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最新修订

# 龙门 新教案

## 在线课堂

学生专用版

丛书主编 周益新  
本册主编 吴章鹏

### 初三英语 (下)

附：中考英语专题



龍門書局

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# 龙门教案

## 初三英语(下)

(附:中考英语专题)

(修订版)

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# 在线课堂

龍 門 書 局

北 京

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## 学会学习, 轻松考高分

### 你会学习吗?

在学习中, 你是否存在以下问题:

☞ 你上课会不会经常走神? 老师讲课有些内容你没有听懂怎么办?

如果你上课经常走神, 或者没有听懂老师的讲解, 而你又不喜欢问老师问题, 那你学习的过程中就会有很多不懂的问题, 一个个不懂的问题积攒在一起, 形成一片片知识空白, 长此以往, 你的成绩能提高吗?

因此, 你需要一个能够像播放 VCD 一样将老师讲解再现的“纸上课堂”。

☞ 你在家学习, 有问题不会怎么办?

老师不在身边, 家长帮不上你的忙, 问题不会, 无处可问, 成绩怎样, 可想而知。

所以, 你需要一个随时可以提问、不受约束的“便携式纸上教练”。

☞ 你有一套自己的学习方法吗?

教材你理解透彻了吗? 你是不是比较喜欢做有难度的题目, 而对那些看似简单的问题不屑一顾呢? 这是大多数学生的通病——不会走, 怎么能够跑呢? 即便可以, 也肯定会摔跤。

记住, 在你开始大量做题之前, 别忘了先问一下自己: 教材我理解透了吗?

以上只是你在学习过程中遇到的众多问题中很小的一部分, 但这些都会导致你的成绩老是徘徊不前。我们策划这套书的初衷, 就是为了解决大家在学习中的这些问题——你可以在较短的时间内学得更多, 记得更牢, 练得更精。

### 如何利用这套书迅速提高学习成绩?

本套丛书是专门为那些渴望成为优等生的同学设计的, 它可以用于预习、上课、课后作业时。栏目设计新颖别致, 有自己独特的功能, 你在使用时一定要特别注意以下几个栏目:

#### 教材全解

你必须完全掌握教材的重要知识点, 这是你解决一切问题的基础, 也是前提。千万不要教材知识点还没搞明白就去追难题!

这一部分就像老师上课一样, 帮你透彻理解教材知识点, 在此基础上匹配典型例题, 加深你对该知识点的理解。老师还为你总结了解题规律、方法技巧、易错点、误区等, 然后通过一两个同类变式的练习, 检测你是否全面理解与掌握了该知识点。

#### 问题研讨

#### 综合延伸

#### 创新探究

此部分根据重点内容的不同, 针对你遇到的问题不同, 分为三种情况:

① 你经常容易出错的概念、误区、易错点用“问题研讨”, 通过几位同学的讨论让你知道哪里容易出错、为什么会出这样的错, 从而避免你在做题的过程中重蹈他们的覆辙。

只要你是聪明人, 一定能品味出其中的味道的。

② 对经常会出现综合应用、拓展延伸的重点内容, 我们为你设计了“综合延伸”栏目, 这部分的例题都有相



当的综合性和一定的难度。

你一定要特别关注“延伸总结”栏目,因为它将知识点向何处延伸、发散点等内容总结得十分详尽。吃透此栏目,“举一反三”没问题!

③最近的中高考考试大纲都明确提出“着重考察学生运用知识分析和解决实际问题的能力”,在高考试题中,研究性学习的内容不仅是考试热点,而且比重在不断增加。

为了从一开始就培养你的创新能力和研究性学习的能力,本书特别设计了“创新探究”这一栏目。你可一定要特别注意哦!

#### 要点记忆

在你身边,肯定有很多同学特别喜欢做题,以为做题是取得好成绩的“法宝”。其实不然!我们老祖宗有句古话“磨刀不误砍柴工”,如果你的刀快,那么砍起柴来肯定既快又多又省劲。“要点记忆”这一栏目就是你的磨刀石,它把你最需要掌握的问题全部归纳在一起,尤其是在期中、期末复习时,只要你完全记在心中,相信你会取得满意的成绩!

总而言之,本套丛书是龙门书局两年多来的研究成果,也是黄冈重点中学学科带头人的呕心沥血之作。它既是一本可以随时播放的“纸上课堂”,又是一位可随时交流的“纸上教师”,其中“宝藏多多”,善于发掘者一定会“满载而归”。

“世上无难事,只怕有心人。”渴望成为优等生的你,一定要做生活的有心人,那么,开始行动起来吧!

《龙门新教案·在线课堂》

丛书策划组



## 主编寄语

### 这种方法最有效

多少年来,许多教育学家一直在探索:老师怎样教,学生怎样学,才最有效果?经过长期探索、实验、比较,结论是——紧扣教材,边讲边练,师生双方交流合作探究,达到融会贯通。通过典型例题的讲解,使学生全面掌握知识要点和解题方法、技巧、规律。通过举一反三的训练和实践、探究、应用活动,加强学生发散性思维的培养。

《龙门新教案·在线课堂》丛书正是这种科学训练方法的结晶。本丛书与同类书相比,其突出的特点是:

#### 一、课堂教学的真实性

丛书将开发学生潜能的“同步学案”融化在“同步教案”之中,像VCD一样再现黄冈重点中学一代名师每一节课的精彩讲解,师生双向交流、合作探究的思路贯穿教师授课的全部过程。

#### 二、教材讲解的细致性

丛书的语文、英语学科对教材逐字逐词、逐句逐段讲解,细致入微;数学、物理、化学学科对教材重点内容采用“一点、一讲、一例、一练”的方法,即每一个重要知识点对应一段解析、一道典型例题,然后总结这类题目的解题规律、方法技巧、警示误区,并进行变式训练,训练题新颖灵活,步步升级。

#### 三、教育理念的超前性

丛书每一节课的创设意境、导入新课,关注学生的学习兴趣和 life 经验,师生互动情感交流,体现了以学生为主体的意识。每一课时还根据教材内容,设置对易错点和易混淆点进行思维诊断的“问题研讨”、对知识进行拓展迁移的“综合延伸”、课外开展研究性学习活动的“创新探究”栏目,体现了倡导学生“主动参与、乐于探究、勤于动手、张扬个性、开发潜能”的现代教育理念。

#### 四、教学风格的务实性

丛书按教育部规定的课时进行教学,课外探究、课题案例应有尽有,真正实现了同步配套课堂教学。既符合课堂师生双向交流发现、探究知识的规律,又留足空隙让学生记录课堂笔记。课堂作业适度适量、灵活、新颖;答案另附,并有详细点拨,便于测评,适合全国各地重点中学和普通中学学生课堂和课外集体使用或个人自学使用。

新世纪、新教材、新课堂、新的考试模式,对每一个学生都是一种新的感悟、新的考验。读完这本书,你会对新课程理念有更深的心得,从而在全新教育理念营造的新课堂内焕发新的活力。

丛书主编 周益新



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# 目录

## 龙门新教案

初三英语(下)

### Unit 13 The world's population

Lesson 49 .....	1
Lesson 50 .....	4
Lesson 51 .....	7
Lesson 52 .....	10
Unit 13 创新能力综合测试 .....	12

### Unit 14 Shopping

Lesson 53 .....	15
Lesson 54 .....	18
Lesson 55 .....	20
Lesson 56 .....	22
Unit 14 创新能力综合测试 .....	23

### Unit 15 A doctor for animals

Lesson 57 .....	26
Lesson 58 .....	29
Lesson 59 .....	31
Lesson 60 .....	33
Unit 15 创新能力综合测试 .....	35

### Unit 16 The football match

Lesson 61 .....	38
Lesson 62 .....	41
Lesson 63 .....	43
Lesson 64 .....	45
Unit 16 创新能力综合测试 .....	47

### Unit 17 The missing necklace

Lesson 65 .....	50
Lesson 66 .....	53
Lesson 67 .....	55
Lesson 68 .....	57
Unit 17 创新能力综合测试 .....	58
Lesson 69 .....	61
Lesson 70 .....	64

### Unit 18 Mainly revision

Lesson 71 .....	66
Lesson 72 .....	68
Unit 18 创新能力综合测试 .....	70

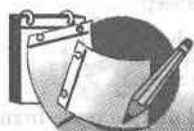
### 初三英语下学期期中测试题

### 初中英语中考复习专题

第一部分 语法知识 .....	77
专题一 名词 .....	77
专题二 冠词 .....	80
专题三 代词 .....	82
专题四 数词 .....	85
专题五 形容词 .....	87
专题六 副词 .....	89
专题七 介词 .....	91
专题八 动词分类 .....	94
专题九 情态动词 .....	96
专题十 动词时态(一) .....	98
专题十一 动词时态(二) .....	100
专题十二 动词语态 .....	102
专题十三 动词不定式 .....	104
专题十四 感叹句和祈使句 .....	106
专题十五 特殊疑问句和反意疑问句 .....	107
专题十六 复合句 .....	108
第二部分 情景交际 .....	110
第三部分 完形填空 .....	115
第四部分 阅读理解 .....	122
第五部分 书面表达 .....	132
第六部分 中考模拟训练 .....	136
中考模拟试题(一) .....	136
中考模拟试题(二) .....	141
中考模拟试题(三) .....	146

附赠:答案点拔及听力材料





# Unit 13 The world's population

## 单元目标

类别	语言项目
词	increase if hour after hour multiply multiply... by... challenge beginning at the beginning of square hardly more and more prefer prefer to... rather than... rather than used beg beg one's pardon worth second-hand
汇	diagram discussion be busy doing chart download path
日常 交 际 用 语	What's the population of...? I wonder if that's a lot of people for the size of the country. There will be standing room only on the earth. They prefer to buy a new one rather than repair it. How much does a car cost...? It can cost as little as 50,000 and as much as 300,000 yuan. That's worth more than two million yuan.
语 法	过去将来时态 I didn't know that they would be able to buy another car. He didn't say when she was coming. 数词的使用 hundred, thousand, million, billion



## Lesson 49



## 重点解读

### 重点1 ☆☆☆

What's the population of Germany? 德国人口是  
多少?



### 在线课堂

(1) population 人口, 人数. 不可数名词, 其后不加"s", 作主  
语时, 谓动词用单数形式。

(2) 询问“人口数是多少”用 what, 不用 how many 或 how

much.

(3) 修饰或说明 population 用 large, big, small 等词, 不用  
many, few, much, little.

### 练一练

1. A the population of China?  
A. What's B. What're  
C. How much is D. How many are
2. The population of China is larger than C.  
A. India B. in India  
C. that of India D. those of India
3. 世界人口数正在增长。

4. 中国人口比其他任何一个国家人口都多。

### 重点2 ☆☆

I wonder if that's a lot of people for the size of the  
country. 我想知道对于这个国家的大小而言, 人口是  
否太多了。



### 在线课堂

- (1) if 此处意思为“是否”, 引导宾语从句。
- (2) 若作“如果”讲, 引导条件状语从句。如:  
Let's see if we can find out some information about the city.  
咱们看一看是否能查到关于这个城市的一些信息。  
If someone telephones, say I'm out.  
如果有人打电话, 就说我不在家。

### 练一练

5. I don't know if he \_\_\_\_\_ to help me if he  
\_\_\_\_\_ free tomorrow.  
A. will come, will be B. will come, is  
C. comes, will be D. comes, is
6. They wondered if the teacher \_\_\_\_\_ them some  
English songs next week.  
A. would teach B. had taught  
C. will teach D. taught
7. 他问我是否喜欢居住在这里。

8. 如果你有问题, 就问我吧!



## 语言实践

### [实践活动 1]

看示范后读数

Model: 867 → eight hundred and sixty seven.

348 *three hundred and forty eight*

9,835 \_\_\_\_\_

68,502 \_\_\_\_\_

463,890 \_\_\_\_\_

2,657,485 \_\_\_\_\_

34,508,576 \_\_\_\_\_

686,787,595 \_\_\_\_\_

1,785,654,320 \_\_\_\_\_

12,640,530,489 \_\_\_\_\_

50,598,875,342 \_\_\_\_\_

### [实践活动 2]

看图表,询问各国家的人口数

	Population (2000)
Australia	19,521,900
Canada	31,198,000
China	1,295,330,000
France	58,882,300
Germany	81,981,900
Great Britain	59,730,300
India	1,040,280,700
New Zealand	3,828,600
The USA	284,620,400
The world	6,055,000,000

A: \_\_\_\_\_?

B: \_\_\_\_\_

A: \_\_\_\_\_?

B: \_\_\_\_\_

A: \_\_\_\_\_?

B: \_\_\_\_\_

### [实践活动 3]

听力实践

I. 选择与你所听到的句子意义相同的选项

- ( ) 1. A. What do you think of "standing room only"?  
B. How do you think "standing room only"?  
C. What do you mean by "standing room only"?  
D. How do you mean "standing room only"?
- ( ) 2. A. They never answered what would happen to the world.  
B. They never asked what would happen to the world.  
C. They didn't know what would happen to the world.  
D. They knew what would happen to the world.

- ( ) 3. A. Where do you get sheep?  
B. Where do you buy sheep?  
C. Where do you take sheep?  
D. Where do wool and mutton come from?

- ( ) 4. A. Can you help me?  
B. What can I do for you?  
C. What can you do for me?  
D. How can I help you

- ( ) 5. A. He is busy mending a car.  
B. His car is being mended.  
C. He is planning to mend his car.  
D. He is going to buy a car.

II. 听录音,选择正确答案。

- ( ) 1. A. It's increasing.  
B. It's nearly increasing.  
C. It's nearly sixty million.  
D. Yes, it's bigger than that of China.

- ( ) 2. A. Yes, I think so.  
B. No, I don't think so.  
C. Yes, it's big.  
D. It's big.

- ( ) 3. A. It's too expensive.  
B. It costs me much money.  
C. It cost me 50,000 yuan.  
D. I spent 50,000 yuan

- ( ) 4. A. No, I can't  
B. I don't have money.  
C. It's too dear.  
D. Do you think so?

- ( ) 5. A. Yes, it's my car.  
B. Thank you.  
C. No, it isn't nice.  
D. I'm sorry.

III. 听对话及问题,选择正确答案

- ( ) 1. A. A telephone. B. A cat. C. A phone number.
- ( ) 2. A. To sell his watch.  
B. To ask someone to mend his watch.  
C. To go sometime.
- ( ) 3. A. Less than ten.  
B. At least ten.  
C. More than ten.
- ( ) 4. A. The plane is over there.  
B. The plane leaves at twelve o'clock.  
C. The plane leaves at two o'clock.
- ( ) 5. A. He has left already  
B. He's still here.  
C. He isn't here yet.



## 随堂练习

## [基础演练]

## I. 单项选择

- Do you know \_\_\_\_\_ the population of Shanghai \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. what, is      B. how much, is  
C. what's, 不填      D. how many, are
- There are nearly \_\_\_\_\_ students in our school.  
A. three thousands      B. three thousand  
C. three thousands of      D. three thousand of
- If I \_\_\_\_\_ enough money next year, I will buy a car.  
A. would have      B. should have  
C. have      D. will have
- He asked me if I \_\_\_\_\_ back to my hometown for the holiday.  
A. would go      B. go  
C. will go      D. went
- China is larger than \_\_\_\_\_ in Europe.  
A. any other country  
B. other countries  
C. any countries  
D. any country

## [综合测试]

## II. 完形填空

Most American families are 6 than the families in other countries. Most American families have one or two parents and one or two 7 each.

Children in the USA will leave their parents' home when they 8. They usually live 9 their parents because they want to find 10. They often write to their parents or telephone them. And they often 11 their parents on holiday.

Parents usually let their children choose 12. Americans think it important for young people to decide on their lives 13.

Children are asked 14 some work around their house. And in many families, children 15 doing some housework so that they can learn how to make money for their own use.

- A. more      B. fewer      C. larger      D. smaller
- A. student      B. students      C. child      D. children
- A. grow      B. grow up      C. grow-ups      D. get old
- A. away from      B. away      C. far from      D. far
- A. good jobs      B. good works  
C. a job well      D. a work well
- A. go      B. go visit      C. go to visit      D. go a visit
- A. own jobs      B. their own jobs  
C. own their jobs      D. jobs their own
- A. by them      B. by themselves  
C. by himself      D. by herself

- A. do      B. doing      C. to do      D. done
- A. are paid      B. are paid for      C. pay for      D. paid for

## [创新升级]

## III. 阅读短文, 选择正确答案

The world itself is becoming much smaller by using modern traffic and modern communication means(通讯设备). Life today is much easier than it was hundreds of years ago, but it has brought new problems. One of the biggest problems is pollution. To pollute means to make things dirty. Pollution comes in many ways. We see it, smell it, drink it and even hear it.

Man has been polluting the earth. The more people, the more pollution. Many years ago, the problem was not so serious because there were not so many people. When the land was used up or the river was dirty in one place, man moved to another place. But this is no longer true. Man is now slowly polluting the whole world.

Air pollution is still the most serious. It's bad for all living things in the world, but it is not the only kind of pollution. Water pollution kills our fish and pollutes our drinking water. Noise pollution makes us angry more easily.

Many countries are making rules to fight pollution. They stop people from burning coal(煤) in houses and factories in the city, and from putting dirty smoke into the air. Pollution by SO<sub>2</sub> is now the most dangerous kind of air pollution. It is caused(引起) by heavy traffic. We are sure that if there are fewer people driving, there will be less air pollution.

The earth is our home. We must take care of it. That means keeping the land, water and air clean. And we must take care of the rise in pollution at the same time.

- \_\_\_\_\_, our world is becoming much smaller.  
A. Because of the rise in pollution  
B. Thanks to science development  
C. Because the earth is being polluted day and night  
D. Because the earth is blown away by the wind every year
- Hundreds of years ago, life was \_\_\_\_\_ it is today.  
A. much easier than      B. as easy as  
C. much harder than      D. as hard as
- Pollution comes in many ways. We can even hear it. Here "it" means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. rubbish      B. noise pollution  
C. air pollution      D. water pollution
- Air pollution is the most serious kind of pollution because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. it makes much noise  
B. it makes us angry more easily  
C. it makes our rivers and lakes dirty  
D. it's bad for all living things in the world



## Lesson 50



### 重点解读

#### 重点1 ☆☆☆

So it goes on, hour after hour. 就这样一小时接着一小时地进行着。



#### 在线课堂

hour after hour 一小时接一小时。用 after 连接两个相同的单数名词,不用冠词,表示“一个接一个”,强调时间上的连续。如:

day after day 日复一日 year after year 年复一年  
one by one “一个接一个”,强调顺序性。

#### 练一练

1. — \_\_\_\_\_ is the population of China?  
— It's about 1.3 billion. And it's growing \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. How much, hours after hours  
B. How many, hours after hours  
C. What, hour after hour  
D. How about, hour after hour
2. 日复一日,工程还未完工。
3. 年复一年,小镇发生了巨大变化。

#### 重点2 ☆☆

Multiply this by 365. 用这个数字乘以 365。



#### 在线课堂

- (1) multiply 是“乘”的意思。
- (2) multiply...by 表示“用……乘以……”。如:  
If you multiply four by three, the answer is 12.  
如果把 4 乘以 3, 结果是 12。  
Six multiplied by five is 30.  $6 \times 5 = 30$ .

#### 练一练

4. We know eight \_\_\_\_\_ five \_\_\_\_\_ forty.  
A. multiply, is B. multiply, are  
C. multiplied, is D. multiplied by, is
5. 3 乘以 2 等于 6。
6. 我们应当用 5 乘以 4。

#### 重点3

People say that by the year 2010, it may be seven billion. 人们说,直到 2010 年,世界人口可能达到七十七亿。



#### 在线课堂

(1) by 的介词短语表示时间时,意思是“在……以前”,“直到……为止”。

(2) “by + 过去时间点”可用于过去完成时。“by + 将来时间点”可用于一般将来时。如:

By the time he was ten, he had built a chemistry lab for himself. 在他十岁的时候,他已经为自己建造了一个化学实验室。

#### 练一练

7. I \_\_\_\_\_ to go back home by ten o'clock this evening. Or they will be worried.  
A. has B. had  
C. will have D. would have
8. The film \_\_\_\_\_ for ten minutes by the time we arrived.  
A. has begun B. had begun  
C. has been on D. had been on

#### 重点4 ☆☆☆

Each person will have one half to one square metre of space to live in. 每个人将会只有 0.5 到 1 平方米的地方居住。



#### 在线课堂

(1) 不定式 to live in 作后置定语,修饰名词 space。

(2) 当后置定语不定式与中心词之间存在逻辑上的动宾关系时,如果不定式中是不及物动词,那么其后应带上相应的介词。如:

There is no chair to sit on. 没有椅子坐。

I need some paper to write on. 我需要一些写字的纸。

#### 练一练

9. They have no money and no place \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. to live in B. to live  
C. living in D. living
10. You must have something \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. to worry B. to worry about  
C. to worrying D. worrying about
11. 我有很多事要做。
12. 我有几句话要对你讲。



## 重点 5 ☆☆☆

There will be hardly enough space for anybody else. (那时)几乎没有足够的空间容纳其他的人了。



## 在线课堂

hardly 副词,表示“几乎不”,含有 hardly 的句子通常被视为否定句。如:

He was so excited that he could hardly say a word.  
他太激动,以致一句话也说不出。

## 练一练

13. \_\_\_\_\_ anyone believes him because he often tells a lie.

A. Almost B. Hardly C. Nearly D. Hard

14. The little boy can hardly walk, \_\_\_\_\_?

A. can he B. can't he C. is he D. don't he

15. 昨晚我几乎没有睡觉。

16. 我几乎不明白你的意思。



## 语言实践

## [实践活动 1]

根据 Lesson 50 内容回答下列问题

1. What do you think is the greatest challenge of the world today?  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. How is the world's population growing?  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. When was the population over 6 billion?  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. How big will the world's population be by the year 2010?  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. What will happen in about 600 years?  
\_\_\_\_\_

## [实践活动 2]

根据 Lesson 50 内容,填写各时期世界人口状况

period	population
2000 years ago	
400 years ago	
at the beginning of the 20th century	
in 1970	
in 1990	
at the beginning of the 21st century	
by the year 2010	

## [实践活动 3]

根据对话内容,从方框中选出五个合适的句子补全对话

A: Excuse me, Miss Black. 1

B: Not very big, but I don't think it's small. I have two brothers.

The older one is married.

A: Do your brother and his wife have any children?

B: Yes. 2

A: Boys or girls?

B: A boy and a girl.

A: Oh, how lucky they are!

B: In China, there are still quite a lot of large families.

A: 3 Thanks to the "one-child" policy (政策), less and less families now have more than one child. 4

B: 5 Is your family large?

A: No, I have only one sister, but my grandparents also live with us.

B: In America, many children live far away from their parents when they are just 18 or 19.

A: In China, too. More and more young people live far away from their parents when they are married.

A. How about your family?

B. My sister-in-law (嫂子) gave birth to twins last Match.

C. Are you married?

D. So more and more families are becoming richer and richer.

E. Do you have a big family?

F. I agree with you.

G. I don't think so.





## 随堂练习

### [基础演练]

#### I. 根据句意及词首字母写出单词

- The increasing population may be the greatest c of the world today.
- Everything is difficult at the b.
- China is one of the d countries.
- One day, people have to p food for over 370,000 more mouths.
- That means that in about 600 years, there will be s room only on the earth.

#### II. 单项选择

- \_\_\_\_\_ do you know is the population of England?  
A. Which B. What C. How many D. How much
- I'm afraid there \_\_\_\_\_ for us on the bus.  
A. are no room B. isn't any rooms  
C. aren't any rooms D. is no room
- China is becoming \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. more and more strong B. more and more stronger  
C. much more stronger D. stronger and stronger
- \_\_\_\_\_ the new year, we are very busy.  
A. In the begining of B. In the beginning of  
C. At the begining of D. At the beginning of
- The population is growing \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. hours after hours B. hour after hour  
C. days after days D. an hour after an hour
- They will come back to England for Christmas \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. after three day's time B. in three day's time  
C. after three days D. in three days' time
- It is said the population of the world may be seven billion \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. by the year 2010 B. by the 2010  
C. in the 2010 D. in 2010 year
- The population of France is \_\_\_\_\_ than \_\_\_\_\_ Great Britain.  
A. smaller, × B. large, ×  
C. smaller, that of D. large, that of
- There won't be enough space \_\_\_\_\_ the earth in one hundred years.  
A. to live on B. to live in C. to live in on D. living on in
- We have done a lot \_\_\_\_\_ the population increase.  
A. to stop B. to slow down  
C. to keep D. to prevent

### [综合测试]

#### III. 完形填空

Since 1920, the population of China 16. With over one billion people today, China accounts for 23 percent of the world's population. This increase is 17 problem in China's plans to modernize itself. In order to 18 this population problem, China has begun a "one-child" policy. This 19 that married couples have to limit their families to one child even if they would like 20 more children. This policy has been most effective in

big cities where residents(居民) live in crowded apartments. In the countryside, however, the 21 say they are hard pressed to limit their families to one child since they need more children 22 the farm work. Factories and farms reward "one-child" families 23 free medical care, better housing, extra vacation, and cash bonuses(补贴). If couples have more than one child they lose these benefits and their salaries may 24 by 10 percent or even more. This trend(趋势) of "one-child" families should 25 China's population growth to a rate of 1.3 percent per year.

- A. double B. doubled C. has doubled D. had doubled
- A. a small B. a greater C. an important D. the greatest
- A. solve B. answer C. do D. work
- A. mean B. means C. is meant D. meant
- A. having B. to have C. making D. to make
- A. officers B. workers C. farmers D. teachers
- A. help B. to help C. help with D. to help with
- A. to B. with C. for D. in
- A. cut B. be cutted C. be cut D. is cut
- A. keep B. stop C. prevent D. slow down

### [创新升级]

#### IV. 阅读短文, 选择正确答案

BEIJING(Xinhua)—Chinese have started to enjoy cars at low prices after the country became a member of the World Trade Organization(WTO). At the same time, competition between people has become stronger. According to the China's Ministry of Personnel(人事部), about 170 million people will lose their jobs after the country has joined the WTO.

However, many Chinese people living in other countries have come back home to face the challenges(挑战). So far, about 130 thousand people have returned. These days, people, especially youths, have got to know the challenges of entry to the WTO. Books on the WTO have been hot selling. Some people are learning more about the WTO by going to night schools.

- This passage is probably \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. a story B. a note C. a letter D. a news report
- According to the passage, how many people will lose their jobs after China has entered the WTO? About \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. 170,000 B. 170,000,000  
C. 130,000 D. 300,000,000
- Who cares more about the challenges of entry to the WTO?  
A. Old people. B. Children.  
C. Young people. D. People from other countries.
- In this passage, "hot selling" means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the books sell well  
B. the books sell at high prices  
C. people buy the books on hot weather  
D. people buy the books because they are new
- What is the main idea of this passage?  
A. China has entered the WTO.  
B. China meets the WTO challenges.  
C. Many Chinese people have returned from foreign countries.  
D. Some Chinese people are learning about the WTO by going to night schools.



## Lesson 51



## 重点解读

## 重点1 ☆☆☆

When their car becomes old, they prefer to buy a new one rather than repair it. 当他们的汽车用旧了的时候,他们宁愿买新的而不愿修理它。



## 在线课堂

prefer “宁愿,更喜欢”的意思。

prefer 常见的结构有:

- ✓ prefer sb./sth. 喜欢某人或某物
- ✓ prefer to do sth./doing sth. 宁愿做某事
- ✓ prefer sb. to do sth. 宁愿某人做某事
- ✓ prefer sth. to sth. 喜欢……胜过……
- ✓ prefer doing sth. to doing sth.

宁愿做……而不愿做……

- ✓ prefer to do sth. rather than do sth.

宁愿做……而不愿做……如:

I prefer to walk there rather than go by bus.

我宁愿步行去那儿,而不愿乘车去。

## 练一练

1. I preferred working outside to staying at home.

= I preferred \_\_\_\_\_ outside \_\_\_\_\_ stay at home.

2. We prefer \_\_\_\_\_ at the party rather than \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. sing, dance      B. sing, to dance  
C. to sing, dancing      D. to sing, dance

3. 我喜欢牛奶,不喜欢茶。

4. 我宁愿步行而不愿骑车。

## 重点2 ☆☆☆

I beg your pardon? 对不起,请再说一遍。



## 在线课堂

I beg your pardon? 意思是没有听清对方的话,请对方重复一遍,也可直接说 Your pardon? 或 Pardon?

## 练一练

5. A: My telephone number is 82828892.

B: \_\_\_\_\_

A: I say my telephone number is 82828892.

- A. What?      B. Repeat!

- C. Pardon?      D. All right!

6. —\_\_\_\_\_, I mistook you for Lily.

—It doesn't matter.

- A. Excuse me      B. Sorry

- C. Pardon      D. I beg your pardon

7. \_\_\_\_\_, can you tell me the way to the nearest hospital?

- A. Excuse me      B. Sorry

- C. Pardon      D. I beg your pardon

## 重点3 ☆☆☆

That's worth more than two million yuan in China.  
它相当于人民币二百多万元。



## 在线课堂

worth 此处作形容词,意思是“值得……”,worth 不能作定语。作表语时,其后接名词或 doing 形式。

- (1) “be worth + 表价值的名词”表示“值……价格”。如:

The dictionary is worth sixty yuan. 这本词典值六十元。

- (2) “be worth + doing”表示“值得做”。如:

The book is worth reading. 这本书值得读。

The story is worth listening to. 这个故事值得一听。

- (3) “be well worth doing”表示“很值得一做”。如:

The book is well worth buying. 这本书很值得一买。

## 练一练

8. The report is very interesting. It is \_\_\_\_\_ worth \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. good, listening      B. very, listening

- C. well, listening to      D. well, listening

9. Their TV set is old and broken. It isn't worth \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. mending it      B. mending

- C. being mended      D. for mending

10. 这辆小汽车值二十万元。

11. 这个博物馆值得参观。

红笔



## 语言实践

### [实践活动 1]

仿照示范,进行问答

Model: A: I'm going to see a film.

B: What did he say just now?

C: He said he was going to see a film.

1. A: I will go to the barber's.

B: \_\_\_\_\_

C: \_\_\_\_\_

2. A: My parents will go to Paris.

B: \_\_\_\_\_

C: \_\_\_\_\_

3. A: They will go there by air.

B: \_\_\_\_\_

C: \_\_\_\_\_

4. A: There is going to be a meeting this evening.

B: \_\_\_\_\_

C: \_\_\_\_\_

5. A: We are going to buy a new house.

B: \_\_\_\_\_

C: \_\_\_\_\_

6. A: I am going to visit the Summer Palace.

B: \_\_\_\_\_

C: \_\_\_\_\_

7. A: My friend will come over to my home this weekend.

B: \_\_\_\_\_

C: \_\_\_\_\_

8. A: We will start earlier tomorrow morning.

B: \_\_\_\_\_

C: \_\_\_\_\_

### [实践活动 2]

根据情景补全对话

A: 1 you read today's newspaper?

B: No, I 2 . 3 there any important news?

A: There's a report about the population of our country. It says China had got another 16,000,000 people in 1990.

B: Oh, the population is growing 4 and 5 .

A: If the population goes on growing like this, it will be the biggest 6 in our country.

B: 7 course it will. China has the 8 population in the world. The babies born in one year are almost as many 9 the population of Australia.

A: I'm afraid there will be standing 10 only in our country some day.

B: But if every family has only one 11 , things will turn for the better.

### [实践活动 3]

根据所给句子,在方框 A~J 中选出一个最佳应答,每个选项只能用一次。

- Excuse me, where is the nearest library, please?
- Welcome to our city! Would you like to look around it?
- What will the weather be like next week?
- Hello! Can I speak to Betty, please?
- Oh, I'm afraid I have to go now. I must meet a friend at 5:30.
- Would you mind looking after my schoolbag? I have to go back for my keys.
- I'm sorry for giving you so much trouble.
- What do you want to do when you grow up?
- I haven't seen you for ages. How are you getting on?
- Why didn't you come to Mary's party last Sunday?

- Oh, you'd better hurry.
  - Sunny.
  - Nobody told me.
  - It doesn't matter.
  - Yes, I'd like to. It's beautiful here.
  - Behind the cinema.
  - Quite well. Thank you.
  - Hold on, please.
  - No problem. I'll be glad to.
  - To be a teacher.



## 随堂练习

## [基础演练]

## I 句型转换

- Is there going to be a football match this week? (Tom asked...)(合并成一句)
- He will come to see you in two days. (She told me...)(合并成一句)
- Why won't you go to Ann's birthday party? (I asked him...)(合并成一句)
- She said to me, "I will buy a used car because it is much cheaper." (改为含宾语从句的复合句)
- "I will be here early," he promised. (改为含宾语从句的复合句)
- The ice is so thin that we can't skate on it. (改为简单句)  
The ice isn't \_\_\_\_\_ for us \_\_\_\_\_.
- The bag is so heavy that the boy can't carry it. (改为简单句)  
The bag is \_\_\_\_\_ heavy \_\_\_\_\_ the boy \_\_\_\_\_ carry.
- Bill is so tall that he can reach the apple. (改为简单句)  
Bill is \_\_\_\_\_ to reach the apple.
- They can hardly finish their work. (改为反疑问句)  
They can hardly finish their work, \_\_\_\_\_?
- The watch is worth 100 yuan. (就画线部分提问)  
\_\_\_\_\_ is the watch worth?
- The old man prefers tea to milk. (改为同义句)  
The old man likes tea \_\_\_\_\_ milk.
- The farmers preferred working in the fields to staying at home. (改为同义句)  
The farmers preferred \_\_\_\_\_ in the fields \_\_\_\_\_ stay at home.

## [综合测试]

## II. 完形填空。根据短文内容及词首字母写出意义和形式正确的单词

According to a recent report from the UN, the world's population c 13 to grow. It could r 14 8.9 billion in the year of 2025.

But d 15 the past 10 years or so, a large rapid drop in the world's birth rate (出生率) has t 16 place. Families generally (通常地) are s 17 now than they were a few years ago. It is happening in b 18 developing and developed countries.

China has already cut its rate of population growth by about one half s 19 1970. Each Chinese family is a 20 to have no more than one child. And the hope is to reach a zero population growth rate by 2000.

Several countries in Europe already have a negative growth rate. Experts (专家) said that these countries would not have

e 21 workers in the future. And the people who are w 22 could face much higher taxes (税) to support the growing retirees (退休人员).

- |       |       |       |       |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 13. c | 14. r | 15. d | 16. t |
| 17. s | 18. b | 19. s | 20. a |
| 21. e | 22. w |       |       |

## [创新升级]

## III. 阅读短文, 选择正确答案

Life in the 21st century will be different from life in the 20th century, because many changes will take place in the new century, but what will the changes be?

The population is growing fast. There will be more and more people in the world and most of them will live longer than before. Computers will be much smaller and more useful, and there will be at least one in every home. And computer studies will be one of the most important subjects in school.

People will work fewer hours than they did in the 20th century, and they will have more free time for sports, watching TV and travelling. Travelling will be much cheaper and easier. And many more people will go to other countries for holidays.

There will be changes in our food, too. More land will be used for building new towns and houses. Then there will be less room for cows and sheep, so meat will be more expensive. Maybe no one will eat it every day, instead they eat more vegetables and fruit. Maybe people will be healthier.

Work in the future will be different, too. Dangerous and hard work will be done by robots. Because of this, many people will not have enough work to do. This will be a problem.

23. People may not have as much \_\_\_\_\_ as they did in the 20th century.

- A. fruit      B. milk      C. bread      D. meat

24. In the 21st century people don't have to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. travel      B. work fast  
C. work long hours      D. eat meat

25. Travelling will be \_\_\_\_\_ then.

- A. less interesting      B. more difficult  
C. more expensive      D. much cheaper and easier

26. In the 21st century there will be \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. more cows and sheep      B. more people  
C. fewer people      D. less buildings and houses

27. Every family will have at least one \_\_\_\_\_ in the 21st century.

- A. computer      B. TV set      C. VCD      D. robot

Roslis Royce