



前言

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为推进素质教育,减轻初中生的课业负担,注重能力的培养,体现新世纪教材、教学改革的要求,实现由应试教育向素质教育的转轨,我们特组织了一批知名初中优秀教师和教研员,以人教社九年义务教育2003年春季统编新版教材为依据,编写了这套《初中同步测控优化设计》系列丛书。在编写过程中,我们力求使抽象内容形象化、复杂内容简明化、呆板知识趣味化、能力训练系统化,努力使其成为教师指导下的学生同步自学辅导书中的精品。

本丛书具有以下特点:

1. 依据教学大纲 强化同步性

该丛书根据九年义务教育教学大纲的要求,紧紧围绕最新《课程标准》和2002年版新教材。初一、初二、初三各年级按学期分上、下册编写。本丛书编写过程中,吸纳了全国各地近年来初中教育教学研究的最新成果,渗透了学科间交叉综合的思想。每本书单元、章、节、目、点层次清晰,并且配有期中、期末试题,完全与初中教学进程一致。

2. 课内课外结合 突出可读性

本丛书的编写,以符合初中生年龄特点和心理特征为前提,避免了僵硬的知识灌输,尽量使课内外知识形成有机的结合。采取网络化、情节化、操作化等多种活泼的形式,用准确、生动、有趣、流畅的语言加以表述,融知识性和趣味性于一体,以增强其可读性。

3. 遵循教学规律 注重实用性

本书在内容编排上遵循了由易到难、由浅入深、循序渐进、通俗易懂的原则,营造了一个讲授、自学、练习一体化的学习平台,既适合于教师指导下的课堂学习使用,又适合于学生的课后自学使用。书中对许多栏目设置了学案形式,或填空式、或图表式、或问答式,新颖独到,方便训练。单元自测题按100分45分钟合理安排,易于操作。

4. 突出素质教育 体现创新性

本书的编写在内容选材和试题设计上力求典型新颖,大量增加了研究性课题、开放性问



题和贴近社会生产、生活实际问题的内容,以激活学生的共同参与意识,培养学生的创造性和发散思维。还创设了象[知识拓展]知识小品和[你也会做]等灵活性栏目,有的适于动手操作,有的适于集体表演,它将对初中生综合素质的提高起到良好的启示作用。

本套丛书的编写,汇集了众多知名教师的辛勤劳动,集中展示了现代教育的科研成果,希望对广大初中学生的学习有所裨益。

由于编者水平有限,加之时间仓促,偏颇之处在所难免,恳望读者提出宝贵意见,以利于再版时修订。

编 者

2002 年 12 月



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Unit 13 The world's population

【学习目标】

单词

increase, if, multiply, challenge, square, hardly, prefer, used, beg, worth, second-hand, diagram, discussion, chart, download, path

短语

slow down, hour after hour, multiply...by, at the beginning of, more and more, prefer to..., rather than..., rather than, beg one's pardon, be busy doing

日常交际用语

What's the population of Germany?

The world's population is growing faster and faster.

Do you think it will increase?

What can be done to slow down the population increase?

So it goes on, hour after hour.

How much does a car cost in China?

I beg your pardon?

It can cost as little as 5,000 *yuan* and as much as 30,000 *yuan*.

That's worth more than two million *yuan* in China!

语法

1. 过去将来时态。

2. 数词的读法。

【主线梳理】

A. 词汇

1. **more** 另外的、额外的

多与数词或 some, no, many, much 等连用。如:

Give me more (of it).

多给我一些。

Five people are not enough. We need three more.

五个人不够, 我们需要再多三个。

You've been paid enough. How much more do you want?

付给你的已经够了, 你还想再要多少?

In one day, people have to produce food for over 370 000 more mouths.

一天内, 人们不得不又为三十七万多张嘴生产食物。

2. **increase** 增加、使增多、增大、使增大

作动词时可作及物动词和不及物动词,有时可和 by 连用。如:

The number of tourists has increased. (Tourists have increased in number.)

旅游者的人数增加了。

The population of this town increased (by) five percent last year.

去年这个城镇的人口增加了 5 个百分点。

He suddenly increased the speed of the car.

他突然加快车速。

作名词时常用句型 increase in/on/of...表示“在某方面增加”。如:

Increase in population caused a shortage of food.

人口的增加导致粮食的不足。

另外注意下列短语:

a considerable/large/sizeble increase 大量增加

a gradual increase 逐渐增加

a slight increase 略增

on the increase 不断增加,正在增大中

B. 短语

1. hour after hour

在 after 前后连接一个相同的单数名词,表示“一个接一个地”。类似的说法还有:day after day 日复一日,year after year 年复一年;bus after bus 一辆又一辆公共汽车;letter after letter 一封又一封信。

2. at the beginning of “在……开始时,在……之初”。一般指时间。如:

at the beginning of the new term 在新学期开始时

at the beginning of September 在九月初

I studied English at the beginning of last October.

我是在去年十月初学习英语的。

其反义词是 by the end of 到……末为止。如:

By the end of this school year,we have learned 800 new words.

到这个学年末,我们已经学了 800 个生词。

3. be busy doing sth. 忙于做某事。如:

I am busy doing my homework.

我忙于做作业。

They are busy getting ready for their exams.

他们忙于准备考试。

4. the developed countries 发达国家

the developing countries 发展中国家

the less developed countries 欠发达国家

the more developed countries 比较发达的国家

China is a developing country,but America is a developed one.

中国是发展中国家,而美国是发达国家。

C. 句型



1. prefer + to do sth. + rather than do sth.

表示“宁愿做……而不愿做……”(prefer 后接带 to 的不定式;而 rather than 后接不带 to 的不定式)。

如:

I prefer to go to the movies rather than stay home.

我宁愿去看电影也不愿呆在家里。

He prefers to work rather than be free.

他宁愿工作而不愿闲着。

另外 prefer 还有以下几种常见句型:

(1) prefer + n. / pron. 宁愿、更喜欢

Which do you prefer, rice or bread?

你比较喜欢哪一样,米饭还是面包?

I prefer English.

我更喜欢英语。

(2) prefer + (doing) sth. + to (doing) sth.

宁愿……而不愿(prefer ...to...)

He prefers fish to meat.

他比较喜欢鱼而不喜欢肉。

She seems to prefer cats to dogs.

他似乎较喜欢猫而不喜欢狗。

She prefers listening to English songs to singing them.

她喜欢听英语歌曲胜过唱英语歌曲。

(3) prefer doing sth. 宁愿做某事(表示“爱好”)

—Do you like swimming?

你喜欢游泳吗?

—Yes, but I prefer surfing.

是的,但是我更喜欢冲浪。

Grandma prefers reading on many different subjects.

祖母喜欢读不同种类的书。

(4) prefer + to do sth. 表示“(特定或具体某次动作,即在一定场合下)特别喜欢”,指一次的具体行为。

I would prefer not to go out today.

我今天宁愿不出去。

I prefer playing basketball, but I don't prefer to play basketball right now.

我喜欢打篮球,但我现在不想打。

(5) prefer + sb. + to do 宁愿某人做某事

Would you prefer me to go with you?

你要我和你一起去吗?

His father preferred him to find a good job.

他父亲希望他找到一份好的工作。

(6) prefer that... 宁愿……

They preferred that I(should) go with them.

他们希望(宁愿)我和他们一块去。

2. more and more

形容词或副词的比较级叠用,表示“越来越……”。如:

The day is getting longer and longer in spring.

在春天白天变得越来越长。

She studies English harder and harder.

她学习英语越来越努力。

Our country is becoming more and more beautiful.

我们的国家正变得越来越美丽。

3. multiplied by/multiply...by 乘(也可用 time 表示)。

$3 \times 5 = 15$ 可翻译为:

Multiply three by five is (gives) fifteen.

Three multiplied by five is fifteen.

Multiply three by five, you get fifteen.

Three times five is (makes, will be, equals, is equal to) fifteen.

加、减、除的表示法:

(1)加:用 and, plus, added to 等词表示。

$2 + 4 = 6$ 可译为:

Two and four is six.

Two plus four is equal to six.

Two added to four equals six.

Two and four makes six.

Two plus four will be six.

If you add two to four, you get six.

(2)减:用 minus, taken from, subtracted from 等表示。

$8 - 3 = 5$ 可译为:

Eight minus three is five.

Eight minus three is equal to five.

Three taken from eight leaves five.

Three subtracted from eight leaves five.

Take three from eight and the remainder is five.

(3)除:可用 divided by, divide ...into..., into 表示。

$24 \div 8 = 3$ 可译为:

Twenty-four divided by eight makes (is, equals) three.

Twenty-four divided by eight is equal to three.

Eight into twenty-four goes three times.

Divided eight into twenty-four, and you get three.

Divided twenty four by eight, and you get three.



D. 交际

1. 谈论人口

(1) 谈论人口的数量多少。

What is the population of Germany?

How large/big is the population of China?

What about the population of Japan?

注:对 population 进行提问不能用 how much 或 how many。

(2) 谈论人口数量的发展。

The world's population is growing faster and faster.

Do you think the population of Germany will increase?

I wonder if that's a lot of people for the size of the country.

(3) 回答人口数量的多少。

It's about eighty-two million. I don't know if it will increase.

The world's population has passed six billion.

(4) 用 large/big 或 small 进行人口数量的比较。

Is the population in Shanghai bigger/larger than that in Beijing?

5) 分数、百分数修饰 population 时,谓语句词常用复数。

One third of the population of our country live in the city.

2. 谈论汽车价格。

How much does a car cost in China?

It can cost as little as 50,000 yuan and as much as 300,000 yuan.

The Rolls Royce costs 353,590 dollars. That's worth more than two million yuan in China!

E. 语法

一、过去将来时

1. 结构: would/was(were)going to + 动词原形

2. 用法: 表示从过去某个时间看来将要发生的动作或存在的状态。

(1) 主句为过去时, 宾语从句表示将来要发生的事情。如:

He said he would help me.

(2) 在叙述过去的事情或事情发生的经过时, 用过去将来时表示当时看来将会发生的事情。如:

It was a Saturday afternoon. A young man named John had just left school for the last time. He was going to start work the following week...

3. 过去将来时的其他表示法:

(1) leave, come, fly, go 用过去进行时表示过去将来时。如:

He didn't tell us when he was leaving.

(2) 在时间或条件状语从句中, 常用一般过去时表示过去将来时。如:

They said that they would go to the farm if it didn't rain next Sunday.

二、数字的读法

读多位大数要注意以下几点:

1. 1000 以上的大数, 要使用计数逗点“,”, 即从个位开始, 每隔三位加一逗点, 第一个逗点前是 thousand

(千),第二个逗号前是 million(百万),第三个逗号前是 billion(十亿)。

2. 分段以后,各段就成了 101~999 等三位数了。读的时候十位数(或个位数)的前面一般要加 and,也可不加。英语没有单独表示“万”和“亿”的词,以 ten thousand 表示 1 万,a hundred million 表示 1 亿,因此,数字 3,333,333,333 可读为:three billion,three hundred and thirty-three million,three hundred and thirty-three thousand,three hundred and thirty-three。

3. 数词表示具体数量时不用复数,但表示成千上万、数以百计等时需在词尾加-s 变为复数,同时跟介词 of。如:

hundreds of 数百

thousands of 数千,成千上万

millions of 数以百万计的

billions of 数十亿

About thousands of people have moved to the city. 约有成千上万的人搬到城市。

【辨疑解难】

1. at the end of/by the end of/to the end/in the end

(1)at the end of“在……尽头”,后面接地点或时间名词,通常与一般过去时或一般将来时连用。如:

You'll find the post office at the end of the street.

在路的尽头,你将找到邮局。

(2)by the end of“到……为止”,指某一时间点以前或到某一时间点为止的情况。强调的是状态或结果。注意后面所跟的时间:若是将来的时间,句子用将来时态;若接包括现在在内的时间,句子要用现在完成时;若接过去的时间,句子要用过去完成时。如:

He had learned over 3,000 words by the end of last term.

到上学期末他已学了三千多单词。

(3)to the end 往往和运动性动词或持续性动词连用,表示“到(某一)终点为止”,指地点也指时间。如:

Go down to the end, you'll find the hospital.

走到底你就会找到医院。

(4)in the end“最后,终于”,其后不接 of 短语,相当于 at last,finally。其反义词组为 in the beginning。

如:

He tried three times,and in the end he succeeded.

他试了三次,最后终于成功了。

2. in 2002/in the year 2002/by the year 2002

(1)“in 1990”,in 相当于 during,意为“在……期间”,常与一般过去时连用。如:

He went abroad in 1998. 他 1998 年出的国。

(2)“in the year 1999”,in 仍为“在……期间”,与 in 1999 表示相同的意思。

(3)“by the year 2010”,介词 by 与 before 同义,意为 not later than(不迟于),常译作“在……以前”“到……”,多与一般将来时连用。如:

People say that by the year 2010,it may be seven billion.

人们预计到 2010 年世界人口将达到 70 亿。

注意:若 by 后接过去的某一年,要用过去完成时,表示在这一年以前已经完成的动作。如:



We had planted fifty thousand trees by 1990/the year 1990.

到 1990 年,我们已栽种了 5 万棵树。

3. excuse/sorry/pardon

(1)excuse me 常译作“对不起、打扰了、劳驾等”。这句话一般是在要麻烦别人时说的。如:

Excuse me,could you tell me the way to the post office?

劳驾,能告诉我去邮局的路吗?

Excuse me,can I smoke here? 对不起,我可以在这儿吸烟吗?

(2)sorry 常译作“抱歉”“对不起”,这是自己做错了事或说错了话时,向别人道歉的话。

有时不能满足别人请求或不能给别人满意的答复时,也可说“sorry”。如:

I'm sorry I'm late. 对不起我迟到了。

—Could you lend me your bike? 请借给我你的自行车好吗?

—Sorry,it's broken. 对不起,自行车坏了。

(3)pardon 译作“原谅、对不起”,用于没听清别人的话,请求别人再重复一遍,一般可单独说“Pardon?”也可以说“Beg pardon?”或“I beg your pardon?”如:

—I beg your pardon? 请你再说一遍好吗?

—The Rolls Royce. It costs 353,590 dollars.

罗尔斯—罗伊斯轿车。它价值三十五万三千五百九十美元。

注意,pardon 也可用作动词,与 excuse 意思相同。如:

Pardon/Excuse me for troubling you. 对不起,麻烦你了。

【考题导析】

1. 动词应用。(济宁市 2002)

Dear John,

Thank you very much for your letter. I am glad that you 1 (enjoy) your holiday with me. We enjoyed 2 (have) you and your sister here. We hope that you will both be able 3 (come) again next year. Perhaps you can stay longer next time you come. A week is not really long enough, is it? If your school 4 (have) five weeks' holiday next year, perhaps you'll be able to stay with us for two or three weeks.

We 5 (be) long back at school for three weeks until now. It 6 (feel) like three months! I hope you 7 both (work) very hard now. I'll have to work hard next year when I am in Grade One. Tom and Ann won't be in Grade One until 2003.

They went for a picnic yesterday, but I 8 (not, go) with them. They went to an island and enjoyed themselves there. Do you still remember the island? All five of us 9 (spend) the last day of our holiday there.

Tom, Ann and I send our best wishes to Betty and you. We hope to see you soon.

Yours,

Michael

导析:答案是:1. enjoyed 2. having 3. to come 4. has 5. have been 6. feels 7. are, working 8. didn't go 9. spent

2. At the news, Tom could hardly say a word, _____ he? (南通市 2001)

A. did B. didn't C. could D. couldn't

导析:此题旨在考查否定副词 hardly 的用法,hardly 意为“几乎不”,在英语中看作否定词,所以后面反意疑问句应用肯定形式,排除 B 和 D。又因前面句中助动词为 could,所以附加问句也应使用 could。故选 C。

3. 找出和划线部分意思相同的选项。

Jimmy tried hard, and in the end he did it well.

(河北省 2001)

A. at first B. at the beginning of C. at the end D. at last

导析:此题考查介词短语 in the end 的用法。该短语意为“最后”,只有 D 项符合此意。名词 end 可构成短语 in the end, at the end of, by the end of, to the end 等。in the end“最后,最终,终于”相当于 at last, or finally,后面不接 of 短语。at the end of...“到……末尾(终点)”可表示时间,也可表示地点。常与一般过去时或一般将来时连用。by the end of...“到……末为止”,只用来表示时间,常与完成时连用,也可用于将来时。to the end“到末尾,到终点,到结束”,指地点,也可指时间。常与运动性或持续性的动词连用。

4. —Can you write the number eighty-five thousand, six hundred and twenty-six?

—Yes, it is _____. (南昌市 2001)

A. 85662 B. 85626 C. 58662 D. 58626

导析:根据多位数的读法,该题应选 B。

5. 改为同义句

He spent two days in mending this radio. (福州市 2001)

It _____ him two days _____ mend this radio.

导析:此题考查“花费”的表达方法。根据题意知该句表示花费多少时间,因用 it 作主语,只能用 take 表示“花费”,可考虑固定句型 take sb. some time to do sth., 又因原句为过去时,所以答案为 took...to...。

6. _____ is the population of the world today? (厦门市 2001)

A. Which B. What C. How D. How much

导析:此题主要考查对人口的多少怎样进行提问。对 population 进行提问应用 what, 答案为 B。上句也可表示为:How many people are there in the world today? 世界上现今有多少人?

7. 用单词的适当形式填空。

The girls are busy _____ (plant) flowers now. (徐州市 2001)

导析:be busy doing sth. 意为“忙于做……”。答案为 planting, 如:

They are busy cleaning their classroom.

他们正忙于打扫教室。

be busy 还可以与介词 with 连用,其后接名词,意为“忙于某事”。如:

The students are busy with their homework.

学生们忙于做他们的家庭作业。

上句也可改为:

The students are busy doing their homework.

【思维拓展】

- I. 选出下列单词中划线部分读音与其他三个不同的单词

1. A. increase B. leaf C. eapot D. nearly



- | | | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| 2. A. <u>p</u> opulation | B. <u>k</u> nock | C. <u>f</u> ollowing | D. <u>t</u> ogether |
| 3. A. <u>b</u> illion | B. <u>I</u> ndia | C. <u>s</u> urprise | D. <u>b</u> eginning |
| 4. A. <u>c</u> entury | B. <u>c</u> over | C. <u>c</u> lear | D. <u>c</u> rossing |
| 5. A. <u>d</u> ictionary | B. <u>o</u> peration | C. <u>q</u> uestion | D. <u>i</u> ntention |

II. 根据句意和所给的首字母拼写单词

1. Do you think the world's population will i _____ ?
2. The best way to make population smaller is to have f _____ children.
3. Now at the beginning of the 21st c _____ the world's population has passed six billion.
4. Japan and Germany are d _____ countries.
5. A b _____ is a thousand million !
6. In about 600 years, there will be standing r _____ only on the earth.
7. A s _____ car is very cheap. I prefer to buy a used car rather than a new one.
8. He d _____ the information about several countries and made a chart.
9. Let's d _____ this question.
10. This book is w _____ reading.

III. 单项选择

1. He didn't tell us if he _____ us a talk next week.
A. gave B. would give C. had given D. has given
2. There's _____ for me in the reading-room.
A. no rooms B. not room C. no enough room D. not enough room
3. India has the second _____ population in the world.
A. largest B. larger C. most D. smallest
4. Mary was busy _____ Christmas presents on Christmas Eve.
A. choose B. to choose C. chose D. choosing
5. Our school is becoming _____.
A. more and more beautiful B. more beautiful and beautiful
C. more beautiful and more beautiful D. beautiful and beautiful
6. Xiao Ming told me that he _____ a film with his friend the next day.
A. will see B. would see C. was going to watch D. were going to see
7. The bridge is about _____ long.
A. five hundred metre B. five hundred metres
C. five hundreds metres D. five hundred of metres
8. There will not be enough space for _____ in about 600 years.
A. anybody B. else somebody C. anybody else D. nobody else
9. Before he came to China, he learned a few _____ Chinese words.
A. hundred of B. hundreds C. hundreds of D. hundred
10. The number 20,135 reads _____.
A. twenty thousands one hundred and thirty-five
B. twenty thousand one hundred thirty five

C. twenty thousands one hundred and thirty-five

D. twenty thousand one hundred and thirty-five

IV. 用所给动词的适当形式填空

1. The teacher said he _____ (tell) us something about the history of Japan.
2. Within one minute, how many babies _____ (born) in the world?
3. He _____ (fall) down from the tree and hurt his leg.
4. The meeting _____ (hold) the day before.
5. Our life _____ (become) better and better now.
6. She always gets up early and _____ (go) to bed late.
7. They said that the work _____ soon. (finish)
8. They _____ to the Great Wall twice. (be)
9. The short story _____ by him in 1920. (write)
10. My mother _____ when I came back from school. (cook)

V. 句型转换

1. She doesn't tell us where she will go. (改为过去式)
She doesn't tell us _____ she _____ go.
2. Tom runs slowly. Li Lei runs slowly, too. (改为同义句)
Tom runs _____ Li Lei.
3. We must clean our classroom every day. (改为被动语态)
Our classroom _____ by _____ every day.
4. There're forty desks in our classroom. (改为同义句)
_____ of desks in our classroom _____ forty.
5. Father asked, "Will you have a lot of things to do this Sunday?" (改为宾语从句)
Father asked _____ have a lot of things to do this Sunday.
6. He left before he said goodbye. (改为同义句)
He left _____ goodbye.
7. There're more people in India than in Britain or America. (改为同义句)
India _____ the _____ the three countries.
8. I like jumping better than running. (改为同义句)
I prefer _____ to _____.

VI. 完成句子

1. 人口的增长问题可能是当今世界最大的挑战。
The _____ population may be the _____ of the world today.
2. 在 21 世纪初全球人口已经超过了 60 亿。
Now at the _____ of the 21st century the world's population _____ six billion.
3. 我们不确定她是否会在会上发言。
We weren't sure _____ she _____ going to _____ the meeting.
4. 教室里挤满了学生,连可站的空间都没有。
The classroom was _____ of the students. There was _____ standing _____ in it.



5. 这辆车价值少说 5000 美元,多说 8000 美元。

The car costs _____ 5000 dollars _____ 8000 dollars.

Ⅶ. 完形填空

What is the population of China? There are more than 1.2 billion people in China. It is almost one 1 of the world's population. How to control(控制) the population growth is a big problem. Some people think 2 to control the population growth. But I don't quite agree 3 them, because 4, there is a way.

The question is that we should make it 5 how serious the population problem is. Our farmland is becoming less and less to everyone. We have already got too many mouths to feed. 6 we control the population growth, many people will die 7 hunger. Too fast population growth has been and will be bad for our nation. Though laws(法律) have been 8 to control the population growth, in some places 9 is done to carry out the law. We should make people 10 that it is foolish 11 them to bring too many children into the world. They will 12 do 13 they have been doing for many years.

We are fighting 14 too fast population growth. Yet, the fighting won't end 15 everyone knows its importance and does something for it.

- | | | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. A. five | B. fifth | C. fives | D. fifths |
| 2. A. that it impossible for | | B. it impossible of | |
| | C. that it impossible of | D. it impossible | |
| 3. A. to | B. for | C. with | D. on |
| 4. A. there's will | B. where there's a will | C. there's the will | D. where there's a the will |
| 5. A. known to everybody | | B. known by everybody | |
| | C. know | D. is know by | |
| 6. A. If not | B. Unless | C. Until | D. If |
| 7. A. of | B. about | C. from | D. out of |
| 8. A. past | B. passed | C. broken | D. thought |
| 9. A. many | B. little | C. a lot | D. much |
| 10. A. to know | B. to learn | C. know | D. learning |
| 11. A. about | B. for | C. with | D. of |
| 12. A. not longer | B. not more | C. no longer | D. no more |
| 13. A. that | B. which | C. what | D. how |
| 14. A. for | B. against | C. with | D. without |
| 15. A. until | B. after | C. when | D. as |

Ⅷ. 阅读理解

A

A very important world problem is the growing of population on the land. The population of the world today is about 6,000,000,000. That is a great number and we know it quite well. The important thing is not so much the population of the world now, but its rate(速度) of growing. It is about 1.63 percent(百分比) every year after the number of dead people has been taken away.

To give you some idea of birth rate, look at the second hand of your watch. Every second, four babies



This great growing of population will make a big problem by the year 2010, there will be as many as 7,000,000,000 people on the earth ! So this is one of the biggest problems which you are going to see in your life.

- The important world problem today is _____.
A. on the land
B. the growing of population
C. nothing to eat
D. no house to live
- The rate of growing every year is about _____ percent.
A. 1.63
B. 3
C. 2010
D. 350,000
- "The important thing is not so much the population of the world now, but is the rate of growing." The sentence means _____.
A. 重要的问题并不是人口增长的速度,而是人口太多。
B. 重要的问题不多,只是人口增长的速度。
C. 重要的问题并不在于世界上现有的人口,而是在于人口增长的速度。
D. 重要的问题是世界上现有的人口太多。
- By the year 2010, it may be more than _____ people on the earth.
A. seven thousand
B. seven hundred
C. seven million
D. seven billion
- From the passage, we know there are _____ new babies to be born in a minute.
A. one hundred and eighty
B. two hundred and forty
C. three hundred and fifty thousand
D. one point six three

The ladies' club(妇女俱乐部) always had a meeting every Friday afternoon and someone came to talk to them about important things. After that, they had tea and asked question.

One Friday, a man came and talked to the club about the food problem. "There's not enough food in the world for everybody," he said, "More than half the people in the world are hungry. And when they get more food, they have more babies, so they never stop being hungry. Somewhere in the world, especially in some developing countries, a woman of the country is having a baby every minute, day and night. Just think what will happen. What are we going to do about ?" He stopped and waited for a few seconds. One of the ladies said, "Well, why don't we find that woman and stop her ?"

1. What did the people in the club discuss one day ?
 - A. The water problem.
 - B. The weather problem.
 - C. The traffic problem.
 - D. The food problem.
2. What did the man think of the problem ?
 - A. Serious.
 - B. Nothing serious.
 - C. There is nothing to do to tell about it in the passage.
 - D. We cannot know about it quite clearly.



3. "More than half the people in the world are hungry." means _____.
 A. 2,500 million people in the world are hungry
 B. over 3,000 million people in the world are hungry
 C. 6,000 million people in the world are hungry
 D. 7,000 million people in the world are hungry
4. Why do they never stop being hungry?
 A. Because the food is growing little.
 B. Because they get less and less food.
 C. Because there is not enough food in the world for them.
 D. Because they have to find food for more and more children of their own.
5. Which of the following is true?
 A. The world population is growing fast, and there will be enough land for growing food.
 B. The food is growing enough for everybody in the world.
 C. In fact, the food problem means the population problem.
 D. To do with the food problem we should follow the words of one of the club's ladies.

IX. 书面表达

根据下面的提示写一篇短文。不要逐句翻译。

1. 中国是一个拥有十二亿人口的大国。
2. 在过去的二十年间,中国发生了巨大的变化。
3. 中国仅有世界 7% 的土地,却成功地养活了世界上 22% 的人口。
4. 其耕地(farming land)的灌溉(irrigate)面积是世界上最大的。种植了世界三分之一的大米。渔业也非常重要,淡水鱼(fresh-water fish)随处可见。

【妙趣共赏】

On the Moon

Once geography teacher told about the moon in class. He said, "The moon is very big. There will live millions of people on the moon."

Suddenly, Tom laughed loudly.

"What are you laughing?"

"I think the people must crowd on the moon when the moon becomes the moon tooth."

在月球上

有一次,地理老师在教室里讲述月球上的情况。他说:"月亮很大,在上面可居住几百万人。"

突然,汤姆大声笑了起来。"你笑什么?"

"我想当月亮变成月牙时,住在上面的人一定很拥挤吧!"



Unit 14 Shopping

【学习目标】

单词

excited, leather, yen, on-line, ad, shape, decision, offer, form, order, credit, successfully, interest, forever, lend, suit, opera, huge, postcard, continue

短语

be excited, wear out, try on, make a decision, credit card, a place of interest, go over, make a mistake, Beijing Opera, think about, a pair of

日常交际用语

My leather tennis shoes are worn out.

We're looking for a pair of leather tennis shoes.

What size do you need?

You'd better try them on first.

Have you got any other colour/size/kind?

I'll think about it.

That's a bit expensive.

语法

过去完成时态(一)

【主线梳理】

A. 词汇

1. **excite** 是动词,意为“(使)兴奋,激发,唤起”,可转变为形容词 **excited**, **exciting**。但 **excited** 表示“兴奋的”,指人、物对……感到兴奋,而 **exciting** 表示“令人兴奋的,使人激动的”,指人、事、物本身让人兴奋、激动。如:

Are you excited about going to Beijing?

你要去北京了,感到兴奋吗?

Beijing, Shanghai and other big cities are exciting places to live in.

北京、上海和其他一些大城市是让人心驰神往的地方。

2. offer 提供、建议

(1) offer...to... 对……提供

She offered him a cup of tea.

她给了他一杯茶。

He offered his help to me.

他表示愿意助我一臂之力。

(2) offer...for... 为……出钱