

## 选修一 Unit1 Our living planet 课文语法填空

### Reading The ocean deep

课文改编语法填空，在空白处填入 1 个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

We look upwards and wonder 1. \_\_\_\_\_ lies beyond our planet. We send probes into the vastness of space 2. \_\_\_\_\_ (explore) the unknown. We build space stations to advance our understanding of the universe. Our 3. \_\_\_\_\_ (curious) about outer space has remained unshakeable. Meanwhile, 4. \_\_\_\_\_ is estimated that more than eighty per cent of the world's oceans are unexplored. So, if we want to find exciting new life forms as well as undiscovered and unusual 5. \_\_\_\_\_ (geology) formations, the ocean is 6. \_\_\_\_\_ we should also be looking. Then why don't we dive 7. \_\_\_\_\_ the bottom of a really deep ocean and take a long, close look beneath the waves?

The first 200 metres of our dive takes us through what can 8. \_\_\_\_\_ (call) the open ocean, where most visible light exists. Here lives much of the marine life we know about, such as dolphins, corals and seaweeds. 9. \_\_\_\_\_ (sink) below 200 metres, we enter the twilight zone, where there is little sunlight and thus almost no plant life. Most of the fish 10. \_\_\_\_\_ (live) here are small filter feeders which swim up at night to feed in the nutrient-rich waters above. Also living in the twilight zone 11. \_\_\_\_\_ (be) hunters with telescopic, upward-pointing eyes that can easily spot a meal in the waters above. 12. \_\_\_\_\_ (consequent), the fish most likely 13. \_\_\_\_\_ (eat) have evolved to have thin bodies so that they are less easily seen from below. 14. \_\_\_\_\_, once they are captured, the hunters' backward-curving teeth prevent them from getting away. Evolution, it seems, helps both the hunter 15. \_\_\_\_\_ the hunted in equal measure!

Once past 1,000 metres, we 16. \_\_\_\_\_ (reach) the deep ocean, where there is no light and temperatures drop just above freezing. The pressures are huge and can be more than 100 times the pressure of the Earth's atmosphere. It is then surprising that many creatures can live in this extreme environment. They cannot rely solely 17. \_\_\_\_\_ their eyesight to survive and have evolved fascinating 18. \_\_\_\_\_ (survive) characteristics. Indeed, many organisms in the deep ocean are blind. In order to obtain food and avoid 19. \_\_\_\_\_ (catch), they have to depend on other senses such as smell and their ability to detect slight changes in water pressure. Also, some fish have both male and female organs to increase the chances of reproduction, as fish are so scarce at these 20. \_\_\_\_\_ (deep) that it can be difficult for them to find a mate. The fish in the deep ocean are among the strangest creatures on the Earth, many of 21. \_\_\_\_\_ have yet to be properly studied.

On reaching the ocean floor, we may see shrimps and other organisms around hydrothermal vents. These vents form in 22. \_\_\_\_\_ (volcanic) active areas, pouring mineral-rich fluids into the sea. Before the discovery of these creatures, it was thought that all life on the Earth obtained its energy from the sun. However, this discovery has revealed that life forms can obtain nutrients and energy from thermal sources. 23. \_\_\_\_\_ (know) that life can exist in these extreme conditions has changed scientific opinion about the chances of there 24. \_\_\_\_\_ (be) life elsewhere in the universe. In addition to the vents and 25. \_\_\_\_\_ (remark) organisms, we cannot miss the Mariana Trench, located in the north-western part of the Pacific Ocean. Its deepest point, 26. \_\_\_\_\_ (know) as the Challenger Deep, is nearly 11,000 metres below sea level. You could place Mount Qomolangma in the Challenger Deep, and its top would still be more than 2,000 metres below the surface! 27. \_\_\_\_\_ there is little life at such great depths, it is far from boring. 28. \_\_\_\_\_ the many strange geological formations to be found here are rock bridges which cross the Trench, some 29. \_\_\_\_\_ (reach) a height of 2,500 metres above the Challenger Deep.

As you can see, the world beneath the surface of the ocean is indeed an amazing place. On our journey down, we have been fascinated by incredible geological 30. \_\_\_\_\_ (form) as well as unexpected life forms that have become strangely adapted to their extreme environment. With so much of the oceans left to explore, who knows what wonders still await us in the future?

## Extended reading    Inside the earth

Have you ever wondered 1. \_\_\_\_\_ lies beneath your feet? I don't mean the floor of your apartment, or the pavement you walk 2. \_\_\_\_\_, but rather what the Earth is actually made of. 3. \_\_\_\_\_ (unfortunate), we cannot crack the Earth open like an egg, so much of what scientists know about the Earth's internal structure 4. \_\_\_\_\_ (base) on analysing earthquake waves.

5. \_\_\_\_\_ (find) out more about the Earth's make-up, scientists have drilled very deep holes but none have reached the mantle as yet. The intense pressure and heat inside the Earth can close up a deep hole or break a drill. Choosing the right place to drill is also not easy. 6. \_\_\_\_\_, within a few years, scientists are hoping to drill into the mantle, 7. \_\_\_\_\_ will help us better understand the geology of the Earth.

Studying the inside of the Earth has other benefits too. Some scientists are looking at exciting 8. \_\_\_\_\_ (possible) for life above ground. It has been discovered that under certain extreme conditions of pressure and temperature, water forms ice cages that trap hydrogen inside. This may help solve the 9. \_\_\_\_\_ (store) problem of hydrogen and pave the way for cars to run on hydrogen fuel. Other scientists hope that research into microorganisms deep inside the Earth would cast light 10. \_\_\_\_\_ the origin of life. Almost every living thing on our planet depends on energy from the sun. However, the microorganisms in a gold mine of South Africa survive 11. \_\_\_\_\_ the sun never shines, 12. \_\_\_\_\_ (rely) on energy from certain rocks. 13. \_\_\_\_\_, if life on the Earth can survive deep underground without sunlight, could life also be thriving beneath the surface of Mars? The next time you take a walk, think about the importance of what lies beneath your feet. 14. \_\_\_\_\_ (sure), a study of the inside of our planet would lead to exciting and enlightening 15. \_\_\_\_\_ (discover), and benefit all who walk upon it.

**参考答案: Reading**

1what 2to explore 3curiosity 4it 5geological 6where 7to 8be called 9Sinking 10living 11are 12Consequently  
13 to be eaten 14However 15and 16 have reached 17 on18 survival19 being caught20 depths 21which 22  
volcanically23 Knowing 24 being25 remarkable26known 27While 28 Of 29reaching 30 formations

**Extended reading**

1what 2on 3Unfortunately 4isbased 5To find 6However 7which 8possibilities 9storage 10on 11where 12relying  
13Therefore 14Surely 15discoveries