

ENGLISH WORKBOOKS

华南师范大学外语系

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科学普及出版社广州分社



# 英语训练

初级

POPULAR SCIENCE PUBLISHING  
HOUSE GUANGZHOU BRANCH

**ENGLISH WORKBOOKS**

**(FOR BEGINNERS)**

**BOOK 3**

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## 第 3 册

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BOOK 3

初级英语训练

第三册

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BOOK 3 初级英语训练 (第3册)

(FOR BEGINNERS)

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徐霖贤 黄循盛 梁启福 缪笑怡 编写

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## Exercise 1

### I. Study the following (学习下列语言材料):

1. be going to + 动词原形, 表示就要(即将), 打算(做什么)或将要发生的事, 常与 tomorrow, tomorrow morning (afternoon, evening), next week (month, year), in two days, in three hours, in ten minutes 之类的表示将来意义的时间状语连用。其句型如下:

肯定结构——主语 + be (相应形式) + going to do sth. 如:

- a. Mary is going to do some cleaning at home.
- b. They are going to play football this afternoon.

否定结构——主语 + be (相应形式) + not + going to do sth. 如:

- a. We are not going to do our homework tomorrow.
- b. Jack isn't going to write any letter to John this month.

注意: 在否定结构中可将 are not 写成 aren't, is not 写成 isn't.

疑问结构——be (相应形式) + 主语 + going to do sth? 如:

- a. What are you going to do tomorrow afternoon?

b. Where are they going to have the meeting this evening?

注意: 对疑问结构的回答可采用省略形式, 如:

a. —Is it going to rain this afternoon?

——No, it is not. (Or: Yes it is.)

b. —Are you going to do your homework this evening?

——Yes, we are. (Or: No, we are not.)

2. It is good (nice) to do sth. 做…真是高兴, 真是愉快  
例如:

a. It is very good to see you again. 又见到你真高兴。

b. It is good to get an “A” in English again. 真高兴英语又考了个“A”。

3. have a swim 游泳

这里的 have 是行为动词, 表示“经历”意义, 不表示“有”。其具体的词义应根据与其搭配的词或上下文而定。如:

have a look (看, 瞧), have a good time (玩得痛快), have medicine (吃药), have a fever (a temperature) (发烧), have a meeting (开会), have lessons (上课), have a subject (学习某一课程)…等。如:

a. We had a good time yesterday morning in the park.

b. We are going to have a new subject — physics this term.

4. be back at school/ home, here, there (回到学校/ 家里, 这里, 那里)。例:
- a. It's September, and all the pupils are back at school.
  - b. My father is back home.
5. look (系动词) + 形容词 (如 fine, good, happy, young, old... 等) 看上去显得... 例:
- a. All the teachers and pupils look fine.
  - b. She looks younger than I.
  - c. The man is 30 years old, but he looks very old.
6. work hard at + 学科 努力学习... 例:  
I am going to work hard at English (Chinese, geography, physics...).
7. go to the cinema 上电影院。去看电影。例:
- a. Do you often go to the cinema?
  - b. I usually go to the cinema with Jane.
8. Do well (better) in + 学科 (或某件事, 某件工作) ——干得不错, 进行得很好, 学得好。例:
- a. My brother does well in physics.
  - b. Do you do well in your English?
9. be good at + 名词 (或动名词, 即 -ing form) 擅长于..., 学得好。例:
- a. I am very good at English.
  - b. John is very good at playing basketball.
10. do one's (即形容词性物主代词) best (后还可接 to do sth.) 尽力... 例:

- a. We are going to do our best this term.  
b. I'll do my best to help you with your English.

II. Fill in the blank with the missing word (在空白处填上适当的词):

1.        you going to        a swim?
2. Does your brother often        to the cinema with you?
3. It's September and all the students are back        school.
4. He is sixty years old, but he looks very       .
5. I hear English is very difficult. I am going to work        at it.
6. I think I can do        than last year.
7. We usually go to        cinema on Sunday.
8. Jack's father is very good        drawing.
9. "Does your sister do well        maths?"  
"Yes, she       ."
10. "Are you going to have physics this term?"  
"Yes, we       ."

III. Choose the correct answer (选择正确答案):

1. Jack usually        TV on Sunday evening, but he        TV this Sunday evening.  
a. watch... not watch.  
b. am watching... don't watch.  
c. watch... not watching.



- d. watch...is not going to watch.
2. What \_\_\_\_ this afternoon?
- are you going to do
  - you are going to do
  - you going to do
  - you do
3. What \_\_\_\_ to do the day after tomorrow?
- your sister going
  - is your sister going
  - your sister is going
  - your sister goes
4. "Are you going to have physics this year?"
- "Yes, \_\_\_\_."
- we do
  - we are
  - we are going
  - we have
5. "Are you going to the cinema this evening?"
- "No, \_\_\_\_"
- I'm not
  - I not
  - I'm not going to
  - I not go

IV. Complete the following sentences (续完下列句子):

1. Jack and Mike are going to have \_\_\_\_  
(游泳).

2. They usually \_\_\_\_\_ (去看电影) on Sunday evening.
3. How many \_\_\_\_\_ (科目) are you going to have this term?
4. I don't think English is \_\_\_\_\_ (容易的).
5. You must \_\_\_\_\_ (努力学习) physics.
6. Maths is not easy, but I'm going to \_\_\_\_\_ (尽我的努力).
7. Mike is \_\_\_\_\_ (总是) ready to help others.
8. School begins \_\_\_\_\_ (在九月份).
9. It is very good \_\_\_\_\_ (再次看到你们).
10. My mother \_\_\_\_\_ (擅长英语).

V. Make each sentence complete with one of the words or phrases on the right (用右边的词或短语填空):

1. a. Spring is \_\_\_\_\_ cool
- b. Summer is \_\_\_\_\_ cold
- c. Autumn is \_\_\_\_\_ hot
- d. Winter is \_\_\_\_\_ warm
2. a. There is a river to \_\_\_\_\_ write on
- b. Give me a piece of paper to \_\_\_\_\_ swim in
- c. He has a room to \_\_\_\_\_ write with
- d. I have no pen to \_\_\_\_\_ do

e. He has much work to \_\_\_\_\_  
live in

3. a. We see with our \_\_\_\_\_ hand  
b. We walk with our \_\_\_\_\_ ears  
c. We climb with our \_\_\_\_\_ eyes  
d. We hear with our \_\_\_\_\_ legs  
e. We write with a \_\_\_\_\_ hands and  
feet

VI. Read the following:

— Which is nearer to us, Africa (非洲) or the moon?

— The moon.

— Why?

— Because (因为) we can see the moon, but we can't see Africa.

## Exercise 2

### I. Study the following:

#### 1. match (n.) 比赛

▲ there is (will be, is going to be) a match between ... …之间有(将进行)一场比赛。例:

a. There is a football match between a Japanese team and a Chinese team today.

b. There is going to be a volleyball match at the Children's Palace this afternoon.

▲ to have a match 进行比赛。例:

Look, the children are having a basketball match.

▲ to watch (不用 see) a match 观看比赛。例:

—— Are you going to watch the match this evening?

—— No, I am not.

#### 2. That's great (同义结构为 That's wonderful 或 fine) 好极了, 妙极了! 例:

—— There is a tennis match this afternoon.

—— That's great. What time is it going to begin?

—— At two o'clock.

#### 3. to let sb. or sth. + do sth. (即不带 to 的不定式) 让 …(做) …例:

a. Let him come in. 让他进来吧。

b. Let Mary go to the cinema with us.

c. I have two tickets. I can let you have one.

d. Can you let me watch the match?

4. want (v) 要, 想要; 需要

▲want sth.

—— What do you want?

—— I want a cup of tea (I want a pen, a pencil, some milk...)

▲want to do sth. (即 want 之后可接带 to 的不定式) 想要做... 例:

a. I want to go to school with you.

b. Does Jack want to watch TV this evening?

▲want sb. to do sth. 想要谁(做)...例:

a. Jack wants me to go to the cinema with him.

b. I want you to help me with my geography.

5. 主语 + had (可缩写为 'd) + better + 不带 to 的不定式(动词原形)最好(做某事). 例:

1. I had (或 I'd) better go now. 我最好现在去。

2. You had (或 You'd) better write her a letter now.

6. play (v)

▲play (不及物)玩, 玩耍, 例:

The children are playing under a tree (on the playground...)

▲play (及物) sb. 某个队与谁(某个队)比赛。例:

Our team is going to play a team from the No.1 Middle School.

注意: 表示与谁比赛时, 只能用 play sb. 而绝不能  
用 play with sb.

II. Complete the following sentences and then put them  
into Chinese. (完成下列句子, 然后将句子译成汉语):

1. Mary is always \_\_\_\_\_ (迟到) for school.
2. I want to play table tennis, but I have no \_\_\_\_\_ (球拍) here.
3. Can (Do) you speak \_\_\_\_\_ (日语)?
4. We're going to have a \_\_\_\_\_ (足球赛) this afternoon.
5. Everyone must be on the \_\_\_\_\_ (运动场) at three.
6. The \_\_\_\_\_ (会议) is going to begin at seven.
7. A Japanese \_\_\_\_\_ (篮球队) is going to play a Chinese team.
8. "I have two tickets. I can let you have one."  
"That's \_\_\_\_\_ (太好了)"
9. They often have matches at the \_\_\_\_\_ (少年宫).
10. My mother says she's going to \_\_\_\_\_ (买) me a new bat.
11. We want to see the film, but who's going to buy the \_\_\_\_\_ (票)?
12. \_\_\_\_\_ (顺便问一下), what time is the

match going to be?

III. Fill in each blank with the missing word:

1. What are you going \_\_\_\_\_ do tomorrow?
2. Are you writing a letter \_\_\_\_\_ Grandpa?
3. They are going to have a volleyball match the day \_\_\_\_\_ tomorrow.
4. Some boys and girls are playing \_\_\_\_\_ the playground.
5. Who's going to speak \_\_\_\_\_ the meeting?
6. They are watching the volleyball match \_\_\_\_\_ the Capital Stadium.
7. Our school isn't far \_\_\_\_\_ the Capital Stadium.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ the way, how old are you?
9. Jack has got my bat. I must get it back \_\_\_\_\_ him.
10. Mary is \_\_\_\_\_ home now.

IV. Correct the mistakes in the following:

1. Please let her to come in .
2. You had better to go to the park with her .
3. We are going to see the match this evening.
4. On the way, where is your school?
5. They are having a football match in the playground.

V. Choose the correct plural form (选择正确的复数形

式):

1. A man has two \_\_\_\_\_ (foots, feet).
2. There are some \_\_\_\_\_ (knifes, knives) on the table.
3. Those \_\_\_\_\_ (womans, women) are all teachers.
4. We often have table tennis \_\_\_\_\_ (matches, matchs) in the stadium.
5. He has two \_\_\_\_\_ (radioes, radios).
6. The students are working in the field of \_\_\_\_\_ (tomatos, tomatoes).
7. There are some \_\_\_\_\_ (policemans, policemen) in the street.
8. The \_\_\_\_\_ (babys, babies) are crying.
9. The \_\_\_\_\_ (childs, children) are watching TV in the classroom.

VI. Choose the best answer:

1. \_\_\_\_\_ basketball this afternoon?  
a. You play    b. Do you play  
c. You are playing    d. Are you going to play
2. When are we going \_\_\_\_\_ the tennis match?  
a. to have    b. have    c. having  
d. to having
3. You often see English films, \_\_\_\_\_?  
a. don't you    b. are you  
c. do you    d. can you



4. His home isn't far from here, \_\_\_\_?

a. isn't it    b. is it

c. does it    d. do it

5. You are all in Grade Two, \_\_\_\_?

a. are you    b. aren't you

c. don't it    d. is it

VII. Fill in the blanks with the proper forms of the given verbs (用所给动词的适当形式填空):

1. The children \_\_\_\_\_ (make) model planes now.

2. I \_\_\_\_\_ (not do) very well in maths. I'm going to work harder at it this term.

3. Our teacher often \_\_\_\_\_ (tell) us stories in English. She \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to tell us a story tomorrow morning.

4. We usually \_\_\_\_\_ (listen) to the radio in the evening. We \_\_\_\_\_ (listen) to it now.

5. Mary \_\_\_\_\_ (be) at home. She \_\_\_\_\_ (write) a letter to her mother now.

VIII. Read the following:

— How many pencils will you have, if (如果) I give you two and your mother gives you three?

— Six.

— Why?

— Because I have one already (已经).