

全国外国语学校系列教材



# 英语必修

# 3

An Integrated English Course

## 一课一练

高中一年级第二学期

Lesson by Lesson Practice

主编 邵军



上海外语教育出版社

外教社 SHANGHAI FOREIGN LANGUAGE EDUCATION PRESS

[www.sflep.com](http://www.sflep.com)



全国外国语学校系列教材

# 英语必修3

An Integrated English Course

## 一课一练

高中一年级第二学期

Lesson by Lesson Practice

主 编 邵 军

副主编 王忠山

编 者 (按姓氏笔画顺序排列)

卢春红 吴 红 时艳香 董人文

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

英语(必修)3 一课一练 高一年级第二学期 / 邵军主编.

—上海: 上海外语教育出版社, 2016

(全国外国语学校系列教材)

ISBN 978-7-5446-4199-9

I. ①英… II. ①邵… III. ①英语课—高中—习题集 IV. ①G634.415

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2016)第005714号

出版发行: 上海外语教育出版社

(上海外国语大学内) 邮编: 200083

电 话: 021-65425300 (总机)

电子邮箱: bookinfo@sflep.com.cn

网 址: <http://www.sflep.com.cn> <http://www.sflep.com>

责任编辑: 秦平华

---

印 刷: 上海信老印刷厂

开 本: 787×1092 1/16 印张 10.75 字数 221千字

版 次: 2016年6月第1版 2016年6月第1次印刷

印 数: 2 000 册

---

书 号: ISBN 978-7-5446-4199-9 / G · 1330

定 价: 26.00 元

本版图书如有印装质量问题,可向本社调换

# Contents

---

<b>Unit One</b>	Wild, Beautiful and Intelligent.....	1
<b>Unit Two</b>	Amazing Forests.....	25
<b>Unit Three</b>	High-tech Around Us .....	51
<b>Unit Four</b>	Body and Mind .....	71
<b>Unit Five</b>	The Universe.....	95
<b>Unit Six</b>	Discoveries and Inventions .....	118
<b>Scripts and Keys</b>	.....	139

## Wild, Beautiful and Intelligent

### 词汇学习

1. **a common sight** 司空见惯的事
2. **a full minute** 足足一分钟
3. **add to** 增加  
★ Since then, the palace has often been added to, rebuilt and repaired. 从那以后, 那座宫殿不断得到扩建、重建和修缮。  
**addition** *n.*
4. **adjust to** change your behaviour or your ideas to get used to (a new situation)  
调节  
★ It took her a while to adjust to living alone after the divorce. 她离婚后, 过了一段时间才适应了单身生活。
5. **alligator** *n.* [C] a large reptile with short legs, a long tail and powerful jaws 短吻鳄
6. **ape** *n.* [C] a chimpanzee, gorilla, or other animal in the same family 猿
7. **apparently** *adv.* from appearance alone 似乎, 看来  
【同义词】seemingly
8. **appropriate** *adj.* suitable or acceptable 适当的; 合适的  
【反义词】inappropriate
9. **astonishing** *adj.* very surprising 非常惊人的  
**astonish** *v.* 使吃惊  
**astonishment** *n.* 惊讶
10. **attach** *v.* join or fasten 缚, 系; 贴; 附上  
★ attach importance to 看重  
**attached** *adj.* 附属的; 依恋的
11. **ban** *v.* state officially that (something) must not be done, shown, or used 禁止; 取缔

★ Smoking is banned in this building. 这幢楼内禁止吸烟。

12. **be in danger of extinction** 处于灭绝的危险中

13. **be likely to do sth.** 有可能做某事

14. **breakthrough** *n.* [C] important development or achievement 突破, 重大进展

15. **canary** *n.* [C] a small yellow bird that sings beautifully and is often kept as a pet  
金丝雀

16. **canyon** *n.* [C] a long, narrow valley with very steep sides (陡峭狭长的) 峡谷

17. **capable** *adj.* able; competent 有能力的

★ He is a manager capable of leadership. 他是个富有领导才能的经理。

【反义词】incapable

18. **captivity** *n.* [U] the state of being kept imprisoned or enclosed 囚禁; 关押; 拘禁

★ The great majority of doves are reared in captivity. 大多数鸽子都是笼养的。

19. **cattle** *n.* [plural] cows and bulls 牛

20. **centipede** *n.* [C] a long, thin creature with a lot of legs 蜈蚣; 百足虫

21. **cockroach** *n.* [C] a large brown insect sometimes found in warm places 蟑螂

22. **companion** *n.* [C] someone who you spend time with 同伴; 伴侣

23. **conservation** *n.* [U] saving and protecting the environment (对环境的) 保护

**conservationist** *n.* someone who protects the environment 环境保护工作者

24. **cormorant** *n.* [C] a dark-coloured fish-eating bird with a long neck 鸬鹚

25. **craze** *n.* [C] a popular fashion lasting a short time 狂热, 风行

★ Walking is the latest fitness craze. 散步是最近的热门健身方式。

26. **dingo** *n.* [C] an Australian wild dog 澳大利亚野狗

27. **distort** *v.* misshape; change the form of (使) 变形; (使) 失真

★ The minister has said that his remarks at the weekend have been distorted. 部长说他周末的讲话被曲解了。

**distortion** *n.*

28. **do more than provide** 不仅仅提供

29. **dumb** *adj.* completely unable to speak 哑的

30. **earn one's keep**: do useful things in return for being allowed to live somewhere  
挣口饭吃

31. **emerge** *v.* come out 出现; 露出

★ She then emerged from the courthouse to thank her supporters. 然后她从法院大楼出来向支持者们表示感谢。

32. **extinction** *n.* [C,U] the death of all remaining living members of a species 灭绝  
 ★ The animals were ruthlessly hunted to the verge of extinction. 这些动物由于遭到无情的捕猎而濒于灭绝。  
**extinct** *adj.* 灭绝的  
 ★ It is 250 years since the wolf became extinct in Britain. 狼在英国已经灭绝250年了。
33. **flash** *v.* shine with a sudden and bright light 闪光  
 ★ Lightning flashed among the distant dark clouds. 远处的乌云中电光闪闪。
34. **flea** *n.* [C] a very small jumping pest without wings, feeding on blood 跳蚤
35. **four-legged** *adj.* with four legs 四条腿的
36. **fundamental** *adj.* very important or essential 基本的；基础的  
 【同义词】basic
37. **grant** *n.* money given to an individual or to an organization 拨款；补助金  
 ★ They got a special grant to encourage research. 他们得到了一笔用来支持研究的特别补助金。
38. **habitat** *n.* [C] the natural environment where animals or plants live or grow 栖生地
39. **herd** *n.* [C] a large group of animals of one kind living together 兽群；畜群
40. **hump** *n.* [C] a large lump on a camel's back 驼峰
41. **illegally** *adv.* unlawfully 非法地
42. **in addition to:** besides 除……之外
43. **in captivity** 处于被圈养、囚禁或关押状态
44. **keep track of** 追踪  
 ★ As a doctor, Brooks has to keep track of the latest developments in medicine. 作为一名医生, 布鲁克斯必须了解医学的最新发展动态。
45. **keep up with:** 与……保持一致, 跟上
46. **linguistic** *adj.* of language or linguistics 语言的；语言学的
47. **long-necked** *adj.* with a long neck 长脖子的
48. **mammal** *n.* [C] a warm-blooded vertebrate animal that gives birth to babies and feed them with milk 哺乳动物
49. **map out:** work out in detail 设计；计划  
 ★ This whole plan has been most carefully mapped out. 整个方案的规划极为精细。



50. **marine** *adj.* relating to the sea 海洋的；海产的
51. **mimic** *v.* imitate, usually in an amusing or entertaining way 模仿；戏仿  
★ He mimicked her upper-class accent. 他模仿着她上流社会的腔调。  
【同义词】copy; imitate
52. **mongoose** *n.* [C] a small tropical animal with fur that kills rats, snakes, etc. 猫鼬；獾
53. **over distance** 远距离地
54. **overtake** *v.* become more successful than 超越  
★ It's the first time at these games that the Americans have overtaken the Cubans.  
这是美国人在这一赛事上首次超越古巴人。
55. **parakeet** *n.* a type of small and bright parrot with a long tail 长尾小鹦鹉
56. **parliament** *n.* [C] the group of people who make or change the laws, and decide what policies the country should follow 议会
57. **pave the way:** create a favorable situation 创造有利条件  
★ Their economic policy paved the way for industrial expansion. 他们的经济政策为工业发展铺平了道路。
58. **plantation** *n.* [C] a large piece of land where crops are grown 种植园，大农场
59. **poacher** *n.* [C] someone who hunts or fishes illegally 偷猎者
60. **prairie** *n.* [C] a large open area of grassy land (in North America) (北美的) 大草原
61. **previously** *adv.* at some time before the period you are talking about 先前，以前
62. **propose** *v.* suggest 提出  
★ Hamilton proposed a change in the traditional debating format. 汉密尔顿建议对传统的辩论形式作一个改变。  
**proposal** *n.* 提议
63. **provided** *conj.* if 如果，假如  
★ The other banks are going to be very eager to help, provided (that) they see that he has a specific plan. 如果他有一个具体的计划，其他几家银行会非常愿意提供资助。
64. **raccoon** *n.* [C] a small animal with dark-colored fur, white stripes on its face and on its long tail 浣熊
65. **range** *v.* vary within specified limits 在一定范围内变化  
★ They range in price from \$3 to \$15. 它们的价格从3美元到15美元不等。
66. **rare species:** uncommon species 稀有物种
67. **reconcile** *v.* make one thing in agreement with another; reestablish a close rela-



tionship 调和；和解

- ★ It's difficult to reconcile the demands of my job and the desire to be a good father. 我想做个好父亲，同时又得应付工作，两者很难兼顾。
- ★ All efforts to reconcile with her husband were in vain. 她与丈夫和解的一切努力都白费了。

68. **refuge** *n.* [C] protection or shelter; a place providing protection or shelter 庇护；避难所

**refugee** *n.* 难民

69. **reserve** *n.* [C] an area of land where the animals or plants are officially protected 保护区

70. **respond** *v.* reply or react 回复；回应

- ★ They are likely to respond positively to the President's request for aid. 他们可能会对总统的援助要求作出积极回应。

**response** *n.*

71. **roam** *v.* wander or travel around without a particular purpose 漫步；闲逛

- ★ Farmers were encouraged to keep their livestock in pens rather than letting them roam freely. 鼓励农民们把家畜关进栏圈，而不是让它们到处乱跑。

72. **sanctuary** *n.* [C] a place where wild animals are protected from hunting or other harms 避难所；庇护所

73. **set aside**: give or assign (a resource) for particular use 拨出；留出

- ★ £130 million would be set aside for repairs to schools. 将划拨1.3 亿英镑用于学校的修缮。

74. **skunk** *n.* [C] a small black and white animal that ejects an unpleasant-smelling liquid when frightened or attacked 臭鼬

75. **slow-moving** *adj.* moving slowly 行动缓慢的

76. **species** *n.* [C] a specific kind of life form 物种

77. **sponsor** *v.* finance (a project or event carried out by another person or group) 赞助，资助

- ★ Most DES students are sponsored by the National Department of Education. 多数环境科学系的学生是由国家教育部资助的。

78. **stare at**: look directly or fixedly at 盯着看

- ★ Tamara stared at him in disbelief, shaking her head. 塔玛拉盯着他直摇头，简直不相信自己的眼睛。

79. **stock** *n.* [U] a supply stored for future use 贮存；储备

- ★ If it's in stock, you can have it now. 如果有存货，你现在就可以拿到它。

80. **survival** *n.* [U] the act of surviving 生存  
**survive** *v.* 存活; 生还; 幸免于; 在……之后还活着
81. **synthesizer** *n.* [C] an electronic instrument that combines simple waveforms to produce more complex sounds 音响合成器
82. **tame** *adj.* not wild or dangerous 驯化的, 驯服的  
【同义词】domestic; mild
83. **timber wolf**: a gray wolf of forested northern regions of North America 大灰狼
84. **triple** *v.* become or make three times as great in number or amount (使)增加到三倍
85. **turn one's back on** 转过身背对着; 背弃  
★ He turned his back on his wife when he became famous. 他成名以后就背弃了妻子。
86. **unremarkable** *adj.* ordinary 普通的  
**unremarkably** *adv.*

## 基础训练题

### I. 单项选择

- Pick out one of the following words that does NOT have similar meaning to the other three.  
A. reserve                      B. shelter                      C. refuge                      D. sanctuary
- It is always necessary for us \_\_\_\_\_ cooked food.  
A. eating                                      B. to eat  
C. ate    D. having been eaten
- Energy drinks are not allowed \_\_\_\_\_ in Australia.  
A. to make                                      B. to be made  
C. to being making                              D. to have been made
- I often read newspapers and watch the CCTV news in order to \_\_\_\_\_ current events (时事).  
A. adjust to                      B. emerge                      C. stock                      D. keep track of
- We decided \_\_\_\_\_ in our plan.  
A. when do I make changes                      B. to make changes  
C. how do I make changes                      D. how to make
- Try to \_\_\_\_\_ at least half an hour each day for reading English and you'll make progress.  
A. release                      B. set aside                      C. adapt to                      D. add to
- I can't stand \_\_\_\_\_ with Jane in the same dormitory. She just refuses \_\_\_\_\_ talking on the phone at bed time.  
A. living; to stop                                      B. to live; stopping  
C. living; stopping                                      D. to work; to stop
- I regret \_\_\_\_\_ you that you failed to pass the exam, so you have to take a make-up examination.  
A. telling                      B. having told                      C. to tell                      D. to have told
- In China, it is hardly possible for an average wage-earner \_\_\_\_\_ a 100m<sup>2</sup> apartment by saving money within 10 years.  
A. to buy                                      B. buy  
C. to have bought                                      D. having bought
- A \_\_\_\_\_ change in the organization of health services was required.  
A. dumb                      B. fundamental                      C. tame                      D. marine

11. The human race is now threatened with complete \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. extinction      B. extinct      C. distinction      D. demonstration
12. Her colleagues' laughter only \_\_\_\_\_ her embarrassment.  
A. brought in      B. added to      C. adjusted to      D. came in
13. It's difficult to \_\_\_\_\_ the demands of my job and the desire to be a good father.  
A. refuse      B. distort      C. reconcile      D. overtake
14. There were hundreds of slaves in the \_\_\_\_\_ working for the slave owners day and night.  
A. conservation      B. reserve      C. plantation      D. habitat
15. His church became a \_\_\_\_\_ for thousands of people who fled the civil war. Which word is not proper in the blank?  
A. reserve      B. shelter      C. refuge      D. sanctuary
16. The engine just won't start. Something seems \_\_\_\_\_ wrong with it.  
A. to go      B. to have gone      C. going      D. having gone
17. The machine is easy \_\_\_\_\_. Anybody can learn to use it in a few minutes.  
A. operating      B. to be operating      C. operated      D. to operate
18. My adviser encouraged \_\_\_\_\_ a summer course to improve my writing skills.  
A. for me taking      B. me taking  
C. for me to take      D. me to take
19. I'm going to the supermarket this afternoon. Do you have anything \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. to be buying      B. to buy      C. for buying      D. bought
20. Birds' singing is sometimes a warning to other birds \_\_\_\_\_ away.  
A. to stay      B. staying      C. stayed      D. stay

## II. 单词拼写

1. It is known to us that Nelson Mandela was held in c\_\_\_\_\_ for 27 years.
2. The government has issued a law to b\_\_\_\_\_ smoking in public places.
3. Mary's family was not rich, but she managed to find a company to s\_\_\_\_\_ her through college.
4. Tourism is good for the national park p\_\_\_\_\_ that it takes only pictures and leaves only footprints.
5. Illegal hunting is threatening the s\_\_\_\_\_ of the species.

6. The lawmakers should consider how to \_\_\_\_\_ (调和) the need for industrial development with the concern for the environment.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ (幸运地), everything worked out all right in the end.
8. Fully recovered, the birds can now be \_\_\_\_\_ (释放) from its cage.
9. At present, south China tigers are in danger of \_\_\_\_\_ (灭绝).
10. The abandoned mine served as a \_\_\_\_\_ (避难所) from the storm.

### III. 完形填空

#### A

recovered	launched	due to	endangered	hunting
set free	respected	progress	habitat	species

Running like wind, roaring like thunder, tigers have long been feared and (1) \_\_\_\_\_ as king of the animal world. But last week a report said that there are no more than 30 wild tigers left in South China. The South China tiger, also known as the Chinese tiger, is native to southern China. In the 1950's, there were over 4,000 tigers found in mountain forests in the country. But (2) \_\_\_\_\_ the destruction of their natural (3) \_\_\_\_\_ and uncontrolled hunting, it has been pushed on to the list of the world's top ten most (4) \_\_\_\_\_ species. Sixty-six of the big cats can be found in the cages of a dozen zoos around the China. But they are nothing like their wild cousins. They have lost their natural skills such as (5) \_\_\_\_\_ and killing. If they were (6) \_\_\_\_\_ they could not look after themselves. "Breeding has damaged the quality of the (7) \_\_\_\_\_." said Pei Enle, deputy director of the Shanghai Zoo. To introduce the species into the wild, the country (8) \_\_\_\_\_ a program to send five to ten young tigers to South Africa. Four of them have already arrived. (9) \_\_\_\_\_ has been made as two elder tigers have (10) \_\_\_\_\_ some of their instincts (本能) and can hunt wild animals by themselves at the African base.

#### B

Farley worked for the Canadian government. One day, he was (11) \_\_\_\_\_ to learn more about wolves. Do wolves kill lots of caribou (big animals)? Do they kill people?

They gave him lots of food and clothes and guns. Then they put him on a plane and took him to a (12) \_\_\_\_\_ place. The plane put him down and went away. There were

no houses or people in this place. But there were lots of animals and lots of wolves.

People tell terrible stories about wolves. They say wolves like to kill and eat people. Farley remembered these stories, and he was (13) \_\_\_\_\_. He had his gun with him (14) \_\_\_\_\_.

Then one day, he saw a group of wolves. There was a mother wolf with four baby wolves. A father wolf and another young wolf lived with them.

Farley watched these wolves every day. The mother was a very (15) \_\_\_\_\_ mother. She gave milk to her babies. She gave them lessons about life. They learned how to (16) \_\_\_\_\_ food. The father wolf got food for the mother. The young wolf (17) \_\_\_\_\_ the children. They were a nice, happy family—wolf family! Farley did not need his (18) \_\_\_\_\_ anymore. In a short time, he got on well with the family. Farley watched them for five months. He learned that many stories about the wolves were (19) \_\_\_\_\_. Wolves do not eat people, and they do not eat many large animals. And he also learned bad things about men. It was men who killed many caribou and wolves.

Later, Farley wrote a book about wolves. He wanted people to (20) \_\_\_\_\_ them and not to kill them.

- |                      |                |                    |                 |
|----------------------|----------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| 11. A. seen          | B. told        | C. heard           | D. sound        |
| 12. A. tiny          | B. giant       | C. remote          | D. alone        |
| 13. A. scared        | B. joyful      | C. frustrated      | D. tired        |
| 14. A. at times      |                | B. all the time    |                 |
|                      | C. once a week | D. every afternoon |                 |
| 15. A. evil          | B. good        | C. hungry          | D. thirsty      |
| 16. A. cook          | B. make        | C. get             | D. pick         |
| 17. A. yelled at     | B. glared at   | C. laughed at      | D. played with  |
| 18. A. food          | B. clothes     | C. gun             | D. plane        |
| 19. A. not fantastic | B. not true    | C. not convenient  | D. not apparent |
| 20. A. grow          | B. possess     | C. instruct        | D. understand   |

#### IV. 阅读理解

##### A

In Canada, you can find dogs, cats, horses, etc. in almost every family. These are their pets. People love these pets and have them as their good friends. Before they keep them in their houses, they take them to animal hospitals to give them injections, so that they won't carry disease. They have special animal food stores, though they can

get animal food in almost every kind of store. Some people spend around two hundred Canadian dollars a month on animal food. When you visit people's houses, they would be very glad to show you their pets and they are very proud of them. You will also find that almost every family has a bird feeder in their garden. All kinds of birds are welcomed to come and have a good meal. There is a law against killing wild animals. If you killed an animal, you would be punished. If an animal happened to get run over by a car, people would be very sad about it.

People in Canada have many reasons to like animals. One of them might be: their family ties are not as close as ours. When children grow up, they leave their parents and start their own life. Then the old will feel lonely. But pets can solve this problem. They can be good friends of their owners and never leave them alone.

1. The passage mainly talks about \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. how to keep disease from pets                      B. pets in Canada  
C. how to take good care of pets                      D. life of the old in Canada
2. They give their pets injections before keeping them at their houses because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the pets are sick  
B. the pets are wild  
C. they want to stop them from carrying disease  
D. they want them to sleep on the way home
3. This passage shows that Canadians \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. hate animals    B. often kill animals  
C. love animals    D. don't keep pets inside houses
4. In Canada, children leave their parents when they grow up because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. they don't love their parents any more  
B. they can only find jobs far from their parents  
C. their parents' houses are too small  
D. they won't depend on their parents any more
5. Which of the following is TRUE?  
A. People buy animal food only at the animal food stores.  
B. Pets eat better than people.  
C. Every family has a birdcage in the house.  
D. Any bird can come to the bird feeders to eat.

## B

Many animal lovers would like to do more to help animals, but aren't sure where to start or feel like they just don't have the time. The good news is that there are many



simple things you can do to help protect animals.

### **Think twice before you decide**

The decisions you make when it comes to eating meat or other animal products can go a long way toward stopping the killing of animals. Consider eating a vegetarian diet. If you aren't ready to make this change, there are still things you can do. Do not buy animal products from companies known to use practices that go against the law such as using drugs to increase milk production in cows.

### **Help get the word out**

Getting the word out about the problems faced by animals can be as easy as putting up a notice on your car. Also, talk to your friends and family members about important issues that are related to animals. Give some simple advice to a friend with a new pet about the serious pet over-population problem we're facing. Turn to some books on the subject if you are not so clear about the advice you give your friend.

### **Write a letter**

We've all heard the saying, "The pen is more powerful than the sword". Put this idea to the protection of animals. If a company has practices or rules that are harmful to animals, write them a letter to let them know you are angry about them, and that you won't buy their products until they make some changes. Write letters to state and local legislators to let them know how important it is that they support legislation that protects animals. Make them know that their actions will have a great effect on your vote.

### **Be more loving**

If you're considering adding a dog or a cat to your family, think about getting one from a homeless-animal house rather than buying a pet. There are many wonderful animals just waiting for a home. By taking back an animal from there, you will be helping in the fight against pet over-population, as well as giving your money to those who are responsible for taking care of pitiful animals.

### **Let your actions be an example to others**

It may sound simple, but one of the best ways to help animals is to let your actions speak to the world. You should do the following things first by yourself: Treat all living creatures with respect. Care about your pets and look after them well. Avoid entertainment places that use animals to perform. Support legislation that protects animals. All of these things set an example for others to follow.

6. The passage mainly talks about \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. ways of protecting animals
  - B. animal lovers
  - C. ways of taking care of pets
  - D. endangered species of animals
7. Which of the following way is FALSE?

- A. Think about your position carefully.      B. Get the word out.  
C. Be more loving.      D. Act as an example to others.
8. The underlined word “legislator” in Paragraph 4 probably means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. something connected with law      B. something allowed by law  
C. someone who has the power to make law      D. someone who broke the law
9. For your actions to be an example to others, you should not \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. treat all living creatures with respect  
B. take good care of your pets  
C. go to zoos and parks where animals perform  
D. support legislation which is good for animals
10. The purpose of the author may be \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. to show that some animals will become extinct unless we help them  
B. to advise us to protect animals from ourselves  
C. to appeal for more legislation that protects animals  
D. to oppose the animal performances

### C

Sri Lankan police made an appeal for the public to donate their pet dogs to help the fight against terrorism and crime on the war-torn island.

“Make your pet a hero — to detect terrorism and make our motherland Sri Lanka a country with a new facelift,” the police department said in a public notice carried by the state-run Daily News.

It said that donated dogs should be between six months and two years old and must have an impressive pedigree (血统). German Shepherds, Labrador Retrievers, Rottweilers, Dalmatians, Cocker Spaniels and Doberman Pinschers are preferred.

Chief Inspector Lal Senavirathne said 25 people donated their pets, but only 18 dogs could be enlisted as the others did not meet the requirements. He said the dogs would be trained to identify explosives, search for buried mines, sniff down drugs, deal with criminals and even perform tricks for the public. The dogs will retire after serving a maximum period of eight years and will be returned to their original owners.

“We already have 170 dogs deployed in 30 units, including the operational area or conflict areas in the island’s north and east”, Senavirathne told AFP by telephone from his headquarters (总部) in the central town of Kandy.

He said it was the first time they were making a public appeal because of pressure on the police kennels (养狗场), which usually import about half of their annual requirement.

“This time, we hope to enlist about 50 dogs. They will be given six months