

# 中学英语复习教材

## 第 二 册

镇江市教育局翻印

Item 35

CAN/MAY/MUST/CANNOT (CAN'T)/  
MUSTN'T/NEEDN'T

He can play the piano.

You may sit in the hall.

She must finish the work today.

He cannot speak French.

You mustn't read aloud in the library.

She needn't go right now.

Exercise 116 Read the following.

- A. 1. He works very hard at English, so he can speak it well.
2. She doesn't play pingpong often, so she can't play it well.
3. Mary's mother promised to let her go out tonight, so she may go out tonight.
4. This is a library. You mustn't sing here.
5. Tom is sick, so he must stay in bed.
6. It's still early, so you needn't go right now.
- B. 1. Can you speak English ?  
Yes, I can./No, can't
2. May I come in ?  
Yes, you may./No, you mustn't.

3. Must I go right now ?

Yes, you must /No, you needn't.

Exercise 117 Put in "can", "may", "must", "can't",  
"mustn't" or "needn't".

1. \_\_\_\_\_ I have a look at your pictures ?

2. \_\_\_\_\_ your brother swim ?

Yes, he \_\_\_\_\_. He is a good swimmer ?

3. The teacher is free now. You \_\_\_\_\_ talk to him.

4. The children are sleeping. We \_\_\_\_\_ talk so loud.

5. Please turn on the light. I \_\_\_\_\_ see the words clearly.

6. She will get well soon. You \_\_\_\_\_ worry.

7. We \_\_\_\_\_ start now. We don't want to be late.

8. Must I wait till you come back ? No, you \_\_\_\_\_.

9. My little sister \_\_\_\_\_ read or write yet. But she \_\_\_\_\_ sing a few songs.

10. The red light is on. We \_\_\_\_\_ stop.

11. We \_\_\_\_\_ criticize the bourgeoisie We \_\_\_\_\_ criticize revisionism.

12. \_\_\_\_\_ I come in ?

Exercise 118 Put the following into English.

1. 我可以走了吗？可以。

2. 你会游泳吗？我会的。

3. 他不会说英语，他哥哥会。

4. 我可以提个问题吗？

5. 他正在上课，你现在不能见他。
6. 我们必须批判修正主义。
7. 你不可以去图书馆里喊叫。
8. 我必须今天去看他。他明天要动身去北京。
9. 我们可以步行去，不必坐公共汽车。
10. 我们必须等在这儿吗？不，用不着。

Note: can (能, 会)的否定形式是 cannot/can't (不能, 不会); (可以)的否定形式可用 must/not/mustn't (不可以); must (必须)的否定形式可用 need not/needn't (不用, 不必)。

### Item 36

- A. HAVE breakfast/a cold/a meeting etc
- B. HAVE + TO = MUST

A. 

Do you have breakfast at seven ?
----------------------------------

B. 

I don't want to go, but I have to.
------------------------------------

### Exercise 119

A. Read the following, paying attention to the words in italics.

1. Do you have lunch at school ?
2. The children are not in the playground now.  
They are having a lesson.
3. We went to the park yesterday Every one of us had a good time.
4. I'm sorry I didn't come. I had a bad cold.

5. May I have a look at these pictures ?

6. Have you heard about his suggestion ?

We are going to have a discussion on it tomorrow.

B. Complete each sentence with one of the following.

they are having a discussion on the matter

they will have a good time there

have a glass of milk

often have colds

have a cup of tea with us

do you have

1. Would you ... ?

2. I'd like to ... .

3. Hangchow is a very beautiful place.

I'm sure ... .

4. He doesn't look strong. Does he ... ?

5. How many English lessons ... every week ?

6. Sorry, I can't tell you the decision now because...

C. Put the following into English.

1. 他们每天上午上四节课。

2. 星期六下午他们不上课。

3. 我们今天下午开校会。

4. 你们星期一开会吗？

5. 你父亲每天在家吃晚饭吗？不，有时他在厂里吃。

6. 他打算来我们学校，并看一下我们的农场。

7. 她昨天没有来，她感冒了。

8. 你们玩得很愉快吗？是的。

## Exercise 120

### A. Read the following.

1. The People's Park is a long way off. We have to start before six.
2. There was no well in the village then.  
The villagers had to fetch water from a stream far away.
3. Mother is waiting for me I have to go now.
4. No bus goes there. I'm afraid he has to walk.
5. They can't finish the work today. They will have to come again tomorrow.
6. Do you have to get up so early every morning ?
7. Does he often have to go to the doctor ?
8. It's quite warm now in Kwangchow. We don't have to take so many warm clothes with us.
9. Must I wait till he comes back ?  
No, you don't have to.

### B. Complete the following sentences, using "have to".

1. She \_\_\_\_\_ (得早起) because she has much housework to do in the morning.
2. There is no bridge over the stream. We \_\_\_\_\_ (得游泳) across it.
3. The bus was very much crowded. He \_\_\_\_\_ (得等) for the next one.
4. It was raining hard. They \_\_\_\_\_ (得逗留) at Uncle Wang's for an hour.

5. Father won't be back till the day after tomorrow.

I'm afraid you \_\_\_\_\_ (得再来一次).

Note: 这里的 have 在构成否定句、疑问句时, 一般须用助动词 do (does, did) 等。

Item 37

A. -LY adverbs etc

B. Position of adverbs

Exercise 121 Read the following.

Adjectives	Adverbs	Adjectives	Adverbs
quick	quickly	good	well
slow	slowly	fast	fast
correct	correctly	hard	hard
easy	easily	high	high
bad	badly	straight	straight
quiet	quietly	alone	alone
clear	clearly		
happy	happily		
careful	carefully		

1. He is a fast driver. He drives fast.
2. This exercise is easy. You can do it easily.
3. Your answer was correct. You answered the question correctly.
4. We are living a happy life. We are living happily.

5. John is a good footballer. He plays football well.
6. He is alone there. He will do the job alone.

Exercise 122 Read the following, paying attention to the position of the adverbs.

1. She left the room quietly.
2. Mary usually speaks English rapidly.
3. The foreign friends arrived here safely yesterday.
4. He asked me to think it over carefully.
5. I really don't know how to fix up the transistor.
6. John hurried out. He almost forgot to lock the door.
7. It's already late. You must go to bed now.
8. I am quite sure that he is right.

Exercise 123 Put the adverbs in the proper position.

1. She is late. (never)
2. It was dark. (already) He had to drive. (slowly)
3. You are right. I agree with you. (quite)
4. I want to have a look at your new dictionary. (just)
5. He answers the teacher's questions (always, correctly)
6. I forgot to leave him a note. (almost)
7. I need somebody to help me. (really)
8. My grandmother takes a walk. (seldom, alone)

Exercise 124 Put the following into English.

1. 我们的教师从来不迟到。
2. 你能单独完成这项工作吗。



3. 他很仔细。他总是仔细地做作业。
4. 我几乎忘了把门关上。
5. 我实在不知道上那儿该怎么走。
6. 天已经暗了。请把车开得慢些。
7. 她是个好钢琴演奏者(pianist)。她钢琴弹得很好。
8. 你上哪儿去? 我就去散散步。

Note: 1) 若干表示时间频度的副词, 如 always, usually, often, seldom, never 以及 almost, just 等通常放在动词前面, 但句子里有 be, do, have, will, can, may, must 这一类动词时, 要放在这类动词后面。2) 其他表示时间的副词以及表示地点、行为方式的副词一般放在动词后面。

#### Item 38

- A. AS...AS/NOT AS (SO)...AS
- B. MORE...THAN/-ER THAN
- C. THE MOST/THE -EST

This pencil is as long as that one.

He doesn't speak English as (so) well as John.

This book is more interesting than that one.

He gets up earlier than his sister.

She writes (the) most carefully.

My sister is the youngest in my family.

Exercise 125 Make sentences after the examples.

A. eg This pencil is as long as that one. (short)

—→ This pencil is as short as that one

1. This book is as thick as that one. (thin)

2. This bridge is as wide as that one. (narrow)
  3. John is as tall as me. (short)
  4. This room is as big as theirs. (small)
  5. He gets up as early as his sister. (late)
  6. Paul runs as fast as I. (slowly)
  7. John speaks Chinese as fluently as Mary. (badly)
  8. He has as many books as John. (few)
- B. eg Paul is not as fat as John. (young)  
 —→ Paul is not as young as John.  
 He doesn't speak English as well as she.  
 (rapidly)  
 —→ He doesn't speak English as rapidly as she.
1. My shoes are not as large as yours. (new)
  2. Exercise One is not as easy as Exercise Two.  
 (difficult)
  3. This apple is not as large as that one. (fresh)
  4. I am not so busy as you. (careful)
  5. He doesn't do his homework as carefully as you.  
 (carelessly)
  6. They didn't arrive as late as the others. (early)
  7. I can't speak as fast as you. (fluently)
  8. She doesn't study as well as her sister. (hard)
- C. eg John is tall. Paul is very tall.  
 —→ Paul is taller than John.  
 He does his homework carefully. She does her homework very carefully.

→ She does her homework more carefully than he.

1. I am young. He is very young.
2. This box is heavy. That box is very heavy.
3. That novel is interesting. This novel is very interesting.
4. Exercise One is difficult. Exercise Two is very difficult.
5. I work hard. My brother works very hard.
6. My sister swims fast. Mary swims very fast.
7. Paul speaks clearly. John speaks very clearly.
8. Your brother answered me quickly. You answered me very quickly.

D. eg John is taller than Paul.

John is taller than Tom, too.

→ John is the tallest (of the three).

He did the work more carefully than me.

You did the work more carefully than him.

→ You did the work the most carefully (of us all)

1. He is busier than his sister. He is busier than his brother, too.
2. She goes to school earlier than me.  
She goes to school earlier than you, too.
3. John swims faster than Paul. John swims faster than Mary, too.
4. He speaks French better than John.

He speaks French better than Tom, too.

5. Her handwriting is worse than yours.

My handwriting is worse than hers.

6. His coat is more expensive than mine.

Your coat is more expensive than his.

7. This picture is more beautiful than that one.

The picture on the wall is more beautiful than this one.

8. His brother is improving his English more rapidly than his sister.

He is improving his English more rapidly than his brother.

Exercise 126 Put the following into English.

1. 这条河比那条长。

2. 我的书包比你的重。

3. 我们一家人中我父亲起床最早。

4. 他游泳游得比他妹妹快。

5. 他英语讲得很好，可是他不如 John 讲得好。

6. 他和我长得一样高，可是他比我胖。

7. 他和我做作业不如他哥哥仔细。他哥哥做作业最仔细。

8. 练习一比练习二容易，三个练习中练习三最难。

Note: 1) He is as tall as I. You speak better than he. 等，在口语中往往在 as, than 后用宾格。如：He is as tall as me. He is taller than me. You speak better than her.

2) 在当代英语中 not so... as 和 not so...as 可以通用。

### Item 39

#### THE SAME...AS/DIFFERENT FROM/LIKE

This pencil is the same colour as that one.

My pen is different from yours.

The sun is like a ball.

Exercise 127 Read the following, paying attention to the words in italics.

1. My shoes are the same size as yours.
2. This box is the same weight as that one.
3. This shelf is the same height as the other one.
4. Sugar is the same colour as snow.
5. Steel is different from iron. Steel is harder.
6. Are these glasses different from those on the table?
7. Our party is like the sun.
8. The girl looks like her mother.

#### Exercise 128

A. Change the sentences after the examples.

eg My pencil is as long as yours. (length)

—→ My pencil is the same length as yours.

1. This street is as wide as that one. (width)
2. This book is as thick as that one. (thickness)
3. Tom's cap is as big as John's. (size)

4. The bookstore is as far as the post-office. (distance)

eg John's coat is large and brown.

Paul's coat is small and grey.

—→ John's coat is different from Paul's.

1. This radio is small, but that one is large.
2. John's pen is blue. Tom's pen is green.
3. My coat is brown. Paul's is black.
4. These cups are heavy, but those are light.

B. Make sentences after the example.

eg their house/ours

—→ Their house is like ours.

a wolf/a dog (look)

—→ A wolf looks like a dog.

1. my shoes/yours
2. her bag/mine
3. the girl/her mother (look)
4. the moon/a sickle/tonight (look)
5. these socks/those on the shelf
6. thin ice/glass (look)

Exercise 129 Put the following into English.

1. 我的自行车和他的—样颜色。
2. 他的电视机和你的电视机不同。
3. 你妹妹看上去象你
4. 这件上衣和那件同样尺寸
5. 这本词典和那本词典—样厚。

6. 油和水不同, 油轻一些。

7. 瞧, 地上的雪看上去就象白糖一样。

Note: The pencil is the same colour as that one. 也可以说: The pencil is of the same colour as that one. 句中的“of”在口语中往往省略不用。

#### Item 40

#### Present perfect tense

I have been to that city.

He has gone to Peking.

She has lived here for ten years.

We have not heard from him since February

Exercise 130 Put the verbs in the present perfect tense

1. He \_\_\_\_\_ (be) there before.
2. The foreign friends \_\_\_\_\_ (arrive).
3. The teacher \_\_\_\_\_ (answer) all my questions.
4. The worker \_\_\_\_\_ (fix) up the transistor.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ you ever \_\_\_\_\_ (be) to Peking ?  
yes, I have. I \_\_\_\_\_ (be) there three times.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ your mother \_\_\_\_\_ (come) back ?  
No, she hasn't.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ the pupils \_\_\_\_\_ (do) their homework ?  
No, some of them \_\_\_\_\_ (not finish) yet.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (give) him the message ?  
No, not yet. I \_\_\_\_\_ (not see) him since morning.

9. How long \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (live) here ?

I \_\_\_\_\_ (live) here for more than thirty years.

10. I want the new dictionary.

Where \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (put) it ?

Exercise 131 Change the sentences into YES-NO questions and give short answers.

eg You have got my letter.

--->Have you got my letter ? (yes/no)

Yes, I have./No, I haven't.

1. You have written the letter. (yes)

2. His mother has brought him a coat. (no)

3. She has washed the cups. (yes)

4. Your brother has read the new book. (no)

5. They have seen the film. (no)

6. He has left his watch at home. (yes)

7. You have forgotten to lock the door. (no)

8. The rain has stopped. (no)

9. The dog has eaten up its food. (yes)

10. All the boys have gone swimming. (yes)

Exercise 132 Completes the sentences, using "for" and "since".

eg I haven't seen him ...

(Monday/three days)

---> I haven't seen him since Monday./

I haven't seen him for three days.

1. We have studied English ...



(six years/1973)

2. I haven't played the violin ...  
(last Saturday/almost a week)
3. Nobody has written to me ...  
(National Day/more than a month/)
4. It hasn't rained ...  
(a long time/September)
5. He has lived in this city ...  
(he was a child/over thirty years)
6. They haven't played football ...  
(at least ten years/they left school)
7. Nothing has happened ...  
(you went away in May/several months)
8. I have worn this pair of shoes ...  
(I went to middle school/about four years)
9. I have not watched TV ...  
(a week/last week)
10. She hasn't been to any exhibition ...  
(she arrived in Shanghai/at least a month)

Exercise 133 Read the dialogues.

1. — Your tister has gone to the countryside' hasn't she ?  
— Yes. She went there about a year ago.  
— Have you heard from her ?  
— Not recently. She wrote to me about a month go and said she was quite busy then.