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| **话题：人与自然《Cloning》Reading & Writing** |
| 1.课题名称：  人教版高三年级英语选修8——Unit 2 Reading & Writing（第五课时） |
| 2. **[学习目标]**：  （1）Work out Work out the structure of the text.  （2）Analyze what can be sound evidence.  （3）Write a report giving your reasons to clone an extinct animal. |
| 3. **[**学习准备**]**：  教材课文（见本学习指南第二页）。  准备好笔记本。边观看边做相关练习。 |
| 4. **[学法指导]**：  观看视频课学习，适时控制播放，按老师指令完成相应的课上练习，学习环节主要有：  Work out the structure of the text（提取：明确阅读的目的）  Analyze what can be sound evidence. （理解：从课文中提取写作的方法）    practice using the methods concluded from analyzing the text（应用：操练从课文中提取写作的方法，为输出做准备）  Write a report giving your reasons（迁移：根据课文中提取的结构和语言，描述一个旅游景点。） |

Worksheet before the class(自学检测)

Read the text and choose the right answer:

1). The writer of the text\_\_\_\_\_.

A. is excited by the possibility of cloning fierce and extinct animals

B. believes that extinct animals can be brought back to life by cloning

C. thinks it impossible or unsuitable to clone extinct animals like dinosaurs

D. dreams of dinosaurs returning to the earth

2). The film Jurassic Park is popular because \_\_\_\_\_.

A. people are interested in the subject of cloning

B. all the actors are dinosaurs

C. it was directed by a scientist who clones dinosaurs

D. it proves very interesting

3). Which of the following is true? \_\_\_\_

A. Mice were cloned in 1981.

B. Dolly the sheep was the first cloned animal.

C. The name of the cloned cow is “Bison”

D. China was successful in cloning mammals.

4). The reasons why a group of cloned animals all die of the same illness do NOT include\_\_\_\_.

A. they have the same arrangement of genes B. there isn’t enough diversity in the group for it to overcome illnesses

C. the illness is a new one

D. their arrangement of genes cannot resist that new disease

5). We can infer from the text that\_\_\_\_.

A. scientists are experimenting to clone dinosaurs

B. dinosaurs will never return to the earth

C. cloned animals will only live in the zoo

D. the DNA of dinosaurs can only survive 10 000 year

The key: CADCB

Worksheet

I. Read the text and analyze what could be sound evidence:

1. But in fact we are a long way from being able to clone extinct animals. Scientists are still experimenting with cloning mammals. This is because the cloning of mammals is still a new science and its story only began seriously in the 1950s as this list shows:

1950s cloning of frogs

1970s research using the embryos of mice

1979 work on embryos of sheep and mice

1981 first experimental clones of mice

1983 first experimental clones of cows

1996 first clone of a mammal: Dolly the sheep

2000 cow gave birth to a bison

2. The initial requirement is that you need perfect DNA (which gives information for how cells are to grow).

3. All efforts of cloning an animal will be in vain if there is not enough diversity in the group to overcome illnesses. Diversity in a group means having animals with their genes arranged in different ways. The advantage is that if there is a new illness some of these animals may die, but others will survive and pass on the ability to resist that disease to the next generation. The great drawback to cloning a group of animals is that they would all have the same arrangement of genes and so might die of the same illness. Then none of them would be left to continue the species.

4. It would be unfair to clone any extinct animals if they were to live in a zoo. A suitable habitat would be needed for them to lead a natural life.

Suggested answers: 1. Fact. 2. Fact 3. Assumption; comparison 4. Assumption

II. Practice: Give sound evidence to prove the point-- Making cities greener will make cities beautiful.

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Possible answers: see ppt.(P.17-19)

III. Writing: write a report giving your reasons to prove which animal is worth cloning.

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A possible version: The dodo is the most suitable animal to be cloned and brought back to life for several reasons. First, it became extinct fairly recently so its DNA is still in good condition. Second, it was always described as being a very friendly animal. If you treated it well, it would make a good pet. Third, it cannot fly. So it wouldn’t escape from a park, a family or its home in the wild. You could farm a dodo and sell it as an exotic pet. Fourth, it produces a large nutritious eggs which could feed a large family. Fifth, its meat is very tasty too! Perhaps it could be farmed like ostriches and provide a good source of protein. Although it needs hot climate to survive, we feel that this can be easily provided. In return the dodo would provide a most useful source of pleasure and food.

The Text:

**THE RETURN OF THE DINOSAURS?**

        The possibility of cloning fierce and extinct wild animals has always excited film makers. And they are not the only ones! The popularity of films such as Jurassic Park, in which a scientist clones several kinds of extinct dinosaurs, proves how the idea **struck** a mixture of fear and excitement **into** **people's hearts**. But in fact we are a long way from being able to clone extinct animals. Scientists are still experimenting with cloning mammals. This is because the cloning of mammals is still a new science and its story only began seriously in the 1950s as this list shows:

1950s cloning of frogs

1970s research using the embryos of mice

1979 work on embryos of sheep and mice

1981 first experimental clones of mice

1983 first experimental clones of cows

1996 first clone of a mammal: Dolly the sheep

2000 cow gave birth to a bison

2001 China's first cloned twin calves

2002 first cloned cats

2005 first cloned dog

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**From time to time** people suggest that extinct animals like dinosaurs, can possibly be **brought** back to life through cloning. Unfortunately, with what we know now, this is either impossible or unsuitable. There are many reasons.

◎ The **initial** requirement is that you need perfect DNA (which gives information for how cells are to grow).

◎ All efforts of cloning an animal will be **in vain** if there is not enough diversity in the group to overcome illnesses. Diversity in a group means having animals with their genes arranged in different ways. The advantage is that if there is a new illness some of these animals may die, but others will survive and pass on the ability to **resist** that disease to the next generation. The great **drawback** to cloning a group of animals is that they would all have the same arrangement of genes and so might die of the same illness. Then none of them would be left to continue the species.

◎ It would be unfair to clone any extinct animals if they were to live in a zoo. A suitable habitat would be needed for them to lead a natural life.

       Based on what we know now, you cannot clone animals that have been extinct longer than 10,000 years. Actually, dinosaurs disappeared 65,000,000 years ago. So the chance of dinosaurs ever returning to the earth is **merely** a dream.