

Module2 Unit 6 Birdwatching

01 单元时空

Unit6	核心话题	了解鸟类，保护鸟类
	重点词汇	1.bird-watching 2.market 3.natural 4.hen 5.yummy 6.crane 7.sparrow 8.feather 9.swan 10.eagle 11.broad 12.wing 13.type 14.rare 15.nature .ect
	重点短语	provide sth. (for sb.) , all year round , in order to , lead to ,less and less , keep finishing, as a result ,the members of, changes in their numbers invite sb. to do sth. , take sth. with sb. ,make sb. do. sth. ,a pair of binoculars what else, write down , call sb. on...
	重点句型	1 It is one of the world's most important wetlands. 2 The area provides food and cover for a lot of wildlife. 3 Some people want to make the wetlands smaller in order to have more space for farms and buildings. 4 Ever year, a lot of tourists go to Zhalong to watch the birds. 5 We need more people to count and describe the birds. 6 We hope this will help people understand the importance of the wetlands. 7 Usually it takes hours to watch the birds. You may get thirsty. 8 I am very interested in learning about different kinds of plants, birds and animals.
	语法	动词不定式作目的状语
	写作	关爱鸟类

02 考点速记



考点 1 encourage

The science teacher encourages the Class 1, Grade 8udents to join the Bird-watching Society to learn more about birds in the wetlands.

I would like to become a member of the Bird-watching Society and take part in activities.

【考向 1】encourage 是及物动词，之后常跟复合宾语，意思是“鼓励”。常用的句型结构是 encourage sb. to do

sth., 意思是“鼓励某人做某事”。如:

1) My teacher often encourages me to have a try. 老师经常鼓励我试一试。

2) My father encouraged me to catch up with the other students in our class.

爸爸鼓励我赶上我们班其他同学。

【考向 2】【易混词辨析】

单词/词组	意义与用法	例句
join	意为“参加, 加入” 后接表示团体的名词或表示人的词, 指参加某种组织或某人的活动(组织, 俱乐部, 军队, 党派并成为其中一员)。	join the League 入团 join the Young Pioneer 入少先队 My grandfather will never forget the day when he joined the Party. 我爷爷永远也忘不了他人党的那一天。 His brother joined the army five years ago. 他哥哥是五年前参军的。
join in	参加某项运动或小规模活动, 如参加讨论, 球赛, 游行罢工等。说参加某种活动用 join in, 如说“与其人一起做某事”, 则用 join sb. in sth. / doing sth.	May I join in the game? 我可以参加这个游戏吗? Come and join us in the discussion. 来和我们一起讨论吧!
take part in	意为“参加(活动/会议等)” 侧重参加某项群众性集体性的事业工作或活动, 突出参加者在其中发挥一定的作用。	A great number of students took part in May 4 Movement. 大批学生参加了五四运动。 We are going to have a party. Do you want to take part in?
attend	主要用于参加比较重要的场合与会议。	Who will attend the meeting next week? 下个星期哪些人会出席这次会议?

【经典练】

1. (2022 秋·甘肃定西·八年级统考期中) Doctor Zhong Nanshan _____ teenagers to study hard in the first lesson of this term.

- A. trained B. made C. allowed D. encouraged

【写作佳句】 Your teachers will be always there to encourage you even if you don't succeed. 即使你没有成功,

你的老师也会一直在那里鼓励你。



考点 2 look like

What do cranes look like?

【考向】

look like 意为“看起来像……”，like 为介词，后面常接名词作宾语。

【辨析】

look like	表示“看起来像……”，指的是外表“像”	- What does he look like? - He is very tall and handsome.
be like	指“品德，性格特征”等	- What is she like? - She is very kind.

【经典练】

1. (2021 秋·广东深圳·八年级校考期中) Some animals are dying out in our country, _____ pandas and white-flag dolphins. You can _____ their information in the encyclopedia.

- A. compared with; look for
- B. including; look up
- C. instead of; look like
- D. such as; look after

【写作佳句】The baby panda looks like a mouse. It is only eight days old. 熊猫宝宝看起来像只老鼠。它才八天大。



考点 3 watch the birds

I often go to the market to watch the birds. 我经常去市场观鸟。

【考向】

watch the birds= go birdwatching “观鸟，看鸟”

句中的 to watch the birds 是动词不定式结构，在句中作目的状语。

To catch the bus, he got up early. 为了赶上公共汽车，他很早就起床了。

My parents came to New York to see me last month. 上个月我父母到纽约来看我。

【经典练】

1. Let's cross the bridge and go to _____ side of the river to watch the birds there.

- A. the other
- B. another
- C. other
- D. one

【写作佳句】The teacher told us to try not to make any noise while watching the birds. 老师叫我们尽量不要在看鸟的时候发出任何声音。



考点 4 market

I like the birds at the market.

【考向】market. “市场”可数名词，但常用单数。

【固定短语】: at the market 在市场上 free market 自由市场 food market 食品市场

Jack is at the market shopping for fruit. 杰克正在市场上买水果。

【推展】market 的派生词为 supermarket “超市”

They buy food at the supermarket. 他们在超市买食物。

【经典练】

1. Every Sunday afternoon, the Greens go to the _____ to get what they need in daily life.

- A. bank B. airport C. island D. market

【写作佳句】Huawei is trying hard to open up new markets not only in China but also in foreign countries. 华为正在努力开拓新的市场，不仅在中国，而且在国外。



考点 5 type

How many types of cranes are there in the world? 世界上有多少种鹤?

【考向】type 的同义词是 kind

how many types 也可说成 how many kinds。

a type of ... = a kind of ... 一种..... different types/kinds of 各种各样的，不同种类的 all types of 各种各样的

How many types/kinds of books are there on the shelf?

【经典练】

1. The secretary _____ a letter in the office now.

- A. type B. types C. is typing D. are typing

【写作佳句】Facial recognition (人脸识别) technology is widely used for payment. As a result, we needn't type the passwords (密码) any more. 面部识别技术被广泛应用于支付。因此，我们不再需要输入密码了。



考点 6 nature reserves n. 自然保护区

Zhalong Nature Reserve is in Heilongjiang Province in North-east China.

扎龙自然保护区在中国东北的黑龙江省。

【考向 1】nature reserves n. 自然保护区 the natural world 自然世界 natural disasters adj. 自然灾害

(1) in 表示方位，意为“在”，即一个小地方处在一个大地方的范围(疆域)之内。

Shanghai is in the east of China.

【拓展】

on 表示方位，意为“在……端/边”，即一个地方在另一个地方的某一端或某一边，两个地方只是**相邻或接壤**，无包含关系。

Sichuan Province is on the north of Guizhou Province. 四川省在贵州省的北边。

to 表示方位，意为“在”，即一个地方在另一个地方的**范围之外**，互不管辖。尤其指两个地方相隔较远，且有湖泊、大海等区域相隔。

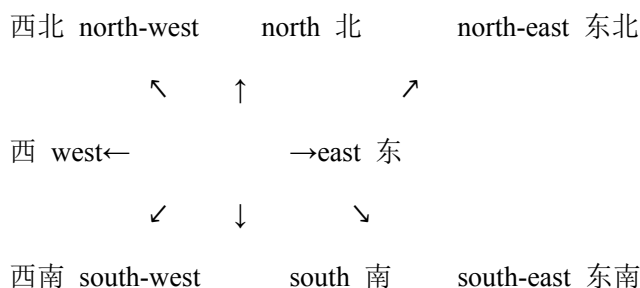
Japan is to the east of China. 日本在中国的东面。

【考向 2】north-east 为方位词，意为“东北方”。

It snows heavily in North-east China in winter. 中国东北地区冬天下很大的雪。

【归纳】

表示方位的词



【经典练】

1. — What do you think of _____ nature reserve you visited last week?

— It's great. It is _____ ideal home for wildlife.

- A. the; a B. an; an C. a; an D. the; an

【写作佳句】Yancheng Nature Reserve is home to different kinds of plants and birds.盐城自然保护区是各种植物和鸟类的栖息地。



考点 7 one of

It is one of the world's most important wetlands. 它是世界上最重要的湿地之一。

【考向】“one of + the + 形容词最高级 + 可数名词的复数形式”表示“最……之一”，形容词前一般有 the 或物主代词。

Tom is one of the tallest boys in his class. 汤姆是他班上最高的男孩之一。

【注意】当 one of 作主语时谓语动词用第三人称单数形式。

One of them likes swimming. 他们中的一个喜欢游泳。

【经典练】

1. (2022 秋·北京西城·八年级统考期末) Mike is one of _____ boys in our class.

A. tall

B. taller

C. tallest

D. the tallest

【写作佳句】 Stonehenge, a rock circle, is one of the most famous historical places in Britain. 巨石阵是一个岩石圈，是英国最著名的历史遗迹之一。



考点 8 provide vt. 提供

The area provides food and cover for a lot of wildlife. 这个地区为众多野生动物提供食物和栖息地。

【考向 1】 provide vt. 提供



provide sb. with sth. “为某人 / 某物提供某物”

provide sth. for sb.

The river provides water for the villagers.

= The river provides the villagers with water. 这条河流给村民们提供水。

【区别】 offer sb sth=offer sth to sb offer 主动提供

【考向 2】 cover n. 庇护所 [U] 封面; 罩 [C] stick it on the cover

【经典练】

1. (2021 秋·广东东莞·八年级校考阶段练习) — Are you going to Tibet for vacation?

— Yes, I want you to _____ me with more information about it.

A. offer

B. provide

C. afford

D. share

【写作佳句】 After the flood(洪水), the government provided people with lots of food and medicine. 洪水过后，政府给人们提供了大量的食品和药品。



考点 9 perfect

It is a perfect place for some rare birds.

【考向】

perfect adj. 1) 极好的 注意: perfect 常表达一种绝对的意思，所以在使用时，不可以在它前面加比较副词，如“more perfect”，“very perfect”。可以说成 the best

2) 完美的: No one expects you to be perfect, but we do expect you to do your best always.

The actor was perfect for this part. 这演员非常适合这个角色。

【经典练】

1. Summer is _____ perfect time for outdoor activities.

A. a

B. an

C. the

【写作佳句】 (2023·江苏南通·统考中考真题) —It’s neither too cold nor too hot all year round in Kunming, making it a perfect place to live in or visit. —昆明一年四季不太冷也不太热，是一个居住或旅游的好地方。



考点 10 all year round

Many birds live in Zhalong all year round, while some go there only for a short stay.

许多鸟常年生活在扎龙，而有些鸟则仅去那儿作短暂停留。

go there for a short stay = stay there for a short time 在那做短暂停留

【考向 1】

all year round “一年到头；常年；终年”，相当于 all the year round = during the whole year 通常在句子中作状语。

It's spring all year round in Kunming. 昆明一年四季如春。

【拓展】: all day/ night long 整天/夜

Some places in the world are covered with ice and snow all year round.

【考向 2】

while 连词，“然而”，表示转折。

He is a worker while I am a doctor. 他是个工人，而我是个医生。

一词多义

当……时 后接延续性动词 I'm doing my homework while my mother is watching TV.

然而（做对比）I like drinking warm water while my brother likes drinking cold water.

尽管，虽然=though While I got up early, I didn't catch the first bus.

n 一小会 = a short moment (n)一会儿 stay for a short while 短暂停留

【考向 3】 for a short stay “短暂的停留”，在句中作状语， **stay** n.停留，逗留

保持健康 stay healthy

“for+一段时间”常跟在动词后，表示“做某事一段时间”，对它提问时用 how long.

I can only come here for a short stay.

【经典练】

1. It is warm in Kunming _____.

- A. all year round B. year after year C. the year after next D. year by year

【写作佳句】 Our city is beautiful all year round, especially in spring. 我们的城市一年四季都很美丽，尤其是在春天。



考点 11 percent

There are not many left in the world, and 40 percent of them live in Zhalong. 世界上的鹤所剩不多，其中 40% 生活在扎龙。

【考向】 percent n. 可写作 per cent, 意为“百分之……”。常用于“数词+per cent of+名词”结构, 其中名词可以是复数名词也可以是不可数名词。“数词+per cent of+名词”结构作主语时, 谓语动词要与 of 后面的名词保持一致。

【经典练】

1. Eighty _____ of the land is covered with grass and trees.

- A. percent B. percents C. the percent

【写作佳句】 Seventy-five percent of the teachers are women teachers in our school. 我们学校的老师中有 75% 都是女教师。



考点 12 in order to “以便, 为的是”

Some people want to make the wetlands smaller in order to have more space for farms and buildings. 一些人想要减少湿地 (的面积), 以便为耕地和建筑用地腾出更多空间。

【考向 1】 in order to 意为“以便, 为的是”, 后接动词原形, 表示目的。其否定形式是 in order not to 意为“以免”。

He got up early in order to catch the first bus. 他起得很早, 为了赶上第一班公交车。

Be quiet in the reading room in order not to disturb others. 在阅览室里要安静, 以免打扰别人。

【考向 2】 have/ make space for... “给……腾出地方”, 相当于 have/make room for...,
space 不可数名词, 地方; 空间 = room

【经典练】

1. (2022 秋·辽宁阜新·八年级阜新实验中学考期末) —Why did John go to school so early?

— _____ get a good seat in the class.

- A. So that B. In order that C. In order to D. As a result

【写作佳句】 (2023·黑龙江哈尔滨·统考中考真题) In order to keep our environment clean and tidy, we must throw rubbish into the bins (垃圾箱). 为了保持我们的环境干净整洁, 我们必须把垃圾扔进垃圾箱。



考点 13 lead to “导致”

This will lead to less and less space for wildlife. 这将会导致野生动物的空间越来越小。

【考向 1】 lead to 意为“导致”, 这里的 to 作介词, 后跟名词或代词。lead to 还可以表示“引起; 通向”。

This will lead to many problems in the future. 这将导致以后的许多问题。

These passages lead to the rooms inside. 这些走廊通向里面的房间。

All roads lead to Rome. 条条大路通罗马。

【考向 2】 less and less 意为“越来越少”, 属于“比较级+and+比较级”结构, 意为“越来越……”。如果是多音

节的形容词或副词，用“more and more+形容词/副词”结构。

The city is becoming more and more beautiful. 这座城市变得越来越漂亮。

【经典练】

1. Eating too much sugar can _____ health problems.

- A. get to B. point to C. lead to D. be able to

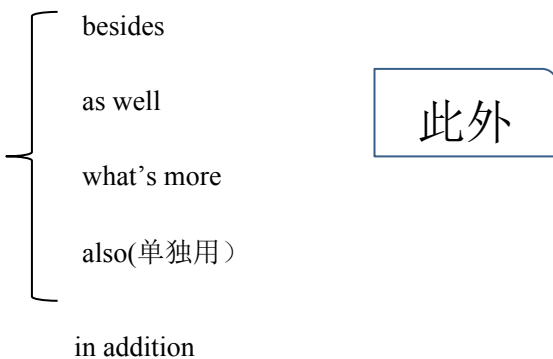
【写作佳句】 Just as the saying goes, “All roads lead to Rome.”正如俗语所说，“条条大路通罗马。”



考点 14 moreover

9. **Moreover, fishermen keep fishing here.**

moreover 此外 类似的词还有



如:The rent is reasonable, and moreover, the location is perfect. 这房租合理,而且地点非常优越。

【经典练】

1. (2023·江苏扬州·八年级统考期末) The composition is not well written. _____, there are many spelling mistakes in it.

- A. However B. Moreover C. Otherwise D. Anyway

【写作佳句】 (2021 秋·广东·八年级校考期中) Failure is the mother of success. Moreover, you have passed two difficult examinations and you are very successful. 失败是成功之母。此外,你已经通过了两次困难的考试,你非常成功。



考点 15 as a result

As a result, the birds do not have enough food to eat. 因此, 鸟类没有足够的食物可吃。

【考向 1】 as a result 的含义和用法

as a result	是一个习惯短语,意为“因此,结果”如:As a result,discussion was put off until the following week.结果讨论被推迟到了下星期。
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as a result of	as a result of 意为“因为,由于,作为……的结果”,用来作状语。 He was late as a result of(=because of) the heavy snow.他迟到是由于大雪所导致的。
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【考向2】 enough 在句中作形容词,意为“足够的,充分的”,可作定语修饰名词,置于被修饰的名词前后均可,也可作表语。

Don't worry. We have enough time to catch the early bus. 不用担心。我们有足够的时间赶早班车。

【拓展】

enough 还可以作副词,意为“充足地,足够地”,可用于修饰动词、形容词或副词,通常置于被修饰词之后。

enough 后面常接不定式短语或 for 短语。“adj./adv. + enough to do sth”意为“足够……做某事”。

The boy is old enough to go to school. 这个男孩足够大,可以去上学了。

【经典练】

1. (2023·福建龙岩·八年级统考期末) Tom didn't listen to the teacher carefully. _____, he failed the exam.

- A. In a word B. In fact C. As a result

【写作佳句】 (2022 秋·江苏镇江·八年级统考期末) This summer, the temperature was extremely high and it seldom rained. As a result, many big rivers and lakes dried up. 今年夏天, 温度极高, 几乎没有下雨。结果, 很多大河和湖泊都干涸了。



考点 16 prevent

Now the Chinese government has made laws to prevent all these things in Zhalong. 如今中国政府已经制定了法律来阻止扎龙地区所有这些事情的发生。

【考向】 prevent v. 意为“防止, 预防”, 常用结构: prevent sb (from) doing sth 意为“阻止某人做某事”, from 在这个结构中可以省略。

Can you think of a better way to prevent the pollution? 你能想个更好的办法来阻止污染吗?

Nobody can prevent us (from) going there. 没有人能阻止我们去那里。

【拓展】 表示“阻止某人做某事”的其他结构

stop sb (from) doing sth

prevent sb (from) doing sth

keep sb from doing sth

The heavy rain kept us from arriving on time. 大雨让我们没能按时到达。

We stopped him from coming here. 我们阻止他来这里。

【经典练】

1. —Maria, please read these materials carefully later. It will _____ you from getting lost in my class.

—OK, Mr. Black. I'll do it right away.

A. predict

B. produce

C. prevent

【写作佳句】 (2023 秋·福建龙岩·八年级统考期末) Whale Safe is used to prevent people from catching whales in the ocean. 鲸鱼保险箱是用来防止人们在海里捕获鲸鱼的。



考点 17 record

We record their types and changes in their numbers. 我们记录它们的种类和在数量上的变化。

【考向 1】 record v. 意思是“记录；录音”

record ['rɪkɔ:d] v 记录 记录成绩 ~ scores

record ['reko:d] n 记录 录音；唱片”， **keep/break the record of...**保持、打破记录

n. recorder 收音机

I will record what you say. 我将把你说的话录下来。

Please play the record again.

【考向 2】 the changes in their numbers “它们在数量上的变化”，

change n. 意思是“变化；改变，零钱”，介词短语 in their numbers 作它的后置定语。表示在某一方面的变化或改变，通常用介词 **in**。changes in... 在某方面的改变

Eg: We see the great changes of this city with our own eyes.

There will be a great change in the programme. 节目将会有很大的变动。

【经典练】

1. In his free time, he likes traveling around, _____ his discoveries on the phone.

A. recording

B. to record

C. recorded

D. records

【写作佳句】 (2022 春·福建福州·八年级统考期中) Karen's parents were proud of her because she broke the swimming record in the sports meet. 凯伦的父母为她感到骄傲，因为她在运动会上打破了游泳纪录。



考点 18 describe

We are now inviting them to help us. We need more people to count and describe the birds.

【考向】 invite 的用法: invite sb. to some place/ to do sth 邀请某人去某地/去做某事, 类似结构: need sb. to do sth 需要某人做某事

describe vt. 描述 n.[C] description the description(s) of...

【经典练】

1. —Could you _____ your new pet to me, Jeff?

—Sure. It is a black cat and has big eyes.

- A. sell B. leave C. save D. describe

【写作佳句】 it's difficult to describe it. But some people believe it's the future of the Internet.很难描述它。但有些人相信它是互联网的未来。



考点 19 importance n. “重要性”

We hope this will help people understand the importance of the wetlands.

【考向】 importance n. 意为“重要性”; 其形容词是 important, 意为“重要的”。

be important = be of importance 重要的

【经典练】

1. (2022 秋·甘肃平凉·八年级统考期中) I think English isn't as _____ as Chinese.

- A. much important B. important C. much more important D. more much important

【写作佳句】 To tell people the importance of protecting the environment.—告诉人们保护环境的重要性。



考点 20 learn about

Studying Zhalong helps us learn about protecting wildlife.

【考向 1】 studying: 动名词作主语,也可用 To study 作主语, 但要注意的是: 不能用动词原形作主语

【考向 2】 learn about 的含义: 了解,学习 learn about doing sth 了解,学习(关于)做……。

【经典练】

1. (2021 秋·广东深圳·八年级校联考期中) I like reading historical stories because I can _____ things which happened many years ago.

- A. care about B. learn about C. look after

【写作佳句】 (2023·安徽芜湖·校联考模拟预测) Our teacher encourages us to visit the museum because it can help us learn more about the history.我们的老师鼓励我们参观博物馆,因为它可以帮助我们更多地了解历史。

03 素养提升

入

一. 动词不定式作目的状语

■ 精讲·语法知识

动词不定式作目的状语

1. 动词不定式作目的状语主要用来修饰动词,表示某一动作或状态的目的。为了使目的意义更加清楚或表示强调意义时,还可以在动词前面加 in order to 或 so as to, 意为“为了, 目的是”。如:

He stopped to ask the way. 他停下来问路。

I will sit in the front in order to hear more clearly. 为了听得更清楚，我要坐在前面。

2. 动词不定式的否定形式是在 to 前加 not。如：

I wrote it down in order not to forget. 为了不忘记，我把它写了下来。

3. 由 in order to 引导的目的状语，既可以置于句首，也可以置于句尾，而由 so as to 引导的目的状语，只能置于句尾，不能置于句首。如：

They started early in order to / so as to get there in time.

In order to get there in time, they started early.

We do after-school activities every day in order to keep healthy.

=In order to keep healthy we do after-school activities every day.

4. 动词不定式的复合结构作目的状语

当不定式有自己的主语时，要用不定式的复合结构(即在不定式前加 for+ g 词或代词宾格)作状语。如：

He opened the door for the children to come in.

为了让孩子们进来，他打开了门。

动词不定式作宾语补足语

我们可以用动词不定式来说明宾语的情况，此时动词不定式在句中作宾语补足语。动词不定式作宾语补足语，有带 to 和不带 to 两种形式。

分类	常用动词	
带 to	tell, ask, want, would like, order, invite, get, allow, wish, encourage, advise, need, like, love, hate, teach 等	The teacher told us to come earlier tomorrow. Her parents wish her to be a teacher. My teacher told us to wear school uniforms. Please ask them not to make noise.
不带 to	一感 (feel) 二听 (hear, listen to) 三使 (let, have, make) 四看 (see, watch, notice, look at)	Let the boy go out now. That boy made the baby cry. My mother often listens to me play the piano.,

[注意]

①动词 help 后接不定式作宾语补足语时，不定式可以带 to 也可以不带 to。

Children should help their parents (to) do the housework.

②动词不定式的否定形式是仔原来的不定式前面加 not.(not to do/not do)

The teacher told us not to copy others' homework.

I want to make the little not cry.

总结

(1) 两种情况：带 to 和不带 to

如：ask sb to do; make sb do

(2) 带 to: ask, tell, order, invite, get, allow, wish, want, encourage, advise, warn, like, love, hate

(3) 不带 to: 感官动词；使役动词

(4) help 半帮，可带可不带

(5) 注意：see sb do (表示状态) see sb doing (表示动作)

二、写作主题：关爱鸟类

一、话题分析

本单元的话题是“关爱鸟类”，要求学生能简单介绍自己观看鸟类的经历或申请加入关爱鸟类俱乐部。内容包括观看鸟类的地点、时间和经历或者申请者的姓名、年龄、性别、联系方式、申请理由或者自身条件等。在具体的写作中，学生应做到以下几点：

1. 能用动词不定式灵活表达；
2. 能用正确的时态介绍经历或者自我介绍；
3. 能利用丰富的句式组织文章；
4. 能正确书写英语句子。

二、写作步骤

步骤一：确定观看鸟类的经历或申请加入关爱鸟类俱乐部的内容和顺序。

步骤二：列举介绍观看鸟类的经历或申请加入关爱鸟类俱乐部的句型，多多益善。

步骤三：成段成篇，修改完善。

三、词汇积累

1 at the market 在市场上

2 provide sth. (for sb.) (为某人) 提供某物

3 all year round 一年到头

4 in order to 以便，为的是

5 lead to 导致

6 less and less 越来越少

7 keep finishing 一直钓鱼

8 as a result 结果

9 the members of的成员

-
- 10 changes in their numbers 数目方面的变化
- 11 invite sb. to do sth. 邀请某人做某事
- 12 understand the importance of the wetlands 理解湿地的重要性
- 13 take sth. with sb. 某人随身携带某物
- 14 make sb. do. Sth. 迫使某人做某事
- 15 a pair of binoculars 一副望远镜
- 16 what else 还有什么
- 17 write down 写下, 记下
- 18 call sb. on... 按照.....给某人大电话

四、句型积累

- 1 It is one of the world's most important wetlands. 它是世界上最重要的湿地之一。
- 2 The area provides food and cover for a lot of wildlife. 这个地区为许多野生动物提供了实物和庇护所。
- 3 Some people want to make the wetlands smaller in order to have more space for farms and buildings. 一些人想使湿地变得更小的目的是为农场和建筑物留出更多的空间。
- 4 Ever year, a lot of tourists go to Zhalong to watch the birds. 每年, 许多游客来扎龙观鸟。
- 5 We need more people to count and describe the birds. 我们需要更多的人来计算鸟和描述鸟类。
- 6 We hope this will help people understand the importance of the wetlands. 我们希望这能帮助人们理解湿地的重要性。
- 7 Usually it takes hours to watch the birds. You may get thirsty. 通常, 观鸟要花费数小时。你可能会渴的。
- 8 I am very interested in learning about different kinds of plants, birds and animals. 我对研究不同种类的植物, 鸟类和动物是非常感兴趣的。

五、写作训练

1.

上周你们班去了扎龙自然保护区进行观鸟, 写一篇短文, 描述你的见闻和感受. 要点如下:

- 1)保护区覆盖了 4000 多平方公里的面积. 是世界上最重要的湿地之一. 有很多珍稀鸟类, 40%的鹤住在扎龙.
- 2)在那天, 有很多学生记录了鹤的种类. 我们学到了很多关于鸟的知识, 也明白了保护湿地的重要性.
- 3)湿地越来越小, 鸟类处境危险. 我们必须...

Last week, my class went to Zhalong Nature Reserve to go bird watching.

1. 【参考范文】

Last week, my class went to Zhalong Nature Reserve to go bird watching.

The reserve covers an area of over 4000 square kilometers. It's one of the world's most important wetlands. There're a lot of rare birds there. 40 percent of the cranes live in Zhalong. That day many students recorded the types of cranes. We learnt a lot of knowledge about birds. And we also understood the importance of protecting wetlands. Now wetlands are becoming smaller and smaller and the birds are in danger. We must do something to protect them.

【解析】这是一篇提纲作文，要求根据提示来介绍上周你们班去了扎龙自然保护区进行观鸟的情况，题目中给出了具体的写作的内容，我们应将这些内容用正确的英语表达出来。首先应注意在短文中要包括题目中给出的所有信息，不能遗漏要点，并注意表达的层次和条理。其次要注意使用正确的时态和人称，通过分析可知，这篇短文应使用一般过去时态。最后要注意英语的表达习惯，英语句式与汉语在语序和词性上的使用是不同的，要注意不能逐词翻译，写汉语式的英语。

【点评】这篇文章表达准确、内容完整、结构清晰，恰当地使用了连词、副词、固定搭配等，使文章内容连贯、上下文流畅。其中一些用法，如：covers an area of; one of the world's most important wetlands; There're; a lot of; 40 percent of; the types of; learnt a lot of knowledge about birds; the importance of; smaller and smaller; are in danger; do something to 等，都是可圈可点之处。



04 单元小结

【必备短语】

1 at the market 在市场上

2 provide sth. (for sb.) (为某人) 提供某物

3 all year round 一年到头

4 in order to 以便，为的是

-
- 5 lead to 导致
- 6 less and less 越来越少
- 7 keep finishing 一直钓鱼
- 8 as a result 结果
- 9 the members of的成员
- 10 changes in their numbers 数目方面的变化
- 11 invite sb. to do sth. 邀请某人做某事
- 12 understand the importance of the wetlands 理解湿地的重要性
- 13 take sth. with sb. 某人随身携带某物
- 14 make sb. do. Sth. 迫使某人做某事
- 15 a pair of binoculars 一副望远镜
- 16 what else 还有什么
- 17 write down 写下, 记下
- 18 call sb. on... 按照.....给某人大电话

【核心句型】

1. I often go to the market to watch the birds.我经常去市场看鸟。
2. Zhalong Nature Reserve is in Heilongjiang Province in North-east China.
扎龙自然保护区位于中国东北的黑龙江省。
3. The area provides food and cover for a lot of wildlife.
这个地区为许多野生动物提供食物和庇护所。
4. Many birds live in Zhalong all year round, while some go there only for a short stay.许多鸟全年都在扎龙, 然而一些仅去那儿作短暂停留。
5. There are not many cranes left in the world, and 40 per cent of them live in Zhalong.世界上的鹤所剩不多, 且40%的鹤住在扎龙。
6. Some people want to make the wetlands smaller in order to have more space for farms and buildings.
一些人想要缩小湿地面积, 是为了有更多的空地作农田和建筑之用。
7. This will lead to less and less space for wildlife.
这将导致野生动物的空间越来越少。
8. Moreover, fishermen keep fishing there.此外, 渔民们一直在那儿捕鱼。
9. Now the Chinese government has made laws to prevent all these things in Zhalong.现在中国政府已经制定法律来阻止这些事情在扎龙发生。

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：<https://d.book118.com/498051057034007005>