

ENGLISH WORKBOOKS

华南师范大学外语系
黄循盛 徐霖贤 编写
梁启福 缪笑怡
科学普及出版社广州分社

9

英语训练 初级

POPULAR SCIENCE PUBLISHING
HOUSE GUANGZHOU BRANCH

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(FOR BEGINNERS)

BOOK 9

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第 9 册

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Exercise 1

I. Study the following:

1. to have trouble/ no trouble in doing something
to have difficulty / no difficulty in doing sth.

做...有(无)麻烦(困难)

Put the following into Chinese:

A. We had no trouble in finding his house.

B. Did you have any difficulty in getting a ticket?

C. I had no difficulty in writing the composition.

D. They had a lot of trouble in solving the problem.

2. pat sb. on the head 拍拍某人的头

英语中接触某人的某一部份，要用“动词 + sb. + 介词 + the + 身体的某部份”。注意表达方式与汉语不一样。“拍拍他的头”应该说：pat him on the head, 不说 pat his head, 要用名词或人称代词的宾格，后面用 the, 而不用 his 等物主代词。常用于这种结构的词有：pat, hit, strike, beat, touch, take, catch, lead 等。中间用什么介词要看后面的名词而

定。如:

pat sb. on the shoulder, hit sb. in the face

strike sb. in the face, beat sb. on the head

touch sb. on the head, take sb. by the hand

catch sb. by the arm, lead sb. by the hand

Put the following into English:

A. 她拉着那老人的手领他过马路。

B. 约翰打了鲍勃一个耳光。

C. 那块石头打到了他的背部。

II. Choose the right answer:

1. Every morning when he was having breakfast, he ____ the newspaper.

- A. would look through B. looked
C. would look about D. look on

2. He failed many times in his experiment but he didn't _____. He believed that he would succeed one day.

- A. give away B. give it off
C. give up D. give way

3. Let's go over and ____ the new boy.

- A. say to B. tell bye-bye to
C. speak hello to D. say hello to

4. I happened to be there when the incident ____.

- A. took a place B. took place

- C. took the place D. was taking the place
5. When his back ____ the students began to talk to each other.
- A. went away B. turned on
C. turned D. turned up
6. When I told the boy not to touch the flowers, he ____.
- A. made faces at me B. made face to me
C. made a face to me
D. made the face at me
7. He knew he was wrong. He said nothing but ____.
- A. low his head B. put down his head
C. dropped head D. dropped his head
8. He said he had arrived ____.
- A. for three days B. three days before
C. before three days D. in three days
9. The teacher ____ all the students he had taught by putting down their names.
- A. keep record of B. made record of
C. kept a record of D. kept
10. We ____ the work after ____.
- A. went on ... ten minutes's rest
B. go on with ... ten minutes' rest
C. went on with ... ten minute rest
D. went on with ... ten minutes' rest

III. Choose the right word to replace the underlined parts:

1. When he heard the students laugh, he turned rapidly and saw a student making faces.
A. back B. affectionately
C. quickly D. happily
2. When will work be completed on the new road?
A. finished B. done
C. carried out D. made
3. When I opened the door I saw a man standing there, trembling with cold.
A. speaking B. shaking
C. looking D. coming up
4. During the course of the class one of the students let out a cry.
A. At the beginning of B. Before
C. At the end of D. In the middle of
5. I saw him walking out of the house, saying something in a low voice.
A. speaking quickly
B. murmuring something
C. speaking rapidly
D. talking to somebody
6. He lives not far from here. We'll have no trouble in finding him.
A. way B. hurry
C. difficulty D. hard

7. When he entered the room I at once remembered who he was.
 A. recognized him B. knew him
 C. saw him D. found him
8. The old man's hands shook constantly.
 A. suddenly B. quickly
 C. weakly D. all the time
9. He thought the teacher had died at least 20 years before
 A. more than B. less than
 C. not less than D. not more than
10. He had completed 60 years of teaching. Can you imagine it?
 A. know B. think of
 C. find D. see

IV. Put in the missing words:

1. He was given a medal _____ having set up a new record.
2. He didn't tell me the year _____ which he left school.
3. His father has given _____ the job because _____ the illness.
4. He took a ticket _____ of his pocket and gave it to me.
5. I saw him murmuring something _____ himself.

6. He asked me not _____ think any more _____ the matter.
7. I went to see her _____ my way home _____ school.
8. Did he tell you _____ what he had seen there?
9. The bell rang and _____ students came out one _____ one.
10. The teacher looked _____ him—silence for some time.

V. Reading comprehension:

Mr. and Mrs. Brown lived in a small house near London with their child. Sometimes Mr. Brown came back from work very late, when his wife and the child were asleep, and then he opened the front door of his house with his key and came in very quietly.

But one night when he was coming home late, he lost his key, so when he reached his house, he rang the bell. Nothing happened. He rang it again. Again nothing happened, ... nobody moved inside the house. Mr. Brown knocked at the bedroom window, he spoke to his wife, he shouted, but she didn't wake up. At last he stopped and thought for a few seconds. Then he began to speak like a small child.

"Mother," he said, "I want to go to the lavatory (廁所)." He spoke very quietly but Mrs. Brown woke

up at once. Then he spoke to her and she opened the door for him.

1. Mr. Brown usually came home from work _____.
A. early in the afternoon
B. late in the evening
C. at five in the afternoon
D. at noon
2. When Mr. Brown came home late he would come in quietly because _____.
A. he didn't want his wife to know he was late
B. his wife would be angry to see him late
C. he didn't want to wake up his wife and the child
D. he was very tired
3. One day when he came home late, he couldn't open the front door because _____.
A. he had forgotten to bring the key
B. the key was broken
C. he had lost the key
D. his wife didn't give him the key
4. How did Mr. Brown wake up his wife?
A. He called her in a child's voice.
B. He knocked loudly at the door.
C. He shouted to her.
D. He knocked at the window and spoke to her.
5. Mrs. Brown woke up and opened the door for

her husband. When she heard the voice, she thought ____.

- A. her child wanted to go to the lavatory.
- B. Mr. Brown was back.
- C. the child was outside the window.
- D. Mr. Brown had lost his key.

Exercise 2

I. Study the following:

1. Not all ...; All ... not 和 None 比较下列句子:

A. Not all the students speak English.

B. All the students do not speak English.

C. Not every student speaks English.

D. None of the students speak English.

A、B、C句意义相似，都是部分否定，而不是全部否定。

A、B句的意思是“并非所有的学生都讲英语”。

句C的意思是：“并非每一个学生都讲英语。”三句话都包含以下意思：“有些学生是不讲英语的”。

句D是全部否定句，意即：“那些学生都不讲英语。”或者说“那些学生中没有一个讲英语”。

表示全部否定要用 none, 不用 All... not. 表示部份否定可用 “Not all + 名词 + 肯定式动词” 或 “Not every ... + 肯定式动词谓语句”。All... not... 比较少用，因为可能引起误解。但在书本上有时可见这个结构表示部分否定。例如：

All is not gold that glitters.

发光的并不都是金子。

Put the following into English or Chinese:

A. 所有的学生都不会说俄语。

B. 我们之中并不是每个人都爱游泳的。

C. 并非所有的人都喜欢打足球。

D. 植物不一定是绿色的。

E. All of them don't like fish.

F. Not all of them are English.

G. Not every student can solve the problem.

H. None of us smoke.

如果说的是两个人或物就要用 both 或 neither, 不可用 all 或 none。如:

Both of us like swimming.

Not both of us like swimming.

Neither of us likes swimming.

Translate the following sentences:

1. Both of them play football.

2. Neither of them speaks Chinese.

2. no + 比较级 + than... 只不过, 并不比...更...

You are no taller than she.

You look no older than 30.

Put the following into Chinese:

A. I'm no better at English than you.

B. I haven't seen him for many years, but he is no taller than he was.

C. He drives no faster than 40 kilometres an hour.

D. My room is no larger than yours.

3. 代词 one 和 ones:

为了避免重复, 英语中常用 one 单数或 ones 复数代替上文提过的人或物。如:

I don't want this one. I want the white one.

可在 one 或 ones 前加上 the 表示“那个(些)”, 加上 a an) 表示“一个”。the red one/ ones; a blue one

用 the 时 one 一定要有定语(形容词或介词短语)。例如:

the one on the left

the big ones

不能只说 the one, 可以说 this one, that one (但用 these 或 those 时, 后面无需用 ones).

对比: one near the window 在窗口附近的一个

the one near the window

在窗口附近的那个

用 a (an) 时, one 之前一定得有定语。不可说 a one 或者 a one near the window.

对比: a house with a garden 有花园的一间房子

one with a garden 有花园的一间

the one with a garden 有个花园的那间

the red one with a garden 有花园的红色的
那间

不可说 a one with a garden.

Put the following into English:

A. 你要穿黄色的那件大衣还是白色的那件？

我要穿黄色的那件。

B. 你要穿那双白鞋还是那双黑鞋？

我要穿那双白鞋。

C. 我在找房子。我要一间有花园的。

D. 我想要些苹果。请给我红色的那些。

4. made into 制成

Bamboo can be made into many things.

be made of ... 制造的。

对比下列句子:

A. These bottles are made of glass.

They can make glass into bottles.

B. They are making bamboo into baskets.

These baskets are made of bamboo.

C. We can make plastics into chairs.

These chairs are made of plastics.

5. nearly 和 almost:

这两个词的意义几乎相同，都是“差不多”、“几乎”的意思。但是严格地说 almost 比 nearly 更接近一些。如：早上八点上课，在七点半时可以说 It's nearly time for class. 到了七点五十分便可说 It's almost time for class. 当然，并不存在什么明显的界线，所以这两词常可互换使用。如：

He's nearly / almost four years old.

She's nearly / almost five feet tall.

但要注意：

(1) nearly 常用于有明显局限，易于度量的具体事物，而 almost 不但可用于具体的事物，也可用于较抽象的事物。如：

Nearly / Almost all boys like football.

但：It's almost impossible. (不用 nearly)

那几乎是不可能的。

It's almost unbelievable. (不用 nearly)

那简直难以令人置信。

(2) nearly 一般不与 never, nobody (no-one), nothing, nowhere, no, none 等词连用。用这些词时要用 almost. 例如：

I almost never see him these days.

Almost no one believed her.

The speaker said almost nothing worth listening to.

演讲人并没有讲出什么值得听的东西。