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读交大之星 圆名校之梦

# 英语随堂练

## 九年级第二学期

本书编写组 编



B36



上海交通大学出版社

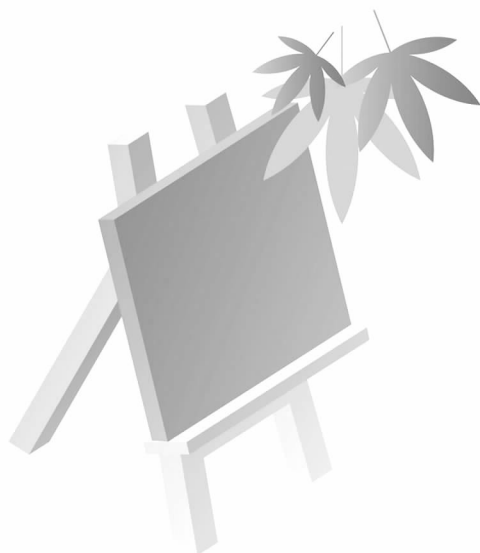
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## 内 容 提 要

本书是“交大之星——《英语随堂练》系列丛书”中的九年级第二学期用书,是配合上海二期课改教材《牛津英语》(试用本)九年级第二学期而编写的。

本书视角独特,分为学习要点、课前预习和课堂操练三个部分内容,紧扣教材,不仅整理归纳了每一课时应掌握的词汇和语法,而且配以与单元相同主题的阅读和写作话题,使学生在夯实基础的同时亦能得到能力上的训练和提高。与其他分册不同的是,本书根据新课程标准的要求,对中考两大题型“词形转换”和“句型转换”作了详细的整理和归类,并配有相关练习。另外本书配有详细的参考答案和作文范例,相信本书能成为学生和教师的良师益友。

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# 前言

Foreword

同学们一定会发现这样的现象,即同类型的题目甚至同一道题做了许多遍,订正了许多遍后仍然出错。为什么?因为人有思维定势。学习初始阶段模糊不清或错误的知识输入导致了漫长的纠错过程。可见,学习新课程时,打好扎实的基础十分重要。

“交大之星——英语随堂练丛书”包括初中四个年级共8个分册,就是让学生通过正确的知识输入和及时的巩固,减少甚至避免重复犯错的弯路。

丛书具有以下特色:

## ❖ 特色之一 ——“随堂练习”按课时编排,方便实用

学习一定是循序渐进的,单元综合卷不能替代课时练习。我们认真研读了《课程标准》、《考试大纲》和教材,根据长期的教学经验,把整套丛书框架定为三个部分:画龙点睛的学习要点、热身运动的课前预习和复习巩固的课堂操练。

## ❖ 特色之二 ——“课前预习”铺垫新知,检测效果

老师常布置预习作业,但很少知道学生预习的效果如何。偷懒的学生缺少家长和老师的检查,预习便成了空头作业。“课前预习”不仅便于检测学生,而且便于学生自学,为学习新课做了良好的铺垫。

## ❖ 特色之三 ——“课堂操练”紧扣教材,题型多样,贴近中考

学完新课后需要及时巩固所学知识,这就要求配套习题紧扣教材。只有一步一步夯实基础,才能训练出良好的综合运用能力。“课堂操练”的词汇、语法紧扣教材,阅读理解则紧扣单元话题,按中考题型设置。写作内容也围绕单元话题,循序渐进式训练,使学生有话可说,能力逐步得到培养和提升。

❖ **特色之四** ——考虑教材特征,同性异质共存

丛书在大框架不变的情况下,考虑到教材特点,增加了差异变化。比如,同样是词语学习,六、七年级主要放在“课前预习”,因为低年级课文较短,学生通过查找词组,从而准确了解课文意义。八、九年级重点放在“课堂操练”,因为高年级课文相对较长,我们希望学生先泛听泛读了解大意,再精读课文掌握词组。

❖ **特色之五** ——循环反复,渐进掌握,熟能生巧

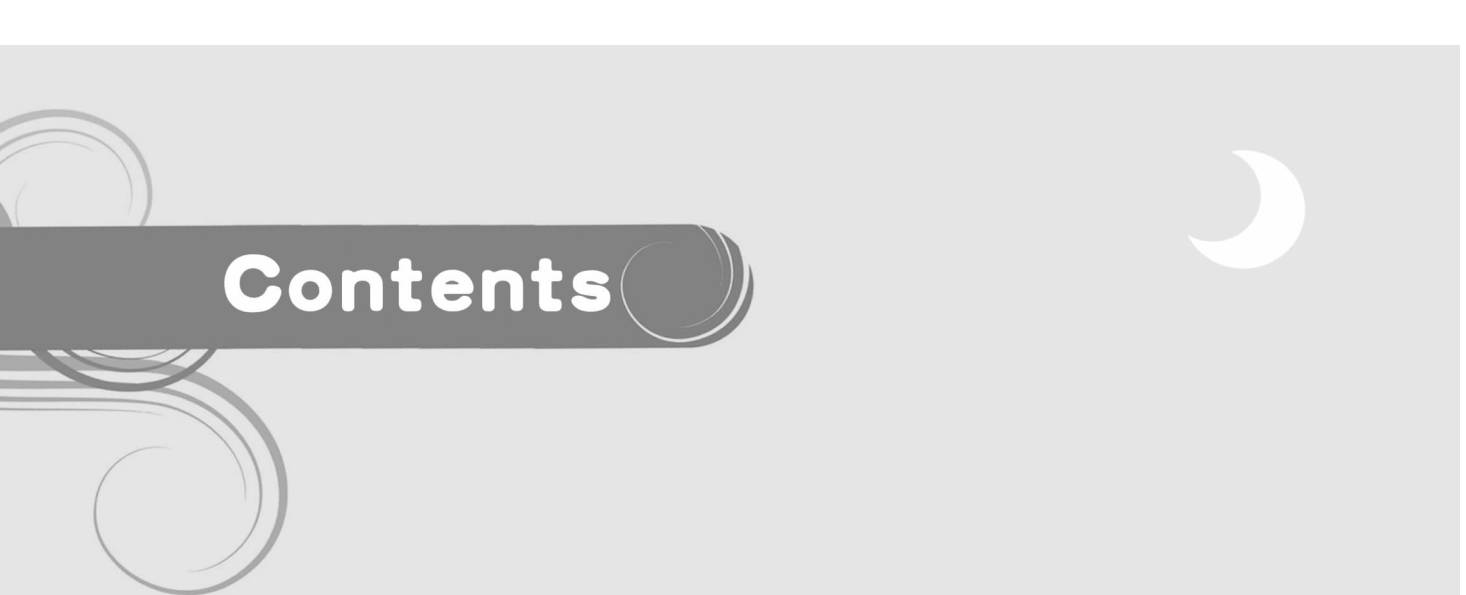
《牛津英语》教材的特点之一是知识点不断复现,我们继承和发扬了这一优点。不因教材前面出现了某一知识点,在后续学习中就忽略了,而是根据本课内容,不断重复,直至学生完全巩固和掌握。

❖ **特色之六** ——实验先行,结果表明不同程度的学生均有很大收益

本丛书作者是长期研究中学英语教学并亲自执教的优秀教研员和一线资深教师,因此,丛书有机会在出版前进行了不同层次学校的试用。实践证明,程度好的学生轻松走进名校,程度较低的外来务工人员子弟也很快入门,在统考中取得优异成绩。同时,在成书过程中,我们吸取了学生的反馈建议,使之不断完善。因此,我们深深感谢为本丛书付出劳动的所有学生。

当然,由于编者水平所限,不妥之处在所难免,敬请各位专家、同仁尤其是使用本丛书的学生提出宝贵的意见和建议。

编 者



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# Module 1

# Environment and life

## Unit 1 Saving the Earth



### 第一课时

#### 学习要点

1. 了解与课文相关的背景知识。
2. 初步了解课文大意。
3. 掌握主要词汇和语法。

#### 课前预习

#### I. Translate the following into Chinese (英译汉):

- |                           |       |                   |       |
|---------------------------|-------|-------------------|-------|
| 1. the ozone layer        | _____ | 2. global warming | _____ |
| 3. the greenhouse effect  | _____ | 4. carbon dioxide | _____ |
| 5. the North Pole         | _____ | 6. CFC            | _____ |
| 7. damage the environment | _____ | 8. atmosphere     | _____ |

#### II. Look up some references on the Internet and answer the following questions (上网查资料, 回答下列问题):

1. What is happening to the ozone layer?

\_\_\_\_\_

2. What are we cutting down to damage the environment?

\_\_\_\_\_

3. What causes global warming?

\_\_\_\_\_

4. What should we do with our rubbish?

\_\_\_\_\_

5. What can we do to protect the environment?

\_\_\_\_\_





III. Read the text on Page 3, then match the 10 paragraphs with their main ideas (读课本第3页课文, 完成段落大意配对练习):

- A. Burning and cutting down forests makes the greenhouse effect worse and causes soil erosion and flooding.
- B. Ozone is a gas which protects us from the Sun.
- C. Pollution is changing the atmosphere.
- D. The book says the world is in danger.
- E. We should be green consumers.
- F. The book suggests we should only buy and use green goods.
- G. The atmosphere around the Earth is essential for all living things.
- H. We create too much rubbish.
- I. The pollution from burning fuels may cause the greenhouse effect.
- J. CFCs destroy ozone and are making holes in the ozone layer.

Paragraph 1 \_\_\_\_\_

Paragraph 2 \_\_\_\_\_

Paragraph 3 \_\_\_\_\_

Paragraph 4 \_\_\_\_\_

Paragraph 5 \_\_\_\_\_

Paragraph 6 \_\_\_\_\_

Paragraph 7 \_\_\_\_\_

Paragraph 8 \_\_\_\_\_

Paragraph 9 \_\_\_\_\_

Paragraph 10 \_\_\_\_\_

课堂练习

I. Translate the following phrases into English (汉译英):

- |                 |       |               |       |
|-----------------|-------|---------------|-------|
| 1. 环保消费者指南      | _____ | 2. 托尼撰写的书评    | _____ |
| 3. 处于危险中        | _____ | 4. 对环境的各种威胁   | _____ |
| 5. 起……作用        | _____ | 6. 允许阳光进入     | _____ |
| 7. 阻止……做某事      | _____ | 8. 出去         | _____ |
| 9. 对……重要        | _____ | 10. 所有生物      | _____ |
| 11. 冰冷且无生气      | _____ | 12. 月球表面      | _____ |
| 13. 以……形式       | _____ | 14. 储存        | _____ |
| 15. 太多的热量       | _____ | 16. 燃烧的燃料     | _____ |
| 17. 诸如汽油        | _____ | 18. 海平面       | _____ |
| 19. 淹没城市        | _____ | 20. 甚至整个国家    | _____ |
| 21. 对臭氧层的破坏     | _____ | 22. 形成重要的保护层  | _____ |
| 23. 焚毁, 烧掉      | _____ | 24. 制造空洞      | _____ |
| 25. 被称作氟里昂的化学物品 | _____ | 26. 喷雾器       | _____ |
| 27. 制造塑料制品      | _____ | 28. 快餐盒       | _____ |
| 29. 对森林的破坏      | _____ | 30. 焚烧和砍伐森林   | _____ |
| 31. 吸收二氧化碳      | _____ | 32. 水土流失      | _____ |
| 33. 使……变得更糟     | _____ | 34. 也, 除了     | _____ |
| 35. 坏习惯         | _____ | 36. 产生堆积如山的垃圾 | _____ |

37. 处理 \_\_\_\_\_ 38. 饮料罐 \_\_\_\_\_  
 39. 环保产品 \_\_\_\_\_ 40. 为了,以便 \_\_\_\_\_  
 41. 够从地球到月球的长度 \_\_\_\_\_  
 42. 享受地球上更美好的生活 \_\_\_\_\_

**II. Write down the words and phrases according to the meanings. The first letters are given (根据释义和首字母, 写出下列单词和词组):**

1. a \_\_\_\_\_ (*n.*) the mixture of gases which are around the Earth
2. c \_\_\_\_\_ (*n.*) a person who buys goods or uses services
3. e \_\_\_\_\_ (*n.*) the natural world that we live in
4. g \_\_\_\_\_ (*adj.*) covering or affecting the whole world
5. l \_\_\_\_\_ (*n.*) covering
6. l \_\_\_\_\_ (*adj.*) without any life
7. m \_\_\_\_\_ (*adj.*) huge; very big
8. o \_\_\_\_\_ (*v.*) exist; be found somewhere
9. p \_\_\_\_\_ (*v.*) make something dirty, unpleasant or dangerous
10. p \_\_\_\_\_ (*n.*) substances which have made something else (such as the air, water or land) dirty, unpleasant or dangerous
11. t \_\_\_\_\_ (*n.*) a thing or a person that might cause harm
12. r \_\_\_\_\_ (*v.*) be long enough to get to a place
13. g \_\_\_\_\_ (*n.*) a building with glass sides and a glass roof for growing plants in
14. v \_\_\_\_\_ (*adj.*) several different
15. p \_\_\_\_\_ (*adj.*) providing or intended to provide protection
16. d \_\_\_\_\_ (*n.*) destroying or being destroyed
17. b \_\_\_\_\_ u \_\_\_\_\_ be destroyed by heat
18. e \_\_\_\_\_ f \_\_\_\_\_ not harming the environment

**III. Reading comprehension (阅读理解):**

**Choose the best answer** (根据短文内容, 选择最恰当的答案):

Lily, Donna and Lydia want to buy some books on the environment for their presentations next week. Looking at the table below, can you help them find the right book to buy?

| Book recommendation                   |                                                          |                                                                                                                                 |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Name of the book                      | Highlight                                                | Brief description                                                                                                               |
| <i>The Young Green Consumer Guide</i> | Discover how you can save the Earth                      | Human activity, everything from eating an ice cream to having a bath, is explored in relation to its effect on the environment. |
| <i>Our Common Future</i>              | Our duty to the environment and development in the world | This book deals with the consequences (后果) of acid rain, global warming and ozone depletion (损耗).                               |



| Book recommendation            |                                                 |                                                                                                                                     |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Name of the book               | Highlight                                       | Brief description                                                                                                                   |
| <i>Rainbow World</i>           | Poems from many cultures                        | Race and culture, family and friends, and nature and the environment are just some of the themes of the poets in this poetry book.  |
| <i>The Green Kitchen</i>       | Recipes for a better planet                     | A recipe book for various kinds of food that are cooked in <u>energy-efficient</u> ways.                                            |
| <i>Global Cities</i>           | Investigating the ecology (生态关系) of our cities  | This book looks at the way big cities produce effects that spread around the global environment.                                    |
| <i>It's Our World Too</i>      | Environmental education                         | Understanding the relationship between environmental issues locally and in other parts of the world.                                |
| <i>You Can Save the Planet</i> | A day in the life of your carbon footprint(碳足迹) | This book takes you through the environmental baddies(坏人) hidden in an average day—from shopping and eating to using mobile phones. |

- Lily wants to talk about the ozone layer in her presentation, so she will probably choose \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. *Our Common Future* B. *Rainbow World*  
C. *The Young Green Consumer Guide* D. *The Green Kitchen*
- Donna wants to begin her presentation with a nice poem on the environment, so \_\_\_\_\_ is her best choice.  
A. *It's Our World Too* B. *Rainbow World*  
C. *You Can Save the Planet* D. *Global Cities*
- Lydia wants to teach her classmates some practical ways to save the Earth, so she will buy \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. *Global Cities* B. *The Green Kitchen*  
C. *The Young Green Consumer Guide* D. *You Can Save the Planet*
- What does the underlined part “energy-efficient” mean?  
A. Using a lot of energy.  
B. Using very little energy.  
C. Using energy carefully.  
D. Using little energy but producing great power.





## 第二课时

### 学习要点

1. 深入理解课文内容。
2. 掌握重点词汇和语法。

### 课前预习

I. Read the first part of the text on Page 3, then put the following sentences in the correct order (读课本第3页课文第一部分,把下列句子按正确的顺序排列):

- \_\_\_\_\_ A. Too much CO<sub>2</sub> makes the atmosphere become thicker.  
\_\_\_\_\_ B. The atmosphere cannot let the warmth out.  
\_\_\_\_\_ C. The atmosphere lets the sunlight in.  
\_\_\_\_\_ D. The Earth keeps too much warmth.  
\_\_\_\_\_ E. The sunlight reaches the atmosphere of the Earth.  
\_\_\_\_\_ F. The Earth becomes very hot.  
\_\_\_\_\_ G. People burn fuels like petrol and produce a lot of CO<sub>2</sub>.

II. Read the second part of the text on Page 3, then complete the sentences with proper words (读课本第3页课文第二部分,用恰当的单词完成下列句子):

1. Ozone is a gas which occurs \_\_\_\_\_ to 50 km above the ground.
2. The ozone layer is an essential protective layer \_\_\_\_\_ the Earth.
3. Without the ozone layer, the \_\_\_\_\_ would burn us up.
4. We are making \_\_\_\_\_ in the ozone layer.
5. We use CFCs in \_\_\_\_\_ and spray cans.
6. We also use CFCs to make \_\_\_\_\_ items such as fast food boxes.

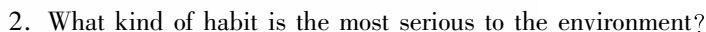
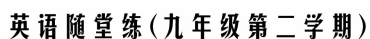
III. Read the third part of the text on Page 3, then complete the cause-effect chart (读课本第3页课文第三部分,填表):

| Cause                                    | Effect |
|------------------------------------------|--------|
| The burning and cutting down the forests | 1.     |
|                                          | 2.     |
|                                          | 3.     |

IV. Read the fourth part of the text on Page 3, then answer the following questions (读课本第3页课文第四部分,回答下列问题):

1. What is the fourth part mainly about?

\_\_\_\_\_



3. What is the result of this bad habit?

4. How many drink cans are thrown away in Britain each year?

1. What is the topic sentence of this review in this part?

2. Why do the writers tell us to do so?

3. What is the writers' suggestion to all of us?

**I. Choose the best answer (选择最恰当的答案):**

1. The writers of the book compare the atmosphere to \_\_\_\_\_.

### A. greenhouse

### B. an ordinary house

### C. the glass of a greenhouse

### D. glasses

2. The greenhouse effect causes the level of the sea to \_\_\_\_\_.

### A. rise

### B. fall

C. raise

D. remain the same

3. My friends can keep in touch with me writing letters.

A. in

B. with

C. by

D. through

4. Many people use things only once and then throw them away. This \_\_\_\_\_ massive mountains of rubbish.

### A. reduces

B. help to clean

### C. produce

#### D. creates

5. The book encourages young people to \_\_\_\_\_.

A. protect the environment more

B. buy more things

### C. learn more about the Earth

D. imagine that the Earth is like a glass

6. I'm sorry to have kept you \_\_\_\_\_ for a long time.

### A. wait

### B. waiting

C. to wait

#### D. waited

7. She is as \_\_\_\_\_ as your father.

A. good a teacher

B. a good teacher

### C. teaching well

D. well teaching



**II. Complete the sentences with proper expressions from the box, and the first letter has been given (从方框中选择适当的词填空,首字母已给):**

|            |             |          |         |          |         |
|------------|-------------|----------|---------|----------|---------|
| atmosphere | environment | occurred | threat  | polluted | layer   |
| global     | lifeless    | consumer | massive | soil     | various |

1. The c \_\_\_\_\_ complained about the poor quality of the electronic goods.
2. The pollution of the a \_\_\_\_\_ is getting more and more terrible.
3. She finally took the job for v \_\_\_\_\_ reasons.
4. While studying at university, he discovers the secret of how to give life to l \_\_\_\_\_ matter.
5. This cake has a l \_\_\_\_\_ of chocolate in the middle.
6. We must make m \_\_\_\_\_ efforts to improve our English.
7. If we destroy the e \_\_\_\_\_, we will destroy ourselves.
8. Fighting is a serious t \_\_\_\_\_ to our society.
9. The accident o \_\_\_\_\_ at five o'clock.
10. His smoking p \_\_\_\_\_ the air in this room just now.
11. Pollution is a g \_\_\_\_\_ problem.
12. Plants need s \_\_\_\_\_, water and sunlight.

**III. Reading comprehension (阅读理解):**

**Answer the questions (根据短文内容回答下列问题):**

The Amazon rainforest is home to millions of different kinds of animals, plants and birds. Most of the world's fresh water is here and the forest plants clean the Earth's air every day.

Chico was born near the Amazon Town, Brazil, in 1944, and started working when he was very young. Like the rest of his family, the boy got money by taking a little rubber from the trees in the forest (The trees are not hurt when the rubber is taken.). The forest and its people lived together comfortably and peacefully.

But some people think too much about themselves and never think about the future. In 1980, the forest was burned to build roads, houses and factories. Chico was angry; he wanted to save the forest! He talked to the government workers, but they didn't listen to him. They were still clearing the rainforests to make quick, easy money. "Many voices are stronger than one," he thought. So Chico held group meetings. He discovered that hundreds of people agreed with him. His hope grew. More people came together to try to stop the work of the forest cleaners. Large areas of the forest were saved. Later he travelled to many other countries for international help. People soon became very much interested in this brave Brazilian. In the next few years Chico's name became famous all over the world. The government of Brazil started making plans to protect large areas of the Amazon rainforest.

But as Chico's dreams started coming true, someone stopped him in the only possible way. The famous forest fighter was murdered right outside his home on December 22, 1988. Chico's life was cut short, but his brave ideas continued in other people. One man changed the world's ideas.





After his death, people around the world sent money to help Chico's work.

1. Most of the world's fresh water is in the Amazon rainforest, isn't it?

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Was Chico born in Brazil?

\_\_\_\_\_

3. How did young Chico get money?

\_\_\_\_\_

4. What was Chico's reaction when he knew the forest was burned?

\_\_\_\_\_

5. When was Chico murdered?

\_\_\_\_\_

6. What did Chico achieve in his life?

\_\_\_\_\_

7. What do you think of Chico?

\_\_\_\_\_



## 第三课时

### 学习要点

1. 再次深入理解课文。
2. 进一步复习和巩固重点词汇和句式结构。

### 课前预习

**Read the passage, then answer the questions (读短文, 回答问题):**

The latest research predicts (预测) that the global sea level is expected to rise 9 to 88 centimeters by 2100. This is due to global warming which is causing the ice caps to melt. This great rise will threaten huge areas of low-lying coastal land as well as major cities such as London, New York and Tokyo.

In many places, 50 centimeters would see entire beaches being washed away. On low-lying Pacific islands, the highest point is only two or three meters above the current sea level. If the sea level was to rise by 50 centimeters, big parts of these islands would disappear under the water. Even if they remain above the sea, many island nations will have their supplies of drinking water reduced because sea water will pollute their fresh water. There are also tens of millions of people living in low-level coastal areas of southern Asia, such as the coastlines (海岸线) of Pakistan and

India, who would be in danger.

1. What will happen when the global sea level rises 9 to 88 centimeters?

2. Why will many island nations have their supplies of drinking water reduced?

## 课堂练习

I. Complete the sentences with the proper words from the text, and the first letter has been given (从课文中选择适当的单词填空, 首字母已给):

1. If we destroy the e \_\_\_\_\_, we will destroy ourselves.
2. The rocket went up through the a \_\_\_\_\_ and into space.
3. Many c \_\_\_\_\_ came to this shop because of its low prices.
4. China isn't a big t \_\_\_\_\_ to America.
5. Pollution is a g \_\_\_\_\_ problem.
6. Sugar o \_\_\_\_\_ naturally in fruit.
7. When it is cold, you need an extra l \_\_\_\_\_ of clothes.
8. The child is not tall enough to r \_\_\_\_\_ the light over his head.
9. You must make m \_\_\_\_\_ efforts to be a top student.
10. We think that Mars is a l \_\_\_\_\_ planet.

II. Choose the best answer (选择最恰当的答案):

1. If we cut down more trees, the greenhouse effect will be \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. worse                      B. better                      C. the same                      D. different
2. Seven billion drink cans \_\_\_\_\_ away in Britain each year.  
A. threw                      B. is thrown                      C. throws                      D. are thrown
3. We don't know \_\_\_\_\_ to do with the rubbish.  
A. how                      B. what                      C. where                      D. why
4. The writers tell us that "ozone is a gas which occurs 20 to 50 km \_\_\_\_\_ the ground".  
A. below                      B. on                      C. above                      D. over
5. The burning and cutting down of the forests is making the greenhouse effect worse because trees \_\_\_\_\_ CO<sub>2</sub>.  
A. take away                      B. take off                      C. take up                      D. take in
6. We use green goods \_\_\_\_\_ we can save the Earth.  
A. in order to                      B. so as to                      C. so that                      D. such that
7. This book describes the various threats \_\_\_\_\_ the environment.  
A. of                      B. for                      C. from                      D. to

III. Translate the following sentences into English (将下列句子译成英语):

1. 许多作家喜欢把姑娘比作鲜花。(compare... to)



2. 那个小孩处于危险中,我们必须立即救他。(in danger)

3. 歌咏小组刚吸收了几个新成员。(take in)

4. 没有臭氧层,太阳将会烧死一切动物和植物。(burn up)

5. 暴风雨使他没来上学。(keep...from)

#### IV. Reading comprehension (阅读理解):

**Choose the best answer** (根据短文内容,选择最恰当的答案):

Thirty years ago, Lake Ponkapog in Hartwell, New Jersey, was full of life. Many birds and animals lived beside the water, which was full of fish. Now there are few birds, animals and fish. The lake water is polluted. It is a dirty brown colour, and it is filled with strange plants.

How did this happen? First, we must think about how water gets into Lake Ponkapog. When it rains, water comes into the lake from all around. In the past there were woods all around Lake Ponkapog, so the rainwater was clean.

Now there are many homes on the lake shore. People often use chemicals inside their houses for cleaning or killing insects. There are also many businesses. Businesses use chemicals in their machines or stores. Other chemicals fall onto the ground from cars and trucks. When it rains, the rainwater flows by these homes and businesses. It picks up all the chemicals and then pours them into the lake. They pollute the water and kill the animals.

Boats on the lake are also a problem. Lake Ponkapog is a popular place for motorboats and jet-skis. But oil and gas from boats and jet-skis get into the lake. They add more bad chemicals to the water.

There is still another problem of the lake's exotic(外来的) plants. These plants come from other counties. They have no natural enemies here, and they can fill up a lake. Then there is no room for other plants. The plants that normally grow there die. These plants provided many animals and fish with food and homes. So now those animals and fish die too.

People in Hartwell are worried. They love their lake and want to save it. Will it be possible? A clean lake must have clean rainwater going into it. Clean rainwater is possible only if people are more careful about chemicals at home and at work. They must also be more careful about gas and oil and other chemicals on the ground. And they must stop using motorboats and jet-skis on the lake.

All this may cause a lot of changes in people's lives. And then, scientists need to find a way to stop the exotic plants. Only in this way can Lake Ponkapog become a beautiful, clean lake again.

1. Lake Ponkapog was \_\_\_\_\_.

A. full of fresh air

B. much larger in the past

C. very dirty in the past

D. not polluted in the past