

英语

新课标



English Reading
Comprehensive Improving

多项提升

阅读
九年级

主 编 李宝忱
副主编 杨岷生 许文龙



40

40天

落实一学年!

以阅读为途径
从夯实基础着手
迅速提升英语成绩

天



机械工业出版社
CHINA MACHINE PRESS

英语

新课标



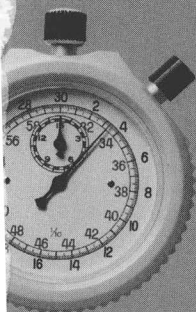
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阅读 九年级

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本书以阅读理解为途径,狠抓基础,讲练结合,将九年级学生应知应会的单词、短语、语法等知识合理安排在 40 天的学习任务中。学生可借助英语多项提升阅读系列对各学年的知识进行回顾强化,为进一步学习扫清障碍;有余力者也可选学高年级分册,提前学习下一学年的知识,且不会因为二次阅读对教材失去兴趣。学生可利用寒暑假集中强化,也可利用学期中的周末循序学习。

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前言 >>>>

一、看准课程改革和考试改革的风向标

随着《新课标》的深入贯彻,新理念、新教材、新教法、新中考都在不断创新发展,第一批进入新课改的广东、山东、海南、宁夏等实验省,率先实施了中考试题改革,安徽、辽宁、福建、浙江、江苏和天津等省市也相继进入新课改,进行了中考试题改革,紧跟其后河北、湖北、云南、内蒙古、北京等省市使用了新教材,也进入了中考试题改革的行列。这样到2010年,全国各省市将均在使用新教材的基础上,进行中考试题改革。

由此而来,新教材改革、中考改革的风向标指向,新教材改革、中考试题改革的变化特点,无疑是广大师生最关注的热点。

1. 新教材充分凸显《新课标》的新理念,新教材具有时代性、思想性和真知性的特点,原汁原味的选材增多,难句、复合句增多,词汇量由800个单词和200条习语及固定搭配(九年义务教育全日制初级中学英语教学大纲2000年人教版)提高到1600个单词和300条习语及固定搭配(全日制义务教育英语课程标准2002年北师大版)。

2. 考试从内容到形式都进行了有力度的改革

(1) 试卷设计力争把听、说、读、写、译,特别是读与写的能力,结合起来进行评估。主、客观题匹配合理,赋分比例恰当。全面考查学生的语用能力、人际交往能力和综合运用能力。

(2) 卷面赋分比例最多的仍是阅读理解题,阅读材料多选自外文报刊、网络;题材广泛,体裁多样;内容时尚,形式新颖,大约占卷面的三分之一,甚至五分之三。

(3) 阅读理解题不断进行改革,原有的客观题型加大了命题难度,并出现了不少新的主观题型,如:广东的信息归纳题、信息匹配题,福建的补全对话题,兰州、哈尔滨的任务型阅读题,山东的听力填表题,沈阳的综合阅读题,上海的阅读填空题,长春的选词填空题和北京的阅读表达题等。

二、准确把握中考动向,全面提高学习成绩与备考能力

中考对英语阅读的考查力度正在逐步加大。英语的阅读理解能力体现的是“综合实力”,提高它确实有难度。因为它是一项综合能力,它的提高是在扩大词汇、建立语感、掌握语法、改进学习策略、促进文化意识养成的基础上得以实现的。同时,单词和短语只有在句子中才有生命力,才能显示其内涵和色彩。而语法结构只有在上下连贯的意义中才能显示其存在的理由和作用。

三、如何在40天内提高阅读理解能力,达到多项提升的效果

1. 丛书注重阅读材料题材与体裁的选取

“英语多项提升阅读丛书”所提供的阅读材料内容时尚、话题鲜活、语言

地道,与学生的现实生活相关,与社会上的热点问题相系,是紧扣教材的时文阅读材料,也是紧跟中考改革命题动向的评价测试材料。“英语多项提升阅读丛书”中的阅读材料题材广泛,包括社会风尚、科技成果、历史地理、人物故事、新闻广告、风土人情等,它既可帮助学生提高英语水平,又可使学生受到教育,引导他们关注各种知识的横向联系。“英语多项提升阅读丛书”中的阅读材料体裁新颖,形式多样,有说明文、叙述文、应用文。设题不一般化,有一定深度,要求学生在阅读时既要理解具体字面的意思,又要推断其内在含义;既要理解某段、某句的具体意义,又要掌握通篇的主题;既要理解材料本身的内容,又捕捉、挖掘其内含及引伸意义。

2. 丛书注重对考试中阅读理解新题型的选取

“英语多项提升阅读丛书”中的阅读题型创新,主观题、客观题匹配,图、文、表格并茂,从而使考生通过多变式的信息传导,在智力上、心理上迅速地进行综合性的反馈活动。

3. 丛书重点打造了“词汇、语法加油站”这一特色栏目

本丛书根据每一天的阅读理解测试题,特增设了“词汇、语法加油站”栏目。编者们在多年研究中考出题动向的基础上,根据新课标、新考纲对各阶段的学习要求和考查要求,有针对性地进行了编写。针对词汇,多采用例句和辨析的方式,以加深学生对词汇一词多义、一词多类的记忆和对中文意思相同的短语在英语用法上的甄别;针对语法,则以条目形式进行讲解和梳理,使学生不仅对语法有完整而清晰的认识,而且熟悉每个语法考点下出题者的设题角度。通过阅读中加强学生对词汇及语法的掌握,在此基础上切实提高学生的阅读理解能力。

4. 时间“双限”阅读,全面提高学生的阅读能力

新课标的出台,对学生的英语能力提出了新的衡量标准。阅读题型多样、阅读量增大、阅读题赋分增多,这些都对学生的阅读速度提出了更高要求。丛书对图书的整体学习时间及单篇阅读的学习时间进行了科学的控制,督促学生在阅读的准确率与效率两方面同时提高,以达到最终的阅读能力的真正提高。

此次修订,我们除保持丛书原有的特色外,还力求与时俱进,及时吸收各课改省、市实验区中考英语的新阅读题型,补充到我们的丛书中来,从而让这套“英语多项提升阅读丛书”初中三册能更好地、更直接地助考生一臂之力,帮助考生提高能力,在中考中取得优异成绩。

编者

Contents

目录

前言

Day 1	不同的人有不同的习惯,不同的国家有不同的文化	(1)
Day 2	食物链	(7)
Day 3	学生使用电脑的用途	(12)
Day 4	食品指南	(17)
Day 5	文化教育	(23)
Day 6	个人简介	(27)
Day 7	一个有毅力的残疾学生	(31)
Day 8	处于危险之中的企鹅	(36)
Day 9	旅馆条件介绍	(42)
Day 10	旅馆介绍和标志说明	(47)
Day 11	按规定饮食使外貌更好	(51)
Day 12	日常生活信息	(57)
Day 13	文化教育	(61)
Day 14	西方文化	(66)
Day 15	幻想未来	(70)
Day 16	意大利的饮食	(76)
Day 17	异域风情	(83)
Day 18	城市交通	(88)
Day 19	伦理道德	(93)
Day 20	饮食餐馆	(97)
Day 21	生活故事	(101)
Day 22	科技小品	(106)
Day 23	篮球的发明人	(111)
Day 24	历史古迹介绍	(115)
Day 25	绘制地图	(119)
Day 26	天文知识	(123)
Day 27	现代人交际方式的变化	(127)
Day 28	体育新闻	(131)

Contents

目录

Day 29	配对阅读	(136)
Day 30	日记两则	(141)
Day 31	动物世界	(148)
Day 32	日记	(152)
Day 33	日常生活中的几则介绍和建议	(156)
Day 34	日常睡眠	(161)
Day 35	一个爱好登山的英国女学生	(166)
Day 36	体育锻炼与健康	(173)
Day 37	入乡随俗	(177)
Day 38	Mr. Anderson 一家参观中国	(183)
Day 39	应聘工作	(189)
Day 40	旅游	(193)
参考答案		(201)

Day 1

课题引导:不同的人有不同的习惯,不同的国家有不同的文化

体裁说明:说明文

单词量:265 生词量:4 难度:*** 阅读时间:15分钟

建议时间:5.3分钟

起始时间: :

Wang Fei, Chinese student, and Mary, an American student studying Chinese in China, were in a supermarket(超市). They saw a young man walking down the stairs. In his hurry, he missed the last two steps and fell onto the ground. (1) He tried to stand up while people around him laughed. Luckily, he seemed to be OK.

(2) Mary found Wang Fei smiling a little and was not happy about it. "Tell me, Fei, how could people laugh when someone fell like that? Why didn't they go up and ask him if he was hurt?"

Wang Fei said, "Because they knew he wasn't hurt too much."

"But I still don't understand. A fall is a fall. In my culture, people would never laugh!"

This is an example. (3) The Chinese and the westerner will think and act differently(不同地) when seeing such a thing. Chinese people are used to laughing or smiling. (4) Very often the person who is in an embarrassing(困窘的) situation would also laugh or smile to get out of it. However, if someone gets hurt seriously, it will not be a laughing matter any more. People will help him or her instead.

But, in that case, a westerner will rush over and help the person get up. If a westerner falls, he or she, like a Chinese person, may try to make a joke if he or she is not hurt. (5) If two close friends are walking together, and one falls but clearly isn't hurt, a common(共同的) joke is to say "Have a nice trip".

So different people have different habits and different countries have different cultures.

- 1 Will Wang Fei and Mary think and act in the same way if they see a young man falling down?
- 2 Why didn't people go up and ask the young man if he was hurt?
- 3 What do Chinese people often do when they find themselves in an embarrassing situation?

注:文中凡有“ ”标记的句子在文后“词汇与语法加油站”中有相应的译文及解释。(全书同)



4 What is a westerner likely to do when he or she sees someone fall down?

5 What might Mary say to Wang Fei if he fell but clearly was not hurt?

结束时间: _____

词汇 语法加油站

(一) 单词

1. hurry[课标]

1) *vi. & vt.* 赶紧; 匆忙; 催促; 使匆忙

The movie begins at six, we'll have to hurry.

电影 6 点开始, 我们得快点。

She hurried down the corridor as fast as she

could. 她以最快速度沿着走廊急匆匆地走了。

They were hurrying to catch their train.

他们匆匆忙忙去赶火车。

Don't hurry me; I'm working as fast as I

can. 别催我, 我正在尽快干呢!

2) *n.* 匆匆忙忙; 仓促; 赶时间

Sorry, I can't stop, I'm in a hurry.

对不起, 我不能停下, 我有急事。

You'll make mistakes if you do things in too

much of a hurry. 做事太匆忙, 就会出错的。

2. stair[课标] *n.* 楼梯; 梯级; 阶梯

Jerry ran up the stairs. 杰里跑上楼梯。

Kate was standing at the top of the stairs.

凯特站在楼梯的顶部。

Lucy sat down on the bottom stair.

露西坐在楼梯最下面的一级上。

3. fall[课标]

1) *vi. & vt.* 落下; 掉下; 摔下; 摔倒; 降落; 下

降; 倒台

The rain has started falling again.

雨又开始下了。

I'm always worried that one of the kids will

fall down the stairs. 我总是担心其中一个小

孩会从楼梯上摔下来。

One of the horses slipped and fell into a

ditch. 有一匹马滑倒, 掉进了沟里。

In winter the temperature often falls below

zero. 冬天温度经常跌到零度以下。

2) *n.* 下跌; 跌落; 摔倒; 秋季; 瀑布

Scotland will have heavy falls of snow.

苏格兰将降大雪。

There was a fall in the price of apples after

the good harvest.

由于收成好, 苹果价钱下降了。

She had a fall and hurt her back.

她摔了一跤把背摔伤了。

And we'll see each other in the fall, won't

we? 我们秋天会见面的, 是吧?

4. around[课标]

1) *prep.* 在周围; 绕着; 围绕; 在……一带;

在……附近

The house is built around a central

courtyard.

这房子是围绕着中央庭院而建的。

They walked around the town looking for a

place to eat.

他们在城里到处寻找吃饭的地方。

There were flowers all around the

apartment, making it look more homely.

公寓里到处是鲜花, 给人一种家的感觉。

2) *adv.* 在附近; 在周围; 大约

I could hear laughter all around.

我可以听见周围的笑声。

We were all running around trying to get ready in time.

我们东奔西跑, 希望能按时准备就绪。

There were papers lying around all over the floor. 地板上四处散乱着文件。

This is our new office—Kay will show you around. 这是我们的新办公室——凯会带你参观一下。

5. hurt[课标]

1) *vi. & vt.* 疼痛; 使疼痛; 使伤害; 损害
My back hurts. 我背疼。

Several people were seriously hurt in the accident. 好几个人在事故中受了重伤。

I'm really sorry, I didn't mean to hurt your feelings.

对不起, 我不是故意伤害你的感情的。

2) *adj.* 受伤的; 受伤害的; 痛苦的

This man needs a doctor—he's badly hurt.
这个人需要看医生, 他伤得很重。

I'm feeling deeply hurt by what she has just said. 她刚才说的话深深地伤害了我。

3) *n.* 心灵创伤; 委屈

There was hurt and real anger in her voice.
从她的声音中听得出她很难过, 而且真的生气了。

6. common[课标]

1) *adj.* 普通的; 常见的; 共用的; 共同的

Heart disease is one of the commonest causes of death.

心脏病是最常见的死因之一。

Bad dreams are fairly common among children. 小孩做噩梦是司空见惯的。

Double-decker buses are common in London.

双层公共汽车在伦敦是很普通的。

The English and Australians have a common language.

英国人和澳大利亚人有一个共同的语言。

2) *n.* 共同之处; 共同点

Their methods have a lot in common.

他们的方法有很多相同之处。

To my surprise, I found I had a lot in common with this stranger. 令我吃惊的是, 自己和这个陌生人有许多共同点。

(二) 短语

1. in a hurry 急忙; 匆忙

I made a mistake through doing it in a hurry. 我因做得匆忙而犯了一个错误。

Why are you in such a hurry?

你为何如此匆忙?

At the end of a working day everybody is in a hurry to get home.

结束了一天的工作, 大家都急着回家。

2. try to do sth. 尽力做某事

We'll try to get there on time.

我们将努力按时赶到。

I'll try to finish the work for this evening.

我会尽力完成今晚的工作。

He tried to make her stay but she refused.

他一再努力挽留她, 但遭到了她的拒绝。

3. stand up 站起来

The woman stood up to wipe the sweat off the face. 那妇女站起来, 擦掉脸上的汗珠。

All the students stood up when the teacher came in.

当老师进来的时候, 他们都站了起来。

4. be/get used to doing sth. 习惯于做某事

He's used to living in the country.

他习惯于乡村生活。

He'll get used to getting up early.

他将会习惯于早起。

Mr. Baker has got used to Chinese food

now. 贝克先生现在习惯于吃中国饭菜了。

5. get out of 放弃; 避免; 躲避; 逃出; 摆脱



You should get out of that bad habit.
你应该放弃那个坏习惯。

He's getting out of attending school.
他在逃学。

He is trying to get out of his trouble.
他正在尽一切努力摆脱目前的麻烦。

Some men would do anything to get out of the war. 一些人在为避免战争而奔波。

6. in that case 如果是那样的话; 在那种情况下
In that case, I'll give up.
如果是那样的话, 我就放弃。

I don't think the thief could have come across the garden, for in that case we should see his footprints. 我认为贼不可能从庭院进来, 如果是那样的话我们该看到他的脚印。

7. get up 起床; 站起来
I shall get up at seven o'clock tomorrow.
我明天要 7 点起床。

Get the children up. 叫孩子们起床。
The old man fell down and couldn't get up.
老人跌倒了, 爬不起来。

8. make a joke about/of 以……为笑柄; 开……的玩笑

The children are making a joke about his old hat. 孩子们正在拿他那顶旧帽子开玩笑。

They often make jokes about my bare head.
他们常拿我的秃顶开玩笑。

(三) 辨析

be used as, be used for, be used to do sth., be used to sth./doing sth., get used to sth./doing sth., used to do sth. be used as 意为“被用作某物”, 其后通常跟名词; be used for 意为“被用来做某事”, 其后接动名词; be used to do sth. 意为“被用来做某事”, 其中 to do 为不定式; be used to sth./doing sth. 意为“习惯于做某事”, 其中 used 为形容词, to 为

介词, 后跟名词、动名词或代词; get used to sth./doing sth. 表示不习惯变得习惯了做某事; used to do sth. 意为“过去常常做某事”, 它表示过去的习惯动作, 暗含现在已经不那样了。

The stone can be used as a knife.

这块石头可以用作刀。

What's this thing used for?

这东西是作什么用的?

The stone can be used for cutting things.

这块石头可以用来砍东西。

Wood can be used to make paper.

木头可用来造纸。

I'm used to doing morning exercise every day.

我习惯于每天做早操。

I haven't got used to the climate here, though I've been here for half a year. 虽然我来到这儿半年了, 但我还不适应这儿的气候。

He used to go swimming in the river when he was a boy. 他小时候常在这条河里游泳。

(四) 难句解析

1. 句(1)译文: 他尽力站起来而他周围的人们却发笑。

这是一个并列句, 并列连词 while 意为“而”表示对比。

2. 句(2)译文: 玛丽发现王飞笑着并对此感到不愉快。

这是一个含有并列谓语的简单句, 前一个谓语部分中, found 后跟复合宾语, 现在分词作宾词补足语表示一个持续进行的动作。

3. 句(3)译文: 当看到这样的一件事时, 中国人与西方人的想法和行动会不同。

这是一个含有时间状语从句的主从复合句, 从句为省略句, 省略了 when 后的 they are.

4. 句(4)译文: 处于困窘情况的人也经常大笑或微笑着来摆脱困境。

这是一个含有定语从句的主从复合句。the person 既是主句主语又是其否定定语从句所

修饰的先行词,关系代词 who 既引导定语从句又在定语从句中作主语。

5. 句(5)译文:如果两个亲密朋友在一起散步,一个跌倒了且明显地没有受伤,一个共同的玩笑就是说:“祝你旅途愉快”。
这种含有条件状语从句且该条件状语从句又是由并列连词 and 连接的并列句的主从复合句,主句谓语为一系表结构,动词不定式作表语。

(五)语法考点

定冠词的几种特殊用法

1. 定冠词与表示计算单位的名词连用,含“每”、“每一”的意思。

This cloth is sold by the yard.

这种布按码出售。

Our car does 30 miles to the gallon.

我们的汽车一加仑汽油能跑 30 英里。

2. “the+单数可数名词”表示类属。

The tiger is in danger of becoming extinct.
老虎处于灭绝的危险。

The sun flower turns towards the sun.
向日葵向太阳。(第一个“the”表示类属,第二个“the”表示独一无二。)

The whale is a mammal.

鲸是哺乳动物。

The radio was invented in 1915.

收音机是 1915 年发明的。

3. 定冠词可与某个形容词、分词或某些名词连用,表示整个属类的人或事物。

The old are apt to catch cold.

老人易患感冒。

She was afraid of the unknown.

她怕未知的事情。

The Chinese people are brave and hard-working. 中国人民是勤劳勇敢的。

The enclosed is a cheque for 5,000 yuan. 随信附上一张 5000 元的支票。

The horses are useful animals. 马是有用的动物。

4. 定冠词用于比较级表示二者中特指的一个。

Tom is the taller of the two.

汤姆是两人中较高的那个。

Which is the larger country, Canada or Australia? 加拿大和澳大利亚,哪个较大?

5. 定冠词用来表达世纪中的年代或人的年龄。

I think he's in the thirties.

我想他大约 30 来岁。

In the 1980s, there was a great change in China. 在 20 世纪 80 年代,中国发生了巨大的变化。

6. 定冠词代表所有格,表示“……人的……”。

I hit him on the nose.

我击中他的鼻子。

He took Sam by the arm.

他抓住萨姆的手臂。

7. 定冠词用在一些习惯用语中。

by the way 顺便问一下, in the long run 最终, on the whole 总之, in the end 最后, 终于, on the air 在广播中, for the time being 暂时。

实践演练

阅读理解

单词量: 292 建议时间: 5.4 分钟

In 2000, at the age of 56, Jeff was going to take a difficult and dangerous journey(旅程) in the Arctic(北极地区). He was planning to walk to the North Pole all by himself, pulling his food, tent and other things behind him in two sledges(雪橇). Because the Arctic is covered with ice and water, he would sometimes have to sit on his sledges and use them like a boat!





Before he started his journey, to make himself stronger, Jeff spent 2 years practicing running and took part in many boat races. He had also traveled in the Arctic for 28 years. All of this was good for him. But there was still trouble.

Jeff was seven days into his journey in the Arctic. It was dark and terribly cold (-35°C). In face of this terribly low temperature, he had made good progress across the ice. Suddenly, the ice broke and one of his sledges fell into the sea. Jeff needed to get it back, so he had to put his hand into the ice-covered water.

Once he had got the sledge back, Jeff put up his tent, lit a fire and tried to warm up his cold hand. It was no help—his hand was seriously hurt as it had been in the cold for so long. He radioed for help, and an airplane was sent to save him. Finally, he arrived at a hospital in Canada. The doctors there said he hurt his left hand in the icy water. They saved his hand and advised him not to travel to the North Pole alone any more.

But Jeff was an explorer and nobody could change his mind. It would be yet another long and difficult battle for Jeff soon.

1. When was Jeff planning to walk to the North Pole all by himself?

2. How long had he traveled in the Arctic before his journey?

3. What did he do after one of his sledges fell into the sea?

4. How did he ask for help?

5. What advice did the doctors give Jeff?

查漏补缺

根据所给汉语完成下列句子, 词数不限

1. 为何不去首都博物馆呢? 那儿有那么多有趣的东西可看。

_____ go to Capital Museum? You'll have _____ interesting things to see there.

2. 布朗过去常乘火车旅行, 因为他害怕乘飞机。

Brown _____ travel by train as he _____ flying.

3. 由于空气污染较少, 泉州更适合人居住。

Quanzhou is _____ for people to live in _____ less air pollution.

4. 我相信你, 我们是十多年的好朋友了。

I believe you. We _____ ten years.

5. 到月底你们才能得到本次考试的结果。

You _____ until the end of this month.

6. 扬州人真幸运, 将会看到奥运圣火(the Olympic holy fire)经过扬州。

The people of Yangzhou are _____ the Olympic holy fire passing through Yangzhou.

Day 2

课题引导:食物链

体裁说明:说明文

单词量:230 生词量:5 难度: **

限时:5 分钟

起始时间: : 结束时间:

We sometimes say the lion is “the king of the jungle” because it is stronger and more dangerous(危险的) than the other animals. It can run faster than most other animals and it can hunt better. The lion is the highest animal in the land food chain. In the sea, the shark(鲨鱼) is at the top of the food chain. It can swim faster than most other sea animals. It can also use its big teeth to catch other sea animals and eat them.

What is at the top of the world's food chain? People are! We are not the biggest or fastest, but we are the cleverest. We could not run faster than most animals, so we invented cars and now we can move the fastest. We could not fight better than a lion, so we invented guns. Now we can hunt the best.

People's inventions are clever, but they can be dangerous, too. For example, many years ago in Inner Mongolia(内蒙古), people used guns to kill a lot of wild wolves. The wild wolves usually eat wild rabbits. But in recent years, the number of wild rabbits is becoming bigger and bigger because the number of wild wolves is getting smaller and smaller. The wild rabbits competed(竞争) for the grass with the sheep and cows. Much of the grassland became desert(沙漠) because it was seriously destroyed by the rabbits.

Remember that we are a part of the food chain, so we are in danger, too! If we protect animals, we are protecting ourselves.

1 How many kinds of food chains are mentioned in this passage?

- A. Two. B. Three. C. Four. D. None.

2 Why are people at the top of the world's food chain?

- A. Because they can use guns. B. Because they are the biggest.
C. Because they are the cleverest. D. Because they can drive cars.

3 Which order of the pictures best describes the third paragraph?



a



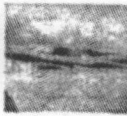
b



c



d



e



f

A. b, d, a, c, e

B. b, d, f, c, e

C. b, f, a, e, c

D. b, e, d, c, a



4 In what way do we say people's inventions can be sometimes dangerous?

- A. They can kill a lot of wild wolves.
- B. They can destroy the food chain.
- C. They can destroy the grassland.
- D. They can make wild rabbits grow bigger and bigger.

5 What is the best title of the passage?

- A. People's inventions
- B. Lions and sharks
- C. Food chain
- D. Desert

结束时间: :

词汇 语法加油站

(一) 单词

1. dangerous[课标]

It's dangerous to play with fire.

玩火是危险的。

2. chain[课标]

1)n. 链;锁链;链条

food chain 食物链; chain store 连锁店; in chains 上着镣铐的; 在囚禁中; a chain of mountains 山系

keep a dog on a chain. 把狗锁在链子上。

He is now in chains. 他被锁链捆着。

2)v. 用锁链拴住;拘禁

About a third of the people who had been chained up below at the beginning of the journey were missing. 旅途开始时,拘禁在下面的人有三分之一失踪了。

3. fight[课标]

1)v. 打架(仗);与……打架(仗)

We fight about who plays with it first.

我们争着谁先来玩。

He fought for the freedom of all people.

他为全体人民的自由而斗争。

2)n. 斗争;战斗

have a fight 打架

Her brother was wounded in a fight.

她的哥哥在打斗中受伤。

4. hunt[课标]

1)v. 寻找;狩猎;猎取

They all began to hunt for the lost hen.

他们都开始来找丢失的母鸡。

2)n. 打猎;寻找

Our hunt for a house is at last at an end.

我们找房子的工作总算结束了。

5. recent[课标]

adj. 近来的;最近的

Things have changed in recent weeks.

最近几周情况发生了变化。

6. compete[课标]

v. 比赛;竞赛

The two teams compete for the championship. 那两支队伍要争夺冠军。

7. desert[课标]

1)n. 沙漠

the Sahara Desert 撒哈拉大沙漠

2)v. 舍弃;遗弃

The temple was deserted and falling to pieces. 这寺庙被遗弃,将倒塌了。

(二) 短语

in danger(of)在危险中,有……的危险

In war, a soldier's life is in danger.

在战争中,士兵的生命处于危险中。

She was in danger of death but is much

better now. 她曾一度病危,但现在好多了。

(三) 辨析

1. at the top of, on(the) top of

这两个介词短语都表示“在……的顶上”，但意义略有不同：

at the top of 其后接位置名词，at 指出位置点。

There stands a temple at the top of the mountain. 山顶上有一座庙宇。
on (the) top of

表示“在……顶上”，侧重“面”的接触。

Put your exercise-book on top of mine, please. 请把你的练习本放在我的上面。

2. compete against, compete for, compete with
compete against 表示在竞赛中“与……竞争”。

He thinks he can't compete against his rival.

他认为他争不过他的对手。

compete for 为……而比赛；为赢得……而竞争。

Firms across the country may compete for the contract.

全国各地的公司均可参与争订这项合同。
compete with 是“与……竞争，比得上”的意思。

He won't compete with his classmates.

他不愿与他的同学竞争。

(四) 难句解析

译文：但是近年来，野兔的数目越来越大，因为

野狼的数目越来越小。

这是一个含有原因状语从句的主从复合句。

the number of 表示“……的数目”，它作主语，谓语动词用单数。bigger and bigger 和 smaller and smaller 均为形容词比较级叠用，表示“越来越……”，在从句和主句中均作表语，和前边的系动词连用构成系表结构作谓语。

(五) 语法考点

形容词比较级的几种用法

1. “比较级 + and + 比较级”表示“越来越……”的意思。

2. “the + 比较级；the + 比较级”表示“越……越……”的意思。

3. “the + 比较级 + of + 两个人或事物”表示“两个中较……的一个”的意思。

(1) When summer comes, it gets hotter and hotter. 夏天来临时，天气变得越来越热了。

(2) The harder you study, the more progress you'll make. 你学习越努力，你取得的进步就越大。

(3) The taller of the two brothers is fond of computer.

那两兄弟中个儿高的一个很喜欢计算机。

实践演练

(一) 用所给词的适当形式填空

- These _____ (box) are heavy. We can't carry them.
- The man goes to the doctor to clean his _____ (tooth) every two months.
- Look at the picture. A lion is running after a group of _____ (deer).
- Most _____ (country) use satellites to send and receive messages.
- Could you cut the pear into two _____ (half)?
- March 8th is _____ (woman) Day.
- There are some beautiful _____ (picture) on the wall.
- There are few _____ (vegetable) in the fridge. Let's go and buy some.



文小(六)
同其国香





9. His eyes look like his father's (father).
 10. Shortly after the accident, two dozen (dozen) police were sent to the spot to keep order.

(二) 将下列句子变成复数句

1. A dog is an animal.
 2. It's an interesting story.
 3. I have a new dictionary.
 4. What a nice child this is!
 5. Is there a radio in the room?

(三) 根据句意及所给的汉语提示填写单词

1. More than 400 cities (城市) in China don't have enough water.
 2. She likes her job to be a challenge (挑战).
 3. You'd better let in some fresh air (空气).
 4. There is a long history (历史) behind that building.
 5. Sandy has lots of hobbies (业余爱好).

(四) 根据句意及首字母提示补全下列名词

1. Swimming is one of the world's most popular water s ports.
 2. She's my best f riend — we've known each other since we were five.
 3. Do you want to p lay basketball with us?
 4. They are getting along well. They often help e ach other.
 5. My shoes are worn out. I need to buy a n ew pair.

(五) 改错: 从 A、B、C、D 四个选项找出错误的一个, 并改在横线上

1. Neither Wei Hua nor Ann are on the team. A B C D
 2. Are they going to have a picnic on Children Day? A B C D
 3. The boy has two watches. One is new; the other is old. A B C D
 4. The Germen are going to fly to Shanghai. A B C D
 5. Because the policemen caught the thiefs, my bag was found. A B C D

(六) 小作文

看图填词



My uncle is sixty now. He began to 1 a truck when he was 2 years old in 1960. Five years later, he taught 3 in a school. After four years' study, he became a 4, and then he