7B Unit 5 Wild animals 知识点梳理 Period 1 Viewing and listening: Meet wild animals

一、 重点词组:

1. wild animals 野生动物

2. learn more about wildlife 了解更多关于野生生物

3. live in the bamboo forests 生活在竹林中

4. the biggest land animal 最大的陆地动物

5. keep balance 保持平衡

6. look strong/lovely 看起来强壮/可爱

7. on the Earth 在地球上

8. almost every ocean 几乎每个海洋

9. the most dangerous 最危险的

二、词性转换:

1. wild (adj.) → wildlife (n.) 野生生物

2. danger (n.) → dangerous (adj.) → endangered (adj.) 濒危的

3. gentle (adj.) → gently (adv.) 温柔地

4. satisfy (v.) → satisfaction (n.) 满足 → satisfying (adj.) 令人满意的

5. appear (v.) → appearance (n.) 外表 → disappear (v.) 消失

6. centre (n.) → central (a.) 在中心的; 中央的

三、重点句型:

1. What is the largest living animal on the Earth? 地球上最大的生物是什么?

2. How does it look? It looks strong.

它看起来怎么样?它看起来很强壮。

3. Kangaroos use their big tails to keep balance.

袋鼠用它们的大尾巴保持平衡。

4. Giant pandas live in the bamboo forests of central and western China.

大熊猫生活在中国中部和西部的竹林中。

5. In the Antarctic, penguins stay together to protect themselves against the cold and windy weather.

在南极,企鹅们聚集在一起,以抵御寒冷多风的天气。

Period 2 Speaking: Keep wildlife safe

一、重点词组:

1. at the entrance 在入口处

2. wildlife under threat 受到威胁的野生动物

3. lose our habitat 失去栖息地

4. pollute the oceans 污染海洋

5. suffer from diseases 遭受疾病折磨

6. run out of food 食物耗尽

7. cut down the forest for farming 为了耕种而砍伐森林

8. set out for the north 出发前往北方

9. change for the better 好转

10. go to a wildlife lecture 去听一场关于野生动物的演讲

11. on the display board 在展板上

二、词性转换:

1. pollute (v.) 污染 → pollution (n.) 污染 → polluted (adj.) 受污染的

2. melt (v.) 融化→ melting (adj.) 正在融化的

3. disease (n.) 疾病 → diseases (pl.) 疾病

4. human (n.) 人 → humanity (n.) 人类 (总称)

5. suffer (v.) 受苦; 受难→ suffering (n.) 痛苦

三、重点句型:

1. The weather is getting warmer, and the ice is melting. 天气越来越热,冰川正在融化。

2. -What's the problem with the owl?- It is suffering from diseases.

猫头鹰遇到了什么问题?它正在遭受疾病折磨。

3. We are going to set out for the north, but we don't know what is waiting for us.

我们将出发前往北方,但不知道等待我们的是什么。

4. I believe things will change for the better.

我相信事情会好转。

Period 3&4 Reading: Into the wild

一、 重点词组:

1. an excerpt from the book 这本书的节选

2. smell delicious 闻起来很美味

3. sit down by the pool 坐在池子旁边

4. only a few feet away 只有几英尺远

5. sit very close 坐得很近

6. mind his being there 介意他在那里

7. keep company with sb. 陪伴某人

8. in the wilderness 在野外

9. satisfy sb. greatly 使某人非常满意

10. focus his glasses on the nest 将镜片对准了巢穴

11. push through the feathers 从羽毛中挤出来

12. fall off 摔下

二、词性转换:

1. trumpet n. 小号; 喇叭→trumpeter n. 号手

- 2. **smell** v. 有 (或发出) ·······气味→smell n. 气味; 嗅觉
- 3. delicious adj. 令人开心的;令人愉快的;宜人的
- 4. **pool** *n*. 水坑; 水塘; 池塘
- 5. **appear** v. 显得;看来;似乎→appearance n. 外表→disappear v. 消失→disappearance n. 消失,失踪
- 6. **nearby** adj. 附近的;邻近的→near prep. 在 ······附近
- 7. **company** *n*. 陪伴; 作伴→accompany *v*. 陪伴; 伴随
- 8. wilderness n. 荒野
- 9. **satisfy** *v*. 使满意; 使满足→satisfaction *n*. 满足; 满足的状态→satisfied *adj*. 感到满意→satisfying / satisfactory *adj*. 令人满意的
- 10. **sky** *n*. 天; 天空
- 11. nest n. 巢穴; 窝
- 12. **push** v. 推动 (人或物); 移动 (身体部位)
- 13. **grey** (*AmE* gray) *adj*. 灰色的;烟灰色的;灰白色的
- 14. **cover** v. 遮蔽; 遮盖→discover v. 发现; 发觉
- 15. **soft** adj. 软的;柔软的→softly adv. 轻轻地;轻柔地→softness n. 柔软
- 16. warmth n. 温暖; 暖和→warm adj. 温暖的

三、重点句型:

1. It was still only a little after seven o'clock. 才刚刚过了七点钟。

- (1) it 在这里作为形式主语,真正的主语是后面的时间状语从句。当表示时间、 天气、季节时,我们通常会使用 it 放在句首。
- (2) only a little 仅仅一点点

【辨析】a little 和 little 均后接不可数名词,区别在于:

a little 表示"有一点"(虽然不多),含肯定含义; little 表示"几乎没有"或"很少",含否定含义。

- 2. The mother swan appeared to be only a few feet away. 母天鹅出现在只有几英尺远的地方。
 - (1) appear to be 表示"似乎",用来表达一种观察或感觉

【同义】seem to be 似乎是

- (2) only a few feet 表示"只有几英尺",在这里 feet 表示英尺 (计量单位),
- 一英尺约等于 30.5 厘米, 其单数形式是 foot。

【辨析】a few 和 few 均后接可数名词,区别在于:

a few 表示"有几个"(虽然不多),含肯定含义; few 表示"几乎没有"或"很少",含否定含义。

- 3. Both birds saw Sam, but they didn't mind his being there in fact, they rather liked it. 两只鸟都看到了萨姆,但他们不介意他在那里——事实上,他们很喜欢它。
- (1) 在这句话中,作者用了破折号(dash)表示插入语气,强调天鹅们对人类的友善态度,他们并不在乎,甚至还挺喜欢被人类观察着。
- (2) mind v. 介意

【搭配】mind (sb./sb's) doing sth. 介意(某人)做某事

- 4. He was keeping company with these two great birds in the wilderness. It satisfied him greatly. 他和这两只大鸟在野外做伴。这让他非常满足。
- (1) company 是一词多义词,在这里表示"陪伴",还有公司的意思。 keep company with sb. 表示"与某人做伴"。
- (2) 后半句话 It satisfied him greatly. 表达了前一句话动作的结果,即"他和两只天鹅在野外做伴"这件事,让 Sam 十分满意。
- 5. The mother swan just sat and sat, enjoying her babies, watching them use their legs. 母天鹅只是静静地坐着,享受着和孩子们在一起的时光,看着他们使用他们的腿。
- (1) 这是一个简单句,使用了并列结构 sat and sat 来强调动作,后面跟着两个现在分词短语 enjoying 和 watching 作为伴随状语。英语中,常用现在分词短语作伴随状态。
- (2) watch sb. do sth. 观察某人做完某事(全过程)

在本句中,天鹅妈妈静静地坐在一边,观察着自己孩子们的一举一动,作者通过 拟人化(Personification)的修辞手法,赋予了天鹅人类的情感和行为,营造出 十分和谐的氛围。

- 6. One, two, three, four, five. Five babies, just as sure as I'm alive! 一,二,三,四,五。五个婴儿,就像我活着一样肯定!
- (1) just as sure as I'm alive 这个短语,表示"就像我活着一样确定",用来强调说话人对前面陈述的肯定,这里指山姆对自己数到五个天鹅宝宝这件事,非常确定。

【搭配】be alive 活着

(2) 作者通过 Sam 数小天鹅的数量时的直接对话 One, two, three, four, five, 增加了叙述的生动性, 使读者能够更加直接地感受到 Sam 的兴奋和惊喜。

Period 5 Grammar: Past continuous

一、核心单词与词转

- 1. continue v. (停顿后)继续,再开始 continue doing/ to do sth. continuous adj. 连续的;持续的
- 2. progress n. 进展;进步;进程; in progress 正在进行中;

make progress 取得进步

3. feed v. 喂养 feed-fed-fed

二、重要词组

2. feed the giraffe 喂长颈鹿

3. finish doing sth. 结束做某事

4. at different times 在不同的时间

5. go on a picnic 去野餐

6. watch birds 观鸟

7. visit the wild animal park 参观野生动物园

三、重要句型

1.过去进行的结构

肯定句: 主语+ was / were + 现在分词.

I was doing my lessons then. 那时,我在做功课。We were cleaning the house. 我们在打扫房子。

否定句: 主语+was/were not + 现在分词.
I wasn't walking down the street when a UFO landed.

疑问句: Was/Were not + 主语 + 现在分词?

Were you walking down the street when a UFO landed?

特殊疑问句: 特殊疑问词 + was/were not + 主语 + 现在分词?

What were you doing when a UFO landed?

2. 过去进行时的标志词

at 8 o'clock last night, this time yesterday, at that moment, during last summer vacation 等。

I was having lunch at home this time yesterday.昨天的这个时候我正在 吃午饭。

At that time, she was writing a book.那阵子她在写一本书。(表示她在那段时间里一直在做那件事情。)

- 3. 过去进行时的用法详解
- (1) 表示在过去某一时间正在进行的动作,此时句中往往有表示过去 的时间状语then, at that time, this time, yesterday 等。

I was doing my homework when my mother came to home.

- (2)叙述在过去的同一时间都在进行的几个动作,通常用 While 。 I was studying at college while my brother was teaching at university.
- (3)表示在过去某一段时间内一直持续进行的动作。

They were expecting you yesterday, but you didn't turn up.

Period 6 Writing: Voice of wild animals

一、核心单词与词转

- 1. write v.写 write -wrote-written-writing
- 2. protect v.保护 protect…from…保持…免受 protection n. 保护
- 3. organize v. 组织;管理 organize a trip to the zoo 组织一次动物园之旅 organisation n. 组织
- 4. likely adj. 可能的; likely-likelier-likeliest
- 5. purpose n. 目的;用途;目标 on purpose: 故意地

二、重要词组

- 1. write a letter for help 写一封求助信
- 2. on behalf of 代表某人;为了某人的权益
- 3. an animal protection organisation 一个保护动物组织
- 4. in the antarctic waters 在南极的水域
- 5. because of our huge size: 因为我们巨大的体型= because we have a huge size because of: +名词或短语
- 6. get hurt 受伤
- 7. a number of= many 许多, 大量 the number of …的数量
- 8. in danger 处于危险之中
- 9. fishing nets 渔网
- 10. make so much noise 发出如此大的噪音
- 11. introduce yourself 介绍你自己
- 12. writing purpose 写作目的

- 13. strong reasons 强有力的理由
- 14. drop sharply 急剧下降
- 15. have no choice but to do 别无选择只能做

三、重要句型

1. We are one of the oldest and largest living animals.

我们是地球上现存最古老、最大的动物之一

2. We are writing to ask for help.

我们正在写信寻求帮助。

3. Because of our huge size, we easily get hurt by fishing nets.

由于我的体型庞大,很容易被渔网伤害。

- 4. When we are close to the surface of the ocean, we are more likely to be hit by moving ships. 当我们接近海洋表面时,我们更有可能被移动的船只击中。
- 5. Even worse, they make so much noise that we cannot communicate or find our way out. 更糟糕的是,它们发出的噪音太大,以至于我们无法沟通或找到出路。
- 6. We need your care and protection.

我们需要你们的关心和保护。