

中专英语系列教材

中专英语教程同步练习

TECHNICAL SECONDARY SCHOOL ENGLISH COURSE
CORRESPONDING EXERCISE

主 编 何萍
副主编 莫小平 王宁

重庆大学出版社

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前 言

本书为《中专英语教程》第一册同步练习。全书共 16 课,与教材配套。每一课分多项选择、词汇练习、完形填空、句子翻译(汉译英)及阅读材料 5 个部分。该书旨在为读者提供课后练习及检测机会,达到复习、巩固并掌握教材的目的。因此,每课练习除了语法紧扣该课教材外,在内容和词汇上也尽量与该课衔接,以增强复现率。

本书由谭少青教授和重庆市中专外语协会会长汪碧池老师主审。参加编写的有:王宁、张爱维、何萍、莫小平、任海燕、彭丽、黄光芬、李义容。

本教材在编写过程中得到重庆市中专外语教学研究会及广大教师的热情帮助和大力支持,还参考了其他作者的教材,谨此一并致谢。

由于编者的水平有限,书中难免有不当之处,恳请使用本教材的广大教师和读者批评指正。

本套教材所使用作品的作者,请与重庆大学出版社联系著作权使用事宜,对各位作者的支持谨表谢意。

编 者

1996 年 10 月

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Lesson One

I. Multiple choice:

1. Many people write letters to Mr. Ross for help _____ the newspapers.
A. by B. in C. at D. on
2. I like summer _____ than autumn.
A. more B. much C. many D. most
3. Father always _____ in the same chair after supper.
A. sit B. sits C. to sit D. sitting
4. If you _____ hard, you will succeed.
A. work B. worked
C. will work D. works
5. Mr. Ross wants to send all of his money to those who need help before he _____.
A. die B. died C. will die D. dies
6. The doctor asked him to drink _____ every day.
A. two cup of water B. two cup of waters
C. two cups of water D. two cups of waters
7. I have two brothers, _____ 16 and 20.
A. age B. aged C. age for D. ageing
8. He wants to buy a new car, but he doesn't have _____ money.
A. more B. little C. few D. enough
9. Tomorrow _____ Friday.
A. be B. to be C. will be D. is

10. Thank you _____ your help.

- A. with B. for C. to D. of

11. She has a small cat, the cat _____ "White Snow".

- A. is called B. has asked
C. being said D. gave

12. Smith worked very _____, and now he is successful.

- A. hardly B. hard C. harder D. good

13. He decides to _____ all his books _____ before he leaves the school.

- A. give ... up B. give ... off
C. give ... away D. give ... to

14. I _____ have letters from my parents.

- A. sometime B. sometimes
C. some time D. some times

15. The old man told us that he was _____.

- A. 84-year-old B. 84-years-old
C. 84 year old D. 84 years old

I. Choose the best answer to replace the underlined part:

1. Mr. Ross is getting older. He wants to give all his money away before he dies.

- A. reaches B. becomes
C. catches D. turns

2. With the check you can buy a new car.

- A. examination B. bill
C. money D. paper

3. Write a letter to him. Maybe he will give you a ticket.

- A. Perhaps B. But
C. Certainly D. Really

4. You don't need a car, you need a different girlfriend.

A. the same

B. a younger

C. another

D. a more beautiful

5. Every week the writer answers many letters from the readers.

A. reads

B. deals with

C. writes in return

D. sends

III. Cloze:

A farmer's dog often 1 people. Recently it attacked three people in a village, the three 2 members of the same family. A woman 3, and her husband and her 4 son are being treated 5 the hospital now. The local law court 6 to try the case the day after tomorrow.

1. A. attack B. attacks C. to attack D. attacking

2. A. are B. is C. am D. heing

3. A. die B. dies C. died D. to die

4. A. 15-year-old B. 15 years old

C. 15-years-old D. 15 year old

5. A. at B. in C. on D. to

6. A. open B. opens C. opened D. to open

IV. Translate the following sentences into English:

1. 这本杂志名叫“读者”。 (be called)

2. 罗斯先生想把所有的钱都送给别人。 (give away)

3. 有时我们去看电影,有时我们去散步。 (sometimes)

4. 三千多人参加了这次会议。 (more than)

5. 我想买一辆旧车,可是钱不够。 (enough)

V. Reading:

(A)

It is a spring afternoon, a man gets off the bus, and Sam, the bus driver, drives on. Soon the bus comes to the next stop. An old man gets on it.

"This boy will give you his seat," Sam says to the old man.

But the boy in the front seat does not move when the old man goes up to him. Sam looks at him. Then he says again to the old man in a louder voice, "THIS BOY WILL BE GLAD TO GIVE YOU HIS SEAT!"

This time the boy hears it. His face goes red. He gets up at once. Then the old man sits down and says to the boy, "Thank you, my boy."

"Most people want to be nice," Sam tells the old man, "They just forget that. Sometimes they need a little push. I'm glad to give them such a push once in a while."

* * * *

Identify the following statements with true (T) or false (F) according to the passage:

- () 1. Sam is a bus driver.
- () 2. Sam wants to find a seat for the old man.
- () 3. The boy doesn't listen to Sam. He thinks he himself is tired and wants to have a rest.
- () 4. Sam is angry with the boy and gives him a hard push.
- () 5. Sam thinks it his duty to remind people politely when they forget that.

(B)

Children always appreciate small gifts of money. Father, of course, provides a regular supply of pocketmoney, but uncles and aunts are always a source of extra income. For some children, small sums buys a lot. If sixpences are not exchanged for sweets, they rattle for months inside money boxes. Only very thrifty (节俭的) children manage to fill up a money-box. For most of them, sixpence is a small price to pay for a satisfying bar of chocolate.

My nephew, George, has a money-box but it is always empty. Very few of the sixpences I have given him have found their way there. I gave him sixpence yesterday and advised him to save it. Instead, he bought himself sixpence worth of trouble. On his way to the sweet shop, he dropped his sixpence and it rolled along the pavement and then disappeared down a drain. George took off his jacket, rolled up his sleeves and pushed his right arm through the drain cover. He could not find his sixpence anywhere, and what is more, he could not get his arm out. A crowd of people gathered round him and a lady rubbed his arm with soap and butter, but George was firmly stuck. The fire-brigade was called and two firemen freed George using a special type of grease (润滑剂). George was not too upset (不安) by his experience because the lady who owns the sweet shop heard about his troubles and rewarded him with a large box of chocolates.

* * * *

Choose the best answer:

1. Beside the pocket-money given by father, children can always get some more money ____.

- A. from their mother
 B. from their brothers and sisters
 C. from their uncles and aunts
 D. by working at home
2. According to the writer ____ children succeed in trying to fill up their money-hoxes.
 A. some B. most C. few D. no
3. George's money-box is always empty because ____.
 A. he doesn't like putting his money into it
 B. he likes to spend his money on sweets
 C. he always loses his money
 D. he can not get money from his parents
4. On his way to the sweet shop, George dropped his six-pence ____.
 A. down a drain B. onto the ground
 C. into a ditch D. in a hole
5. Though he had got into troubles, George was very happy because ____.
 A. he found his money
 B. he was given another sixpence
 C. he got a large box of chocolate from the owner of the sweet shop
 D. a lot of people helped him

Lesson Two

I. Multiple choice:

1. I don't like this one, would you please show me ____ one?
A. another B. the other
C. other D. others
2. The number of visitors ____ 120 000 a year.
A. gets B. reaches C. grows up D. becomes
3. Nothing could prevent him ____ doing that.
A. in B. of C. from D. against
4. China has ____ great progress in reducing its population growth.
A. got B. made C. taken D. done
5. Men will face a serious ____ of food in the future.
A. short B. shortage C. reduce D. decrease
6. Mary usually has a glass of milk for breakfast ____ having porridge.
A. and B. instead of C. instead D. not
7. Some experts said several nations in Europe ____ face a serious shortage of labourers in the future.
A. can B. could C. must D. had to
8. The building ____ the south is our library.
A. faces B. to face C. faced D. facing
9. The old man went out with a umbrella ____ in his hand.
A. taking B. take C. taken D. to take
10. Xiao Ling has two story-books and he lends one to me.

so he has ____ one story-book in his hand.

A. more than B. no fewer than

C. no more than D. no less than

11. Now more and more women are working at jobs ____ home instead of staying at home.

A. away from B. way from

C. far from D. outside from

12. Let me ____ you my picture.

A. tell B. show C. indicate D. illustrate

13. America is a ____ country, so are Japan, Britain and France.

A. developing B. developed

C. advancing D. to develop

14. In China, the population has already reached more than one ____.

A. million B. thousand C. billion D. hundred

15. The Chinese government ____ each family to have no more than one child.

A. urges B. forces C. obliges D. advises

I. Choose the best answer to replace the underlined part:

1. And the hope is to reach a zero population growth with the total number of births equalling the total number of deaths, by the year 2000.

A. to stretch out B. to catch

C. to get D. to get to

2. Each Chinese family is now urged to have no more than one child.

A. no B. at least C. only D. almost

3. A major new study shows that the situation may be

changing.

- A. A main B. A great C. A chief D. An important
4. It's happening in both developing and industrial nations.
A. countries B. countrysides
C. peoples D. cities
5. Experts have long been concerned about such a growth.
A. for some time B. for sometime
C. for a long time D. for a short time

II. Cloze:

Many American women are earning money 1 their homes today. Among women who are eighteen to sixty-four years old fifty percent have jobs. 2 general, working women have had 3 than those who stay at home. Of those who work thirty-two percent 4 attended college, 5 with twenty percent of those who do not have jobs.

6 women with jobs, eight out of ten drive a car to work, and eight percent took a vacation 7 from home during the past year. 8 of their travelling was 9 air. These figures came from a report which was 10 for advertisers.

1. A. inside B. in C. outside D. out
2. A. By B. In C. For D. On
3. A. educations B. educate C. educating D. education
4. A. have B. had C. has D. having
5. A. comparing B. compare C. compared D. compares
6. A. Between B. Among C. Within D. In
7. A. way B. long C. off D. away
8. A. Many B. Much C. Lot D. Few
9. A. At B. On C. By D. For
10. A. write B. wrote C. written D. writing

IV. Translate the following sentences into English:

1. 昨天, 艾丽斯呆在家没有去上学。 (instead of)
2. 中国政府提倡每对夫妇只生一个小孩。 (no more than)
3. 汉斯先生昨天出去时, 头戴一顶帽子。 (with + v-ing)
4. 一份较重要的调查表明, 城市污染越来越严重。
(more and more)
5. 许多家长对他们的子女就业问题一直关心。
(concern about)

V. Reading:

(A)

O. Henry was a pen name used by an American writer of short stories. His real name was William Sydeny Porter. He was born in North Carolina in 1862. As a young boy he lived an exciting life. He did not go to school for very long, but he managed to teach himself everything he needed to know. When he was about 20 years old, O. Henry went to Texas, where he tried different jobs. He first worked on a newspaper, and then had a job in a bank. When some money went missing from the bank, O. Henry was believed to have stolen it. Because of that he was sent to prison. During the three years in prison, he learned to write short stories. After he got out of prison, he went to New York and continued writing. He wrote mostly about New York and the life of the poor there. People liked his stories, because simple as the tales were, they would finish with a sudden change at the end, to the readers' surprise.

* * * *

Choose the best answer:

1. In which order did O. Henry do the following things?

a. lived in New York	b. worked in a bank
c. travelled to Texas	d. was put in prison
e. had a newspaper job	f. learned to write stories
A. e. c. f. b. d. a.	B. c. e. b. d. f. a.
C. e. b. d. c. a. f	D. c. b. e. d. a. f
2. People enjoyed reading O. Henry's stories because _____.
 - A. they had surprise endings
 - B. they were easy to understand
 - C. they showed his love for the poor
 - D. they were about New York City
3. O. Henry went to prison because _____.
 - A. people thought he had stolen money from the newspaper
 - B. he broke the law by not using his own name
 - C. he wanted to write stories about prisoners
 - D. people thought he had taken money that was not his
4. What do we know about O. Henry before he began writing?
 - A. He was well-educated.
 - B. He was not serious about his work.
 - C. He was devoted to the poor.
 - D. He was very good at learning.
5. Where did O. Henry get most material for his stories?
 - A. His life inside the prison.
 - B. The newspaper articles he wrote.
 - C. The city and people of New York.
 - D. His exciting early life as a boy.

(B)

One of our main arguments is that we in western countries actually have a part to play in causing the problems of the Third World. Many Third World countries are saddled (负担) by immense debt burdens, for example, they were lent money at low interest rates in the 1970s. When money flooded into western banks from the oil-producing countries and was lent out to the Third World. The interest rates have then risen dramatically. So you have a situation where a country in many cases can't even repay the interest, let alone the capital, on the debt. And I suppose the best example of that I have come across is a country in West Africa where the local consumption of peanuts was banned, because peanuts, if they are exported can bring in a great deal of foreign income. The peanut is a major source of protein in this country. So you had people going hungry as a result of that.

The peanuts were exported to Great Britain and the United States to feed our cattle. Those cattle then produced a surplus of milk which we don't know what to do with. We have enough milk, more milk than we can cope with in the western world. And so that milk was transformed into dried milk powder and then taken back to this country to help feed children who were suffering from malnutrition (营养不良). So that's the kind of insane (错综复杂的) economic relation-ship that we have got ourselves into with the Third World.

* * * *

Comprehension:

1. In the 1970s, where did the money of oil-producing countries flood?