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2004年春季用

龙门新教案

学生专用版

在线课堂

初三英语 下

附：中考英语专题

空中课堂

纸上教练

合作探究

互动交流



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龙门教案

初三英语(下)

(附:中考英语专题)

主 编 吴章鹏
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在线课堂

龍 門 書 局

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致渴望成为优等生的学子们

➤ 你苦恼自己的成绩吗？

为什么你也很努力，却总是不能名列前茅？

为什么有人并不刻苦，却总能够取得好成绩？

在学校里，很多同学面临这样的困惑，你是不是也经常为此苦恼呢？

——是你自己太笨，而别人太聪明吗？

心理学家们的科学测算表明，约 80% 的人智商在中等左右。这也就是说，你和那些优等生在智力上的差别很小，你绝对有机会成为他们当中的一员。

——是自己不努力，学习不够刻苦吗？

其实不尽然。大家在课堂上的时间是一样多的，如果有晚自习的话，那差别就更小。优等生并没有比你更多的学习时间。

问题的关键在哪里？

➤ 你会学习吗？

在学习中，你是否存在以下问题：

Q 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”。

Q 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”。

Q 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。

➤ 如何利用本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:

重点解读

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 and 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,相信你一定会取得满意的成绩!

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“纸上课桌”,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

2003年5月于北京



主编寄语

一本好书能改变你一生的命运

一堂好课可以点燃你创新思维的火花,一位好教师可以带你走进科学的殿堂,一本好书可以改变你一生的命运。任何人都是天生具有一定的潜能,甚至是优秀的潜能,而且这种潜能几乎是无限的(有的学者认为目前大部分人的大脑只开发了10%)。只要学生愿意在教师的指导下积极开发自己的潜能,就可以成为一个富于创造性的人。

现代教学论认为,课堂教学除知识对流的主线外,还有一条情感对流的主线。一种优秀的教学方式,重要的是要创设丰富的教学情境,营造一个轻松、宽容的课堂气氛,结合课堂的具体情境和学生的兴趣,因势利导,激活学生的思维,培养学生创新思维的能力和方法,让学生自己去发现知识、寻找真理、探索规律,全面提高综合能力。

本丛书首次打破了市场上教辅教师对知识、例题一讲到底,忽视学生个性化培养,忽视师生情感交流的局面,将黄冈重点中学一代名师运用全新教学方式开发学生潜能的“同步学案”融化在“同步教案”之中,比教材更详细、更深刻。本丛书与同类书相比,具有突出的特点:

一、课堂教学的真实性

丛书像VCD一样再现每一节课教师的精彩讲解,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。每一课还根据教材内容选择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,逐字逐句逐段讲解教材,点拨解题的方法技巧,课内研讨某一知识点或某一问题的师生双边互动。

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。



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Unit 13 The world's population



Lesson 49



重点解读

教材重点

重点1 ☆☆☆

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

population 名词, “人口, 人数”。



在线课堂

(1) population 是不可数名词, 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。

【例1】 The population of India _____ the second _____ in the world.

A. are, most

B. is, most

C. are, largest

D. is, largest

【点拨】 population 作主语, 谓动词用单数, 说明“人口最多”用 largest, 不能用 most。

【答案】 D

练一练

1. _____ the population of China?

A. What's

B. What're

C. How much is

D. How many are

思维导航

翻译:

1. 世界人口数正在增长。

2. 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。



(1) if 此处意为“是否”, 引导宾语从句。

(2) if 作“如果”讲, 引导条件状语从句。

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。

【例2】 They wondered if the teacher _____ them some English songs next week.

A. would teach

B. had taught

C. will teach

D. taught

【点拨】 题意“他们想知道下星期老师是否教给他们一些英语歌”。if 作“是否”的意思, 引导宾语从句, 主句谓语 wondered 是一般过去时, 宾语从句为过去将来时 would teach。

【答案】 A

练一练

2. 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

思维导航

翻译:

1. 他问我是否喜欢居住在这里。
2. 如果你有问题,就问我吧!



思维拓展

The population of China is larger than _____.

- A. India B. in India C. that of India D. those of India

【解析】 题意为“中国人口数比印度人口数多”。比较对象是“中国人口数”和“印度人口数”, population 是不可数名词,因此作比较时可用 that 代替。正确答案为 C 项。



思维拓展

运用比较等级时,必须是同一范畴的事物作比较。

(1) 当作比较的前后主语为同一不可数名词或是可数名词单数,后者可用代词 that。例如:

The weather in Wuhan is much hotter than that in Beijing in summer.

夏天,武汉的天气比北京的天气热得多。

(2) 当作比较的前后主语为同一可数名词复数时,后者可用代词 those。例如:

The streets of our city are much cleaner than those of their city.

我们城市的街道比他们城市的街道干净得多。

要点记忆

词汇

increase ☆
it ☆ ☆

短语

the size of ...

日常用语

What's the population
of ...? ☆ ☆ ☆

语法

利用 hundred, thousand, million,
billion 读数字。



创新作业

[基础演练]

I. 单项选择

1. Do you know _____ the population of Shanghai _____?

- A. what, is B. how much, is
C. what's, 不填 D. how many, are

2. Three fifths of the population of that country _____ farmers.

- A. is B. are

C. has D. have

3. There are nearly _____ students in our school.

- A. three thousands B. three thousand
C. three thousands of D. three thousand of

4. 2,222,222,222 is read as _____.

- A. two billion, two hundred twenty-two million,
two hundred twenty-two thousand, two
hundred twenty-two
B. two billions, two hundreds twenty-two millions,

two hundreds twenty-two thousands, two hundreds twenty-two

C. two billion, two hundred twenty-two million, two hundred and twenty-two thousand, two hundred and twenty-two

D. two billions, two hundreds and twenty-two millions, two hundreds and twenty-two thousands, two hundreds and twenty-two

5. If I _____ enough money next year, I will buy a car.

- A. would have B. should have
C. have D. will have

6. He asked me if I _____ back to my hometown for the holidays.

- A. would go B. go
C. will go D. went

7. China is larger than _____ in Europe.

- A. any other country
B. other countries
C. any countries
D. any country

8. "_____ do you want?" "Size 40."

- A. How much size B. How many sizes
C. How size D. What size

[综合测试]

II. 完形填空

Most American families are 9 than the families in other countries. Most American families have one or two parents and one or two 10 each.

Children in the USA will leave their parents' home when they 11. They usually live 12 their parents because they want to find 13. They often write to their parents or telephone them. And they often 14 their parents on holiday.

Parents usually let their children choose 15. Americans think it important for young people to decide on their lives 16.

Children are asked 17 some work around their house. And in many families, children 18 doing some housework so that they can learn how to make money for their own use.

9. A. more B. fewer
C. larger D. smaller

10. A. student B. students

C. child D. children

11. A. grow B. grow up

C. grow-ups D. get old

12. A. away from B. away

C. far from D. far

13. A. good jobs B. good works

C. a job well D. a work well

14. A. go B. go visit

C. go to visit D. go a visit

15. A. own jobs B. their own jobs

C. own their jobs D. jobs their own

16. A. by them B. by themselves

C. by himself D. by herself

17. A. do B. doing

C. to do D. done

18. A. are paid B. are paid for

C. pay for D. paid for

[探究升级]

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_2 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.

19. _____, 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

20. 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

21. Pollution comes in many ways. We can even hear

it. Here "it" means _____.

- A. rubbish
- B. noise pollution
- C. air pollution
- D. water pollution

22. 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

23. Which of the following is NOT true?

- A. Many countries are making rules to fight pollution.
- B. The pollution of the earth grows as fast as the world population does.
- C. The problem of pollution is not so serious because there are not so many people living on the earth.
- D. If people could go to work by bus or bike instead of car or motorbike, it would be helpful in fighting against the problem of SO_2 .



答案点拨

[练一练]

1. A (就“人口数”提问用 what.)
2. B (前者若作“是否”的意思,引导宾语从句,后者若作“如果”的意思,引导条件状语从句。)

[思维导航]

1. The world's population is increasing.
2. The population of China is larger than that of any other country.
3. He asked me if I enjoyed living here.
4. If you have any questions, ask me, please.

[创新作业]

1. A (就“人口数”提问用 what.)
2. B (表示 the population 中一部分作主语时,谓语动词用复数形式。)
3. B (thousand 与具体数字连用,不用复数。)
4. C (读数字时,百位数与十位数之间用 and。)
5. C (if 引导条件状语从句中,用一般现在时代替一般将来时。)
6. A (if 引导宾语从句,主句谓语是 asked,从句用过

去将来时。)

7. D (China 不属于 Europe。)
8. D (what size 表示“多大尺寸”,“什么号码”。)
9. D (表示“家庭比较小”。)
10. D (children 与 parents 相对应。)
11. B (grow up “长大成人”。)
12. C (far from “离……很远”。)
13. A (job 是可数名词,work 是不可数名词。)
14. C (go to visit “去看望”。)
15. B (one's own... “某人自己的……”。)
16. B (by oneself “亲自、自己”。)
17. C (be asked to do sth. “被要求做某事”。)
18. B (be paid for doing sth. “做某事而得到报酬”。)
19. B (由第一段第一句话可知。)
20. C (由第一段第二句话可知。)
21. B (能通过“听觉”感受到的污染是“噪音污染”。)
22. D (由第三段可知。)
23. C (由日常生活知识可判断。)



Lesson 50



重点解读

教材重点

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。

hour a(fter) hour 一小时接一小时



在线课堂

(1) 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。

(2) day after day 日复一日; year after year 年复一年。

(3) one by one “一个接一个”, 强调顺序性。

[例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

[点拨] 询问“人口数是多少”用 what。表示“一小时接一小时地”用 hour after hour, hour 此时不能用复数, 前面也不能用冠词。

[答案] C

重点2 ☆☆

Multiply this by 365. 用这个数字乘以 365。

multiply 是“乘”的意思。



multiply... by 表示“用……乘以……”。

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. $6 \times 5 = 30$ 。

[例2] We know eight _____ five _____ forty.

A. multiply, is

B. multiply, are

C. multiplied, is

D. multiplied by, is

[点拨] “multiply... by...”表示“用……乘以……”, multiplied by five 过去分词短语表示“乘以 5”。

[答案] D

重点3

People say that by the year 2010, it may be seven billion. 人们说, 直到 2010 年, 世界人口可能达到七十亿。



by 的介词短语表示时间时, 意思是“在……以前”, “直到……为止”。

“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。

重点4 ☆☆☆

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



(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,如果不定式中的不及物动词,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。

例3 You must have something _____.

- A. to worry B. to worry about C. to worrying D. worrying about

点拨 题意为“你一定有着急的事”。have something to do 表示“有……的事”。worry about 表示“为……而着急、担心”。

答案 B

练一练

1. They have no money and no place _____.

- A. to live in B. to live
C. living in D. living

思维导航

翻译:

1. 我有很多事要做。

2. 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。



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。

例4 The little boy can hardly walk, _____?

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

点拨 题目为反意疑问句,陈述部分含有 hardly(几乎不),疑问部分应该为肯定。

答案 A

练一练

2. _____ anyone believes him because he often tells a lie.

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

思维导航

翻译:

3. 昨晚我几乎没有睡觉。

4. 我几乎不明白你的意思。

**思维拓展**

The Smiths will come back to Beijing _____ ten days.

- A. after B. in C. on D. at

解析 题意为“史密斯全家人再过十天后返回北京”。表示以现在为起点过多长时间,使用介词 in,因此 B 项正确。



思维拓展

(1)“in+一段时间”表示以现在为起点,再过多长时间。其疑问词用 how soon。

What will happen in a hundred years? 一百年以后将会发生什么呢?

“How soon will they receive the parcel?” “In about a week.” “他们过多久才能收到包裹?” “大约一星期之后。”

(2)“after+一段时间”表示以过去或将来某一时刻为起点,过多长时间。相当于“一段时间+later”。

I received his letter last Monday. After two days, I wrote back to him. 我上星期一收到他的来信。两天后,我给他写了回信。

“after+时间点”表示“在……时间之后”。

After this Sunday, we will go home for our summer holiday. 在本星期天之后,我们将回家度假。

要点记忆

词汇

multiply☆☆
challenge
beginning☆☆☆
square
hardly☆☆☆

短语

hour after hour☆☆☆
multiply... by... ☆☆
at the beginning of
☆☆☆
faster and faster
☆☆☆

日常用语

① Perhaps you think that
isn't much.
② So it goes on, hour after
hour.
③ What will happen in a
hundred years?

语法

① 被动语态☆☆☆
... over 15,540 more babies
will be born on the earth.
② 动词不定式☆☆☆
Each person will have one half
to one square metre of space
to live in.



创新作业

[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 370000 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
12. 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
13. The population of France is _____ than _____ Great Britain.
A. smaller, × B. large, ×
C. smaller, that of D. larger, that of
14. 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
15. 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.

16. A. double B. doubled

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

[探究升级]

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.

26. This passage is probably _____.
A. a story B. a note
C. a letter D. a news report
27. 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
28. Who cares more about the challenges of entry to