

主题三 人与自然

话题十四 自然生态与环境保护

世界主要国家的地理位置，不同地区的生态特征与自然景观；热爱与敬畏自然，与自然和谐共生；环境污染及原因，环保意识和行为

本话题可涉及的文章体裁广泛，可以是说明文和应用文，如介绍某个国家、地区的情况，介绍生态和自然景观，介绍环保措施；也可以是记叙文，如到某地旅游的经历和感受，介绍环保故事等。

课标要求

话题解读

自然生态与环境保护

中考链接

2023阅读理解B篇；
2020阅读理解B篇；
2017阅读理解B篇

教材链接

人教版	外研版
七下Unit 5 Why do you like pandas?	七上Module 6 A trip to the zoo
七下Unit 7 It's raining.	八上Module 6 Animals in danger
八下Unit 7 What's the highest mountain in the world?	八上Module 10 The weather
九全Unit 8 It must belong to Carla.	九上Module 1 Wonders of the world
九全Unit 13 We're trying to save the earth!	九上Module 10 Australia
	九上Module 12 Save our world

[时文悦读·素养提升]
大熊猫“华妮”生了一对双胞胎！

短文填空

birth start work and from care result light
they country secret make

On July 7, 2023, Hua Ni, a giant panda in South Korea, gave birth to a pair of cubs(幼崽). These two cubs are the first pair born in foreign 1. countries this year.

1. countries 空前为形容词，空处考虑填入名词，结合备选词，country符合题意，表示外国，可数名词前无冠词，应用复数。

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In February, Chinese and Korean experts set up an online technical guidance^① team. Under the 2. careful guidance of the Chinese experts, Hua Ni got pregnant(怀孕的).

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To 3. make sure a smooth^② birth of Hua Ni, China sent experts to South Korea. 4. They provided guidance on managing the feeding^③ and care of Hua Ni. As a 5. result of the efforts, Hua Ni gave birth to twins, the first at 4: 52 a. m. and the second at 6: 39 a. m. on Friday, Korean time. The first weighed 180 grams and the second was 140 grams 6. _____ lighter than the first one.

6. lighter 这里指体重，应选择形容词light，又根据空后的than可知应使用比较级。

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At present, expert teams from China and South Korea have 7. _____
worked They change the feeding and management plan in real time
according to the actual condition of both the mother 8. _____ and to make
sure they're healthy.

In March 2016, China and South Korea 9. started a giant panda protection and research project. Then China sent Hua Ni and Yuan Xin 10. from Sichuan Province to South Korea, beginning the planned 15-year research project.

9. started 根据下文“beginning the planned 15-year research project”可知此处指开始这个项目，又根据“In March 2016”可知应使用一般过去时。

短文大意：本文主要介绍了旅居韩国的大熊猫华妮生下双胞胎熊猫幼崽的情况。

一、文化意识

大熊猫被誉为“活化石”和“中国国宝”，是世界自然基金会的形象大使，也是世界生物多样性保护的旗舰物种。本文通过介绍华妮在中韩双方专家的共同协助下顺利产下双胞胎熊猫宝宝的故事，旨在使学生认识到熊猫在国际交往中的重要作用以及人类与自然和谐共生的重要性。

二、语言能力

熟词生义/同根词

① guidance *n.* 指导

② smooth *adj.* 顺利的

③ feeding *n.* 喂养；饲养

三、思维品质

1. 长难句分析

On July 7, 2023, Hua Ni, a giant panda in South Korea, gave birth to a pair of cubs.

[主干提取] Hua Ni gave birth to a pair of cubs

[成分分析] 主句是主谓宾结构；“On July 7, 2023”是介词短语作时间状语；a giant panda in South Korea是Hua Ni的同位语。

2. 除了文中介绍的大熊猫，你还能想到哪些中国的文化名片？来头脑风暴一下吧！



基础梳理 · 学习理解

一、核心话题词汇

动物和植物(Animals and plants)

n.

1.animal动物

2.pet宠物

3.panda熊猫

4.lion狮子

5.tiger老虎

6. elephant大象

7.giraffe 长颈鹿

8.sheep绵羊

9.pig猪

10.horse马

11.

mouse(pl.mice)老鼠

12.snake蛇

13.cow母牛

14.grass

草

15.fish鱼

16. monkey猴子

17.bird鸟

18.dog狗

19.cat猫

20.bear熊

21. forest森林

微语境运用

I know about many different kinds of animals, such as monkeys, lions, pandas and tigers. Tigers and 1. lions can run very fast. They catch and eat small animals in 2. forests.

地貌(Landforms)

- n.*
- 1.nature大自然
 - 2.geography地理环境
 - 3.position位置
 - 4.place地方
 5. world世界
 - 6.island岛
 - 7.city城市
 - 8.river河流
 9. lake湖
 - 10.sea/ocean海
 - 11.coast海岸
 - 12.pool池塘
 13. bank河岸
 - 14.beach海滩
 - 15.desert沙漠
 16. hill/mountain山
 - 17.field田野; 田地
 - 18.soil土壤

微语境运用

Why do people go to so much trouble to turn the mountains into terraces (梯田)? Firstly, it means that they can have more 1. _____ **places/fields** to grow rice. Secondly, the flat terraces catch the rainwater and stop the 2. _____ **soil** from being washed away. People have worked in harmony (和谐) with 3. _____ **nature** to make these terraces. Today, visitors from all over the 4. _____ **world** come to enjoy its beauty.

天气和季节(Weather and seasons)

<p><i>n.& adj.</i></p>	<p>1.climate气候 2.temperature温度; 气温 3.heat热; 高温 4. ice冰; 冰块→icy结冰的 5.degree度数; 程度 6.cloud云→cloudy多云 的; 阴天的 7. wind风→windy有风的; 多风的 8.sun太阳→sunny晴朗的 9.fog雾→foggy有雾的</p>
<p><i>n.& adj.</i></p>	<p>10.weather天气 11.cool凉爽的 12.wet潮湿的 13. dry干燥的 14.snowy下雪的 15.rainy下雨的; 多雨的 16. spring春天 17.summer夏 天 18.autumn/fall秋天 19. winter冬天 20.season季节 21.hot温度高的; 热的 22. warm温暖的; 暖和的</p>
<p><i>v.</i></p>	<p>1.blow刮风 2.freeze结冰</p>
<p>兼词</p>	<p>1.snow n. 雪 v. 下雪 2.rain n. 雨 v. 下雨 3.cold n. 寒冷; 感冒 adj.寒冷的</p>

微语境运用

Different kinds of weather make people feel different. In summer, it is very

1. hot and wet in the southern part of the US. People there have heart trouble and other kinds of health problems during this 2. season. In the Northeast and the Middle West, it is very hot in summer and very cold in 3. winter. People in these states have more heart trouble when the weather changes in February or March.

4. Weather also has a strong influence on people's feelings. Thin people usually feel unhappy during the 5. cold winter months, while fat people may have a hard time in hot summer.

环境保护(Environmental protection)

<i>v.</i>	<p>1.protect保护 2.cause造成; 引起 3.pour倾倒; 喷发 4.die消亡; 灭亡</p> <p>5. cover遮盖; 覆盖 6.pollute污染→pollution污染 7.reduce减少</p> <p>8.recycle回收 9. hunt打猎 10.increase增加</p>
<i>n.</i>	<p>1.noise噪音 2.rubbish垃圾 3.government政府 4.environment环境</p> <p>→environmental环境的 5. bin垃圾桶 6.duty责任; 义务</p> <p>7.effect影响; 结果</p>
<i>adj.</i>	<p>1.serious 严重的 2.local当地的; 本地的 3.dirty脏的 4. green绿色的</p> <p>5.harmful有害的 6.responsible负责的; 有责任的</p>
兼词	<p>1.litter <i>v.</i> 乱扔 <i>n.</i> 垃圾 2.plastic <i>adj.& n.</i> 塑料(的) 3. wild <i>adj.</i>野生的; 野蛮的; 天然的 <i>n.</i> 野生环境</p>

微语境运用

Experts say that 80% of the Thailand's coral reefs(珊瑚礁) have been killed in recent years. So Thailand will close one of its beaches to 1. _____ coral reefs. More than 5, 000 visitors visit it a day. They arrive by boat. This is 2. _____ harmful to the coral reefs. Too many tourists also 3. _____ a lot of harm to these beaches. An expert said, the recent problems were 4. _____ hotels by the beaches. And plastic waste in the sea was also a 5. _____ problem. He said, "I hope the 6. _____ government steps to protect the coral reefs."

二、核心话题词块

1. plant trees 植树
2. blow away 吹走
3. heavy rain 暴雨
4. feed on... 以……为食
5. on the surface 在表面
6. be covered with/by... 被……覆盖
7. a high/low temperature 高温/低温
8. travel all over the world 周游世界
9. places of interest 名胜古迹
10. at the foot of... 在……脚下
11. be famous for... 因……闻名
12. the capital of... 的首都
13. in the south/north/east/west 在南部/北部/东部/西部

微语境运用

1. While 75% of our planet is covered with/by water, only 2% is fresh water — that comes from rivers, lakes, ice and snow.
2. Yuyin Garden is one of the four top famous gardens in Guangdong and it is famous for the man-made mountains.
3. Mr.White keeps some sheep on the farm.They feed on grass.
4. As we all know, Beijing is the capital of China.
5. The Great Wall is one of the most famous places of interest all over the world.

三、写作佳句积累

1. The Yangtze River is the first longest river in China. 长江是中国第一长河。

2. Qomolangma is higher than any other mountain so it is very dangerous to climb. 珠穆朗玛峰比其他任何山都高，所以攀登起来非常危险。

3. It's everyone's duty to love and protect the environment. 保护环境，人人有责。

4. If everyone gives a little love, it will make a big difference. 如果每个人都献出一点爱，就会有很大不同。

句型仿写

1. 上海比中国其他任何一个城市都大。(比较级+than any other+名词单数)

Shanghai is bigger than any other city in China.

2. 保持教室清洁是我们的责任。(it's one's duty to do sth.)

It's our duty to keep our classroom clean.



主题阅读·应用实践

一、语法选择

Nature is the most creative artist. Daocheng Yading is such a place in which nature has put a lot of work. It is a magical and mysterious land in the southwest of Sichuan Province. It 1 as “the last pure(纯净的) land on the blue planet” .

(**C**) 1. A. is knowing

B. was known

C. is known

1. **C** 主语It指代稻城亚丁，和动词know之间是被动关系，又根据语境可知应使用一般现在时。be known as“被称为是”。

Daocheng Yading is a kingdom of 2, and even the best painter can't draw it well. Tall mountains stand in the snow, and clear lakes shine in 3 sun. Everything is beautiful in its own way, and at the same time they build a wonderful picture together.

(**B**)2.A.beautiful

B. beauty

C. beautifully

(**C**)3.A.a

B. an

C. the

There are three famous snow mountains standing in Daocheng Yading, protecting the people 4 them. Yangmai yong is 5 one. It is about 6,000 meters high and has the shape of a perfect pyramid(金字塔).

(**A**)4.A.around

B. like

C. of

(**C**)5.A.great

B. greater

C. the greatest

Back in 1928, an American man named Joseph Rock first 6 photos of it and introduced it to the world. “She is the most beautiful snow mountain that 7 eyes have ever seen, ” he wrote.

(**C**)6.A.is taking B. takes C. took

6. **C** 根据“in 1928”可知该句应使用一般过去时。

(**B**)7.A.me B. my C. mine

Next to it stand two other great 8: Xiannairi and Xianuoduoji. For most visitors, they are the most beautiful. The locals say that 9 one can walk around these great mountains three times, then his wishes for life will come true.

(**B**)8.A.mountain

B. mountains

C. mountains'

8. **B** 根据空前的“two other”可知应使用名词复数。

(**A**)9.A.if

B. though

C. unless

9. **A** 此处引导条件状语从句，表示“当地人说，如果一个人能绕着这些大山走三圈，那么他的人生愿望就会实现”。

It is a big challenge to do so, but many visitors would like 10 it a try. Why? They may tell you: Life naturally gets better when you walk on such a pure land!

(**B**)10.A.giving

B. to give

C. give

短文大意：本文主要介绍了稻城亚丁的美丽风光和三座雪山。

以上内容仅为本文档的试下载部分，为可阅读页数的一半内容。如要下载或阅读全文，请访问：
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