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配江苏版



学习质量测评

《学习质量测评》编委会 策划编写

选修 10



高中 英语

选修 10



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编写说明

从2004年开始,江苏省的高考进入“国家统一考试,分省自主命题”的新阶段;2005年秋季起,江苏全省启用“普通高中课程标准实验教科书”,这意味着2008年的高考将以此为纲。面对如此快速的变动,研究教材、研究高考日显重要。江苏文艺出版社组织江苏省内教育发达地区的一线优秀骨干教师、教研员组成《学习质量测评》编委会,认真研究、分析了当前高中教育教学改革的需要,汲取优秀学习辅导资料的精华,为广大高中师生量身定做了这套教辅精品。本套丛书有以下特点:

贴近教学,重点突出。

2005年江苏全面进入高中课程改革,普通高中课程由必修和选修两部分构成,通过学分描述学生的课程修习状况。为此,《学习质量测评》丛书从高中一年级开始配合此次课程改革的要求,配套多个版本新课标教材的内容进行编写,做到与教材配套,与课改要求配套。

名校名师,倾力奉献。

这套丛书的编写人员由省内重点中学近百位教研专家、特高级教师组成,囊括众多名校名师:梁丰高级中学校长、物理特级教师钱骏;如东高级中学校长、化学高级教师张必忠;苏州中学数学特级教师王思俭;南通一中生物特级教师黄建书;南京教育科学研究所主任、高级教师章宏;语文特级教师靳贺良等。

编写人员认真把握教学大纲的精神,分析、研究当前图书市场上同类教辅的优劣,结合自己多年的教学心得体会,力争把最便捷、最优秀、最实惠的教学成果奉献给广大师生。

命题设计,精当新活。

不论是名师点拨,还是水平自测、能力提升,所选的题目体现了一个“精”字;以点带面,突出一个“活”字。注重学生的能力培养,命题设计灵活多样,具有较强的前瞻性,充分体现了高考和课改中的能力要求,在练习中培养学生的创新思维和探索精神。

设计合理,便于使用。

编写体例按照学、练、考的教学思想、优化设计,合理安排。在栏目设置中考虑了有便于学生预习的课前链接;提炼重点的知识网络;师生互动的名师点拨;便于自测的水平自测;贴近高考,便于学有余力学生自学的高考展望和能力提升。

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第一单元

Unit 1 Building the future

知识网络
HISHI WANG LUO

一、动词短语

be good for 对……有好处

take place 发生

intend to do 打算做某事

put pressure on 给……施加压力

stand at a crossroads 处在抉择的关键时刻

switch from...to 从……转变为……

together with 和……在一起

sew clothing 缝衣服

die from 死于……

fight against 与……斗争

involve in 陷入

refer to 涉及, 参考

provide sth. to sb 向某人提供某物

focus on 集中于

waste natural resources 浪费自然资源

be in danger 处于危险之中

have a shower 洗淋浴

run out 用完, 耗尽

pull for 努力争取

look like 看上去像

lead to 导致

receive much attention 受到很多关注

set up 建立, 创立

fall behind 落后, 掉队

be dependent on 依靠, 依赖

lie in 存在于

be different from 与……不同

improve nutritional standards 提高营养的标准

maintain one's dignity 维护某人的尊严

belong to 属于

put into practice 让……付诸于实践

work out 计算出



set alarm bells ringing 拉响警报的铃声

be hard to do 做某事很困难

show off 炫耀, 展示

turn...into... 把……变成

contribute to 促成, 引发

produce electricity 发电

二、其他短语

at a very fast rate 以飞快的速度

a short-term solution 短期的解决方法

a long-term solution 长期的解决方法

the problem of poverty 贫困的问题

energy for the future 未来的能源

a charity concert 一场慈善音乐会

food aid 食物帮助

global health risk 全球的健康危机

world Food Programme (WFP) 世界粮食组织

times of crisis 危机关头

without doubt 毫无疑问

an amazing achievement 一个让人惊讶的成就

success stories 成功的故事

a good start towards a better future 良好的开始导致更好的未来

on top of 另外, 此外

according to 根据

at risk 处于危险状态

in debt 负债

grand opening 正式开业, 盛大开业

fossil fuel 矿物燃料

as long as 只要

coal seam 煤层

wind turbine 风力涡轮机

power plant 发电厂

as a result 结果

above all 首先, 最为重要

in addition 除了

solar energy 太阳能

a short period of time 短时期

global warming 全球变暖

acid rain 酸雨

on the contrary 相反

on the other hand 另一方面

知识链接

HI SHI LIAN JIE

一、单词讲解

1. cattle: *n.*

- 牛(总称) a herd of cattle 一群牛 five head of cattle 五头牛
- 牲口, 家畜 cattle breeding 畜牧(业) cattle show 家畜展览会
- 卑鄙的人 be kittle cattle to shoe 难以对付的人
- [美俚]女学生

2. catastrophe: *n.*

- 大灾难, 通常是突然的灾难
- 大败; 彻底的失败; 惨败:
The food was cold, the guests quarreled—the whole dinner was a catastrophe.
食物是冷的, 客人们又吵了起来——整个晚宴是一次彻底的失败
- 悲剧的结局: 戏剧尤指古典悲剧结局部分紧随着高潮发生并且包括情节的解释
- 灾变: 地表突然而猛烈的变动; 灾变

3. claim: *vt.*

- 要求或寻求……归为己有; 维护自己对……的权利: claim a reward 索求回报
- 索取, 夺走: 采用一种貌似合理的暴力手段取走:
a hurricane that claimed two lives 飓风夺走了两个生命
- 断言, 宣称: 声称正确, 尤指面对质疑时; 极力主张或坚持:
The teacher claimed he had won the race. 老师断言他赢得了比赛
a candidate claiming many supporters 宣称有许多支持者的候选人
- 应该得到或要求; 需要:
problems that claim her attention 应该得到她注意的问题

相关短语:

lay claim to: 坚持对……的权利或对……的所有权

4. crisis: *n.*

- 关键时刻, 决定性时刻; 转折点
- 危机: 政治、社会或经济等方面的包含即将来临的突然变化或决定性变化的不稳定状态
- 病情急转: 在疾病或发烧过程中病情转好或恶化的一种突然性转变
- 人生转折点, 剧变: 在一个人的生活中使其有感情重压的事件或使其受创的转变
- 关子, 紧要关头: 小说或戏剧中冲突达到最紧张状态以及必须得以解决的转折点
- 危机, 决定性: 常用于修饰另一个名词:
crisis intervention: 危机调停
crisis planning: 决定性部署

5. switch:

(1) *n.*

- 细软枝条, 鞭子
- 尾尖毛簇: a cow's switch 奶牛的尾尖毛簇
- 假发
- 缩写 sw. 开关转换器

(2) *v.*

- a. 鞭打(尤用于惩罚儿童)
- b. 迅速转动; a cat switching its tail 一只猛挥尾巴的猫
- c. 改变; 转变、转移或改换:
switched the conversation to a lighter subject 把谈话转移到一个更轻松的话题
- d. 交换:
ask her brother to switch seats with her 请她的兄弟与她交换座位
- e. 开启: 使(电流或电器)开始或停止运作:
switched the lights on and off 开、关电灯

短语: switch off: 不再注意; 失去兴趣

6. **dignity**: *n.*

- a. 尊贵, 值得尊重或尊敬的品德或地位
- b. 高贵

the dignity of honest labor 诚实劳动的高贵性

- c. 自信和自尊

短语:

beneath one's dignity 损害尊严; 有失身分

below one's dignity 损害尊严; 有失身分

lose one's dignity 丢面子

pocket one's dignity 放下架子

stand on one's dignity 保持自己的尊严, 拒绝做有失身分的事情

7. **interest**:(1) *n.*

- a. 兴趣, 好奇心: 对某事的好奇、关心或注意:
an interest in sports 对体育的兴趣
- b. 趣味: 令人感觉兴趣的性质、事物或活动:
counts the theater among his interests 看戏算是他的爱好之一
- c. 利益: 对自身的好处或利益的考虑; 私利:
It is in your best interest to cooperate. 合作对你最有利。
She kept her own interests in mind. 她心存私欲
- d. 权益, 利润: 权利、质权或股权:
an interest in the new company 这家新公司的利润
- e. 权益、债权或股权的证明:
have interests overseas 有海外产权
- f. 持有此种权益、债权或股权的人或集团:
a petroleum interest 石油业者

(2) *v.*

- a. 引起兴趣或引起关注:
Your opinions interest me. 你的观点引起了我的兴趣
- b. 使加入, 使投入:
try to interest her in taking a walk 试图让她一起去散步

习惯短语:

1. in the interest of 或 in the interests of: 为了……的利益; 为了……的缘故:



thinking in the interest of the whole family 为了整个家着想

eat breakfast on the train in the interest of time 为了节省时间而在火车上吃早餐

2. be interested in: 对... 感兴趣; 同... 有投资关系; 在... 拥有股份

3. draw interest 产生利息; 提供利息

4. bear interest 产生利息; 提供利息

5. give back with interest 连利息一起偿还某人; 加重回敬某人; 加倍还击某人

6. give back to sb. with interest 连利息一起偿还某人; 加重回敬某人; 加倍还击某人

7. have an interest in: 对... 有兴趣 / 在... 中有股份、权益等

8. make interest with sb. (因利害关系) 对某人施加影响

8. output:

(1) n.

a. 生产

b. 产量

c. 作品: 脑力的或创造性的作品:

literary output; artistic output 文学作品; 艺术作品

d. 输出量

e. (计算机用语) 输出信号

(2) v. 定期生产

9. conventional: adj.

a. 传统的, 习惯的:

conventional symbols: 常用的象征

a conventional form of address. 称呼的惯用形式

b. 传统的(遵循被确定的惯例或者被认可的准则的)

a conventional church wedding. 传统的教堂式婚礼

c. 死板的: 缺乏想象力的; 墨守成规的:

He longed to escape from their conventional, bourgeois lives.

他渴望脱离他们那种呆板的中产阶级生活

10. squeeze:

(1) v.

a. 榨取, 汲取

b. 轻轻地捏 squeeze her hand 轻轻地捏她的手

c. 榨汁 squeeze an orange. 榨柑橘汁

d. (用力)地挤取: squeeze juice from a lemon: 从柠檬中挤出汁来

squeeze a confession out of a suspect: 可疑犯承认罪行

e. 挤入, 塞入 squeeze her books into the briefcase 使劲把她的书塞进公文包

f. 挤过去: squeeze through a crowd: 在人群中穿梭

squeeze into a tight space 挤进一个拥挤的地方

(2) n.

榨出量: a squeeze of lemon. 榨出的柠檬汁的量

短语:

squeeze off: 连发

squeeze through / by 险胜, 幸存



二、短语点评

1. Waste: *n.* / *v.* / *adj.*

- a. *n.* 垃圾、废料, 常以复数形式出现

The river has been polluted by industrial wastes.

- b. [*u*] 浪费 a waste of (money) to do sth. 做某事是浪费(钱)

It's a waste of time to persuade him to give up smoking.

- c. *v.* 浪费 waste money on sth. / waste money doing sth

Don't waste money on useless things.

- d. *adj.* 无用的, 荒芜的

waste paper 废纸; waste land 荒地

2. debt:

in debt 欠债, 欠人情

out of debt 还清债务, 没欠债

get / run / fall into debt 负债

pay off the debt 还清债务

3. be amazed by

- 1) be amazed by / at 对……大为惊奇

We were amazed at / by the change in his appearance.

他的样子变得使我们大为惊讶。

- 2) be amazed to find / hear / see 发现 / 听到 / 看到……感到吃惊

- 3) amazing: *adj.* 令人惊奇的

What an amazing speed! 多么了不起的速度啊!

- 4) amaze: *vt.* 使惊愕, 使震惊

She amazed everyone by passing her driving test.

她驾驶考试合格使大家很惊奇。

- 5) amazement: *n.*

He looked at me in amazement. 他惊愕地看着我。

近义词: astonish, surprise, astound

4. Effect: *n.* have effect on 对……有效, 对……产生影响

have no / little / some / much / a bad(ill) effect

put / carry / bring sth. into effect 实行实施

come into effect 生效, 实施

in effect 事实上, 在实施中, 有效

be of no effect 无效

Teachers' words and deeds have much effect on their students. 教师的言行对学生影响很大。

affect: *v.* 影响(通常指对事物、思想或情绪带来不良影响, 感染)

SARS affected thousands of people in the world, especially in China last year.

去年“非典”影响了世界上数以千计的人, 尤其是中国。

5. intend: *vt.* 打算, 意欲

* intend to do sth. / doing sth. 想要, 打算做某事

* intend sb. to do sth. 想要某人做某事

* intend for 打算(常用于被动)

* intend that...

Do you intend to pay a visit to Europe?

I didn't intend you to act like that. 我不想让你那样做。

The book is intended for children. 这本书是专为儿童编写的。

6. die of, die from, die for 和 die out

die from; die of 均可表示“因……而死亡”。die of 常指因内部原因造成的死亡,如:疾病\饥渴\年老\悲伤\事故等。Die from 还可表示因外部创伤或间接的原因而死。如: die from a wound, die from overwork, die from polluted air.

指疾病造成的死亡用 die of 和 die from 均可。如: die from/of heart illness, die from/of cancer. *

* die by 指死于暴力,刀或剑等凶器。如: die by the sword/hanging.

* die for 为……而死。如: die for one's country/ the people/ the revolutionary

die in poverty 因贫穷而死

die away 逐渐减弱、消失 The noise died away.

* die out 绝迹、灭亡 This custom has died out in China.

* be dying for 极想得到……

She is dying for a piano of her own.

They are dying for a visit to the Great Wall.

7. take place 发生、举行。不及物动词,无被动语态。

The meeting took place last week.

When did the second World War take place?

* take one's place 就座、就位

While I was wondering this, our headteacher took his place.

The meeting will begin, please take your places.

* take the place of 代替

Who will take the place of Mr. Wang?

Bamboo will take the place of wood.

8. sb. be said to do

句型 sb. be said to do sth. 与 It is said that sb. does sth 表达的意思相同,译为“据说某人……”,此句可以换成 people say that ...

Tom is said to live nearby. 据说 Tom 住在附近。

= It is said that Tom lives nearby.

= People say that Tom lives nearby.

当从句时态与主句不相同,即主句为一般过去时,从句应用不定式的完成时,即 to have done.

It is reported that the car accident took place sometime yesterday.

= The car accident is reported to have taken place sometime yesterday.

9. be bad for: 对……有害

go bad: (食物)变坏

not bad = not so bad (口语)并不太坏,蛮不错的

from bad to worse 每况愈下

bad luck 厄运

“坏的”、“恶的”的同义词

* bad 坏的,恶的,最常用词,可修饰各种东西或人

* ill 不健康的,恶的,作定语,与 evil 同义,但语气弱

He is ill.



Ill news goes fast.

* evil 邪恶的, 指道德上的恶, 语气强

Evil news 坏消息(语气强)

* wicked 恶的, 比 evil 语气强, 含邪恶、罪恶、犯罪之意

a wicked man 罪人(指犯法作恶者)

* wrong 不当的, 邪恶的, 含逾越常规的、违反法律与道德的、错误的等意思

You are wrong (= mistaken).

10. show off: 炫耀

show 的相关短语

show sb. sth. = show sth. to sb. 给某人展示某物

show one's teeth 发怒

have nothing to show for sth. 毫无成就而言, 无表现

show sb. in / out 领某人进来/出去

show sb. over / around sp. 领某人参观某地

show sb. / sth. off 显示某人/某物的优点

show interest in 对——感兴趣

show sb. the way 指示, 走哪条路, 示范

11. according to 根据, 按照

提示: according to 之后不能接 view, opinion 等词作宾语, 习惯上用 in one's opinion; 也不能说 according to

辨析 according to 与 judging from

a. according to 指按照他人的意见或信息来源

b. judging from / by 指根据“口音、表情等特征来判断……”

Judging from his accent, he must be from the south.

According to the newspaper, the final match will be held in Chengdu.

三、句型分析

1. In 1985, there was little rainfall in Ethiopia, which led to destroyed harvests and killed cattle.

1985 年, 埃塞俄比亚几乎没有降雨, 导致收成损毁, 牛畜死亡。

(1) 埃塞俄比亚是非洲东北部的一个国家, 全称是“埃塞俄比亚联邦民主共和国”(The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia)。

(2) cattle 意思是“牛”, 是复数名词, 后不可加 s。

2. Geldof intended the concert to raise money for and public awareness of the famine.

格尔多夫想通过音乐会为饥荒筹钱, 并提高公众对饥荒的意识。

本句中有部分省略, 完整的表达可以是 Geldof intended the concert to raise money for the famine and to raise public awareness of the famine.

3. The concert also received so much attention around the world that it put great pressure on politicians and statesmen to do something about the famine.

音乐会还受到了全世界的极大关注, 这迫使政客们为这次饥荒做一些事情。

短语 put pressure on somebody 意思是“给……施加压力”, 又如:

Customer complaints put great pressure on the company to improve their products and services.

顾客投诉迫使公司改进其产品及服务。

4. On top of this, according to the United Nations, hunger and malnutrition claim ten million lives every year. In fact, hunger is the number one global health risk, killing more people than any



disease.

- (1) 短语 on the top of 意思是“除……之外”，通常指不愉快的事。如：

He had a bad week. He lost his job, and on top of that, his car was stolen.

这一周他过得很糟糕。他丢了工作，不但如此，他的车还被偷了。

- (2) claim 在句中的意思是“夺去(生命)”。如：

The earthquake claimed over fifty thousand lives. 那次地震夺走了五万人的生命。

5. Today, some developing countries in Africa, Asia and South America stand at a crossroads.

今天，非洲、亚洲和南美洲的一些发展中国家正处于关键时刻。

句中 crossroads 的单复数相同，意思是“十字路口”。短语 at a crossroads 意思是“人生正处于关键时刻；在紧要关头”。如：

His life was at a crossroads when he quit his job. 辞职之后，他的人生面临着抉择。

6. There is a saying that goes "Give a man a fish, and you feed him for a day. Teach a man to fish, and you feed him for a lifetime."

有句俗话是这样说的：授人以鱼，三餐之需；授人以渔，终身之用。

句中 go 意思是“(谚语、消息等)说法是……”。如：

The story goes that he was once rich, but I do not believe it.

7. They are the result of teaching a man to fish so that he can fill his belly for a lifetime.

它们是授人以渔的成果，让一个人可以一生填饱肚子。

短语 fill one's belly 意思是“填饱肚子”。如：

Jack is not particular about what he eats, he is happy so long as it fills his belly.

杰克对于吃不大讲究。只要填饱了肚子，他就很高兴。

8. This should set alarm bells ringing because the bare fact is that, in order for everyone to survey, changes need to be made in global development.

这应该给人们敲响了警钟，因为一个简单明了的事实是，为了让每个人生存，在全球必须有重大改变。

短语 set alarm bells ringing 意思是“警钟敲响”。set 的意思是“使……处于某种状态”。如：

The company's financial problems have set alarm bells ringing in big cities all over the world.

那家公司的财务问题在全世界的大城市中已经敲响了警钟。

What my teacher said about planning for the future set me thinking.

老师所说到的为将来做计划使我沉思。

alarm bells ring 或者 alarm bells start ringing 是习语，意思是“警钟敲响”、“发出危险信号”

Alarm bells ring for local businesses, which have seen a decrease in profits this season.

警钟已经为当地的企业敲响，这些企业在本季已经出现了利润下滑的情况。

9. This is a simple idea, but one which is hard to put into practice.

这是一个简单的想法，不过也是一个难于付诸实践的理念。

句中的 one 指代 idea。短语 put...into practice 意思是“将……付诸实施”。如：

After carefully preparing our plan, we put it into practice.

仔细地制定出计划后，我们将付诸实施了。



水平自测 HUI PING ZI CE

一、单项选择

- () 1. I will never know what was on his mind at the time, nor will _____.
A. anyone B. anyone else C. no one D. no one else
- () 2. — I don't mind telling you what I know.
— You _____. I'm not asking you for it.
A. mustn't B. may not C. can't D. needn't
- () 3. I accept that he is not perfect, I do actually like the person _____.
A. while B. since C. before D. unless
- () 4. He got to the station early, _____ missing his train.
A. in case of B. instead of C. for fear of D. in search of
- () 5. The man insisted _____ a taxi for me even though I told him I lived nearby.
A. find B. to find C. on finding D. in finding
- () 6. More patients _____ in hospital this year than last year.
A. treated B. have treated C. had been treated D. have been treated
- () 7. Tom owns _____ larger collection of _____ books than any other student in our class.
A. the; 不填 B. a; 不填 C. a; the D. 不填; the
- () 8. — You haven't lost the ticket, have you?
— _____. I know it's not easy to get another one at the moment.
A. I hope not B. Yes, I have C. I hope so D. Yes, I'm afraid so
- () 9. It's ten years since the scientist _____ on his life's work of discovering the valuable chemical.
A. made for B. set out C. took off D. turned up
- () 10. A man is being questioned in relation to the _____ murder last night.
A. advised B. attended C. attempted D. admitted
- () 11. The old man, _____ abroad for twenty years, is on the way back to his motherland.
A. to work B. working C. to have worked D. having worked
- () 12. The _____ house smells as if it hasn't been lived in for years.
A. little white wooden B. little wooden white
C. white wooden little D. wooden white little
- () 13. _____ is often the case, we have worked out the production plan.
A. Which B. When C. What D. As
- () 14. Sales of CDs have greatly increased since the early 1990s, when people _____ to enjoy the advantages of this new technology.
A. begin B. began C. have begun D. had begun
- () 15. — How long are you staying?
— I don't know. _____.
A. That's OK B. Never mind C. It depends D. It doesn't matter

二、单句改错

1. From what I have seen and heard, I must say Chinese people are living happily.

2. Everyone agreed to his suggestion which we should hold a meeting to talk about the problem.
3. Oliver Twist, the hero of the story, he was an orphan.
4. Why don't you ask anybody else to help you?
5. The pen is missing, for we cannot find it everywhere.
6. This is all what Dr. Smith said at the meeting.
7. The two languages are not at all the same in neither spelling or grammar.
8. Most people can quick get help from a doctor when ill.
9. He told me that how important it is to learn English.
10. Can't you remember tell me that the other day?

三、根据所给字母或汉语意思写出单词

- () 1. The show last night was _____ (毫无疑问) the best performance that our high school's orchestra had ever made.
- () 2. Our decision about whether to go on a picnic at the weekend or not is entirely _____ (依靠) the weather.
- () 3. We are all very excited because the speech will be delivered by a well-known _____ (政治家) and economist.
- () 4. No one could have predicted the s _____ of the problem of world hunger.
- () 5. More and more people are concerned about g _____ warming nowadays.
- () 6. He is not a very _____ (传统的) man, and he does not mind working at home so that he can take care of his children.
- () 7. According to the United Nations, hunger and malnutrition _____ (夺走) ten million lives every year.
- () 8. The programme has a rapidly growing o _____ and many people have been quite successful.
- () 9. The Food-for-work programme helps u _____ people support themselves by giving them work and paying them in food aid.
- () 10. They teach a man to fish so that he can fill his b _____ for a lifetime.

四、用所给词语的适当形式填空

malnutrition victories solution developing unemployed
long-term food aid hunger success crisis

In the 1 world, many children die from 2. This is often a result of poverty, and there is no quick and easy 3 to this problem. 4 is one solution, but it is an artificial, short-term answer to this 5 problem.