

2024年人教版高中英语一轮复习课件（新高考新教材）

高考题型组合练 必修第2册

UNIT 2 WILDLIFE PROTECTION

I. 阅读理解

A

Abdullah was born in Terengganu, a state on the eastern coast of the Malaysian Peninsular, known for its beautiful tropical islands. Growing up on the coast, he felt a close bond with the ocean. After being adopted as a child, he would escape from his strict home to the seaside to free himself.

The local adults would consider him a strange diving instructor, “who spent his days in the water and spoke to corals as if they were people”. For a long time, he worked unknown to the public and at times in poverty. But it was this closeness to the sea that led him to study the marine(海洋的) environment, and later, earn a scholarship in Oceanography at the Florida Institute of Technology. With the travels across the globe that this research involved, Abdullah learned about the extensive degradation(退化) in the marine ecosystem. He was enthusiastic about the need to take action to restore the damaged and dying coral reefs.

Abdullah set up Ocean Quest Global in Malaysia in 2010, an environmental organization focusing on coral reef protection. It was buoyed by volunteers working throughout Southeast Asia and the Indian Ocean. Its founder has spent most of his life on the coral reefs of Malaysia, observing their behavior and life cycles, and conducting his own research.

In less than a decade, Abdullah's organization had expanded to several countries like Thailand, Brunei, and the Philippines. It has over 800 trainers across the world, working on 180 islands, most of them in Thailand. Most recently, the organization has been actively working on the restoration of Maya Bay on Ko Phi Phi Leh Island, Thailand. It is also building the first subtropical coral nursery in Egypt, reports the diving industry portal, *ADEX Ocean Vision*.

【语篇解读】 本文是一篇记叙文。主要讲述了马来西亚的Abdullah从小致力于保护珊瑚礁的故事。

1. Why would Abdullah go to the seaside in his childhood?

A. To connect with nature.

B. To learn to dive.

C. To admire the scenery.

D. To enjoy freedom.

细节理解题。根据第一段中“After being adopted as a child, he would escape from his strict home to the seaside to free himself.”可知, Abdullah童年为了摆脱束缚、享受自由,经常去海边。

2. What directly caused Abdullah to travel worldwide?

A. The damaged dying coral reefs.

B. The related research.

C. The worsened marine ecosystem.

D. The locals' requirement.

推理判断题。根据第二段中“**But it was this closeness...this research involved, Abdullah learned about the extensive degradation in the marine ecosystem.**”可推知,相关的研究直接促使Abdullah环游全球。

3. What does the underlined word “buoyed” in paragraph 3 mean?

A. Determined. B. Ignored.

C. Supported. D. Started.

词义猜测题。根据第三段中“It was buoyed...conducting his own research.”可知,海洋探索全球组织得到创始人和各地志愿者的支持,推测画线单词表示“支持”,与supported同义。

4. What can we learn from the last paragraph?

A. The coral nursery in Egypt is much more popular.

B. Abdullah's organization has a powerful influence.

C. The reefs throughout Southeast Asia are restored.

D. Abdullah is bound to have made a large fortune.

推理判断题。根据第四段中“In less than a decade, Abdullah's organization had expanded to several countries like Thailand, Brunei, and the Philippines. It has over 800 trainers across the world, working on 180 islands, most of them in Thailand.”可知, Abdullah的组织扩展到多个国家, 他的组织有很大的影响力。

B

A volunteer team in South Africa is rescuing pangolins from illegal trade as the animals face growing threats of extinction.

Pangolins, or scaly anteaters as they are otherwise known, are unique species found in Asia and Africa. They are covered in hard scales (鳞甲). When they feel threatened, they roll up into a tight ball with only their scales exposed.

Pangolins are little studied and little understood species. However, they are poached and illegally traded in Asia and Africa. Their meat is considered a delicacy in many Asian countries and the scales are used in expensive clothing and handbags. But much of the illegal trade in pangolins involves their scales, which are thought to fight illnesses. High demand for their scales has resulted in poaching and illegal trade despite the fact that the species is protected.

The African Pangolin Working Group in Johannesburg is a volunteer team of veterinarians (兽医) and wildlife experts. They take care of their wounds, feed them and bring them back to health. Nicci Wright heads the group.

“When we receive those pangolins, they are all very weak, whether they have been with the poachers for a few days or up to two weeks,” Wright said. “They have got wounds and injuries, and it is very pitiful and very difficult to emotionally deal with that kind of suffering and abuse.”

The group is not just treating pangolins. They also help police to identify and catch poachers and traders, often in undercover operations. They also work on anti-trafficking measures. The latest program is to train dogs to sniff out pangolins being hidden and transported.

It is reported that 97 tons of pangolin scales were seized from smugglers who tried to take them out of Africa last year. This amounts to about 150,000 poached animals. However, it's only about 20 percent of the total number, because the rest escaped with the poachers. "If this trend continues, there is a very likely extinction event for all species of the pangolin," Wright noted.

【语篇解读】 本文是一篇说明文。介绍了一个拯救穿山甲的组织以及他们的工作。

5. Why are pangolins considered unique mammals?

A. Their meat makes delicious food.

B. They have scales to protect themselves.

C. They are in danger of dying out.

D. They are little understood species.

细节理解题。根据第二段“Pangolins, or scaly anteaters as they are otherwise known, are unique species found in Asia and Africa... When they feel threatened, they roll up into a tight ball with only their scales exposed.”可知，穿山甲之所以独特，是因为在遇到威胁时它们可用鳞甲保护自己。

6. What pushes the poaching and illegal trade of pangolins?

A. Food shortages in Africa.

B. Health benefits of their meat.

C. Medicinal value of their scales.

D. The demand of fashion industry.

细节理解题。根据第三段中“**But much of the illegal trade in pangolins involves their scales, which are thought to fight illnesses.**”可知,之所以有大量穿山甲非法贸易,主要是由于其鳞甲的药用价值。故选C项。

7. What do the volunteer team's efforts focus on?

A. Catching the poachers and illegal traders.

B. Training dogs to find the hidden pangolins.

C. Reporting any illegal trade or poaching.

D. Treating and tending the rescued pangolins.

细节理解题。根据第四段中“**They take care of their wounds, feed them and bring them back to health.**”以及第六段中“**The group is not just treating pangolins.**”可知,该组织主要工作是照顾穿山甲的伤口,喂养它们,让它们恢复健康,除此之外,也做一些别的工作。

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