一点钱。

- 2) The twin sisters have a little money to spend on gifts.

这对双胞胎姐妹有一些钱可以买礼物。

2. Polar bears have thick fur, big paws and other features that make them well prepared for life in their tough environment.

北极熊拥有厚厚的皮毛、巨大的爪子和一些其他特征，使它们能够很好地适应严酷环境中的生活。

本句中关系代词 that 引导的定语从句修饰先行词 features。从句中 make them well prepared 是“动词 + 宾语 + 宾语补足语”的结构。

动词短语 prepare for 意为“为……做准备”，可以用主动形式，也可以用被动形式。例如：

- 1) The manager is preparing for an important meeting.

经理正在为一个重要会议做准备。

- 2) She was well prepared for her job interview and answered all the questions confidently.

她对面试准备得很充分，回答所有问题时都充满自信。

3. Experts say that if warming patterns continue, the Arctic could be free of summer sea ice by 2050.

专家表示，如果温室效应持续下去，到 2050 年北极可能将完全没有夏季海冰。

本句的主干为：“Experts say that...”。其宾语从句中包含 if 引导的条件状语从句。

动词短语 be free of 意为“没有……的，远离……的”。例如：

- 1) I was grateful to be free of the problem.

我很感激能摆脱这个问题。

- 2) The room is free of dust.

房间里一尘不染。

4. Although these bears are strong swimmers, they are no match for lightning swift seals in the water.

尽管北极熊是游泳高手，但它们在水中的速度远不及闪电般敏捷的海豹。

名词短语 no match for 意为“无法与……相媲美”，强调一方明显不如另一方。

例如:

- 1) Our team was no match for theirs in the final game.
在决赛中, 我们队完全不是他们的对手。
- 2) The small boat was no match for the powerful waves during the storm.
这艘小船在风暴中根本无法抵挡强大的海浪。

5. These conditions can cause polar-bear cubs to become separated from their mothers, who provide them with food.

这些情况会导致北极熊幼崽被迫与给它们提供食物的母亲分离。

本句的主干为: “These conditions can cause polar-bear cubs to become separated.”。不定式短语 to become separated 作宾语 polar-bear cubs 的补足语; 介词短语 from their mothers 作状语, 修饰 separated (与……分开); 关系代词 who 引导非限制性定语从句, 修饰先行词 their mothers。

动词 provide 意为“提供”, 与 offer 意思相近, 但是用法有所不同。

provide 经常搭配 with 使用, 表示提供某种东西或者服务。例如:

- 1) The university provides students with on-campus accommodation.
这所大学为学生提供校内住宿。
- 2) The villagers provided them with food.
村民们为他们提供了食物。

offer 后面可接单宾语结构, 也可以接双宾语结构, 强调主动予以帮助。例如:

- 1) She offered to help me with my homework.
她主动提出帮助我做作业。
- 2) The young man offered the old man his own seat on the bus.
那个年轻人在公交车上让座给老人。

Reading Comprehension



I. Choose an appropriate answer to each of the following questions or unfinished statements.

1. Which is the best title for the passage?
A. Climate Change in the Arctic B. How to Protect the Environment
C. The Arctic Is Home to Polar Bears D. Polar Bears in Danger
2. Where do polar bears usually hunt seals?
A. On land. B. In open waters.
C. In openings on the sea ice. D. At the bottom of the sea.
3. The word “cubs” in Paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to _____.
A. adults B. babies C. hunters D. enemies

4. According to the passage, which of the following statements is true?
- A. Starving polar bears are increasingly coming into villages, where they may be killed either for food or safety.
 - B. Polar bears can spend their entire lives on land if the sea ice melts completely.
 - C. Two-thirds of the world's polar bears may disappear by 2050 as global warming continues.
 - D. The growing distance between ice packs is not a problem for polar bears, because they are excellent swimmers.
5. What's the mission of Polar Bears International?
- A. Saving energy.
 - B. Conducting scientific research.
 - C. Seeking international cooperation.
 - D. Saving polar bears and their home.

Words and Phrases

II. Choose the best answer to complete each sentence.

- 1.** For many overseas Chinese, China is their real _____, because they were born and grew up there. 【2012年11月】
- A. home B. family C. house D. household

【知识点】 There are few people or trees, but to polar bears, the Arctic is home.

- 2.** The girl was not happy at the new school because she had _____ friends there. 【2018年5月】
- A. few B. a few C. little D. a little

【知识点】 There are few people or trees, but to polar bears, the Arctic is home.

3. They told me it would be cheap but it cost me nearly \$ 500 _____. 【2013 年11月】
- A. in general B. in a word C. in detail D. in fact

【知识点】 In fact, they need the Arctic Sea ice for survival.

4. Do you know the _____ of the saying I just quoted? 【2014 年 5 月】
- A. resource B. source C. course D. cause

【知识点】 Seals are their main source of food.

5. For the sake of her daughter's health, she decided to move to a warm _____. 【2008 年 11 月】
- A. weather B. temperature C. season D. climate

【知识点】 But climate change is causing larger and larger areas of summer sea ice to melt.

Language in Use

III. Each of the following sentences has four underlined parts marked A, B, C, and D. Identify the mistaken one and correct it.

1. Although there are little people and trees, the Arctic remains home to
A B C D
polar bears.
2. Polar bears have features which makes them well prepared for life in
A B C
their tough environment.
D
3. The only place that polar bears can hunt seals is on the ice.
A B C D
4. Less sea ice makes it more harder for the bears to catch the seals.
A B C D
5. The bears must swim longer distances between ice packs, so they can't
A B C D
always make it.

IV. Read the following passage carefully to choose the best answer from each group of the four choices and fill it into the corresponding blank.

The mysterious tiger has been a symbol of power and strength for centuries. Its power is a(n) 1) _____ to hunters, 2) _____ have tried to kill it to prove their own skill and 3) _____. In India 4) _____ the 19th and early 20th centuries, large parties of 5) _____ from around the world 6) _____ go out on huge tiger hunts. Hundreds of tigers could be killed in a few weeks. As a(n) 7) _____ of this over-hunting, 8) _____ with loss of habitat (栖息地), the population of tigers in India dropped from about 40,000 9) _____ the turn of the 20th century to about 2,000 by 1972.

With the help of India and other concerned countries, the World Wildlife Fund 10) _____ Operation Tiger in 1972 to save the tiger 11) _____ dying out. Since then, 17 tiger preserves (保护区) have been 12) _____, and the tiger population in India has risen to 13) _____ 4,000 and 5,000.

But when people live on the 14) _____ of the tiger preserves, tigers sometimes kill their farm animals and attack people—about 600 people in India have been killed by tigers in the last dozen years. 15) _____ tigers do not eat humans. But “old, wounded, and homeless” tigers can become habitual (习惯的) man-eaters. In one area in India, villagers have 16) _____ a clever solution. They wire lifelike human dummies (假人) to electricity 17) _____ the tigers get a(n) 18) _____ shock when they attack. It is hoped that in this way tigers will learn to 19) _____ people. But the conflict between human and tiger 20) _____. Only if people have enough food, shelter, and fuel will the tiger survive in the long run. And only if the tiger and its forest survive will people have a natural world they can return to.

【2011年5月】

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|------------------|
| 1. A. succession | B. challenge | C. guarantee | D. intelligence |
| 2. A. that | B. which | C. who | D. those |
| 3. A. bravery | B. intention | C. ambition | D. harmony |
| 4. A. on | B. throughout | C. with | D. for |
| 5. A. statesmen | B. salesmen | C. sportsmen | D. chairmen |
| 6. A. had better | B. would rather | C. ought to | D. used to |
| 7. A. result | B. condition | C. lack | D. cause |
| 8. A. provided | B. guided | C. perceived | D. combined |
| 9. A. with | B. for | C. at | D. in |
| 10. A. fastened | B. founded | C. surveyed | D. interfered |
| 11. A. through | B. from | C. away | D. out |
| 12. A. set up | B. stood up | C. paid back | D. hold back |
| 13. A. among | B. through | C. between | D. from |
| 14. A. edge | B. back | C. front | D. centre |
| 15. A. Occasionally | B. Usually | C. Rarely | D. Repeatedly |
| 16. A. looked up to | B. passed by | C. kept in touch with | D. come up with |
| 17. A. as soon as | B. so that | C. as long as | D. for fear that |
| 18. A. delicate | B. sensitive | C. electric | D. magnificent |
| 19. A. protect | B. attack | C. avoid | D. penetrate |
| 20. A. remains | B. removes | C. releases | D. relieves |



Part Two

Chinese Culture Appreciation

Wild Pandas No Longer an Endangered Species

The population of wild giant pandas in China has increased from around 1,100 in the 1980s to nearly 1,900 now, according to the latest announcement from the National Forestry and Grassland Administration in January 2024. The International Union for Conservation of Nature has adjusted the threatened status of giant pandas from “endangered” to “vulnerable”.



“This indicates that the conservation efforts for giant pandas in China have been recognized by the international wildlife conservation community, which is a full **affirmation** of our country’s conservation efforts,” said Zhang Yue, director of the Wildlife Conservation Department of the National Forestry and Grassland Administration. “The remarkable achievements in the protection of giant pandas and their habitats in China have attracted global attention.”

Giant pandas are a unique species in China and are seen as a national treasure. In order to strengthen giant panda conservation, China has conducted four nationwide surveys, gaining an understanding of the wild population and distribution. Upon this foundation, key ecological projects—such as the protection of natural forests, returning farmland to forests and grasslands, and the construction of nature reserves for the protection of wildlife and plants—have been carried out to continuously enhance the protection of the wild population and their habitats. In October 2021, China established Giant Panda National Park, covering more than 22,000 square kilometres across Sichuan, Shaanxi, and Gansu Provinces, to provide

strict protection for about 72% of the wild giant panda population.

In addition to the wild population, the global captive population of giant pandas has now reached 728 individuals, with 46 born last year. Scientists say that the genetic similarity of the captive population of giant pandas is gradually decreasing, while genetic diversity continues to increase. The existing captive population can maintain 90% of its genetic diversity for up to 200 years.

【 298 words 】

New Words

endangered	/ɪn'deɪndʒəd/	adj.	濒危的
announcement	/ə'naʊnsmənt/	n.	公告；通知
adjust	/ə'dʒʌst/	v.	调整
threatened	/'θretənd/	adj.	受到威胁的；感到危险的
vulnerable	/'vʌlnərəbl/	adj.	易危的；脆弱的
indicate	/'ɪndɪkeɪt/	v.	指出；表明
conservation	/.kɒnsə'veɪʃn/	n.	保护；保存
recognize	/'rekəɡnaɪz/	v.	认识；辨别出
community	/kə'mju:nəti/	n.	群体；社区
affirmation	/.æfə'meɪʃn/	n.	肯定
administration	/əd.mɪnɪ'streɪʃn/	n.	管理部门
remarkable	/rɪ'mɑ:kəbl/	adj.	引人注目的；非凡的
achievement	/ə'tʃi:vmənt/	n.	成绩；成就
habitat	/'hæbɪtæt/	n.	(动植物的) 栖息地
treasure	/'treʒə(r)/	n.	财富
strengthen	/'streŋθn/	v.	加强，增强
conduct	/kən'dʌkt/	v.	实施，进行
distribution	/.dɪstrɪ'bju:ʃn/	n.	分发
foundation	/faʊn'deɪʃn/	n.	基础
ecological	/.i:kə'lɒdʒɪkl/	adj.	生态的；生态学的
construction	/kən'strʌkʃn/	n.	建造；创立
reserve	/rɪ'zɜ:v/	n.	保护区
enhance	/ɪn'hɑ:ns/	v.	增强；提高
establish	/ɪ'stæblɪʃ/	v.	建立
captive	/'kæptɪv/	adj.	被圈养的；受限制的
individual	/.ɪndɪ'vɪdʒuəl/	n.	个体，个人

genetic	/dʒə'netɪk/	adj.	基因的
similarity	/ˌsɪmə'lærəti/	n.	相似性
decrease	/dɪ'kriːs/	v.	(使)减少;(使)降低
diversity	/daɪ'vɜːsəti/	n.	多样性, 多样化

Phrases & Expressions

no longer	不再
according to	根据
see...as	把……视为
in order to	为了
in addition to	除……之外
up to	直到; 不超过

Proper Names

National Forestry and Grassland Administration	国家林业和草原局
International Union for Conservation of Nature	世界自然保护联盟
Wildlife Conservation Department	野生动植物保护司
Giant Panda National Park	大熊猫国家公园

Notes

1. The International Union for Conservation of Nature has adjusted the threatened status of giant pandas from “endangered” to “vulnerable”.

世界自然保护联盟已将大熊猫的濒危等级从“濒危”调整为“易危”。

世界自然保护联盟是全球最大的自然保护机构, 它发布的《世界自然保护联盟红皮书》列出了生存受到威胁、有灭绝风险的物种。该书列出的物种濒危级别共有 9 个, 依次是: 灭绝 (EX)、野外灭绝 (EW)、极危 (CR)、濒危 (EN)、易危 (VU)、近危 (NT)、无危 (LC)、数据不足 (DD)、未统计 (NE)。

2. This indicates that the conservation efforts for giant pandas in China have been recognized by the international wildlife conservation community, which is a full affirmation of our country's conservation efforts.

这表明中国在大熊猫保护方面的努力得到了国际野生动植物保护界的认可, 这是对我国动植物保护工作的充分肯定。

本句的主干为: “This indicates that...”。其中, that 引导的宾语从句的主干为: “The conservation efforts have been recognized.”。在该宾语从句中, which is

a full affirmation of our country's conservation efforts 是一个非限制性定语从句，用于补充说明 the conservation efforts 被认可所代表的意义。

- 3.** In order to strengthen giant panda conservation, China has conducted four nationwide surveys, gaining an understanding of the wild population and distribution.

为了加强大熊猫的保护工作，中国已经开展了四次全国性调查，了解了大熊猫的野生种群和分布状况。

本句的主干为：“China has conducted four nationwide surveys.”。介词短语 in order to 引导目的状语；现在分词短语 gaining an understanding of the wild population and distribution 作结果状语，表示通过调查“了解了大熊猫的野生种群和分布状况”。

动词 conduct 意为“实施；进行”，其常用搭配有：

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| • conduct a research 做研究 | • conduct an experiment 做实验 |
| • conduct a survey 开展调查 | • conduct strategies 执行策略 |
| • conduct an interview 面试 | • conduct trainings 展开训练 |

- 4.** Upon this foundation, key ecological projects—such as the protection of natural forests, returning farmland to forests and grasslands, and the construction of nature reserves for the protection of wildlife and plants—have been carried out to continuously enhance the protection of the wild population and their habitats.

在此基础上，实施了天然林保护、退耕还林还草以及野生动植物自然保护区建设等重点生态工程，以不断加强对大熊猫野生种群及其栖息地的保护。

本句的主干为“Key ecological projects have been carried out.”。介词短语 upon this foundation 作状语，表示“在此基础上”；不定式短语 to continuously enhance the protection of the wild population and their habitats 作目的状语；such as 引导的同位语列举出 key ecological projects 的三项具体内容：the protection of natural forests、returning farmland to forests and grasslands 和 the construction of nature reserves for the protection of wildlife and plants。

动词短语 carry out 意为“实施”。例如：

- 1) He decided to carry out the plan in spite of many difficulties.
尽管面临很多困难，他仍然决定要执行这个计划。
- 2) The government is carrying out a new policy to protect the environment.
政府正在实施一项新的环保政策。

- 5.** In October 2021, China established Giant Panda National Park, covering more than 22,000 square kilometres across Sichuan, Shaanxi, and Gansu Provinces, to provide strict protection for about 72% of the wild giant panda population.

2021年10月，中国设立了大熊猫国家公园，横跨四川、陕西和甘肃三省，总面积超过2.2万平方公里，为约72%的野生大熊猫种群提供了严格保护。

本句的主干为：“China established Giant Panda National Park.”。其中，现在分词短语 covering more than 22,000 square kilometres across Sichuan, Shaanxi, and Gansu Provinces 作后置定语，修饰 Giant Panda National Park；动词不定式短语 to provide strict protection for about 72% of the wild giant panda population 作目的状语。

动词短语 provide sth. for sb. 意为“为某人提供某物”。例如：

- 1) The new policy aims to provide equal opportunities for women in the workplace.
新政策旨在为职场女性提供平等机会。
- 2) The school will provide scholarships for outstanding students.
学校将为优秀的学生提供奖学金。

Reading Comprehension

I. Choose an appropriate answer to each of the following questions or unfinished statements.

1. What is the current number of wild giant pandas in China, according to the latest report?
A. Around 1,100. B. Nearly 1,900. C. Over 22,000. D. Over 728.
2. What is the new threatened status of giant pandas according to the International Union for Conservation of Nature?
A. Endangered. B. Threatened. C. Remarkable. D. Vulnerable.
3. The word “affirmation” in Paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to _____.
A. conservation B. recognition C. protection D. foundation
4. According to the passage, in order to enhance the protection of wild giant pandas and their habitats, China has taken many actions EXCEPT _____.
A. conducting nationwide surveys
B. constructing nature reserves
C. reducing natural grasslands
D. returning farmland to forests
5. According to the passage, which of the following statements is NOT true?
A. The genetic similarity of the captive giant pandas is decreasing.
B. The Giant Panda National Park covers 22,000 square kilometers over three provinces.

- C. The captive population of giant pandas has now reached 728 in China.
D. The genetic diversity of the captive giant pandas is increasing.

Words and Phrases

II. Choose the best answer to complete each sentence.

1. _____ Japanese, she has to study another foreign language. 【2006 年 4 月】

A. Except B. Except for C. In addition to D. Beside

【知识点】 In addition to the wild population, the global captive population of giant pandas has now reached 728 individuals...

2. The company is starting a new advertising campaign to _____ new customers to its stores. 【2009 年 11 月】

A. join B. attract C. stick D. transfer

【知识点】 The remarkable achievements in the protection of giant pandas and their habitats in China have attracted global attention.

3. I immediately _____ Luke's father from the crowd because they two looked like each other so much. 【2015 年 11 月】

A. researched B. recognized C. reported D. reduced

【知识点】 ...the conservation efforts for giant pandas in China have been recognized by the international wildlife conservation community...

4. He does morning exercises every day _____ make himself strong. 【2018 年 5 月】

A. in order that B. so that C. in order to D. such that

【知识点】 In order to strengthen giant panda conservation...

5. The _____ edition of the dictionary is far better than the previous ones. 【2015 年 11 月】

A. late B. lately C. latest D. lasting

【知识点】 ...according to the latest announcement from the National Forestry and Grassland Administration in January 2024.

Language in Use

III. Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

1. Overall, the situation for sharks globally remains severe.

2. But climate change is causing larger and larger areas of summer sea ice to melt.

3. A polar bear has brilliantly clever strategies to overcome this disadvantage.

4. The remarkable achievements in the protection of giant pandas and their habitats in China have attracted global attention.

5. Giant pandas are a unique species in China and are seen as a national treasure.

IV. Translate the following sentences into English. 【2019年5月】

1. 这部电影值得看。

2. 他每天坐公共汽车上班。

3. 整个早晨我都在打篮球。

4. 飞机马上就要起飞了。

5. 今天比昨天热得多。

V. Translate the following paragraph into English.

在中国传统文化中，虎被称为“百兽之王”。虎象征着勇猛，自古就被赋予吉祥平安的美好寓意。然而作为中华的文化符号，老虎一度濒临灭绝。中国政府对此高度重视。1998 年，我国开始大量建立自然保护区（natural reserves）。2021 年，东北虎豹国家公园（Northeast China Tiger and Leopard National Park）正式建立，这是目前世界上最大的野生虎保护区。经过不懈努力，我国东北虎的数量大幅增加，堪称环境保护的典范。



Part Three Grammar

介词 (Preposition)

介词是用来表示名词、代词与其他句子成分之间各种关系的一种虚词。介词不能单独作句子成分，通常位于名词或代词之前，构成介词短语，表示时间、地点、方向、原因、目的、比较等关系。



一、表示地点或方位的介词

表示地点或方位的介词有 in (在……里面)、on (在……上面/左/右)、under (在……下面)、at (在……地点)、behind (在……后面)、over [在……上面(两者垂直但不接触)]、in front of (在……前面)、around (在……周围)、near (靠近)、far from (远离)、from...to... (从……到……)、between...and... (在两者之间)等。例如：

- 1) The children played in the park after school.
孩子们放学后在公园玩耍。
- 2) The cat was sleeping under the table.
猫在桌子下面睡觉。
- 3) She put the book on the shelf.
她把书放在了书架上。
- 4) The airplane flew over the city, leaving a trail of smoke.
飞机飞过城市上空，留下一道烟雾。

- 5) The students were excited to be shown around the university campus.
学生们对于参观大学校园感到很兴奋。

二、表示时间的介词

表示时间的介词有 at (在……时刻)、on (在……天)、in (在……月份/季节/年份)、for (一段时间)、before (在……之前)、after (在……之后)、since (自从)、from...to... (从……到……)、by (到……之前)、until (直到……)、throughout (整个……期间)、during (在……期间)等。例如:

- 1) The meeting is scheduled at three p.m.
会议定于下午三点开始。
- 2) We have a party on Saturday evening.
我们周六晚上有一个派对。
- 3) Spring usually arrives in March in this region.
这个地区的春季通常三月份到来。
- 4) I hope to finish reading this book by this weekend.
我希望在这周末之前读完这本书。
- 5) I'll be on vacation until the end of August.
我将休假到八月底。

三、表示方向或目标的介词

表示方向或目标的介词有 to (通向……)、at (对于……)、from (从……)、into (进入……)、out of (从……出来)、across (穿过)、through (通过)、up (向上)、down (向下)等。例如:

- 1) The balloon rose up into the sky, catching everyone's attention.
气球升上天空,吸引了所有人的注意。
- 2) The key to a healthy life includes regular exercise and a balanced diet.
健康生活的关键包括定期锻炼和均衡饮食。
- 3) The audience was shocked at the ending of the movie.
观众对电影的结局感到震惊。

- 4) The salesman persuaded me into buying a new car.
销售员说服我买了一辆新车。
- 5) He talked her out of her fear of flying.
他说服她克服了对飞行的恐惧。

四、表示原因或理由的介词

表示原因或理由的介词有 because of (因为)、due to (由于)、owing to (由于)、with (因为)、as a result of (由于)、on account of (因为)、thanks to (多亏, 由于) 等。例如:

- 1) The game was canceled because of the heavy rain.
由于大雨, 比赛被取消了。
- 2) The business failed due to poor management.
这家企业因管理不善而失败。
- 3) She jumped up with pleasure.
她高兴得跳了起来。

五、表示比较的介词

表示比较的介词有 like (像)、unlike (不像)、as (像……一样)、to (比)、than (比) 等。例如:

- 1) Unlike her sister, she prefers coffee to tea.
与她妹妹不同, 她更喜欢咖啡而不是茶。
- 2) The new model is superior to the previous one in terms of speed and efficiency.
在速度和效率方面, 新型号优于旧型号。

六、表示方式、手段或目的的介词

表示方式、手段或目的的介词有 by (通过)、through (通过)、with (用)、by means of (通过)、for (为了……) 等。例如:

- 1) He learned about the world through books.
他通过书籍了解世界。

- 2) Lucy cut the meat with a knife.
露西用刀切肉。
- 3) She has started saving money for her children's education.
她开始为孩子们的教育存钱。
- 4) They went to Shanghai by air and returned by train.
他们乘飞机去上海，然后坐火车返回。
- 5) The company increased its sales by means of online advertising.
公司通过在线广告的方式提高了销售额。

七、其他常用介词

1. with

表示伴随或特征。例如：

- 1) She entered the room with a smile on her face.
她面带微笑走进了房间。
- 2) Lucy is a woman with long hair.
露西是一个长头发的女人。

表示用来填充、覆盖的东西，意为“用，以，被”。例如：

- 1) The supermarket is crowded with shoppers.
超市里挤满了购物者。
- 2) The hills were covered with snow.
山上覆盖着雪。

2. to

不同于不定式符号，介词 to 的后面跟名词或动名词。常见的表达有：be used to (习惯于)、be accustomed to (习惯于)、be opposed to (反对)、devote...to... (投入，奉献)、look forward to (期望) 等。例如：

- 1) They were used to living in a small town.
他们习惯于生活在小镇上。
- 2) We look forward to seeing you again.
我们期待再次见到你。

- 3) The students devoted themselves to doing the research project.

学生们全身心投入到研究项目中。

3. except、except for、apart from、besides、in addition to、in addition

以上介词及短语均表示“除了……”，但含义略有不同。

except 表示不包括在内，其后面的词和整体词（主语）一般是同类。例如：

Everyone in the family went to the party except Tom.

除了汤姆，家里的每个人都去参加了派对。

except for 后面的词通常和整体词不是同类，指从整体中除去一个细节。例如：

Except for this mistake, her work is excellent.

除了这个错误，她的工作非常出色。

apart from 表示除排除的事物之外，暗示其他一切都包括在内。例如：

Apart from the weather, the trip was perfect.

除了天气，这次旅行很完美。

besides 表示一种累加关系，意为“除……之外，还有……”。例如：

There were other sports besides soccer.

除足球之外还有其他的运动。

in addition to 和 besides 用法相同，表明除了已经提到的事物外，还包含其他事物或行为。例如：

In addition to English, she also speaks French and Spanish.

除英语之外，她还会说法语和西班牙语。

in addition 通常独立于句子的主要结构，作为一个插入语使用。例如：

She is a talented musician. In addition, she is also a skilled painter.

她是一位才华横溢的音乐家。此外，她还是一位技艺高超的画家。

4. 常用介词短语

at night（在晚上）、in favor of（支持；赞同）、in spite of（尽管）、in the morning/afternoon/evening（在早晨/下午/晚上）、on foot（步行）、regardless of（无论）、to one's joy/relief/surprise（使某人开心/欣慰/惊讶）等。

真题操练

I. Choose the best answer to make each sentence right in grammar.

1. The key _____ success is hard work and persistence. 【2024 年 5 月】
A. on B. to C. for D. of
2. When you buy a car, there are many things to consider _____ the price. 【2023 年 11 月】
A. without B. apart C. besides D. other
3. At that time, many college students didn't have sufficient access _____ the library. 【2023 年 11 月】
A. to B. in C. at D. from
4. He thought he could talk Mr. Robert _____ buying some expensive equipment. 【2022 年 9 月】
A. on B. of C. round D. into
5. I hate those people who think they are superior _____ me without any reason. 【2021 年 5 月】
A. at B. on C. to D. than
6. When did you work in that company? I worked there _____ 2009 and 2012. 【2021 年 5 月】
A. from B. to C. between D. till
7. Much _____ our relief, he survived the terrible road accident. 【2019 年 11 月】
A. to B. in C. for D. with
8. There is a good program _____ television. Let's watch it. 【2019 年 11 月】
A. on B. in C. for D. with
9. They hid themselves _____ a tree. 【2019 年 5 月】
A. off B. after C. behind D. before
10. The man who was accused _____ stealing the car said that he was not guilty. 【2018 年 11 月】
A. for B. with C. of D. about

11. The train starts _____ 6:20, so you'd better get there before 6:00. 【2018年5月】
A. on B. at C. in D. of
12. In the past we had only a day off for the whole week: We work every day _____ Sunday. 【2018年5月】
A. besides B. beside C. except D. on top of
13. The top of that mountain is always covered _____ snow. 【2018年5月】
A. of B. by C. with D. on
14. He decided to devote all his time and effort _____ scientific investigation. 【2017年11月】
A. in B. on C. from D. to
15. We can see a lot of people doing morning exercises in the park even _____ a cold morning. 【2016年11月】
A. on B. in C. at D. during

II. Each of the following sentences has four underlined parts marked A, B, C, and D. Identify the mistaken one and correct it.

1. The Earth depends the sun for its light. 【2022年9月】
A B C D
2. I have decided to save my money in a trip to China next year. 【2019年11月】
A B C D
3. On addition, more than one-third of Americans over the age of 25 have
a college degree or higher. 【2018年11月】
A B C D
4. Henry is not used to live in a noisy and crowded community though he
grew up in New York. 【2018年5月】
A B C D
5. Some people like to eat apples, but others prefer bananas for apples.
A B C D
【2013年5月】

6. Unlike Jim, I go to work by foot instead of by car every morning.

A B C D

【2012 年 11 月】

7. Lucy's parents give her everything she asks; what else does she need?

A B C D

【2011 年 11 月】

8. Many parents feel they need to keep a closer eye to their children

A B

because of concerns about crime and school violence. 【2010 年 5 月】

C D

9. Since the injury is bad, the doctors will operate him immediately.

A B C D

【2007 年 11 月】

10. Did anyone inform you with the change of the schedule that

A B C

had been decided yesterday? 【2007 年 4 月】

D