# Population用法

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**第一篇：Population用法**

Population用法

population是一个集合名词（无复数形式)，它的用法有时较为特殊,所以很容易用错。

下面谈一下它的用法:

一、population常与定冠词the连用,作主语用时,谓语动词常用第三人称单数形式。

例如:

**第二篇：Population problem in China**

Population problem in China

As we all know, China has a population of over 1.3billion.However, it is not the only problem China is faced with.We are stepping into an ageing society.Many old people cannot get a pension and the economic support from their children.The public resources are limited , such as education , medical care ,housing and employment ,while the population is large.Therefore, the struggle for existence is getting increasingly intense.There are several reasons for this.The main reason is that ,the previous government thought our country should develop the industry and we need a lot of workforce ,so there was a boost in the population decades ago.To relieve the pressure of population explosion, our country has carried out the policy of family planning.It is effective, but it leads to the ageing problem.Besides, with the rapid development of market economy, people may bear more living pressure and they must work with all their might to gain what they need.Facing these huge challenges ,our country has taken effective measures.Firstly, we should improve the social security system , caring for the disadvantaged group and protect the rights and interests of the working people.Although economy development is important, it should come second to the living state of people.Secondly ,the governmenthas carried out some regulations and laws about the environment and the resources, asking people to make reasonable use of the resources and not to cause too much pollution.

**第三篇：英语演讲讲稿--Global population**

The NEWS

Good moning,everyone.The topic of my speech today isthe latest news about the global population.Let’s see a video first.After this video,do you know what’s the population now? OK,Next let me introduce the news.A baby born in India has been declared the world\'s seven billionth person by child rights group Plan International.Baby Nargis was born at 07:25 local time in Mall village in India\'s Uttar Pradesh state on October 31th.Plan International says Nargis has been chosen symbolically as it’s not possible to know where exactly the seven billionth baby is born.Earlier on Monday, the Philippines also declared a symbolic seven billionth baby, a girl called Danica was delivered just two minutes before midnight on Sunday in a Manila hospital.Weighing 2.5kg,Danica was chosen by the United Nations to be one of several children around the world who will symbolically represent the global population milestone.No matter who is the real seven billionth occupant,the babys’ birth are significant to mother and father.The United Nations has declared October 31 as Seven Billion day-the date when the global population is estimated to reach seven billion.However,as the UN secretary-general, ban ki-moon was not ready to embrace this baby because the baby’s birthday is really not a pleasant day for us human-beings.“Plenty of food, but still a billion people going to bed hungry every night.Many people enjoy luxurious lifestyles, but still many people are impoverished” he said in an interview with Time magazine.1、It\'s just 12 years since the 6 billionth was born, and only a little over two centuries ago that we reached the first billion.With about two babies being born every second, the world’s population will hit 9 billion in the next 40 years according to UN estimates.Some experts have said 9 billion is the upper limit of human population that this world can support.So, what now?Some people say emerging superpowers like China and India with the two largest populations and demands for resources may be going to war in the next 50 to 100 years.2、As the world\'s population reaches seven billion, China says it will adhere to its family planning policy to maintain a low reproduction rate.Right now it seeems that only the Chinese are capable of understanding the seriousness of the over population issue.Australians seem to want more people to populate their land.What they don\'t seem to realize is that every child leaves a carbon footprint.According to a research at Oregon State University, the average American mother leaves a carbon footprint of 450 years per child.This is a disaster for climate change.Freshwater is getting more scarce.Arable land, 10 to 20% of the planet\'s land mass, is disappearing through erosion at the rate of tens of thousands of square miles per year.Organizations and inpiduals have been warning us about the dangers of overpopula-tion.A little over a year ago, Science Daily noted that it was the major world problem--with climate change second.It is certainly recommended that people familiarize themselves with all of the problems of overpopulation.3、The population is already out of hand.we\'re in serious trouble now.while someone replys:Don\'t worry.This will all be fix by the year 2024 when the earth is coming to the end.Then the earth can start over with animals ruling it once more and humans cease to exist and stop polluting the earth.This viewpoint is very interesting but worths deep thinking.I hope everyone knows that problem.That’s all.Thank you for your listening.

**第四篇：高中英语作文素材 控制污染 Population Control**

Population Control Progress in science and the improvement of living conditions have led to the rapid growth of the world population.Modern medicine, for example, has made it possible for babies to grow up healthily and for people to live longer.With improved living conditions, particularly in the countryside, people tend to have larger families.As a result, the world population has increased so rapidly that it has now exceeded 6 billion.But the overgrowth of population presents a threat to the existence of human society.A large population demands a great deal of food supply and shelter space.However, limited productivity and scarce world resources can hardly meet the needs of the ever-increasing population.Thus, in the long run, the overgrowth of the world population will only harm mankind.To guarantee the steady development of human society, mankind must realize the consequences resulting from fast population growth and carry out a family planning programme.Only by adopting effective measures, can human society develop steadily and have a bright future

**第五篇：this,that和it用法**

一，this，that和it用法

(1)this和that是指示代词，it是人称代词。

(2)距离说话人近的人或物用this, 距离说话人远的人或物用that。如： This is a flower.这是一朵花。(近处)That is a tree.那是一棵树。(远处)(3)放在一起的两样东西，先说this, 后说that。如：

This is a pen.That is a pencil.这是一支钢笔。那是一支铅笔。(4)向别人介绍某人时说This is„, 不说That is„。如：

This is Helen.Helen, this is Tom.这是海伦，海伦，这是汤姆。(5)This is 不能缩写, 而That is可以缩写。如：

This is a bike.That’s a car.这是一辆自行车。那是一辆轿车。

(6)打电话时，介绍自己用this, 询问对方用that。如： —Hello!Is that Miss Green? 喂，是格林小姐吗？ —Yes, this is.Who’s that? 是的，我是，你是谁？ 注意：虽然汉语中使用“我”和“你”，但英语中打电话时绝不可以说：I am„, Are you„？/Who are you?(7)在回答this或that作主语的疑问句时, 要用it代替this或that。如： ①—Is this a notebook? 这是笔记本吗？ —Yes, it is.是的，它是。②—What’s that? 那是什么？ —It’s a kite.是只风筝。二．these和those用法

this, that, these和those是指示代词，these是this的复数形式,指时间,距离较近的或下面要提到的人或事;those是that的复数形式,指时间、距离较远或前面已经提到过的人或事物。①This is my bed.That is Lily’s bed.这是我的床。那是莉莉的床。②These pictures are good.这些画很好。③ Are those apple trees? 那些是苹果树吗？

在回答主语是these或those的疑问句时，通常用they代替these或those以避免

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重复。如：

④Are these/those your apples? 这些(那些)是你的苹果吗？ Yes, they are.是的，他们是。一填空

1.I like \_\_\_\_\_ pants.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ pants are red.(这些)2.I don’t like \_\_\_\_ shoes.\_\_\_\_shoes are too small.(那些)3.I want \_\_\_\_\_(这个)sweater.I don’t want\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_（那个）sweater.\_\_\_\_\_（那个）is too big.二、英汉互译。

1.这支钢笔 2.那些英语书 3.these erasers 4.that car

三、选择。（）1.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ pen is red.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ pencil is green.A.this, that B.These, Those C.That, Those D.This, That（）2.Is \_\_\_\_\_ a panda over there? A.this B.that C.those D.these（）3.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_two boys are Mr.Green’s sons.A.This B.These C.That D.those（）4.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ two girls are Mary and Linda.A.This B.They C.That D.Those（）5.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is Mr.White and \_\_\_\_\_ is my father.A.This,those B.That,these C.These,these D.This,this

三，There be句型

(1)There be句型主要用以表达“某处（某时）有某人（某物）。” 下面这首歌诀可帮你巧记there be句型结构： There be放句首，主语跟在后。地、时放句末，强调置前头。如： There is a book on the desk.有时为了强调地点，也可把介词短语放在句首。如： On the desk there is a book.(2)There be句型中的be动词如何确定呢？请先看看下面这首歌诀： Be动词，有三个，am，is还有are。“There be”真特别，不留am只留俩，那就是is还有are。要用is还是are，须看其后的名词是单数还是复数。若是单数或不可数名词用is，否则就用are。如 ①There is a tree behind the house.②There is some water（水）in the bottle（瓶子）.③There are some pears in the box.(3)注意：如果“be”后的主语是由and连接的两个或两个以上的名词，那么be的形式要遵循“远亲不如近邻”的原则。也就是说，“be”的形式是由与它最近的那个名词来确定的。若那个名词是单数或不可数名词要用is，是复数就用are。如：

①There is a book and some pens on the floor.②There are some pens and a book on the floor.练习1：用is或are填空

1.There\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_many monkeys in the mountain.2.There\_\_\_\_\_\_\_a beautiful garden in our school.3.There \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_some water in the glass.4.There \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_some bread on the table.5.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_there any maps on the wall? 6.There \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_twenty desks in our classroom.四，ｈａｖｅ／ｈａｓ

五．区别except/besides和except for： except：指“（不包括本身在内的）除„„之外”，“-” E.g.He gets up early every day except Sunday.besides：指“（包括本身在内的）除„„之外”，“+” E.g.Five others were late besides me.except for：指前后比较范围是不同类型的 E.g.Except for one old man, the bus was empty.语法易错点归纳总结 [第一类] 名词类 1.这些女老师们在干什么？

[误] What are the woman teachers doing？ [正] What are the women teachers doing？

[析] 在英语中，当一名词作定语修饰另一名词（单或复数形式）时，作定语的名词一般要用其单数形式；但当man，woman作定语修饰可数名词复数形式时，要用其复数形式men，women.2.房间里有多少人？

[误] How many peoples are there in the room？ [正] How many people are there in the room？

[析] people作“人、人们”解时，是个集合名词，其单复数同形。3.我想为我儿子买两瓶牛奶。

[误] I want to buy two bottle of milk for my son.7.There\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_a bird in the tree.8.There \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_some trees near the house.9.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_there a cup of tea on the table? 10.There\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_some apple juice in the glass.11.There\_\_\_\_\_a bed and two chairs in Betty\'s room.12.There \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_some milk in the bottle.13.There \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_some children in the park.14.There \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_an ice cream in the boy’s hand.15.There\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_a teacher and many students in our classroom.16.There\_\_\_\_\_\_\_many birds and a lion in the forest.17.There\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_an orange on the table.18.There\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_many things over there 19.There\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_an eraser in the pencil-case.20.There\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_a football match on television this evening

[正] I want to buy two bottles of milk for my son.[析] 表示不可数名词的数量时，常用“a / an或数词 +表量的可数名词 + of + 不可数名词”这一结构，其中当数词大于1时，表量的可数名词要用其复数形式。[第二类] 动词类

4.你妹妹通常什么时候去上学？

[误] What time does your sister usually goes to school？ [正] What time does your sister usually go to school？

[析] 借助助动词do（或does）构成疑问句或否定句时，句中的谓语动词用其原形。5.琳达晚上经常做作业，但今晚她在看电视。[误] Linda often do her homework in the evening，but this evening she watching TV.[正] Linda often does her homework in the evening，but this evening she is watching TV.[析] 在初一英语学习阶段，我们接触到了两种主要时态：一般现在时和现在进行时。一般现在时表示经常的或习惯性的动作，常和often，usually，sometimes 等时间状语连用。在一般现在时的句子中，若主语是第三人称单数，谓语动词要用其第三人称单数形式。现在进行时表示现阶段正在进行或发生的动作，现在进行时由be（am / is / are）+ ving形式构成。6 这双鞋是红色的。[误] This pair of shoes are red.[正] This pair of shoes is red.[析] 在shoes，trousers，gloves，glasses等表示成双成对的衣物或工具名词前用pair（表计量）修饰时，谓语动词的形式由pair的单复数形式来决定。[第三类] 代词类

7.这张票是她的，不是我的。[误] This is hers ticket.It’s not my.[正] This is her ticket.It’s not mine.[析] 物主代词有形容词性物主代词和名词性物主代词之分。形容词性物主代词之后一定要接名词，而名词性物主代词之后不需接任何词。

8.吴老师教我们英语。[误] Miss Wu teaches our English.[正] Miss Wu teaches us English.[析] teach sb.sth.中的sb.作teach的宾语，因此当sb.为人称代词时要用其宾格形式。[第四类] 介词类

9.你能找到这个问题的答案吗？

[误] Can you find the answer of this question？ [正] Can you find the answer to this question？

[析] 英语中用“the answer to „”表示“„„的答案”。类似结构还有the key to the door，the way to the zoo 10.格林先生星期六上午来这里。

[误] Mr Green will come here in Sunday evening.[正] Mr Green will come here on Sunday evening.[析] 表示在上午、下午等时，介词要用in；而表示在具体的某天上午、下午时，介词要用on.11.那个穿着红裙子的小女孩是我们老师的女儿。[误] That little girl on a red skirt is our teacher’s daughter.[正] That little girl in a red skirt is our teacher’s daughter.[析] 用介词表示“穿戴衣物”时，只能用in，其他介词没有此用法。[第五类] 副词类 12.莉莉，你为什么不回家呢？ [误] Lily，why don’t you go to home？ [正] Lily，why don’t you go home？

[析] come，go 等后接here，there，home等地点副词时，地点副词前不加to。[第六类] 连词类

13.我喜欢语文和英语，但我不喜欢体育和历史。

[误] I like Chinese and English，but I don’t like P.E.and history.[正] I like Chinese and English，but I don’t like P.E.or history.[析] 在肯定句中并列成分之间用and来连接；而在否定句中，并列成分之间的连接需用or。[第七类] 冠词类

14.乘飞机去北京花了史密斯一家人一个小时。[误] It takes Smiths a hour to go to Beijing by a plane.[正] It takes the Smiths an hour to go to Beijing by plane.[析] 1．表示“„„一家人”用结构“the + 姓氏复数”； 2．our 一词的第一个字母不发音，它是以元音音素开头的，所以“一小时”要用 an hour； 3．用介词by表示“乘坐”某种交通工具时，交通工具名词前不加任何冠词。[第八类] 句法类

15.――你不是学生吗？ ――不，我是学生。[误] ――Aren’t you a student？ ――No，I am.[正] ――Aren’t you a student？ ――Yes，I am.[析] 对否定疑问句的回答是用Yes还是用No，这取决于实际情况：如果事实是肯定的，就用Yes表“不”；如果事实是否定的，就用No表“是的”。

中考真题练习

1.— What about Mr.Black\'s speech? —Wonderful!There were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ people there.A.a large number of B.much C.a great deal of D.lots 2.My uncle went to Australia last year.We haven\'t seen him\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.A.since almost a year B.from almost a year on C.after almost a year D.since almost a year ago 3.— What would you like for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ breakfast, Mr.Scott? —Three pieces of bread with\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ cup of black tea, please.A.a;a B.不填;the C.a;the D.不填；a 4.— What are you looking for, Michelle? —My cousin\'s MP3 player.It \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ right here, and now it\'s\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.A.has been;gone B.was;gone C.was;going D.is;going 5.— Can your brother make model airplane? —Yes, this week he \_\_\_\_\_\_ a new model.A.builds B.is built Chad built D.is building 6.Mr.White is of great help;you \_\_\_\_\_\_ let him go.A.had not better B.had better don\' t C.had better not D.had no better 7.My grandfather wants \_\_\_\_\_\_ around the world because he enjoys \_\_\_\_\_\_ new places.A.travelling;seeing B.to travel;to see C.to travel;seeing D.travelling;to see 8.Mr.Watson won’t be here next week, and\_\_\_\_\_\_.A.neither his wife will B.neither his wife won\' t C.his wife won\' t neither D.his wife won\' t either

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