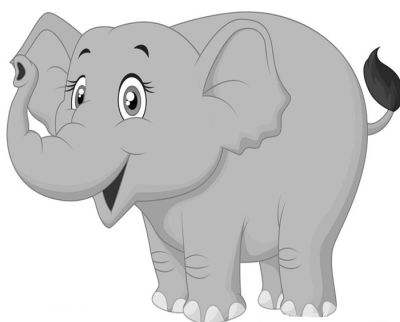


## Module 6 Animals in Danger

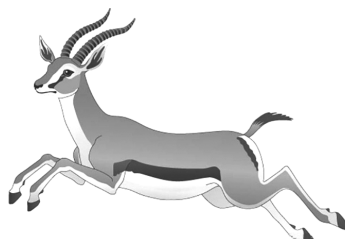


**Wildlife protection is to protect human oneself!** Many animals are being endangered or at the edge of disappearance. The following four species are the most endangered animals in the world.

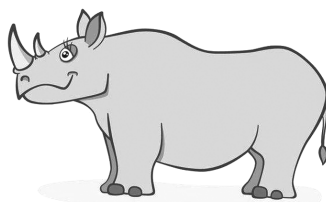


Today white elephants are very rare. The white elephant is a native of Southeast Asia—Laos, Cambodia, Vietnam and Thailand. The last white elephant in Burma was seen in 1961.

Elephants represent power and peace. To Americans, a white elephant is a metaphor (隐喻) for a worthless object. To the people of Thailand, a white elephant is regarded as sacred (神圣的).



The Tibetan antelope is prized for the fur around its throat. Experts guess that there are 75,000 to 100,000 Tibetan antelopes left and that as many as 20,000 a year are killed in China alone.



There are five species of rhinos, two African species and three Asian species. The African species are the white and black rhinos. Both species have two horns. Asian rhinos each have one horn. Rhinos rank among the most endangered species on Earth.

Valued for their horns, they face a serious threat from poaching.



Chinese scientists find it hard to explain how the population of David's deer, known as Milu deer among Chinese, bounced back after dying out in China. The Dafeng Nature Reserve in Jiangsu Province introduced 64 David's deer in 1993 and 1994, and the population has grown to 450 today.

### 开启欢乐学习之旅

地球上的各种生命相互依靠、共生共存。动物和植物是人类的挚友，濒危动植物更是一种宝贵的、不行再生的自然资源，爱护它们就是爱护我们人类自己，我们不能等到一个物种从地球上彻底消逝以后才明白它的真正价值，那时就悔之晚矣！

### 模块核心素养导航

主题语境:人与自然	主题群:自然生态	语篇类型:记叙文/说明文	文化意识
语言能力	(1) 词汇知识: reserve, struggle, spot, condition, meanwhile, endanger, protect, worth, focus, waste, aim, involve, lay, wonder, in danger, thanks to, put down, at a time, on the spot, be made into, be concerned about sth., feed on, stand for, set up 等的用法。 (2) 语法知识: 复习定语从句。 (3) 语用知识: 学会表达“担忧”。		正确了解自然与人的关系; 增强保护生态环境的意识并从身边的小事做起。

## Module 6 Animals in Danger Section I Introduction & Reading and Speaking

### 01

### 课前预习

KEQIANYUXI

#### I. 重点单词

1. poacher *n.* 盗猎者; 偷猎者
2. antelope *n.* (藏)羚羊
3. plateau *n.* 高原
4. shawl *n.* 披肩
5. herd *n.* 牧群; 兽群
6. skin *vt.* 剥皮; 去皮
7. raid *n. & vt.* (警方的)突击搜查

8. confiscate *vt.* 没收

9. endanger *vt.* 使……处于险境；危及→danger *n.* 危急→dangerous *adj.* 危急的  
→endangered *adj.* 濒危的

10. reserve *n.* 保护区；爱护圈 *v.* 保留；预订→reservation *n.* 保留；预订

11. extinct *adj.* 灭亡的；绝种的→extinction *n.* 灭亡

12. protect *vt.* 爱护→protection *n.* 爱护

13. struggle *n.* 挣扎；斗争

14. wildlife *n.* 野生生物

15. battle *n.* 战斗

16. ideal *adj.* 志向的→ideally *adv.* 志向地，完备地

17. worth *adj.* 值……钱→worthy *adj.* 值得的；应得的→worthwhile *adj.* 值得花时间/金钱/精力的

18. condition *n.* (-s) 环境；状况→conditional *adj.* 有条件的

19. spot *n.* (某事发生的)精确地点；现场

20. meanwhile *adv.* 同时

21. dealer *n.* (尤指买卖珍贵商品的)商人→deal *n. & v.* 交易；买卖

## II. 核心短语

1. in danger 在危急中

2. thanks to 幸亏；由于

3. put down 放下；写下

4. look for 找寻

5. give one's life to 为……献诞生命

6. at a time 一次

7. on the spot 在现场

8. be made into 被制成

9. take an active part in 主动参与

10. come into fashion 成为时尚；起先流行起来

11. get tough with 对……实行强硬措施

12. on a freezing cold day 在一个极度寒冷的日子

13. at high altitudes 在高海拔地区

14. national park 国家公园

15. the main habitat 主要的栖息地

## III. 经典句式

1. 偷猎者虽然感到惊惶，但他们占着人多的优势。

Although surprised, the poachers had an advantage— there were more of them.

2. 那些偷猎者常常在夜里出动，一次就捕杀掉整群的藏羚羊，只留下那些毛不那么值钱的幼崽。

Often working at night, the poachers shoot whole herds of antelopes at a time, leaving only the babies, whose wool is not worth so much.

3. 但如今，政府似乎正在赢得这场斗争。

But today the government seems to be winning the battle.

## 课文预读

# [原文呈现]

### Saving the Antelopes<sup>①</sup>

On a freezing<sup>②</sup> cold day in January 1994, Jiesang Suonandajie found what he was looking for—a group of poachers<sup>③</sup> who were killing the endangered<sup>④</sup> Tibetan antelope. Jiesang knew he had to move quickly. He shouted to the poachers to put down<sup>⑤</sup> their guns. Although surprised<sup>⑥</sup>, the poachers had an advantage—there were more of them. In the battle<sup>⑦</sup> which followed<sup>⑧</sup> Jiesang was shot and killed. When his frozen<sup>⑨</sup> body was found hours later, he was still holding his gun. He had given his life to save<sup>⑩</sup> the Tibetan antelope.

At the beginning of<sup>⑪</sup> the twentieth century there were millions of antelopes on the Qinghai-Tibetan Plateau<sup>⑫</sup>. By the 1990s<sup>⑬</sup> the number had fallen to<sup>⑭</sup> about 50,000. The reason is simple: the wool of the Tibetan antelope is the most expensive in the world. It is soft, light, and warm—the ideal<sup>⑮</sup> coat for an animal which has to survive at high altitudes. A shawl<sup>⑯</sup> made from the wool<sup>⑰</sup> (known as “shahtoosh”, or “king of wools” in Persian) can sell for five thousand dollars. For poachers the profits<sup>⑱</sup> can be huge.

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