

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

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重庆大学出版社

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重庆大学出版社出版发行

新华书店经销

重庆电力印刷厂印刷

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开本:850×1168 1/32 印张:4.875 字数:129千

1997年2月第1版 1998年2月第3次印刷

印数:23001—28000

ISBN 7-5624-1323-1/H·104 定价:5.00元

前 言

本书是《中专英语教程》(简称教程)第二册的配套教材,主要供学生课堂练习和课后复习使用。全书共16课,每课分别与《教程》第二册各课的教学内容相对应,各项练习是为巩固该课所学内容项目而设计的,练习形式适当考虑中专英语等级考试的需要。本书既是《教程》的配套教材,又可作中专学生英语等级考试的辅导材料。

本书练习分别由多项选择(Multiple choice)、词汇练习(Choose the best answer)、完形填空(Cloze)、翻译(Translation)和阅读理解(Reading comprehension)五个模块组成。多项选择和完形填空旨在对各课的语法项目、句型、词语搭配、词义和词的用法进行操练。完形填空和阅读理解注意了在题材和内容上与《教程》相配,目的在于通过练习和阅读,达到加深对《教程》所学内容的理解,拓宽视野,提高学生综合运用语言的能力。

本书由四川外语学院谭少青教授和重庆市中专外语协会理事长汪碧池老师主审。

参加编写的老师有:张爱维、刘北平、王宁、戴维康、刘渝、陈建源、陈泽蓉、彭丽、先宁、陈有芬(按编写顺序排序)。

本书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. The young man ____ a milkman two years ago.
A. used as B. serve as C. worked as D. thought as
2. Mistakes ____, and the boy would be punished.
A. was added up B. are added up
C. is added up D. were added up
3. There are plenty of good books here, ____ are about English, maths, etc.
A. that B. as C. which D. such as
4. He always ____ his students ____ leaving school.
A. kept...in B. kept...out
C. keeps...from D. is keeping...from
5. It is until now ____ I can tell you about it.
A. which B. that C. when D. who
6. His father ordered him ____ the barriers.
A. pull out B. to pull out
C. pulled out D. pulling out
7. The son recalled the time ____ his father hugged and kissed him.
A. since B. that C. when D. which
8. ____ elders and younger struggle, they never doubt the love between them.
A. Despite B. Though C. Spite of D. If
9. Such people ____ you mentioned are rare nowadays.

- A. about B. as C. which D. same
10. Sometimes my father _____ my achievements.
A. be proud of B. are proud of
C. is proud of D. were proud of
11. The man _____ whom I gained the news is an engineer.
A. about B. into C. from D. on
12. I learnt right from wrong _____ my father.
A. with B. to C. through D. at
13. I have the _____ trouble as you.
A. such B. likely C. same D. like
14. She knows a pool in _____ we can swim.
A. that B. where C. which D. as
15. Everything _____ he had done seemed quite right.
A. when B. what C. that D. as

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

1. I live beyond my income, spend more than I earn.
A. up B. out of reach of
C. out from D. in addition
2. He mentioned it to his father.
A. speak to B. said C. talked about D. told to
3. He thought for an instant that he would be punished.
A. quite B. at once C. right from D. for a while
4. Hundreds of kids stood toe to toe.
A. to face B. face to face
C. facing D. with facing
5. I'm used to taking a nap after lunch on a hot day.
A. be napping B. napped
C. having a short sleep D. be napped

1. Cloze:

If you've 1 stood on the shore of the ocean, you 2 wave after wave toward you. Each comes up to the shore, breaks, and then falls back. Is there a giant machine far out at sea that creates this movement? Not at all—but there is one reason 3 has been hard at work. It is the wind which makes the movement we call waves. This movement continues until it runs into something, like the shore. The waves that reach the shoreline may 4 hundreds of miles.

As a wave approaches the shore, it slows down. The water becomes more shallow (浅的). The sea bottom pulls on the wave. The tops of waves, 5 crests, crowd together. When they are too close for the wave to form properly, the wave breaks. The top of the wave spills over, and the water pushes 6 onto the beach.

1. A. sometimes B. yet C. ever D. then
2. A. saw B. had been
C. are seeing D. have seen
3. A. who B. which C. as D. when
4. A. he have traveled B. traveled
C. have traveled D. to travel
5. A. calling B. to call C. called D. be called
6. A. around B. forward C. off D. over

IV. Translate the following sentences into English:

1. 她在一家餐馆当服务员。(attendant)
2. 你把路障挖出来行吗?(dig...out)
3. 我认为此事够丢人了。(humiliating enough)
4. 父亲常以这种方式冲我笑。(of smiling at sb.)

5. 我记得我从未拥抱和亲吻过我的父亲。(remember V-ing)

V. Reading comprehension:

(A)

In Benjamin Franklin's time few people knew much about electricity. But scientists all over the world were studying it and Ben was one of them.

Ben knew that lightning was like electricity. But was it electricity? If Ben could only prove it!

Suddenly he had an idea. Perhaps he could prove it by flying a kite during a thunderstorm. He knew that if lightning was electricity, it would travel to a wet kite string.

Ben and his son made a kite out of a large silk handkerchief. They fixed a wire to the frame. Ben thought the wire would attract the lightning.

One dark and stormy day they took their kite to a field. William held the ball of string, and Ben held the kite. He threw it into the wind and shouted, "Go!"

William ran as fast as he could, and the kite rose into the air.

It was raining hard as Ben took the kite string from his son. They walked to a nearby house. Ben put a key on the end of the kite string.

The kite flew into a thundercloud. Lightning flashed about it. Thunder sounded. But nothing happened.

"I'm afraid it's not going to work, Father," William said.

"Let's not give up yet," Ben answered.

Lightning flashed again. "Crack!" It struck the wire on the kite frame.

Suddenly the little threads on the kite string stood up

straight. They were moved by an unseen force. Ben touched the key.

"Ouch!" he cried out, taking his hand away quickly. "I got a shock! But we've proved it! Lightning is electricity!" He was lucky that the lightning was weak. He was not really hurt.

On the basis of this experiment, Ben invented the lightning rod. He advised every man to put a lightning rod on top of his house. When lightning struck the rod, it would travel to the ground. The house would not be damaged. Since then lightning rods have been put on many houses and on all tall buildings.

* * * *

T(true) or F(false):

() 1. Scientists except Ben in the world were studying electricity in Benjamin Franklin's time.

() 2. Ben had no idea to prove that lightning was electricity.

() 3. Ben and his son made a kite out of a large piece of cloth for doing experiment during a thunderstorm.

() 4. While proving whether lightning was electricity, Ben got a shock but eventually he succeeded in it.

() 5. Ben's lightning rod can be fixed on many houses and all tall buildings to prevent damages from happening.

(B)

John was in a strange city and he didn't know the city at all. And what is more, he could not speak a word of the language. After having spent his first day in the town center, he decided to lose his way on his second time, since he was sure that this was the better way of getting to know the strange city. He got on the early bus in the morning, rode on it for several stops, then got

off it and walked on. The first two hours passed happily enough. Then he decided to turn back to his hotel for lunch. After walking about for some time, he decided he had better ask the way. The trouble was that the only word he knew of the language was the name of the street in which he lived and even that he pronounced(发音) badly.

He stopped to ask a friendly looking newspaper seller. The seller smiled and handed him a paper. John shook(摇) his head and repeated the name of the street and the seller put the paper into his hands. John had to give him some money and went on his way. Then he met a policeman. He asked him at once. The policeman listened to him carefully, smiled and took him by the arm. There was a strange look in his eyes as he pointed left and right and left again. John thanked him politely and began walking on.

About an hour passed and he found that the houses were getting fewer and fewer and green fields could be seen on either side of him. He had come all the way into the country. The thing left for him to do was to find the nearest bus station.

* * * *

Multiple choice:

1. John thought that if someone wanted to get to know a strange city ____.

- A. he should go everywhere by bike
- B. he should have a map of the world
- C. he should lose his way
- D. he should ask people the way

2. The newspaper seller ____.

- A. didn't want to tell him the way

- B. helped him find the hotel
 - C. thought John wanted a paper
 - D. didn't want to take the money
3. In fact, John's trouble was that ____.
- A. he was very tired .
 - B. he didn't know the language
 - C. he took the wrong bus
 - D. he forgot the name of the street
4. The policeman ____.
- A. told him to walk on
 - B. knew the way quite clear
 - C. told him to take bus
 - D. and John couldn't understand each other
5. John ____.
- A. had to walk back on foot
 - B. would go back by bus
 - C. asked the policeman to take him to the town center
 - D. had to stay in the country for the night

Lesson Two

1. Multiple choice:

1. We must gain information ____ the world of work.
A. with B. in C. through D. from
2. He's looking forward to ____ a good job.
A. find B. be found C. finding D. have found
3. You'd better choose this type of work ____ others.
A. but not B. instead C. rather than D. than
4. It will be nice ____ them again.
A. seen B. being seen C. saw D. seeing
5. The requirements for ____ it are too high to ____.
A. enter...enter B. having...entered
C. entering...enter D. entering...entering
6. This work is quite ____ you.
A. well B. suitable at C. good D. suitable for
7. ____ all subjects well at school is very necessary.
A. To being learnt B. Learnt
C. Learning D. To be learnt
8. All kinds of ability you've had ____ in many jobs.
A. can use B. can being used
C. can be used D. can having used
9. After ____ my homework I went out.
A. having B. be done
C. having done D. being done
10. You should think ____ trying to find your career.

A. at B. about C. from D. off

11. Are you used to _____ early?

A. get up B. getting up
C. have gotten up D. be gotten up

12. They study so many subjects, _____ Chinese, English, mathematics, etc.

A. just same B. the same as
C. such as D. look like

13. _____ your weak points is very important.

A. Face B. Facing C. Face to D. Face from

14. They couldn't stand _____ like that.

A. being treated B. treated
C. to be treating D. to have treated

15. My friend insisted on my _____ there for lunch.

A. stay B. staying C. to stay D. stayed

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

1. In fact, the thing is happening now. ..

A. Truthfully B. Actually
C. Truthful D. Truth

2. Housewives need many labour-saving devices.

A. electric stove B. fridge
C. things to save labour D. fan

3. Lao Ma is good at writing.

A. is well B. is going strong
C. is strong D. is strong in

4. He looks like a fool and is all thumbs in doing everything.

A. isn't clever B. isn't smooth
C. is foolish D. isn't careful

5. The boy is too young to add up a column of figures.

- A. a line of
C. much

- B. row in
D. a great deal of

I. Cloze:

What do you know 1 spiders(蜘蛛)? You probably have observed their webs(网), but do you know how the webs 2 ?

First the spider spins the central thread. These long threads are not sticky(粘性的) like the rest of the web. The spider walks on them while it builds the remainder of its web. 3 threads back and forth, it fills in the pattern. Some of these threads are coated with a sticky substance that helps the spider catch its prey.

The material the spider uses to 4 a web comes from its body. Glands(腺) at its back part make the substance. The threads are liquid when they are made, but they become hard when they hit the air.

Spiders don't live 5 their webs. They hide behind them, waiting for the dinner bell to ring. When 6 lands on the web, the web begins to shake. The spider hurries out to examine, and gets ready for a good meal!

1. A. from B. about C. in D. at

2. A. is formed B. were formed
C. was formed D. are formed

3. A. weave B. being woven C. weaving D. wove

4. A. making B. be made C. being made D. make

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

6. A. anything B. someone

- C. anybody D. something

IV. Translate the following sentences into English:

1. 你应该掂量自己是否适合这一工作。(match oneself)
2. 你了解进入职业界的要求吗?(the world of work)
3. 女孩与男孩须同样认真地挑选职业。(take as...as)
4. 他所说的这种事难以相信。(such...as)
5. 擅长英语的人可以在办公室工作。(be good at)

V. Reading comprehension:

(A)

Recreation (消遣) is a comparatively new phenomenon (现象). Only two hundred years ago in Europe and America, ordinary families spent their leisure time reading books, mending clothes or playing music. Richer families probably worked hard in their vast country houses at doing much less, enjoying other rich people's company, eating and drinking heavily at all times of the day or night, with occasional visits to the theatre or hunting to break the monotony (千篇一律).

In fact, it was not until the twentieth century that recreation really took off in the West. Certainly before then some rich people had hunted happily in the forests of Africa or had travelled comfortably around the world. But until the end of the nineteenth century at least, there were no actual organizations that arranged travel or other leisure activities. People had to arrange their own fun. Thomas Cook started to change all that when he slowly but surely built up the first travel agency in London by the end of the nineteenth century.

But in today's world, recreation is a huge industry, with tourism, sport, food, drink, and entertainment in general as just parts of a whole spread of leisure activities. Never before have

people, particularly in the West but also in developed and developing nations in Asia, had so much money to spend and so much time to spend it in.

Take sport for example. In Britain now, it is estimated that one in every two men under the age of forty takes part in a sporting activity, if only for exercise, at least once a week. Almost everybody watches some sport on TV each week. In America, sixty percent of men and women under twenty-five own a pair of running shoes. But strangely enough, seventy percent of Americans who own running shoes never go out for a run! That last point is interesting. It clearly shows that people like to pretend that sport is important to them even if it is not.

* * * *

T: (true) or F (false):

() 1. More than two hundred years ago, recreation was popular in Europe and America.

() 2. Actually, recreation didn't rise in the west until the twentieth century.

() 3. Thomas Cook did a lot of work for building up the first travel organization in New York by the end of the nineteenth century.

() 4. Recreation is a vast industry, and it includes food, sport, and entertainment in general.

() 5. In Britain now, people like to pretend that sport is very important to them even if it is not.

() 6. In America, seventy percent of people owning running shoes run every morning.

(B)

One night, Dr. Rodgers was asked to go and give an opera-