

## Unit4 Numbers

<b>Numbers</b>	话题	数字
	词汇	ancient, times, nearly, invent, calculate, electronic, add, subtract, multiply, divide, percentage, powerful, against, living, amazing, instruction
	短语 句型	decimal number 小数 a pair of odd numbers 一对奇数 at least 至少 international language 国际语言 in ancient times 在古代 in many different ways 用很多不同的方法 in tens 以十为计；十进制 consist of 由...组成；由...构成 calculating machines 计算器 so... that...如此...以致于... in a flash 一瞬间 do a calculation 计算 in one's whole lifetime 终身 living computer 活电脑 an amazing brain 惊人的头脑 solve the problem 解决问题 find the answer 得出答案 (be) made up of 由...组成
	语法	Numerals (数词)

**考点 1.** ancient adj. very old; from a time long ago 很久以前的；古老的，古代的

**【例题】**

e.g. The ancient Chinese wore different clothes from the modern Chinese.

中国古人与现代人穿的衣服完全不同。

I feel pretty ancient when I see how the younger generation behaves.

看到年轻一代的行为举止，我觉得我太老了。

**【拓展】**

**【反义】** modern adj. 现代的；现代化的

**考点 2.** times 时代；时期

**【例题】**

e.g. In Shakespeare's times, not many people could read. 在莎士比亚时代，没有多少人认识字。

**【拓展】**

**【近义】** age n. 时代

**考点 3.** nearly 几乎，差不多

**【例句】**

e.g. I'm nearly 16 –it's my birthday next week. 我就快 16 岁了，下个礼拜是我生日。

**【拓展】**

**【指点迷津：almost, nearly】**

两词意思均为“几乎，将近，差不多”，当与动词、副词、形容词及名词连用时，意义相近，可互换。

e.g. It's nearly suppertime.= It's almost suppertime. 快开晚饭了。

almost 可与 no, none, never 以及 nothing 等不定代词连用，而 nearly 则不可；nearly 常用在含有 not 的否定句中，而 almost 则不可与 not 单独连用。

e.g. There's almost no water left in the bottle. 瓶子里水快没了。

It is not nearly so pretty as it was before. 这儿远不及以前漂亮了。**考点 4.** invent v. 发明，创造

**【例句】**

e.g. Who invented the plane? 谁发明了飞机？

Thomas Edison invented the electric light. 托马斯·爱迪生发明了电灯。

**【拓展】**

inventor n. 发明者；发明家 invention n. 发明，发明物

Tomas Edison was one of the greatest inventors who invented a lot of things in his life.

托马斯·爱迪生是一生中发明了许多东西的伟大发明家之一。

His 6,000 inventions included the electric light bulb, the phonograph, and the mimeograph machine.

他的六千项发明中，包括电灯泡、留声机和油印机。

**考点 5.** calculate 计算

**【例句】**

e.g. Can you calculate how much a holiday will cost? 你能否计算一下度假要花多少钱？

**【拓展】**

calculator n. 电子计算器

e.g. A calculator is a calculating machine which helps people to calculate faster and more accurately.

计算器是一种帮助人们用来更加快速、准确计算的机器。

**考点 6.** electronic 电子的

**【拓展】**

e.g. electronic typewriter 电子打字机 electronic watch 电子表 electronic music 电子音乐

Don't use an electronic dictionary in your English study. 在你的英语学习中不要使用电子词典。

**考点 7. add 加**

**【例句】**

If you add 4 to 5, you get 9. 四加五得九。

Add up these figures, please. 请把这些数字加起来。

**【友情提示】**在进行加法的描述时，我们常常说 4 plus 3 equals/is 7，但千万不可用 add 去代替 plus, add 是个动词，而 plus 是个介词。

**subtract 减**

**【例句】**

If you subtract 3 from 8, you get 5. 八减去三就得五。

**【友情提示】**我们同样也不能用 subtract 去代替 minus。上面这句话我们换种方式说就是 8 minus 3 equals/is

**multiply 乘**

**【例句】**

6 multiplied by 5 is 30. 6 乘 5 等于 30。

If you multiply 6 by 5, you get 30. 你用 5 去乘 6，得到 30。

**divide 除；除尽**

**【例句】**

30 divided by 6 is 5. 30 除以 6 等于 5。

If you divide 30 by 6, you get 5. 如果你把 30 除以 6，就得到 5。

Three will not divide into eleven. 3 除不尽 11。

**考点 8. living 活着的**

**【例句】**

Some people say he is the greatest living writer. 有人说他是健在的最伟大作家。

**【拓展】**

**【指点迷津 alive, live 和 living】**

(1)通常情况下，alive 作表语(be alive)，而 living 一般放在名词前作定语用。

e.g. That great man is still alive. 那个伟人依然活着。

all living things 一切生物

Latin is not a living language. 拉丁语不是现代语言。

(2)live 也是“有生命的，活着的”之意，但往往指动物。

e.g. a live fish 一条活鱼

此外 live 还有“现场直播”的意思。

e.g. a live show 现场直播的节目。

**考点 9. amazing 令人惊奇的**

**【例句】**

What an amazing embroidery! 多么了不起的一幅刺绣作品!  
It's amazing that you can't ride a bike. 你不会骑车可真令人惊讶。

**【拓展】**

amaze v. 使吃惊      amazed adj. 吃惊的, 惊奇的  
e.g. Jack amazed everyone by passing the English exam.  
杰克通过英语考试使我们每个人感到惊讶。  
We were amazed by his change in his study. 我们为他在学习中的变化而感到吃惊。

**【友情提示】**

amaze 的形容词有两个, 一个是 amazed, 一个是 amazing, 但用法不同, 通常人做主语时用 amazed, 物作主语时用 amazing。  
e.g. It is an amazing game. 这真是一场令人惊奇的比赛。  
I am amazed by his words. 我对他的话感到吃惊。

**语法精讲——数词**

**基数词和序数词**

基数词	序数词	基数词	序数词	备注
one	first	thirteen	thirteenth	基数词变序数词口诀 序数词不难记, 基数词后加上 th. 遇到 ty 结尾词, y 先变 i 再加 e. 8 少 t, 9 少 e. 面目全非三二一, ve 结尾五/十二。 换成 f 须仔细。 若是碰到几十几, 只将个位改为序。
two	second	fourteen	fourteenth	
three	third	fifteen	fifteenth	
four	fourth	sixteen	sixteenth	
five	fifth	seventeen	seventeenth	
six	sixth	eighteen	eighteenth	
seven	seventh	nineteen	nineteenth	
eight	eighth	twenty	twentieth	
nine	ninth	forty	thirtieth	
ten	tenth	fifty	fortieth	
eleven	eleventh	sixty	fiftieth	
twelve	twelfth	seventy	sixtieth	
		eighty	seventieth	
		ninety	eightieth	
			ninetieth	

注意:  
1)

基数词主要表示数量。十位和个位之间须用连字符号，百位数和十位数之间要用 and。

如：31-thirty-one

2) 序数词主要表示顺序，前面常用定冠词。注意第一，第二，第三，第五，第八，第九，第十二等。

3) 第 21-29, 31-……91-99 的序数词形式，只变个位数，而十位数则用基数词，若是多位的基数词变为序数词，只需将末位数字变成序数词，前面的数词不变，当序数词用阿拉伯数字表示时，必须在该数字之后加上序数词的最后两个字母。如：第 31-thirty-first.

4) 百以上的序数词表示方法：hundred - hundredth, thousand - thousandth.

5) 千以上的数字读法：从后面往前每三位数字作为一个单位，用逗号分开。第一个逗号读作 thousand, 第二个 “,” 读作 million。另外，“万”用 ten thousand, “十万”用 a hundred thousand 表示，billion 在美国为十亿，英国的十亿是 one thousand million。

## 二：年份&日期&时刻&编号的表示法

类别	说明	例词	读法
年份	表示在某年用介词 in+数字，读时每两个数字为一组以区别于整数。	in 1987 in 1056 in 2000	in nineteen eighty-seven in ten fifty-six in two thousand
月份	表示在某月用 in+月份，月份的首字母要大写，其缩写形式为这个词的前三个字母。	in April (Apr.) in March (Mar.)	
日期	其顺序是：月日（年），月年。有日时用介词 on，无日则用 in，在月（日）与年之间用逗号分开。the year 776 BC (公元前 776 年)	on January 16 in May, 2010 on July 1, 1921	on January the sixteenth in May, twenty ten on July the first, nineteen twenty-one
年代世纪	表示“几十年代”或“几十岁”时，用十的倍数的基数词的复数，其前用 in，且年代前用 the。	in the 1990s in his fifties	in the nineteen nineties
几点钟	“在几点”用介词 at+数字，o'clock 可省略，如区分上下午，可在时间后加 a.m.或 p.m.	at 10:30 at 4 p.m.	at ten o'clock at four p.m.
几点几分	正读法：先读小时，再读分钟，倒读法：前半小时为‘分钟数+past+点钟数’，30 分钟用 half，15 分钟用 a quarter，后半小时为	at 2:40 at 6:05 at 12:45	at two thirty/ half past two at six five/ five past six at twelve forty-five/a quarter to one

	‘60-分钟数+to+未来的点钟数’		
编号		Room 502	Room five 0 two

	一般编码用“名词+基数词”表示，强调“编号”，用“序数词+名词”着重“顺序”。其读法为“见几读几”，连续重复出现的数可用 double，零可用 0 或 zero。 邮政编码：510640	Class 2, Grade 5 Part 5 Bus No. 16	Class two, Grade five Part Five Bus number sixteen
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### 特殊数字的表示及读法

举例/分类	规则	例词	读法
小数	小数以基数词加熊啊书店表示，点读 point，其前按数词规则读，其后的数一个个地读。	0.3 5.61	zero/ naught point three five point six one
分数	分数由基数词作分子，序数词作分母构成，分子大于1时，分母序数词都要用复数	1/2 1/4 3/4 3/20 $2\frac{3}{5}$	a/ one half a/one quarter, one-fourth three-fourths/three-quarters three-twentieths two and four-fifths
百分数	%读 percent, 百分数还可分开写 percent.	45%	forty-five percent
大约数	“正好”用 exactly, clearly, precisely, 大约用 “about, nearly,	大约 1000 人 大约 1 小时 50 以上 不到 30 10 天左右 40 上下 大约 100 亩地	about/almost 1000 people about/almost an hour more than/over/above 50 less than/ under/ below 30 some ten days/ ten days or so forty more or less/ about forty in the neighborhood of a hundred acres of

	some, towards,		land
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	more or less+数字” 或 less 放在后面，还可用 something like, in the neighborhood of, a day/week/month/year or two, “总共”用 in all, total.		
倍数	一倍 once, 两倍 twice, 三倍 three times	A 比 B 大(高, 长, 宽) 6 倍 增加了 2 倍=增至 3 倍=为.....	A is six times bigger / higher/broader/longer/wider than B. =A is six times as big / high as B. C is three times less than D.
一些数学公式的表示法	A+B=? A-B=? A×B=? A÷B=? 3+6=9 9-3=6 3×9=27 9÷3=3 A>B A<B A≠B A≈B	How much is A plus B? How much is A minus B? How much is A times B? How much is A divided by B? 3 plus / and 6 is 9. 9 minus 3 is 6. 3 from 9 is 6. Three times nine is twenty-seven. Nine divided by three is three. A is more than B. A is less than B. A is not equal to B. A approximately equals B.	注意一些数词习惯表达: ten to one 十有八九 sixes and sevens 乱七八糟 twos and threes 三三两两 a one-eyed cat 独眼猫 a two-day holiday 连天的假期 a three-legged chair 三条腿的椅子 比例表示法: 1. One in eight joined the club. 八分之一的人参加了这个俱乐部。 2. One in a hundred survived the earthquake. 百分之一的人在这次地震中活了下来。

### 数词的其他用法

1. 数量增加的表示及译法	increase (rise, grow, go up...) 表示数量的增加
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	<p>increase (rise...) 3 times 增加 2 倍</p> <p>increase (rise...) by 15% 增长 15%</p> <p>6 times as much as... 6 倍那么多, 多 5 倍</p> <p>half as long as... 一般那么长</p> <p>30 percent as heavy as... 百分之三十那么重</p> <p>one fourth as great as... 四分之一那么大</p>
2. 数量减少的表示及译法	<p>reduce to 15% 降到 15%, 减少 85%</p> <p>reduce by 20% 减少 20%</p> <p>fall/ drop by 10% 下降 10%</p> <p>fifteen percent discount 八五折</p> <p>thirty percent discount 七折</p>
3. 年龄的表示法	<p>1) 他 8 岁。 He is eight years old. / He is an eight-year-old boy.</p> <p>2) 大概年龄表示法: 他父亲 60 多岁去世的。</p> <p>A. His father died in his sixties.</p> <p>B. She is still in her fifties. 她才 50 多岁。</p> <p>C. He is in his early thirties. 他 30 岁出头。</p> <p>D. She is about / around forty. 她 40 岁左右。</p> <p>E. He is close to 70. 他快 70 岁了。</p> <p>F. She is almost 80. 她差不多 80 了。</p> <p>3) 十几岁 (从 13-19 岁) 的说法:</p> <p>in his teens 十几岁 in his early teens 十三四岁</p> <p>4) “不满...岁” 的表示法:</p> <p>A. He is just under twenty. 他还不到 20 岁</p> <p>B. My mother is two years off sixty. 再过两年我妈就 60 岁了。</p> <p>C. He is going on eighty years old. 他年近 80 岁。</p> <p>D. She will be 18 years old next week. 下周她就 18 岁了。</p> <p>5) 年岁的其他表示法:</p> <p>成年 be of age, 未成年 be under age, 年迈 be far in years 已到上学年龄 be of school age, 超龄 be over age</p>
使用英语数词和阿拉伯数字注意事项	<p>使用数字时, 应该遵循以下原则:</p> <p>A. 10 以下的数用英语数词, 100 以上的数用阿拉伯数字。</p> <p>B. 10-100 之间的数用英语数词或阿拉伯数字均可。</p>

## 04 单元小结

根据音标写单词

### 8A U4 Vocabulary (牛津)

单词	音标	词性	中文
	[dɪ'vaɪd]	v.	除以
	[dɪ'grɪ:]	n.	度数
	[ɪ'speɪʃ(ə)li]	adv.	非常
	['kælkjələt]	v.	计算
	[breɪn]	n.	脑
	[pɑ:t]	n.	部分
	['læŋgwɪdʒ]	n.	预言
	['ni:li]	adv.	几乎
	['sɪstəm]	n.	系统
	[ɪn'vent]	v.	发明
	[dɪ'veləp]	v.	发展
	[ɪn'venʃ(ə)n]	n.	发明
	['æbəkəs]	n.	算盘
	['ækjʊrət]	a.	正确的
	[ɪ,lek'trɒnɪk]	a.	电子的
	['kælkjələtə]	n.	计算器
	[səb'trækt]	v.	减去
	['mʌltɪplai]	v.	乘以
	[pə'sentɪdʒ]	n.	百分率
	['paʊəfʊl]	a.	强有力的
	[kælkjʊ'leɪʃ(ə)n]	n.	计算
	[həʊl]	a.	整体的
	['laɪftaɪm]	n.	一生
	[ə'genst]	a.	与...相比
	['lɪvɪŋ]	a.	活着的
	['hju:mən]	a.	人的
	['fɒləʊɪŋ]	a.	下列的
	[ə'meɪzɪŋ]	a.	令人惊奇的
	[sɒlv]	v.	解决

	['laɪtnɪŋ]	n.	闪电
	['prəʊgræm]	n.	编写程序
	['paʊə]	n.	能量
	[kəm'pli:t]	v.	使完整
	[tʃek]	v.	检查

## 词汇语法复习

### (1) 8A U4 词性转换整理

1		v.	计算
		n.	计算机
		n.	计算
		adj.	计算的

2		n.	部分
		adv.	部分地

3		v.	发明
		n.	发明家
		n.	发明物

4		v.	发展, 壮大
		adj.	发达的
		adj.	发展中
		n.	发展

6		n.	能量
		adj.	有能量的

7		adj.	活着的
		adj.	活的
		v.	住
		n.	生活
8		v.	跟着的

		adj.	下列的
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10		v./adj.	完成, 完整的
		adv.	完整地

(2) 8A U4 课内知识点

根据中文翻译英文。

1. **divide** v. 除以

E.g. 1) 15 \_\_\_\_\_ by 5 is 3. 15 除以 5 等于 3.

2) If you \_\_\_\_\_ 15 by 3, you get 5. 如果你把 15 除以 3 就得到 5.

2. **degree** n. 度数

E.g. 1) Water freezes at \_\_\_\_\_ Celsius. 水在零摄氏度结冰。

2) A right angle is 90 \_\_\_\_\_. 直角为 90 度角。

3) My brother has got a doctor's \_\_\_\_\_. 我哥哥拥有博士学位。

3. **especially** adv. 十分, 非常

E.g. 1) He has been \_\_\_\_\_ busy this week.

他这星期特别忙。

2) I like the country, \_\_\_\_\_ in spring.

我喜欢乡村, 尤其在春天。

4. **nearly** adv. 几乎, 差不多

E.g. 1) I'm \_\_\_\_\_ 16, it's my birthday next Friday.

我快 16 岁了, 下周五就是我的生日。

2) It's \_\_\_\_\_ lunchtime. = It's \_\_\_\_\_ lunchtime. 快到吃午饭的时间了。

3) There is \_\_\_\_\_ water left in the bottle.

瓶子里快没水了。

4) It is \_\_\_\_\_ so pretty as it was before.

它远不及以前漂亮了。

5. **system** n. 系统

E.g. 1) I prefer this \_\_\_\_\_ of teaching English.

我更喜欢这一套英语教学体系。

2) They are devising a road \_\_\_\_\_.

他们在设计道路系统。

## 6. develop v. 发展, 壮大

- E.g. 1) Some children \_\_\_\_\_ more slowly than others.  
有的儿童比其他儿童发育得慢。
- 2) Columbus \_\_\_\_\_ the new land, North America.  
哥伦布发现了北美新大陆。
- 3) The ancient Chinese people \_\_\_\_\_ the compass.  
古代中国人发明了指南针。
- 4) The Indians \_\_\_\_\_ the number '0', and \_\_\_\_\_ the 1 to 9 number system.  
印度人发明了数字 0, 从而发展了 1 至 9 这个数字系统。

## 7. powerful adj. 强有力的

- E.g. 1) The car has a very \_\_\_\_\_ engine.  
这部车有一个强劲的引擎。
- 2) The president is very \_\_\_\_\_.  
总统享有很大的权力。

## 8. whole adj. 整体的, 全部的

- E.g. 1) She ate \_\_\_\_\_ cake.  
她一个人吃了整个蛋糕。
- 2) We are going to stay in Spain for a \_\_\_\_\_ month.  
我们打算去西班牙呆一个月。
- 3) The play is very good \_\_\_\_\_.  
这部戏剧整体上看很不错。
- 4) The weather this month has been good \_\_\_\_\_.  
这个月的天气总体上是好的。

## 9. against prep. 与……相比

- E.g. 1) You must weigh the benefits \_\_\_\_\_ the cost.  
你一定要权衡利益与成本。
- 2) They played a football match \_\_\_\_\_ a team from another village.  
他们跟另一个村的足球队比赛。
- 3) Many people are \_\_\_\_\_ the plan.  
很多人都反对这个计划。
- 4) Have you had an injection \_\_\_\_\_ the disease?  
你注射过这种疾病的预防针了吗?
- 5) Put the cupboard \_\_\_\_\_ the wall.  
把这个壁橱挨着墙摆放。

**10. living adj. 活着的**

E.g. 1) Some people say he is the greatest \_\_\_\_\_ writer.

有人说他是健在的最伟大的作家。

2) That great man is still \_\_\_\_\_.

那个伟人依然健在。

3) All the \_\_\_\_\_ things need air and water.

所有的生物都需要空气和水。

**11. human adj. 人类**

E.g. 1) The fire caused a terrible loss of \_\_\_\_\_ life.

这场火灾夺走了许多人的生命。

2) A \_\_\_\_\_ skeleton was found by the building workers.

建筑工人发现了一具人类骸骨。

**12. following adj. 下列的**

E.g. 1) Please answer the \_\_\_\_\_ questions.

请回答下列问题。

2) I came back from holiday on Sunday and went to work on the \_\_\_\_\_ day.

我星期天度假回来，第二天就上班了。

3) Spring \_\_\_\_\_ winter. 冬去春来。

4) I don't quite \_\_\_\_\_ you. 我不太明白你的意思。

**13. amazing adj. 令人惊奇的**

E.g. 1) What an \_\_\_\_\_ painting!

多么了不起的一幅画！

2) Your letter \_\_\_\_\_ me. 你的信令我惊讶。

3) He was \_\_\_\_\_ at what he saw.

对看到的情形，他惊讶不已。

**14. complete v. 使完整**

E.g. 1) Can you \_\_\_\_\_ the story by yourself?

你能够独立把这个故事写完整吗？

2) He \_\_\_\_\_ his homework. 他已经完成了家庭作业。

3) Is this a \_\_\_\_\_ list? 这是一份完整的清单吗？

## Key phrases and sentences.

1. ...because it made it easier to write big numbers and to calculate. ……因为它(0)使得大数字的书写和计算更加容易。

(1) because conj. 因为

e.g. I was angry because he was late. 因为他迟到了，所以我生气。

【指点迷津】 because, since, as, for

都是表示“原因”的连词。以上连词的语气由强至弱依次为 **because** → **since** → **as** → **for**; 其中 **because, since, as** 为从属连词，引导原因状语从句; **for** 为并列连词，连接两个并列句。

① **Because** “因为”，表示直接原因，回答 **why** 的提问，一般放在主句之后，可单独存在。

e.g. -Why don't you buy it? 为什么你不买它?

-Because I don't have enough money with me. 因为我没有带足够的钱。

We stayed at home because it rained. 下雨了，所以我们待在家里。

② **since** “因为，既然”，侧重主句，从句表示显然的或已知的理由。

e.g. Since everyone is here, let's begin. 既然大家都到齐了，我们开始吧。

③ **as** “由于，鉴于”，主从句并重，从句说明原因，主句说明结果，为常用词。

e.g. As it was late, I must hurry up. 由于晚了，我得快点。

④ **for** “因为，由于”，表明附加或推断的理由，其前常有逗号，**for** 及其后的句子不放在句首。

e.g. He must be ill, for he isn't here today. 他一定是病了，因为今天他没来。

【友情提示】“因为……所以”的英汉不同习惯: **because** 和 **so** 与 **although** 和 **but** 用法相同，都不可连在一起使用，只能用其中一个，这一点和汉语不同，使用时一定要注意两种语言的不同习惯。

因为他病了，所以他没来上学。

[误] Because he was ill, so he didn't come to school.

[正] Because he was ill, he didn't come to school.

[正] He was ill, so he didn't come to school.

(2) **make** it+adj. + to do sth. 使得做某事变得……

e.g. The electronic dictionary makes it quicker to look up a new word.

电子词典使我们查阅生词更迅速。

2. Abacuses are so fast and accurate that people still use them today. 算盘(计算起来)是如此的快速和精确，因此人们至今还在使用它们。

**so...that...** “如此……以至于”，引导结果状语从句，**so** 后接形容词或副词，**that** 后面接从句。

e.g. The box is so heavy that I can't carry it. 这个箱子如此的重以至于我抬不动它。

He runs so fast that his classmates can't catch up with him.

他跑得如此快以至于他的同学都赶不上他。

【友情提示】当 **that** 后面的从句为否定句时，可以用 **too...to** 改写为简单句，当 **that** 后面的从句为肯定句时，可以用 **enough to** 改写为简单句。

e.g. He is so young that he can't go to school.

=He is too young to go to school. 他太小了，还不能去上学。

He is so tall that he can reach the apples on the tree.

=He is tall enough to reach the apples on the tree. 他很高能够得到树上的苹果。

**so** 后面有单数名词时可用 **such ...that...** 进行改写。

e.g. He is so tall a man that he can almost reach the ceiling.

=He is such a tall man that he can almost reach the ceiling. 他个子这么高，几乎够得着天花板。



【知识拓展】 so that 的用法

(1) so that 以便; 目的是。引导目的状语从句

e.g. Our teacher spoke loudly so that everyone could hear him. 我们的老师大声讲课以便每个人都能听到。

So that 常与 may, can 等词连用, 从句前无逗号。

e.g. I hired a boat so that I could go fishing. 我租了一条船, 为的是可以去钓鱼。

He worked hard in order that/so that he could succeed.

=He worked hard in order to/so as to succeed. 他努力工作, 为的是成功。

(2) so that 还可引导结果状语从句, 从句前可用逗号与主句隔开, 意为“因为”。

e.g. The bus broke down, so that we had to walk. 公共汽车抛锚了, 因此我们必须步行。

3. Is a human brain a more powerful calculator than a computer? 人脑是比计算机更强大的计算器吗?

(1) more+adj. +than...

e.g. Is this snake more dangerous than that one? 这条蛇比那一条更危险吗?

(2) more+n. +than...

e.g. There are more students in Class 3 than those in Class 2. 三班的学生比二班的多。

4. If it is not powerful enough, you will find the answer on page 67. 如果它(你的大脑)不够强大的话, 请看第 67 页上的答案。

主句为一般将来时, 以 if 引导的条件状语从句, 则用一般现在时。

e.g. If I am free tomorrow, I will see my uncle. 如果明天我有空, 我要去看我叔叔。

If it doesn't rain, we will go swimming. 如果不下雨, 我们将去游泳。



## Practice

### 一、阅读单选

Big data (数据) is a lot of sets of information that are put together so they can be used by a computer program. The computer program looks for different kinds of patterns in the data. Big data includes information collected from many sources (来源), such as information from schools, social media site, companies and governments. One set of data may include people's names and addresses. Another set can have what they like, where they go to school, and how much time they spend on the computer.

Big data can be used in many ways. The government uses it to understand how many people travel on buses or trains. This information is then used to make bus or train systems better. Some schools use big data to understand which children may need extra help in class. The teacher can then give certain students more help or support so they can succeed in school. Companies use big data, too. It helps them understand who buys their products. For example, one company uses weather data to see when people eat the most ice cream.

Big data can be used for good reasons. Some hospitals use big data to predict (预测) if a baby who is born too early will get sick. The hospital can then take extra steps to take care of that baby so he or she does not get

sick. Big data can also be used for bad reasons. It can be used to predict which kinds of people are likely to break the law or hurt others, even if they have not done anything wrong yet.

How can big data be used both for good and bad things? It is because the computer programs are written by people. How people think will decide how they use the data. People think in a certain way and they build models based on their ideas. These models will decide how computer programs look at the data. Good ideas are helpful for people and businesses while bad ideas can cause problems for certain groups of people.

1. What kind of information may be included in big data?

- ① people's names    ② people's addresses    ③ people's hobbies  
④ people's schools    ⑤ people's shopping habits    ⑥ people's travelling habits
- A. ①②③    B. ①②③④    C. ①②③⑤⑥    D. ①②③④⑤⑥

2. How does the writer show his ideas in Paragraph 2?

- A. By showing numbers.    B. By giving examples.  
C. By telling stories.    D. By making comparisons.

3. What does the underlined "they" in Paragraph 3 refer to?

- A. Students at school    B. Students who need more help than others  
C. Teachers who give support to students    D. Children who succeed in school

4. Why can big data be used for both good and bad reasons?

- A. Because big data can help take care of babies as well as predict who is going to hurt others.  
B. Because some programs are good for people while some are bad.  
C. Because the information included in big data comes from different places.  
D. Because the people who write computer programs have different ways of thinking.

5. What is the best title for the passage?

- A. Big data, good or bad?    B. Facts about big data  
C. Big data—best helper    D. People behind big data

## 二、完形填空

From the first day that men began to study numbers in daily life, some numbers have been thought to be lucky, while others are considered unlucky. And it's not just Western culture that has done this. Cultures in Japan, China, India, and Africa have done the same thing, but for different reasons. Let's take a look at some commonly known lucky and unlucky numbers to see why they are loved or hated.

Everyone knows that “7” is lucky. But   6  ? The root of most lucky numbers can be found in religion. God, for example, is said to have created the world in 7 days. Until the 1800s, there were seven known planets in the solar system (太阳系). Seven is even the usual number of spots on a ladybug and ladybugs are considered good luck themselves.

“4” means bad luck in Asia. For example, the   7   of “4” in Chinese is very similar to the word “death”. And because of this, “4” has been considered bad luck in China.

“666” is a   8   number. It is extremely bad luck in Western culture but very good luck in many Asian countries.   9   the *Christian Bible* (圣经), the number 666 means Satan (撒旦, 魔鬼). It might be the most avoided number in Western culture. For example, there used to be US Highway 666 in New Mexico, but in 2003 it was changed to US Highway 491 because the government was afraid that the number would scare tourists away. Another example is that Ronald Reagan, 40th President of the United States, changed the   10   666 St. Cloud Road, Bel Air to 668 St. Cloud Road, Bel Air before moving in. But in Asia, people love “666” because it   11   “things going smoothly”, and is considered to be very lucky.

6. A. when            B. how            C. why            D. where
7. A. meaning        B. pronunciation    C. spelling        D. writing
8. A. different        B. boring            C. difficult        D. interesting
9. A. Because of      B. According to      C. Thanks to        D. With the help of
10. A. address        B. road            C. phone number    D. location
11. A. sounds like    B. looks like        C. feels like        D. seems like

### 三、短文首字母填空

阅读短文，根据短文内容及首字母提示，在空白处填入一个适当的单词。

The computer and the Internet have become part of teens’ life. The number of teen Internet users in China is growing b  12  , up to 253 million. The number shows a great increase (增长) in Internet users in China o  13   the past few years, especially among teenagers. And China becomes a large market for Internet b  14  . A new survey(调查) shows that Chinese teens show great i  15   in online activities. They seem not to know that s  16   too much time before a computer screen is bad for their health. According to the survey, 42. 6% of teens have built their o  17   web blogs. More than half enjoy c  18   online with friends and 10. 6% of teens play Internet games. It is a p  19   that only 6% use the Internet to get information for their learning projects! Also, the survey finds that the teens have different favourite p  20

to use the Internet. For teens in towns, 35% choose Internet bars as a main place to go online. For those living in large cities, 76% use home computers.

Too much time online certainly l\_\_\_\_\_21\_\_\_\_\_ to problems for their young life. Should teens think more about what role(角色) a computer plays?

#### 四、阅读回答问题

Have you ever counted the number of digits (数字) in your mobile phone number? Your number has 11 digits. You may sometimes find it hard to remember your number. That's because China has the longest mobile phone numbers in the world. Why is that?

The 11 digits can be divided into three parts. Each part has a different meaning. The first three numbers tell you which mobile phone service provider (提供者) you are using. For example, 135 is for China Mobile Communications Corporation and 188 is for China Unicom. The fourth to the seventh digits tell you where the number is registered (注册). And the last four digits are random (随机的).

The main reason for using 11 digits is that we have the largest population in the world. We once had 10 numbers. But as our population grew, there were not enough numbers for us to use. So we began to use 11 digits starting from 1999. Eleven digits can be used to make tens of billions of mobile phone numbers. That's enough for each person to have seven or eight phone numbers to use in China.

And mobile phone numbers can be recycled. Usually, the service provider will reuse a canceled number after three to six months. If you call a number that you haven't contacted (联系) for a long time, you may find that its owner has changed.

Besides China, Britain and Japan also use 11 digit mobile phone numbers. But their numbers always start with 0. So they cannot create as many numbers as we can. Countries like the United States, Australia and India use phone numbers with 10 digits. Canada's mobile phone numbers are perhaps the shortest in the world: they use seven digits.

22. Is China the only country that uses 11 -digit mobile phone numbers in the world?

\_\_\_\_\_

23. What can we know from the fourth to the seventh digits of a mobile phone number in China?

\_\_\_\_\_

24. Why does China use 11 digits for mobile phone numbers?

\_\_\_\_\_

25. When can a mobile phone number be recycled in China?

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26. Which country perhaps has the shortest mobile phone numbers in the world?

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