普通高等教育"十一五"国家级规划教材

新世纪高等院校英语专业本科生系列教材(修订版) 总主编 戴炜栋

# 快速阅读与引起1度2

Become a Fast Reader and Beyond

主编 蒋静仪

提高你的 提高你的 阅读速度和词汇搭配能力

> 上海外语教育出版社 外教社 SHANGHAI FOREIGN LANGUAGE EDUCATION PRESS WWW.sflep.com



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# **烘塘別英国记证是**2

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## 总 序

我国英语专业本科教学与学科建设,伴随着我国改革开放的步伐,得到了长足的发展和提升。回顾这30多年英语专业教学改革和发展的历程,无论是英语专业教学大纲的制订、颁布、实施和修订,还是四、八级考试的开发与推行,以及多项英语教学改革项目的开拓,无不是围绕英语专业的学科建设和人才培养而进行的,正如《高等学校英语专业英语教学大纲》提出的英语专业的培养目标,即培养"具有扎实的英语语言基础和广博的文化知识并能熟练地运用英语在外事、教育、经贸、文化、科技、军事等部门从事翻译、教学、管理、研究等工作的复合型英语人才"。为促进英语专业本科建设的发展和教学质量的提高,外语专业教学指导委员会还实施了"新世纪教育质量改革工程",包括推行"十五"、"十一五"国家级教材规划和外语专业国家精品课程评审,从各个教学环节加强对外语教学质量的宏观监控,从而确保为我国的经济建设输送大量的优秀人才。

跨入新世纪,英语专业的建设面临新的形势和任务:经济全球化、科技一体化、文化多元化、信息网络化的发展趋势加快,世界各国之间的竞争日趋激烈,这对我国英语专业本科教学理念和培养目标提出了新的挑战;大学英语教学改革如火如荼;数字化、网络化等多媒体教学辅助手段在外语教学中广泛应用和不断发展;英语专业本科教育的改革和学科建设也呈现出多样化的趋势,翻译专业、商务英语专业相继诞生——这些变化和发展无疑对英语专业的学科定位、人才培养以及教材建设提出了新的、更高的要求。

上海外语教育出版社(简称外教社)在新世纪之初约请了全国30余所著名高校百余位英语教育专家,对面向新世纪的英语专业本科生教材建设进行了深入、全面、广泛和具有前瞻性的研讨,成功地推出了理念新颖、特色明显、体系完备的"新世纪高等院校英语专业本科生系列教材",并被列入"十五"国家级规划教材,以其前瞻性、先进性和创新性等特点受到全国众多使用院校的广泛好评。

面对快速发展的英语专业本科教育,如何保证专业的教学质量,培养具有国际视野和创新能力的英语专业人才,是国家、社会、高校教师共同关注的问题,也是教材编撰者和教材出版者关心和重视的问题。

作为教学改革的一个重要组成部分,优质教材的编写和出版对学科建设的推动和人才培养的 作用是有目共睹的。外教社为满足教学和学科发展的需要,与教材编写者们一起,力图全方位、





大幅度修订并扩充原有的"新世纪高等院校英语专业本科生系列教材",以打造英语专业教材建设完整的学科体系。为此,外教社邀请了全国几十所知名高校40余位著名英语教育专家,根据英语专业学科发展的新趋势,围绕梳理现有课程、优化教材品种和结构、改进教学方法和手段、强化学生自主学习能力的培养、有效提高教学质量等问题开展了专题研究,并在教材编写与出版中予以体现。

修订后的教材仍保持原有的专业技能、专业知识、文化知识和相关专业知识四大板块,品种包括基础技能、语言学、文学、文化、人文科学、测试、教学法等,总数逾200种,几乎涵盖了当前我国高校英语专业所开设的全部课程,并充分考虑到我国英语教育的地区差异和不同院校英语专业的特点,提供更多的选择。教材编写深入浅出,内容反映了各个学科领域的最新研究成果;在编写宗旨上,除了帮助学生打下扎实的语言基本功外,着力培养学生分析问题、解决问题的能力,提高学生的思辨能力和人文、科学素养,培养健康向上的人生观,使学生真正成为我国新时代所需要的英语专门人才。

系列教材修订版编写委员会仍由我国英语界的知名专家学者组成,其中多数是在各个领域颇有建树的专家,不少是高等学校外语专业教学指导委员会的委员,总体上代表了中国英语教育的发展方向和水平。

系列教材完整的学科体系、先进的编写理念、权威的编者队伍,再次得到教育部的认可,荣列"普通高等教育'十一五'国家级规划教材"。我深信,这套教材一定会促进学生语言技能、专业知识、学科素养和创新能力的培养,填补现行教材某些空白,为培养高素质的英语专业人才奠定坚实的基础。

#### 量用名。上海核选其生的直接连接两个,有一些自己的一种一种自身重**成,核**量的过程状态单

教育部高校外语专业教学指导委员会主任委员 国务院学位委员会外语学科评议组组长

# 前言

《快速阅读与词汇扩展》是为全国高等院校英语专业一年级和二年级的本科生而编写的,着重训练学生的阅读速度,培养他们阅读理解和词汇搭配的能力。

《高等学校英语专业英语教学大纲》对阅读教学提出了具体的要求,对阅读速度按级划分,从入学时的60单词/分钟,理解正确率达到70%,到四级时的120—180单词/分钟,理解正确率不低于70%。英语专业多年来缺少快速阅读训练的教材,《快速阅读与词汇扩展》正是为弥补这一欠缺而编写。教材的第一部分(I AM A FASTER READER)可以结合上海外语教育出版社出版的新世纪高等院校英语专业本科生"十一五"国家规划教材《综合教程》或《阅读教程》,作为英语专业精读课程或泛读课程的配套或辅助教材,用于课堂内进行快速阅读训练。

传统的快速阅读大多停留在速度训练上,没有引导学生对文本进行深入的关注。这套教材在这方面有所突破,在训练提高学生阅读速度的同时,注重培养学生的归纳总结能力和词汇搭配能力,教材的英文名 Become a Fast Reader and Beyond 表达的就是这层意思。教材的第二部分阅读分析归纳和词汇扩展(I AM MORE THAN A FAST READER)和第三部分(I AM A REFLECTIVE READER)中的各种练习就是围绕提高学生归纳总结能力和词汇搭配能力而设计的,这两部分是本套教材的核心。

我们编写这套教材所依据的理念主要有以下几点:

- 1. 快速阅读的能力是生活在信息知识爆炸时代的人们必须具有的一个重要能力。 我们每天从报纸、杂志和网络等媒体中要接触大量的信息,没有较快的阅读速度往往会 疲于应付。在英语学习中,一定的阅读速度可以保证我们广泛、大量地阅读各种英语资 料,更多地接触目的语材料,从而促进目的语的学习。
- 2. 注意在学习过程中起着不可忽视的作用,注意可以引起语言输入向语言吸入的转化。在实际教学中就学生词汇能力发展的重点和难点之——词语搭配设计教学活动,引导他们的注意力,增强他们的词语搭配意识,有望促进他们的词语搭配学习,使他们产出更地道的目的语。
- 3. 词汇语法(即词汇搭配)非常重要,忽略词汇语法,学生往往会产出符合语法、但欠地道的目的语,他们会用冗长的语句来表达简单的思想。当语言的处理超越了以逐个单词为单位的局限,相应单词合成"词块"时,语言的处理就趋向"自动化",产出速度相应大大加快,较复杂的语言任务能够快速完成。让学生大量掌握词语搭配,可帮助他们提高目的语水平,用目的语较快、较流畅地表达思想。

依据以上的理念,我们将这套教材的重点和特色总结如下:

1. 结合课内教学和课外自主学习: 英语课堂教学时间有限, 要很好地掌握目的语,

大量的学习需要由学生课后独立完成。教材中阅读速度的训练在课堂内进行,文章的归纳总结练习和词语搭配练习建议由学生课后完成。教材通过详细、具体的学习任务指令指导学生完成各个练习,并提供每个练习的参考答案,这样可以逐渐培养学生的自主学习能力。

- 2. 强调阅读速度和阅读理解:国内现有的快速阅读教材大多停留在速度训练上,学生在规定的时间内完成快速阅读练习,得到答案后,阅读文章往往就被放置一边,其结果是阅读效果仅仅停留在对文章基本意义理解的层面,总结归纳不够,对具体的语言形式注意不够。这套教材既强调学生的阅读速度,又强调阅读理解的归纳总结能力。
- 3. 提高词汇搭配意识:准确地使用目的语的词语搭配是衡量二语学习者目的语使用是否地道、精炼的一个重要标准。这套教材充分地利用了快速阅读训练文章相对简单的特点,在学生完成快速阅读后,围绕阅读文章设计各种形式的练习,以唤醒和加强学生对词语搭配的注意,增强学生词汇知识的广度和深度。

本套教材希望以一种较新颖的形式,将阅读速度和理解训练与词汇搭配学习有机结合起来,达到既提高学生的阅读速度又提高学生的词汇搭配意识的目的,使学生更快、更好地习得目的语。由于编写者水平有限,时间仓促,教材中疏失之处在所难免,恳请各位老师和同学不吝赐教。

编 者 2011年夏

## 《快速阅读与词汇扩展》问与答

#### 一、《快速阅读与词汇扩展》的编写目的是什么?

正如我们在教材前言中所讲到的,我们编写这套教材有以下三个目的:培养学习者 归纳总结的能力,提升他们的词汇搭配意识和提高他们的自主学习能力。我们希望同学 们通过这套教材的学习能逐步成为一个积极主动思考的学习者,拥有较好的阅读总结、 归纳能力,较强的词语搭配意识以及自主学习能力,让自己的目的语更地道,这也是编 写这套教材的意义所在。

#### 二、《快速阅读与词汇扩展》的单元结构是怎样设计的?

《快速阅读与词汇扩展》一套共计四册,可与高等院校英语专业本科一、二年级的精读课程或泛读课程(又称阅读课程)配合使用,每学期一册,分两学年四学期完成。教材每册有十五个单元,建议每周完成一个单元。每个单元由三大板块组成,各板块主要内容如下:

第一个板块是快速阅读,目的在于提高同学们的阅读速度和理解能力。我们根据 阅读文章的语言和内容设计了多种形式的阅读理解练习,包括多项选择、问答、正误判 断、填空、配对和排序等。

第二个板块是词汇搭配练习,也是教材的核心。我们在教材的前言部分已阐述了 提高同学们词汇搭配意识的重要性(请参阅教材前言)。该板块共有三大部分,所有的练 习可由同学们课后独立完成,课内老师有选择地检查、组织讨论。各部分的内容和目的 如下:

第一部分要求同学们再次阅读文章后用一到两句话总结归纳阅读文章的中心思想, 然后用两、三个词语概述阅读文章的核心内容。这个活动将阅读从单纯的阅读理解提升 了一个高度,逐渐培养同学们的分析总结能力以及评判能力。

第二部分是词语搭配专项训练,从要求同学们于阅读文章中摘选词汇搭配,到短语练习,再到具体词语的搭配练习,均围绕词语搭配训练展开。该部分任务指令扣紧原文,仔细详尽,目的就是为了逐渐增强同学们对上下文词语的意识。

第三部分是一个口语形式的任务,设计的情景要求同学们尽可能地利用快速阅读文章中的词汇来完成该项任务,目的是巩固加强本单元所学的词汇搭配。

教材的第三个板块为总结反思,要求同学们在完成整个单元的学习后,对阅读文章和词汇用法进行回顾总结,引导同学们逐渐成为一个主动、积极的学习者。

#### 三、《快速阅读与词汇扩展》每篇阅读文章及练习后面的参考时间是如何得到的?

我们在每篇快速阅读理解练习后面提供了平均用时(Average Time)。这里的平均用时并非单纯的由阅读文章的长度来决定的。因为练习形式不同(如正误判断和问题回答),

所需的时间也相应不同。我们在试用这套教材时,选择了国内三个有代表性的不同层次高等学校英语专业若干同学参加了快速阅读文章和理解练习测试,在剔除了正确率不到60%的数据之后,将三组同学完成阅读文章的用时加权平均得到较为科学、合理的平均时间。老师和同学们可以参考这一时间来检查阅读速度和理解正确率,具体可以作以下解释:

- 1. 若正确率在平均数以上,且所用时间在平均数之上,建议注意提高阅读速度;
- 2. 若正确率在平均数以下(或正确率低于50%),且所用时间在平均数之下,建议适当放慢阅读速度,注意提高阅读理解能力;
- 3. 若正确率在平均数以下(或正确率低于50%),且所用时间在平均数之上,要着重加强阅读综合能力的训练;
- 4. 若正确率在平均数以上(特别是正确率高于90%),且所用时间在平均数之下,说明该部分同学的阅读能力高于一般同学,可以进一步有意识地提高阅读速度。

#### 四、如何使用《快速阅读与词汇扩展》?

#### 我们建议这样使用这套教材:

- 1. 在开始使用本套教材时,建议从第一册教材前面的五个mini-lectures开始,可由老师或同学作快速阅读技巧和词汇搭配知识的专题讲座。同时老师可利用课堂时间,对第一板块的快速阅读技巧,第二板块第一、第二部分的练习进行一定的指导,尤其是帮助每个同学学会注意并选取阅读文章中的词汇搭配,这种指导逐渐减少至同学们掌握为止。
- 2. 每单元的快速阅读练习最好在课上集中完成,由老师控制时间,完成练习后,统一校对答案,根据完成情况老师作一定的讲解,组织讨论等。该项练习课上预计用时10—15分钟。
- 3. 同学们课后完成第二板块第一、第二部分的练习,依据教材后提供的答案自行核对,同时准备该板块第三部分的任务。可以鼓励同学们以小组分享的形式完成这部分练习。下一周上课老师可就第三部分的任务抽查部分同学或组织小组活动。该项练习预计课上用时8—10分钟。
- 4. 老师不定时检查同学们完成第三板块的情况,适时提供指导帮助,包括如何利用 网上资源进行拓展性的阅读等。老师的指导在第一、二学期尤为必要,是帮助同学们成 为积极主动、反思性学习者的一个重要环节。

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Average Time: 8'48"

Average Accuracy Rate: 87.9%

Your Time: \_\_\_\_' \_\_\_\_'

Your Average Accuracy Rate: \_\_\_\_\_ %

## Why So Many Children?

The rapid population growth in less-developed countries is a result of high birth rates. Women in these countries have many children on average. Why do they have such large families, when feeding and caring for them can be a problem? The answer may often be that they have no choice. Many factors make it difficult for women to limit the size of their families.

Economics undoubtedly plays an important role. In poor countries, a large family is necessary for economic survival. More children mean more hands for work. They also mean someone to take care of the parents in old age. In industrialized countries, on the other hand, children do not increase family income. Instead, they are an expense. Furthermore, people in those countries usually do not depend on their children in their old age.

However, economics cannot entirely explain birth rates. Saudi Arabia, for example, has one of the highest per-capita incomes in the world, but it also has a very high birth rate (7.0). Mexico and Indonesia also do not follow the general rule. Though they are poor countries, they have reduced their population growth by 53 percent and 25 percent in recent years.

Clearly, other factors are involved. These factors may relate to the economic situation, but not necessarily. Population experts now believe that the most important of these factors is the condition of women. A high birth rate almost always goes together with lack of education and low status for women.

This would explain the high birth rate of Saudi Arabia. Traditional Arab culture gives women little education or independence and few possibilities outside the home. It also explains the decline in birth rates in Mexico, Thailand, and Indonesia. Their governments took measures to improve education for women and opportunities for them outside the home.

Another key factor in the birth rate is the availability of birth control. Women may want to limit their families, but have no way to do so. In Ireland, for example, birth control is illegal. Not surprisingly, Ireland has the highest birth rate in Europe. Where governments have made birth control easily available, on the other hand, birth rates have gone down. This is the case in Singapore, Sri Lanka, and India, as well as in Indonesia, Thailand, and Mexico. In these countries women have also been provided with health care and help in planning their families.

Yet another factor to influence birth rate is infant mortality. (Infant mortality is the percentage of babies who die in their first year.) In industrialized countries, infant mortality is around 1.5 percent. In less-developed countries, however, it can be 20 percent or more. Fearing the loss of some children, women are encouraged to have more.

Thus, an effective program to reduce population growth must work in many areas. But above all it must be aimed at women and their needs. Only then does it have any chance of success.

#### Part 1 | I AM A FAST READER (in-class tasks)

Choose the best answer to complete each of the following sentences based on the information given in the text.

1	The population increases rapidly in le	ess-devel	oped countries because of
	A family planning	В	poverty
	C cultural factors	D	high birth rates
2	What factors are mentioned that m	ake it d	ifficult for women to limit the size of their
	families?		
	I. More independence for women.		
	II. Lack of education for women.		
	III. Lack of birth control.		
	IV. Infant mortality.		
	A I only.	В	I and II.
	C II and III.	D	II, III, and IV.
3	Having a large family in a less-develo	ped cou	intry very often means having
	A a greater family income		
	B more mouths to feed		
	C a higher family expense		
	D a better education for children		
4	Having more children in industrialize	ed count	ries often means having
	A an increased family income		
	B better support for elderly parents		
	C better relations in the family		
	D a higher family cost		
5	Which country is mentioned as an e	xample	which has both high per-capita income and a
	high birth rate?		
	A Indonesia.	В	Sri Lanka.
	C Saudi Arabia.	D	Thailand.
6	Mexico enjoys a reduced birth rate m	nainly be	ecause of
	A its traditional culture		
	B low per-capita income		
	C fewer job opportunities for wome	en	
	D more education for women		

7	When the text says that Indonesia does no  A It has high per-capita income and a low  B It is a poor country but has a low birth  C It is an industrialized country but has a  D It is a poor country and has a high birth	v bi rate hig	rth rate. h birth rate.
8	A high per-capita income B lack of birth control C little education for women D poor healthcare system	aus	e of
9	Based on the information given in the text be in a country like Germany?  A 1.5%.  C 20%.	к <b>t, v</b> В D	that would the infant mortality rate probably 15%. 25%.
10	What can be done to help reduce populations.  I. Making birth control easily available.  II. Giving women more education.  III. Providing women with more job opport  IV. Relying on children more for income.  A I only.  C I, II and III.		

### Part 2 I AM MORE THAN A FAST READER (after-class tasks)

Read	the text	carefully	again	after	class	and	finish	all	the	foll	owing	tasks.
------	----------	-----------	-------	-------	-------	-----	--------	-----	-----	------	-------	--------

No.	Foo	cus On The Main Ide	a		
	A.	Use one or two sen space provided.	tences to summarize	the main idea of the	text and write it down in the
	В.		vo words or phrases vn in the space provi		e the text or part of the text
2	No	ote Down Good Expr	essions		
		rite down in the spac nt to learn.	ce provided the good	expressions in this te	ext that you have noticed and
3	Us	e The Right Expression	ons		
			one of the expression Make sure each sente		me of the expressions can be correct.
		on average	take care of	go down	
		relate to	infant mortality	above all	
		take measures			
		1 The value of the	U.S. dollar has been	lately	
			still very high in som		

3	I have a very supportive extended family, who my son at night when I
	went to graduate school.
4	English language classes will be more meaningful when they students'
	personal lives and cultural backgrounds.
5	To be useful, a new technology must satisfy a number of requirements in addition to
	being effective, it must be safe.
6	This physics teacher always uses interesting examples to help students see how real-
	world situations physics.
7	, adults are sleeping 6.8 hours a night on weekdays and 7.4 hours on
	weekends according to a recent study.
8	The government has promised to to help the unemployed.

#### 4 Enhance Your Collocation Awareness

A. The word "population" is a key word in the text and appears on a number of occasions, such as "rapid population growth" and "population experts." What other words can go with "population"? Give as many collocates as you can think of that can go with "population" and put them in the right category.

adjective + population	population + noun
1) large	1) growth
2)	2)
3)	3)
4)	4)
5)	5)

B. In the text, different words have been used to describe the word "country" such as "industrialized" and "less-developed." Listed below are some more collocates that can go with "country." Find the one that is different from the rest in each group and cross it out.

	1) beautiful	2) fascinating	3) great	4) neighboring	
	1) friendly	2) hot	3) tropical	4) temperate	
a(n)	1) foreign	2) home	3) overseas	4) strange	country
	1) developed	2) backward	3) rich	4) affluent	

C. The word "birth" has been used frequently in the text such as "birth control" and "birth rate." Listed in the box below are some more collocational uses of "birth." Find the right collocation and put it in the blank. Make sure each sentence is grammatically correct. There are more collocations than you need to fill in all the blanks.

at birth	birth rate	extended fan	
by birth	birth control	nom ad Hiv.	
place of birth		backgrounds	
date of birth	register one's	birth (8010)	
the moment of birt	cara.	t must b	
birth certificate		physics	
1 She	a baby boy yesterday.		
<del></del>			
	, but lives in		
4 We didn't	until he was al	most one year old.	
5 I do not know h	ner name. Nor do I hav	ve any knowledge of her	and h
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	, In a seg	the day are made in	
		will need to show your	7.7
		s country would not have r	educed its size
population so dra B China used to ha		for many years.	
versus "less-develop	vords with opposite me oed." For each phrase l	eanings have been used such below, think of a word that r the space provided. The wor	neans the opposi
versus "less-develop of the underlined v appear in the text.	vords with opposite me oed." For each phrase l	below, think of a word that r	neans the opposi
versus "less-develop of the underlined v	vords with opposite me oed." For each phrase l	below, think of a word that r	neans the opposi
versus "less-develop of the underlined v appear in the text.	vords with opposite me bed." For each phrase l word, and write it in t	below, think of a word that r	neans the opposi
versus "less-develop of the underlined vappear in the text. a <u>large</u> family	words with opposite me bed." For each phrase l word, and write it in t	below, think of a word that r	neans the opposi
versus "less-developed the underlined vappear in the text.  a large family  rapid population	words with opposite me bed." For each phrase l word, and write it in t	below, think of a word that r	neans the opposi
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rapid population reduce population poor countries high per-capita is old age low status effective program	words with opposite meded." For each phrase I word, and write it in the growth on growth	below, think of a word that r	neans the opposi
rapid population poor countries high per-capita is old age low status effective program birth control is ille	words with opposite meded." For each phrase I word, and write it in the growth on growth income	below, think of a word that r	neans the opposi
rapid population poor countries high per-capita is old age low status effective program birth control is ille	words with opposite meded." For each phrase I word, and write it in the growth on growth income	below, think of a word that r	neans the opposi

D.