**8年级英语第35课时**

**《语言知识的灵活运用—Module 3》拓展资源**

一、看视频1，总结have / has been to和have / has gone to的用法。

\*小结have / has been to和have / has gone to的含义和用法:

**have/has been to :** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**have/has gone to:** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

二、看视频2，总结already, just, yet的用法。

\*小结already, just, yet的用法:

**already:** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**just:** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**yet:** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

三、Read the following passage and answer the questions.

My dog is in the garden. He is wagging his tail, his mouth is open and he is looking at me. What is he trying to tell me? Linda Robinson reports.

People have always been interested in animal communication and scientists have done a lot of research on this subject.

Most animals communicate by smell. Dogs are famous for this. When a dog walks outside, it learns about other dogs by smelling things. Dogs have helped the police for a long time, too. They can find missing people by using their fantastic sense of smell. Mice have an excellent sense of smell, too. Scientists have even trained them to find landmines. Scientists have discovered that even ants use smell. They use smell to tell other ants where the food is.

Everyone has heard birds singing. Research has shown that many other animals use sound to communicate. Frogs and insects communicate with sounds. Usually the “gentlemen” make sounds to invite the “ladies”.

Whales and elephants also use sound to communicate. These sounds can travel very far through water or the ground. However, it is not possible for humans to hear some of the sounds. They are either too low or too high for us.

Animals have always used body language to communicate as well. When a cat puts its ears back, it is a bit mad. When it sits with its tail around itself, it is happy. When a dog puts its tail under its body, it is scared. When it wags its tail and opens its mouth, it is happy. So I think my dog is happy right now.

1. Have scientists done a lot of research on animal communication?

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1. How many methods of animal communication are mentioned in this passage?

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1. Why have scientists trained mice to find landmines?

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1. How does a cat feel when it sits with its tail around itself?

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1. What does the passage mainly talk about?

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四、How do these animals communicate? Match them with the things they do.



1. Show they are angry by putting out their tongues.
2. Rub noses as a sign of love.
3. Press their necks together when they like each other.
4. Hit the ground with their back legs when there is danger.