

丛书主编 王文琴



# 早读英语

early bird



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初中

· 8B ·

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the longing for love; the search for knowledge;  
and unbearable pity for the suffering of mankind.  
These passions, like great winds, have blown me hither and thither,  
in a wayward course over a deep ocean of anguish,  
reaching to the very verge of despair.  
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丛书主编 王文琴



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# 早学·自学·乐学

——《早读英语》序

英语学习中大量的记忆工作。脑科学研究发现,人的大脑在下丘脑和边缘系统中有“乐趣”中枢和“痛苦”中枢,如果“乐趣”中枢被激活,人就会乐此不疲地去做事情,而且在做事情的过程中主动愉快。“乐趣”中枢对学习和记忆影响极大。一种既无乐趣又看不见成效的学习,即使反复刺激仍鲜有成效;反之,若学习伴有乐趣或成就,学习就会事半功倍。因此,寻求激发学生英语学习兴趣和材料既是目前英语教育工作者及其相关成员的当务之急,也是他们义不容辞的责任。《早读英语》以早学、自学和乐学为编写理念,集多方的努力和思考,旨在借助传统的诵读方法,激发学生英语学习的兴趣,从而提升其综合英语运用能力。

首先是“早学”:常言道,“一年之计在于春,一日之计在于晨,一生之计在于勤”(The decisive part of a year is spring; the decisive part of a day is morning; the decisive thing of a man all his life is diligence.)。古希腊也有同理谚语“晨光一刻值千金”(The morning hour has gold in its mouth.)。早晨记忆力比较好,学生应充分利用清晨宝贵的时间,在教师指导下诵读英语,如英语美文、英语诗歌、英语谚语等,增加英语语言的输入和积累。“熟读唐诗三百首,不会作诗也会吟”。同样,学好英语也必须多读善记,此乃学生发展综合英语运用能力的途径之一。

“早学”鼓励和敦促同学乘早抓紧时间系统学习和积累英语。要兴盛,起五更(He that will thrive must rise at five.);合抱之木生于毫末,九层之台起于垒土(The beginning of all things is small.)。《早读英语》本着夯实课内、拓展课外的目标,设计成每日早读,采用美文诵读、词汇积累等训练模式,弥补了教材所提供诵(朗)读材料的不足,系统地为学生提供大容量、高质量的语言输入。

其次是“自学”:从微观的学科角度来说,在基础教学阶段设置英语学科的最终目的并不是记住几个单词,知道几条语法规则,学会说几句英语,更重要的是通过英语的学习掌握学习外语的方法和策略,并且有良好的学习心态,为今后更漫长的终身学习奠定基础,这对每一位同学来说都十分重要。“授人以鱼不如授人以渔。”(Give a man a fish and you feed him for a day. Teach a man to fish and you feed him for a lifetime.)《早读英语》依据《英语课程标准》(2003)的要求,在学生诵读后设计部分任务,为提高学生的口、笔头能力服务。这种训练项目的设计依托于《英语课程标准》目标,即以学生的发展为基本出发点、以培养学生的语言能力为主旨,提倡任务型教学,英语教师的角色多元化:学生全面发展的促进者,学习活动的组织者、引导者、参与者等。针对早晨时间紧的特点,教师的首要任务是帮助组织学生规划和明确早读任务。早读最主要的任务当然是朗读与背诵,那么,读什么、背什么、完成多少任务,要让学生做到心里有底,打有把握的仗,学生才会更加充满信心;并在学生执行任务的过程中协同对学

生学习效果的监控、评价和反馈。通过训练,促使学生成为具有自主学习能力的人。

再者为“乐学”:现代教学论强调教育的根本目的在于发展人的主体性。主体性的实现不仅要求作为学习主体的学习者具备自主学习的能力,同时必须乐于学习。在古今中外几千年的教育发展历程中,无数教育理论和实践家,都留下了对于“乐学”教育孜孜以求的探索。孔子《论语》开篇首句就谈到对“乐学”的认识:“学而时习之,不亦说乎?”(To learn and at due times to repeat what one has learnt, is that not after all a pleasure?)他还将“乐学”作为治学之最高境界:“知之者不如好之者,好之者不如乐之者”……南宋朱熹有“教人未见意趣,必不乐学”之说,近代梁启超、蔡元培、陶行知、鲁迅等名家都提倡“乐教”、“乐学”;在国外,古希腊苏格拉底、亚里士多德的“乐学”萌芽实践,捷克教育家 Comenius 有变“苦学”为“乐学”的精彩论述,德国教育家 Diesterweg 更是对“乐学”思想提出了系统的阐释:“教学艺术的本质不在于传授的本领,而在激励、唤醒、鼓舞。”德国哲学家 Feuerbach 认为“读书并非美德,除非从书中得到乐趣符合道德观念”(Reading is not a virtue, unless the enjoyment be virtuous.)。英国散文家 Carlyle 坚信“知识总是从爱好开始的,犹如光总是从火起始一样”(Love is ever the beginning of knowledge as fire is of light.)。美国心理学家 Bloom 说过:学习的最大动力,是对学习材料的兴趣。“乐学”教学理念是对人的求知和思辨天性的认识和尊重。人是能动的高级生命体,教育者只要去关注这种天性,顺应每个个体的特点和需求去启发、鼓励并加以方法上的开导,使受教育者的求知欲和思辨力得到充分释放,让“学”成为一种自觉、主动以及独立的行为。《早读英语》基于这种认识,诵读文本主题广泛,具思想性、趣味性、知识性、时代性和实用性;任务项目丰富多样,在诵读基础上,同样关注了听、写等训练。

由此可见,只有通过老师指导和同学们三年一贯的积累,学生在接受和体验动态和体验式的教学活动中真正做到早学、自学和乐学,提升自主学习素质,才能获得一定的英语语言素养,发展综合语言运用能力,为自己的全面发展和终身发展奠定基础。

致琴

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# 第1天

We've come a long way from blackboards and chalk. Modern technology has provided us with lots of ways we can make learning more interesting. Perhaps most importantly of all, it's also more interactive.

Some kinds of tools have been developed. They make the 21st century learning experience much more interactive and interesting. Attracting the attention of students is always difficult, but these tools have made a big difference in how pupils learn.

For example, an interactive whiteboard is different from a traditional chalkboard. It allows the teachers to show images and provide sound as well. If you imagine a large computer screen with colorful images and sound added in, you can see why so many pupils are drawn in by what they see and hear in a modern classroom.

Various audio(声音的)tools also help to make sure that everyone can hear what the teacher has to say. In the past, if a teacher said something that a child missed, perhaps the child was too timid(胆小的)or nervous to ask them to repeat it. Now they are less likely to miss out simply because they're sitting too far away from the teacher to hear them.

The 21st century classroom is able to teach pupils more than one thing. For example, imagine a history lesson is given in a modern classroom. How is it different from a classroom setting in the past? The answer is simple. The students will not only learn about history itself, they will also learn how to use the modern equipment that helps the teacher get their message across.

Modern technology can make teaching and learning easier. Student response(应答)system makes everyone able to express their opinions or answers without having to speak up. Since everyone can do it, the teacher can see who needs more help in other ways.

It's clear that this kind of classroom technology is making a great difference in modern classrooms.

## 译文表

使用黑板和粉笔学习已经有很长一段时间了。现代技术已经为我们提供了许多能让学习更有趣的学习方式。也许,在所有中最重要的一点是,互动性也变得更强。

一些种类的工具也得到了发展。他们使21世纪的学习经历变得更互动更有趣。吸引学生的注意力总是很困难的,但是这些工具使得学生的学习变得有了巨大的差异。

例如,互动白板和传统的使用粉笔的黑板是不同的。它允许老师在展示图片的同时还能提供声音。如果你想象一些巨大的电脑屏幕上展示着彩色的图片同时还加入了声

音,你就能明白为什么在现代化的教室里如此多的学生被他们所看到和听到的所吸引。

不同的声音工具能帮助老师们确保每个学生能听到老师说的话。过去,如果某个孩子错过了老师说的内容,也许这个孩子太胆小而不敢让老师重复。现在他们不太可能会因为只是坐得离老师很远而听不见而遗漏老师说的内容。

21 世纪的教室教学生的要超过一样东西。比如,想象一下在现代化的教室里上一堂历史课,它和传统的历史课是多么的不同呢?答案很简单。学生不单单学会历史知识本身,他们还将学会怎样使用那些帮助老师传递信息的现代设备。

现代技术可以使教和学变得更轻松。学生应答系统使每一个学生都可以表达自己的观点或不必非得说出来。既然每个人都能这样做,老师可以看到谁在其他方面需要更多的帮助。

很明显,这种教室技术正在使现代化的教室产生巨大的变化。

## 脱口秀

### 1. 读一读

Read the following new words according to the phonetic symbols(音标).

- |                                     |   |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| (1) technology /tek'nɒlədʒi/ n. 技术  | (2) interactive /'ɪntəræktɪv/ adj. 交互式的 |
| (3) tool /tu:l/ n. 工具               | (4) image /'ɪmɪdʒ/ n. 影像                |
| (5) audio /'ɔ:diəʊ/ adj. 声音的;音频的    | (6) timid /'tɪmɪd/ adj. 羞怯的;胆小的         |
| (7) equipment /'ɪkwɪpmənt/ n. 装备;器材 |   |
| (8) response /rɪ'spɒns/ n. 应答       |   |
| (9) system /'sɪstəm/ n. 系统          |   |

### 2. 背一背

Read aloud and try to recite the passage.

### 3. 谈一谈

What is your classroom like?

## 储蓄站

### 1. 词汇积累

- (1) experience /ɪk'spiəriəns/ n. 经验;经历;体验; vt. 经历

Please tell us about your work experience. 请告诉我你过去的工作经验。

They will also experience fear. 他们也将经历恐惧。

- (2) imagine /ɪ'mædʒɪn/ vt. 想象;猜想

I can hardly imagine such a scene. 我无法想象出这样的情景。

### 2. 句型巩固

- (1) It's clear that this kind of classroom technology is making a great difference in modern classrooms. 很明显,这种教室技术正在现代化的教室产生巨大的差异。

It is + adj. + that, “做某事怎样”。如:

It is important that you know what you want to do when you are visiting Shanghai Expo.

当你参观世博会时,知道你想干什么是很重要的。

注意:这种表达也可改为:It is + *adj.* (of/for somebody) to do.

## 智慧堂

### 1. 短文读懂了么? 来这里试试吧

根据短文内容,在表格内的空白处填入合适的答案(每格限填一词)。

Topic	Modern technology helps us make teaching and learning more interesting and interactive.
____ (1) of using modern technology in the classroom	<p>1. Make it much easier to attract pupils' ____ (2) by using different tools.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Whiteboards allow teachers to show colorful images and provide sound.</li> <li>• Audio tools make students hear the teacher's ____ (3) even if they sit too far away from the teacher.</li> </ul> <p>2. Make students learn more than one thing.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Help students learn the knowledge of a ____ (4) and the use of modern equipment as well.</li> </ul> <p>3. Make teaching and learning easier.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Student response system makes students give their opinions or answers without ____ (5) up and allows teachers to help students when necessary.</li> </ul>
Conclusion	Modern classroom technology makes a great difference to teaching and learning.

### 2. 运用学到的句子,来练练笔吧

To write a short passage to describe your ideal modern classroom.

#### Keys

1. (1) Advantages (2) attention (3) words (4) subject (5) speaking

## 连连看

#### 单项选择

We think it is difficult \_\_\_\_\_ them \_\_\_\_\_ the charity walk without team spirit.

- A. for; to finish    B. of; to finish    C. for; finish    D. of; finishing

很明显,本题考查动词不定式作宾语,这时我们用 it 作形式宾语,变为句型,“it is + *adj.* + of/for somebody to do something”,所以答案应为 A 或 B;如果强调别人认为“他们”做了某事怎样用 of,如果强调对于介词后面的宾语而言做了这个动作会怎样用 for,所以应选 A。

## 第2天

Today is the Earth Day. Our reporter Nick Ford interviewed several people in the street. This is what they told him:

9:24 Miss Mayfield, a young teacher

I try to tell my students the importance of our relations with wild animals. I take them to zoos and forests, and I avoid using materials that come from wild animals, for example, ivory, which comes from elephants. I don't wear things made of fur, and I even avoid buying leather shoes.

10:03 Mr. Perdue, a businessman

I don't use my car for short journeys. I walk or go by bike. It's good for my health, and it doesn't pollute the air.

10:30 Tom Pitt, a 14-year-old student

I only buy writing paper and notebooks made from recycled paper. And when I buy something made of wood, like a wooden table, I'll make sure that the wood comes from a forest where they plant new trees.

11:01 Mr. White, an artist

I'm an artist, and I enjoy recycled art. They are things made out of rubbish—like this model plane made from old containers. In fact, I hate throwing things away. I even keep my old woolen clothes and cotton handkerchiefs and use them for cleaning.

11:35 Ms. Nelson, a policewoman

I'm careful not to waste electricity. For example, I always turn the lights off when I leave a room. And I don't have the TV on when I'm not watching it.

12:00 Mr. Parks, a doctor

I take my empty bottles, jars, and anything else made of glass to recycling center every week. I try not to buy plastic bottles because you can't recycle most kinds of plastic.

### 译文表

今天是地球日。我们的记者尼克·福特在街道上采访了几个人。下面是人们告诉他的内容:

9:24, 梅菲尔迪小姐, 一名年轻的教师

我努力告诉我的学生我们和野生动物的关系的重要性。我带他们去动物园和森林, 我避免使用用动物身上的东西做成的材料, 如来自大象的象牙。我不穿用动物皮毛做成的东西, 我甚至避免买皮鞋。

10:03, 普度先生, 一名商人

短途行程我不开车。我步行或骑自行车。这对我的健康有好处, 也不污染环境。

10:30, 汤姆·皮特, 一名14岁的学生

我只买用回收纸做成的写字的纸和笔记本。当我买某件用木头做成的东西, 如木桌子时, 我要确保这些木材来自一个会补种上新的树木的森林。

11:01, 怀特先生, 一名画家

我是一名画家, 我喜欢回收艺术。他们都是用垃圾做成的——比如这个飞机模型就是用旧的容器做成的。事实上, 我讨厌把东西扔掉。我甚至把我的旧羊毛衣和棉手帕留下来擦东西。

11:35, 尼尔森女士, 一名女警官

我很小心, 不浪费电。比如说, 当我离开一个房间时, 我总会把灯关掉。当我不在看电视时, 我绝不会让它处于开着的状态。

12:00 帕克斯先生, 一名医生

我每周都会把空瓶子、坛子和任何其他用玻璃做成的东西送到回收中心去。我尽量不买塑料瓶子, 因为绝大多数塑料是不可回收的。

## 脱口秀

### 1. 读一读

Read the following new words according to the phonetic symbols (音标).

- (1) ivory /'aɪvəri/ *n.* 象牙
- (2) recycled /ˌrɪː'saɪkl/ *adj.* 回收利用的
- (3) container /kən'teɪnə/ *n.* 容器
- (4) handkerchief /'hæŋkətʃɪf/ *n.* 手帕

### 2. 背一背

Read aloud and try to recite the opinions.

### 3. 谈一谈

Tell your classmates what you often do to protect the environment.

## 储蓄站

### 1. 词汇积累

- (1) relation /rɪ'leɪʃən/ *n.* 关系

This has no relation with you. 这事和你一点关系也没有。

- (2) avoid /ə'vɔɪd/ *vt.* 避免

What must you avoid doing? 你必须避免干什么?

### 2. 句型巩固

- (1) And when I buy something made of wood, like a wooden table, I'll make sure that the wood comes from a forest where they plant new trees. 当我买某件用木头做成的东西, 如木桌子时, 我要确保这些木材来自一个会补种上新的树木的森林。

make sure, “确信, 确保”。如:

When I am ready for an exam, I always make sure that I can pass it. 当我准备参加考试时, 我总是确保自己能通过这次考试。

## 智慧堂

### 1. 短文读懂了么? 来这里试试吧

(1) Is Miss Mayfield a young teacher?

(2) Who doesn't use a car for short journeys?

(3) Where does Mr. Parks go every week?

(4) What is recycled art?

(5) What are these people trying to do?

### 2. 运用学到的句子, 来练练笔吧

Do a survey in your class and write down what your classmates do to protect the environment.

#### Keys

1. (1) Yes. /Yes, she is.
- (2) Mr. Perdue.
- (3) The recycling center.
- (4) They are the things made out of rubbish.
- (5) They are trying to do something to protect the environment/the earth.

## 连连看

### 单项选择

— I'm leaving now.

— \_\_\_\_\_ you turn off the lights.

- A. To make sure      B. Make sure      C. Made sure      D. Making sure

此题考查学生对句型的了解, 由上下两句的句意可知是建议对方离开时应关灯, 所以应用祈使句, 所以应选 B。



### 第3天

In the past, man did not have to think about the protection of his environment. There were not many people on earth, and natural resources seemed to be unlimited.

Today, things are different. The world has become too crowded. We are using up our natural resources too quickly, and at the same time we are polluting our environment with dangerous chemicals. If we continue like this, human life on earth will not survive.

Everyone realizes today that if too many fish are taken from the sea, there will soon be none left. Yet, with modern fishing methods, more and more fish are caught. We know that if too many trees are cut down, forests will disappear and nothing will grow on the land. Yet, we continue to use bigger and more powerful machines to cut down more and more trees.

We realize that if rivers are polluted with waste products from factories, we will die. However, in most countries waste products are still put into rivers or into the sea, and there are few laws to stop this.

We know, too, that if the population of the world continues to rise at the present rate, in a few years, there will not be enough food.

What can we do to solve these problems?

If we eat more vegetables and less meat, we will easily get more food. Land that is used to grow crops can feed five times more people than land where animals are kept.

The world population will not rise so quickly if people use modern methods of birth control.

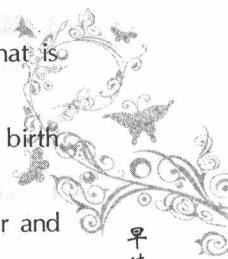
Finally, if we educate people to think about the problems, we shall have a better and cleaner living place in the future.

### 译文表

在过去,人们不是非得去考虑环境保护的问题。地球上的居民不多,自然资源看起来是取之不尽的。

现在,情况不同了。地球变得太拥挤。看起来,不久自然资源就会被用完,同时,我们在用危险的化学物品污染我们的环境。如果我们继续这样下去,人类将无法在地球上存活下去。

如今,所有的人都意识到如果从海洋中捕获太多的鱼,海洋中将没有鱼生存。然而,使用现代的捕鱼方法,越来越多的鱼被捕获。我们知道如果太多的树被砍伐,森林将会消失,万物将无法在大地上生长。然而,我们持续使用更大更有效的机器在砍伐越来越



多的树木。

我们意识到河流如果被工厂排放的废物污染,我们将会死亡。然而,在绝大多数国家,废物依然被排放到海洋里,行之有效的阻止此类行为的法律还太少。

我们也知道,如果人口以目前的速率增长,几年后,将没有足够的食物。

我们可以做些什么事来解决这些问题呢?

如果我们吃更多的蔬菜更少的肉,我们很容易得到更多的食物。用于种植庄稼的土地可以提供食物给五倍于用饲养动物的土地提供的人。

如果人们实行现代计划生育政策,污染的增长速度将没有现在那么快。

最后,如果我们教育人们为将来考虑,我们将来就会有一个更好的生存环境。

## 脱口秀

### 1. 读一读

Read the following new words according to the phonetic symbols(音标).

- (1) protection /prəʊ'tekʃən/ *n.* 保护
- (2) resource /ri'sɔ:s/ *n.* 资源
- (3) unlimited /ˌʌn'limitɪd/ *adj.* 无限制的
- (4) chemical /'kemɪkl/ *n.* 化学品
- (5) method /'meθəd/ *n.* 方法
- (6) rate /reɪt/ *n.* 比率,率

### 2. 背一背

Read aloud and try to recite the passage.

### 3. 谈一谈

What pollution is around you and what problem does it bring to you?

## 储蓄站

### 1. 词汇积累

- (1) crowded /'kraʊdɪd/ *adj.* 拥挤的

I met her by accident in a crowded bus. 我意外地在拥挤的公共汽车上遇见她。

- (2) realize /'rɪəlaɪz/ *vt.* 实现;意识到

At last she realized her dream of becoming an actress. 她最终实现了当演员的梦想。

She hasn't realized her mistake yet. 她还没有认识到她的错误。

### 2. 句型巩固

We are using up our natural resources too quickly, and at the same time we are polluting our environment with dangerous chemicals. 看起来,不久自然资源就会被用完,同时,我们在用危险的化学物品污染我们的环境。

use up, 此处“up”意为“光,完”。如:

It is such a big cake that you can't eat it up all by yourself. 这是如此大的一个蛋糕,你不可能一个人把它吃完。

at the same time, 意为“同时”。如:

You can't speak two languages at the same time. 你不可能同时说两种语言。

## 智慧堂

### 1. 短文读懂了么? 来这里试试吧

认真阅读上面的短文, 并根据短文内容完成下面的表格(每空一词)。

The importance of protecting the environment	
Problems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ More fish being caught.</li> <li>◆ More ____ (1) being cut down.</li> <li>◆ More waste products being put into rivers.</li> <li>◆ More ____ (2) being born.</li> </ul>
Causes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ The world is becoming too ____ (3).</li> <li>◆ Modern methods make the situation worse.</li> </ul>
Result	We human beings will not survive on the earth.
Solutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Eat more vegetables and less meat so that more food will be available for everyone.</li> <li>◆ Use modern methods of ____ (4) control so that the population will not grow too fast.</li> <li>◆ Educate people so that the ____ (5) will be better and cleaner.</li> </ul>

### 2. 运用学到的句子, 来练练笔吧

Write a passage to tell about your ideas about pollution and your solutions.

#### Keys

1. (1) trees (2) babies (3) crowded (4) birth (5) earth

## 连连看

根据括号内提示补全句子

To make our world a better place, we need to \_\_\_\_\_ (保护) those endangered wild animals.

本题考查学生对单词的掌握, 由词组 need to do 可知应该填一个动词, 即本文中 protection 的动词形式, 所以答案为 protect。

## 第4天

Fishermen are joining a plan which uses fishing boats to help clear rubbish from the seas. The “Fishing for Litter” encourages fishermen to take back rubbish they catch while fishing.

Boats are provided with bags so that any waste they collect can be easily stored and left for collection on the land. The first boats to join the plan are the Leven Mor and the Kelly Emm. Mr Stephen, a government officer, said he hoped the Leven Mor and the Kelly Emm would be the first of many boats to take part in the plan. He said, “This plan has been very successful so far in other parts of Europe. Though there are many programs to reduce rubbish in the seas, it remains one of the most serious environmental problems and affects the environment in the world.”

Recent studies have found that about 20,000 tonnes of rubbish—mainly plastics—is thrown into the North Sea alone every year. Of that, 70% lies on the sea bed, 15% floats on the surface and 15% is washed up on beaches.

Mr Stephen added, “The studies show that sea life has been greatly affected by the increase in waste. Hundreds of thousands of birds and fishes are suffering every year in Europe’s waters as a result of this problem, also, the rubbish can cost the fishing industry tens of thousands of pounds per boat every year.”

It is hoped that the plan will reduce tonnes of rubbish being washed up on beaches and shorelines.

### 译文表

渔民们在参加一个使用渔船清理海洋垃圾的项目。“打捞海洋垃圾”项目鼓励渔民将捕鱼时打捞到的垃圾带回岸上。

渔船上都有袋子提供,以便于渔民将收集到的任何垃圾轻松地存放起来然后到陆地上让人收集。首批参加这个项目的渔船是莱文·摩尔号和凯勒·爱玛号。一名政府官员史蒂芬说道,他希望莱文·摩尔号和凯勒·爱玛号会成为参加这个项目的许多船只中的第一批。他说道:“迄今为止,在欧洲的其他地区这个项目进行得非常成功。尽管有许多减少海洋垃圾的项目,海洋垃圾依然是最严重的环境问题之一,它影响着世界环境。”

最近的研究发现,每年有20 000公吨的海洋垃圾,主要是塑料垃圾,被扔入北海。这些垃圾中70%沉入海床,15%漂浮于海面,15%被冲到海滩。

史蒂芬先生补充道:“研究表明海洋垃圾的增加已经深深影响了海洋生物。每年欧洲海洋中成千上万的鸟类和鱼类在遭受这个问题的影响。同时,每年还会给捕鱼业的每艘船带来千万英镑的损失。”