



发明家富尔顿



富尔顿是美国的工程师、发明家。
富尔顿从小只爱画画，不爱读书。一天，老师对他说：“孩子，你只是图画画得好，别的功课都不行，这样偏科会影响以后发展的。”可是，他把老师的话当作耳旁风。

有一次，富尔顿去钓鱼，他坐的小船遇上了大风，划起来费力极了。他想：“装上风帆只能随风漂流，还有什么好办法来改变这种情形呢？”

不一会儿，风停了，富尔顿坐在空船里，把脚浸在河水里，心里还在盘算着……不知不觉小船已经荡到河中心了。他惊喜地发现，原来是两只脚不断摆动划水的结果。他又想能不能用交替的轮子来代替

划船的桨？轮子该怎么造？造好后装在什么位置最合适？船身又该怎样改装……这些问题是画画所不能解决的，该怎么办呢？这时候，富尔顿才领悟到了老师的话是对的，决心重视学习科学知识。

从此，富尔顿发愤读书，进步很快，后来成为了第一艘蒸汽轮船的发明者。

1. 写出下列词语的近义词：

费力——()

合适——()

盘算——()

2. 根据短文内容判断下列说法是否正确，对的打“√”，错的打“×”：

(1) 富尔顿发愤读书，后来成为第一艘蒸汽轮船的发明者。()

(2) 富尔顿在一次游泳的过程中领悟到了学习科学知识的重要性。()

3. 填空：

“富尔顿才领悟到了老师的话是对的。”这句话中，“老师的话”指_____。“领悟”的意思是_____。



land produces



最强大脑



Although the United States covers so much land and the land produces far more food than the present population needs, its people are by now almost entirely an urban society. Less than a tenth of the people are engaged in agriculture and forestry (林业), and most of the rest live in or around towns, small and large. Here the traditional picture is changing; every small town may still be very like other small towns, and the typical small town may represent a widely accepted view of the country, but most Americans do not live in small towns any more. Half the population now lives in some thirty metropolitan areas (large cities) with their suburbs, of more than a million people each—a larger proportion than in Germany or England, let alone France. The statistics (统计) of urban and rural population should be treated with caution because so many people who live in areas classified as rural travel by car to work in a nearby town each day. As the rush to live out of town continues, rural areas within reach of towns are gradually filled with houses, so that it is hard to say at what moment a piece of country becomes a suburb. But more and more the typical American lives in a metropolitan rather than a small town environment.

1. If now America has 250 million people, how many of them are engaged in agriculture and forestry?

- A. About 25 million.
- B. More than 25 million.

2. Which of the following four countries has the smallest proportion of people living in metropolitan areas?

- A. United States.
- B. Germany.
- C. France.
- D. England.

3. What's the meaning of the word "metropolitan" in the middle of the passage?

- A. Of a large city with its suburbs.
- B. Of small and large towns.
- C. Of urban areas.
- D. Of rural areas.

4. According to the passage, what can we learn about small towns in the United States?

- A. Most small towns become gradually crowded.
- B. Small towns are still similar to each other.
- C. As the traditional picture is changing, towns are different.
- D. Small towns are turning into large cities.

5. Why is it hard to say when a piece of country becomes a suburb?

- A. Because they are the same.
- B. Because the rush takes place too quickly.
- C. Because the process is gradual.
- D. Because more and more Americans live in metropolitan.

第二队有多少人迷路?

有9个人在沙漠里迷了路，他们所有的粮食只够这些人吃5天。第二天，这九个人又遇到了一队迷路的人，这一队人已经没有粮食了，大家便算了算，两队合吃粮食，只够吃3天。那么，第二队迷路的人有多少呢？

参考答案

◎美文赏析：

1. 写出下列词语的近义词：

费力——(费劲)

合适——(适宜)

盘算——(打算)

2. 根据短文内容判断下列说法是否正确，对的打“√”，错的打“×”：

(1) 富尔顿发愤读书，后来成为第一艘蒸汽轮船的发明者。(√)

(2) 富尔顿在一次游泳的过程中领悟到了学习科学知识的重要性。(×)

3. 填空：

“富尔顿才领悟到了老师的话是对的。”这句话中，“老师的话”指(孩子，你只是图画画得好，别的功课都不行，这样偏科会影响以后发展的)。“领悟”的意思是(领会)。

◎阅读理解：CCABC

◎最强大脑：这九个人遇到第二队人的时候已经吃掉了1天的粮食，所剩下的只够这九个人自己再吃4天，但第二队加入后只能吃3天，也就是说第二队在3天内吃的食物等于9个人一天的粮食，因此，第二队有3个人。