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中等专业  
学校  
教材

英语

广东省中专英语教材编写组

邓汝锐 (主 编)

马颂明 (副主编)

今 威翼民 叶洪生

高等教育出版社

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## 编者说明

本册体例与第一册相同。会话部分减为一节，侧重惯用法的学习，要求初步掌握运用英语的能力。

对于初中阶段英语基础较好的学生，本书可作起点，但应先通过卷首的 Preparatory Test，以便教师根据学生水平作出决定。

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## Preparatory Test

I. Make the following parts into correct sentences

(把下列各部分正确搭配成句):

1. It's an \_\_\_\_\_ watches.  
What are \_\_\_\_\_ that over there?  
They are \_\_\_\_\_ old house.  
What's \_\_\_\_\_ these?
2. No, it \_\_\_\_\_ am an engineer.  
How \_\_\_\_\_ are your brothers?  
I \_\_\_\_\_ isn't. My car is blue.
3. Is she \_\_\_\_\_ from my class.  
Are those \_\_\_\_\_ long tables?  
They are \_\_\_\_\_ a teacher, too?

II. Put the proper words or phrases in the blanks

(用恰当的词或词组填空):

1. There is 


 \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Are there 

some	
any	

 \_\_\_\_\_?



3. No, there are  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{not any } \boxed{\phantom{000}} \\ \text{no } \boxed{\phantom{000}} \end{array} \right\}$  \_\_\_\_\_.

4. How many  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \boxed{\phantom{000}} \\ \boxed{\phantom{000}} \end{array} \right\}$  are there  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \boxed{\phantom{000}} \\ \boxed{\phantom{000}} \end{array} \right\}$ ?

5. How much  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \boxed{\phantom{000}} \\ \boxed{\phantom{000}} \end{array} \right\}$  is there  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \boxed{\phantom{000}} \\ \boxed{\phantom{000}} \end{array} \right\}$ ?

III. Put in the proper forms of "have" (用 "have" 的适当形式填空):

1. Do you            any friends in Shanghai?

2. No, she            any brothers or sisters.

3. How many brothers  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{_____ he _____?} \\ \text{_____ you _____?} \end{array} \right.$

4. He does not            any friends.

5.            Helen            any classmates?

6.  $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{They _____} \\ \text{He _____} \end{array} \right\} \text{ a car, } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{_____ they?} \\ \text{_____ he?} \end{array} \right.$

7.  $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{We don't} \\ \text{he doesn't} \end{array} \right\} \text{ _____ any children } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{_____ we?} \\ \text{_____ he?} \end{array} \right.$

IV. Make the following parts into correct sentences (把下列各部分正确搭配成句):

1. How many            does the boy get up?

2. Which is that over there?
3. When cheese is in the cupboard?
4. Who else does he have?
5. What one is yours?
6. How much oranges do they have?

V. Change the following sentences into interrogative and negative (把下列句子改为疑问句及否定句);

1. She will go.
2. You can see her.
3. They are waiting.
4. I like swimming.
5. He wants to go.
6. We saw the old man.
7. He is running.
8. I bought a new car.
9. They found the boy.

VI. Ask questions about the underlined parts (就划线部分提问);

1. We shall buy a radio.  
\_\_\_\_\_?
2. He saw her father.  
\_\_\_\_\_?
3. We shall go to the theater.  
\_\_\_\_\_?

4. They are coming by car.

5. He will go to the sixth floor.

6. This is mine.

VI. Fill in the blanks with "someone", "everyone", "anyone", "no one" (用 someone, everyone, anyone, no one 填空):

1. Can you see \_\_\_\_?

No, I can't see \_\_\_\_.

2. Wait, I see \_\_\_\_.

Yes, \_\_\_\_ is coming.

3. Is there \_\_\_\_ watching TV?

No, \_\_\_\_ is watching TV.

VII. Answer the following questions (回答下列问题),

1. What time do you get up in the morning?

2. What time does he eat lunch?

3. How many days are there in a week?

What are they? \_\_\_\_

4. How many months are there in a year?

What are they? \_\_\_\_

5. How many seasons are there in a year?

What are they? \_\_\_\_

6. Where are you going to stay? \_\_\_\_

7. Who(m) are you going to see?
8. How are you going to travel?
9. Which one are you going to take?
10. Why didn't he come to class yesterday?

IX. Put "a", "an" or "the" in the blanks where necessary  
(在需要处用 a, an 或 the 填空):

1. I would like \_\_\_\_\_ loaf of bread and \_\_\_\_\_ cup of tea.
2. Yesterday \_\_\_\_\_ foreign friend asked him \_\_\_\_\_ way to Beijing Hotel. He did not know and \_\_\_\_\_ foreign friend had to ask someone else.
3. His father is \_\_\_\_\_ old professor at \_\_\_\_\_ college.  
\_\_\_\_\_ college is near our home.
4. There's \_\_\_\_\_ orange on \_\_\_\_\_ table.
5. What's \_\_\_\_\_ name of \_\_\_\_\_ boy on your right?
6. Do you have \_\_\_\_\_ Chinese-English dictionary?  
No, I don't. I have \_\_\_\_\_ English-Chinese dictionary.

X. Fill in the blanks with verbs in the proper tenses  
(用适当时态填空):

1. It is half past six now and Tom \_\_\_\_\_ (have) his \_\_\_\_\_ breakfast. He always \_\_\_\_\_ (have) his breakfast at half past six.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ Tom \_\_\_\_\_ (play) football? Yes, he is. He \_\_\_\_\_ (like) playing football.

3. I \_\_\_\_ (tell) you about it when I \_\_\_\_ (have) time.
4. Peter usually \_\_\_\_ (review) his lessons at this time of the day, but he \_\_\_\_ (not, do) it now. He \_\_\_\_ (talk) with some friends. He \_\_\_\_ (review) his lessons in the evening.
5. Tomorrow \_\_\_\_ (be) Sunday. Some of my classmates \_\_\_\_ (go) to town to see an exhibition. I \_\_\_\_ (stay) at school. There \_\_\_\_ (be) a concert here in the afternoon. I \_\_\_\_ (go) to the concert with Linda.
6. Tom and I \_\_\_\_ (get) up at seven o'clock yesterday. After breakfast we \_\_\_\_ (take) the bus to a museum. It \_\_\_\_ (open) at nine o'clock. We \_\_\_\_ (see) some beautiful pictures. We \_\_\_\_ (have) a guide and he \_\_\_\_ (tell) us everything. I \_\_\_\_ (like) all the pictures, but Tom \_\_\_\_ (not like) them. I \_\_\_\_ (buy) two pictures.

XI. Fill in the blanks with proper words (用恰当的词填空):

Mr Jones was very angry with \_\_\_\_ wife, and she \_\_\_\_ very angry with \_\_\_\_ husband. For several days they did \_\_\_\_ speak to each other.

One evening Mr Jones \_\_\_\_ very tired when he came back \_\_\_\_ work. So he went \_\_\_\_ bed soon after dinner. Of course, he \_\_\_\_ not say anything \_\_\_\_ Mrs

Jones before he went upstairs. Mrs Jones washed the dinner dishes and then — some sewing. When she — to bed much later than — husband, she found a piece — paper on the small table near — bed. On it — the words: “Mother, — wake me up — 7 a.m. Father”

When Mr Jones woke — in the next morning, it — nearly 8 a.m. and on the table near his bed, — saw another — of paper. He read these words:

“Father, — wake up, it is 7 a.m. Mother”

## XII. Translate the following sentences into English

(把下列句子译成英语):

1. 这些是生日卡片, 是我的朋友寄来的。

2. 这是你的打字机, 是吗?

3. — 在学校附近有银行吗?

— 有。就在邮局隔壁。

4. — 你有几本杂志?

— 只有12本, 但我有许多报纸。

5. — 罐里有很多咖啡吗?

— 有一些。

6. — 现在几点了?

— 现在 8 点11分。

7. 今晚我们去买点东西吧。

8. 从火车站到你们学校有多远?

9. 许多学生在排队, 一些人在买邮票, 一些人在看墙

上的画。

10. 一明天你打算干什么?

—我打算10点钟去看一位朋友。

11. 昨晚他看了一部好电视片。后来, 他给我讲了这故事。

12. 一你将在上海逗留多久?

—我打算在那里逗留3个月。

—我相信你会过得很好的。

13. 一下一班火车什么时候开?

—中午12点。

—好, 我在车站等你。

14. 你喜欢乘火车旅行还是乘飞机?

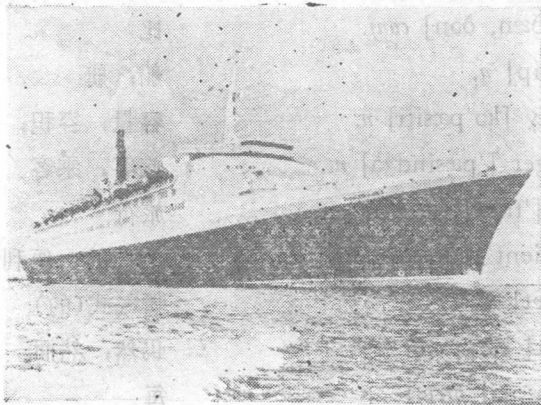
15. 这些词和词组十分重要, 你必须牢牢记住。



## Lesson One

### DIALOGUE

- A: How do you plan to go to Japan?  
B: We'll take the "Queen Elizabeth."  
A: It's a big superliner. They say it's a lot bigger and faster than most ships.



- B: Oh, yes. It has a capacity of 2000 passengers. That's a lot of people.  
A: But plane travel is a lot faster and more convenient.

New jet planes can fly more than 2000 miles per hour and carry about 500 passengers per trip.

B: Yet regular plane tickets are still more expensive. We're paying less than \$300 for tourist class on the "Queen". By going tourist class you can travel more economically.

A: Special plane fares may soon cost as little as \$300. Then we can all spend a weekend in Tokyo.

## NEW WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS

superliner [ˈʃuːpəˈlaɪnə] <i>n.</i>	(大型豪华)超级客轮
than [ðæn, ðən] <i>conj.</i>	比
ship [ʃɪp] <i>n.</i>	船, 艇
capacity [kəˈpæsɪti] <i>n.</i>	容量, 容积, 能力
passenger [ˈpæsɪndʒə] <i>n.</i>	旅客, 乘客
travel [ˈtrævl] <i>n. ; vi.</i>	旅行
convenient [kənˈviːnjənt] <i>a.</i>	方便的, 便利的
jet [dʒet] <i>a.</i>	喷气式(的)
yet [jet] <i>ad. ; conj.</i>	仍然; 然而
per [pəː, pə] <i>prep.</i>	每
regular [ˈregjələ] <i>a.</i>	正规的; 定期的
ticket [ˈtɪkɪt] <i>n.</i>	入场券; (车、船、飞机)票
pay [peɪ] <i>vt.</i>	支付; 付给...费用