

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



# 英语训练

初级

POPULAR SCIENCE PUBLISHING  
HOUSE GUANGZHOU BRANCH

**ENGLISH WORKBOOKS**

**(FOR BEGINNERS)**

**BOOK 7**

# 初级英语训练

第 7 册

华南师范大学外语系

黄循盛 徐霖 黄

梁启福 缪笑怡

编写

科学普及出版社广州分社

POPULAR SCIENCE PUBLISHING HOUSE

GUANGZHOU BRANCH, CHINA

ENGLISH WORKBOOKS BOOK 7 初级英语训练 (第7册)  
(FOR BEGINNERS)

华南师范大学外语系 黄循盛 徐霖贤 梁启福 缪笑怡 编写

科学普及出版社广州分社出版发行 广东省新华书店 经销

广东省第二新华印刷厂印刷

787×1092毫米 1/32开本 3.5印张 1987年8月第一版 1989年8月第五次印刷

印数: 75,001-86,300册

ISBN 7-110-00075-3/G·12

定价: 1.20元

# Contents 目 录

Exercise 1 .....	( 1 )
Exercise 2 .....	(10)
Exercise 3 .....	(18)
Exercise 4 .....	(31)
Exercise 5 .....	(41)
Test One (Revision) .....	(49)
Exercise 6 .....	(55)
Exercise 7 .....	(63)
Exercise 8 .....	(70)
Exercise 9 .....	(79)
Test Two (Revision) .....	(87)
Key to Book 7 .....	(97)

## Exercise 1

I. Fill in the blanks with "so... that" or "such (such a/an) ... that". Then put the sentences into Chinese.

1. His English in one of these articles was \_\_\_\_ good \_\_\_\_ Engels wrote him a letter praising him for it.
2. Marx mastered English \_\_\_\_ well \_\_\_\_ he was able to write one of his great works in English.
3. Marx made \_\_\_\_ rapid progress \_\_\_\_ before long he began to write articles in English for an American newspaper.
4. Football is \_\_\_\_ interesting game \_\_\_\_ people all over the world play it.
5. It was \_\_\_\_ good film \_\_\_\_ he went to see it several times.
6. It was \_\_\_\_ fine a day \_\_\_\_ we'd like to go swimming.
7. It was \_\_\_\_ fine day \_\_\_\_ we'd like to go swimming.
8. Mr. Hopkins was \_\_\_\_ pleased with my progress in my maths \_\_\_\_ he praised me in class.
9. Mary ran \_\_\_\_ fast \_\_\_\_ I couldn't catch up with her.
10. Whales (鲸鱼) are \_\_\_\_ smart animals \_\_\_\_ they can make many kinds of sounds and talk to each

other.

11. Water is \_\_\_\_\_ necessary \_\_\_\_\_ people can't live without it.
12. Air is \_\_\_\_\_ necessary a thing \_\_\_\_\_ people can't live without it.
13. He was \_\_\_\_\_ poor \_\_\_\_\_ he wasn't able to go to school in the old days.

提示: (1) so ... that 或 such ... that 都可用于引导结果状语从句, 译作, “如此…以致”或“很…结果”; (2) so 是副词, 后接形容词(作表语)或副词, 而 such 是形容词(作定语); (3) such 修饰的名词可以是单数, 也可以是复数, 而且也可用以是不可数名词, such 修饰单数名词时, such 之后要加不定冠词 a (或 an); (4) such a (an) + 形 + 单数名词与 so + 形 + a (an) + 单数名词是同义结构, 可相互代换; (5) so + 形 + a (an) 这一结构只能用来修饰名词单数而绝不能用来修饰名词复数或不可数名词。

II. A. Study the following sentences and then give the Chinese for them:

1. I think the task very easy.
2. They found the text very difficult.
3. We believe the job very hard.
4. I think it impossible to finish the job in three days.
5. They found it very easy to translate the text into

Chinese,

6. In my sixties, I found it necessary to study Russian.

7. I believe it very important for us to better our pronunciation.

8. He considers it possible to get there before lunch.

提示: (1)上述为带有宾语补足语的句子, 其句型结构分为两类: a. 主语+谓语(用具有主观评价色彩的动词表示, 如 find, think, believe, consider ... 等)+宾语(名词或代词表示)+宾补(用形容词或名词表示, 如上述 1. 2. 3. 句; b. 主语+谓语(表示方法同句型 a)+it(先行(或形式)宾语)+宾补(用形容词或名词表示)+to do sth(原形动词作真正宾语)。

B. Give the English for the following sentences:

1. 我觉得五天内完成这项工作很容易。 (find it easy to ...)

---

2. 他们相信学习中文是必要的。 (believe it necessary to ...)

---

3. 我想没有他的帮助我们是不可能翻译这篇文章的。 (think it impossible for us to ...)

---

4. 我不认为掌握一门外语是件太难的事情。 (don't think it too difficult to ...)

III. Give the correct choice in the following sentences:

1. Jack made such great progress in his Chinese study that \_\_\_\_ (a. before long b. long before) he began to write letters to his parents in Chinese.
2. \_\_\_\_ (a. Before long b. Long before) people had learned to use coal to cook and get warm.
3. It is late. Let's \_\_\_\_ (a. go to sleep b. go to bed).
4. He \_\_\_\_ (a. went to bed b. went to sleep) at ten to eleven and \_\_\_\_ (a. before long b. long before) \_\_\_\_ (a. went to bed b. went to sleep.)
5. She was too excited to \_\_\_\_ (a. go to bed b. go to sleep) last night.
6. The war \_\_\_\_ (a. forced b. made) me to leave my motherland.
7. The boss \_\_\_\_ (a. forced b. made) me work for him 12 hours a day.
8. The sentences were difficult and we \_\_\_\_ (a. forced b. had) our teacher explain them once again.
9. He didn't run \_\_\_\_ (a. fast enough b. enough fast) to catch the bus.
10. I began to study Russian \_\_\_\_ (a. on b. in) my fifties.
11. He joined the Army \_\_\_\_ (a. in b. at) the age of



18.

12. How \_\_\_\_ (a. big b. great) progress you have \_\_\_\_ (a. done b. made) in your English study!
13. I came to Beijing to attend a meeting yesterday. And now I am \_\_\_\_ (a. living b. staying) in The Great Wall Hotel.
14. My family is \_\_\_\_ (a. staying b. living) in the centre of the city.
15. We had known each other \_\_\_\_ (a. long before b. before long).

**提示:** (1) before long 是“不久”的意思, 相当于“soon”, 而 long before 则是“很久以前”, “老早”的意思; (2) go to bed 是“就寝”、“上床睡觉”, 而 go to sleep 是“入睡”的意思, 相当于 fall asleep; (3) force 和 make, have 都是“使役”动词, 但用于主动态时, force 作谓语的句子中, 作宾补的不定式要带 to, 而 have, make 作谓语的句子中则作宾补的不定式不能带 to. 此外 force 所表示的“使役”意义要比 make, have 强, 具有“强迫”, “迫使”的意思; (4) enough 可作名词, 副词, 和形容词使用. 作形容词修饰名词时, 可置于名词之前或之后, 作副词修饰副词或形容词时, 则应被置于形容词或副词之后. (5) 在某地作暂时逗留用 stay, 而在某地长期固定居住则用 live.

IV. Choose the correct answer to take the place of the

underlined part in each sentence.

1. I left my homeland at the age of 20.  
A. home town B. motherland C. home village  
D. native place
2. When Marx was already in his fifties, he found it important to study the situation in Russia.  
A. word B. thing C. condition D. development
3. I think you should make your English better.  
A. do well in your English B. work hard at your English  
C. be good at English D. improve your English
4. His praise much encouraged us.  
A. many B. greatly C. a lot of D. plenty of
5. Please put the text into Japanese.  
A. give B. write C. translate D. make
6. In the years that followed, I kept on studying Russian and using it.  
A. came after B. came C. went D. came
7. If you want to know the world, you should grasp a foreign language.  
A. master B. study C. understand D. use
8. He kept on asking me a lot of questions.  
A. went on with B. went on C. continue  
D. went

V. Fill in the missing words in the following sentences:

1. When I was still a young man, I was forced to leave my native country \_\_\_\_ political reasons.
2. I stayed \_\_\_\_ Japan \_\_\_\_ a few months, then I went to England. Before \_\_\_\_ I had to move \_\_\_\_ again.
3. I learned some English \_\_\_\_ school.
4. My English was \_\_\_\_ limited for me to read and write in it.
5. Shanghai is one \_\_\_\_ the biggest cities \_\_\_\_ China.
6. Mr. Hopkins praised me \_\_\_\_ my great progress in my English study.
7. He is going to make us a report \_\_\_\_ how to learn a foreign language.
8. I am not very sure \_\_\_\_ the sentence.
9. \_\_\_\_ fact, he is a very good teacher.
10. He began to work as an English teacher \_\_\_\_ his seventies.
11. Do you know the reason \_\_\_\_ he is always late for school?
12. This is my \_\_\_\_ dictionary. Yours is on the desk.

VI. Give the English for the following sentences:

1. 他们选我父亲为车间主任。 (make sb. head of the workshop)  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. 父亲写了一封信给我, 称赞我学习方面取得迅速进

步。(write a letter praising sb. for ...)

3. 医生给了我一些如何尽快康复的忠告。(give sb. some advice on how to get well ...)

4. 你不应该总是想着自己。(mustn't always be thinking of ...)

VII. Read the following passage, fill in the blanks with proper words. Then put the passage into Chinese:

Last Sunday, we 1 (a. payed b. payd c. paied d. paid) a visit 2 (a. to b. at c. of d. on) Mr. Hopkins, a famous English professor. He 3 (a. made b. did c. gave d. took) me some advice 4 (a. on b. of c. at d. in) how to learn a foreign language. His advice is as follows:

It is necessary 5 (a. to b. of c. for d. in) the youth to master foreign languages. In order to grasp a foreign language, you must not give up 6 (a. to study b. studying c. to studying d. study) it for even a day. To master a language, new words and grammatical rules are not enough. You must go in 7 (a. to b. for c. on d. of) reading. Take a book and force 8 (a. you b. your c. yourself d. yours) to read it. In the meantime (同时) consult (查阅) dictionaries and memorize (记住) grammatical rules.

After reading a book, it is only natural (很自然) 9  
(a. which b. that c. what d. × (不填)) you don't  
understand it all. 10 (a. Not b. Never c. Don't d.  
No) mind. Put it aside (一旁、一边) and start 11 (a.  
other b. the other c. others d. another) one. In 12  
(a. few b. little c. a few d. a little) months or half  
a year, go 13 (a. on b. over c. out d. on with) the  
first book once again, you are sure (一定) to  
understand 14 (a. very b. many c. much d. too)  
more than before. Young people have good  
memories. If you memorize a few new words 15 (a.  
each b. every c. one d. a) day and keep on 16 (a.  
read b. to read c. to reading d. reading) all the  
time. 17 (a. After b. Later c. In d. Before) four or  
five years, you will certainly be able to read 18 (a.  
work b. works c. working d. jobs) 19 (a. with b.  
using c. in d. on) foreign languages. When you are  
learning a foreign language, you mustn't always be  
20 (a. translate b. to translate c. to translating d.  
translating) everything into your own. If you 21 (a.  
take b. make c. do d. know) this, it shows you  
haven't mastered it. You must be able to use the  
foreign language, 22 (a. forget b. forgetting c. to  
forget d. to forgetting) all about your own. If you  
can't do this, you haven't really grasped the spirit of  
the foreign language and can't use it freely.

## Exercise 2

I. A. Study the following sentences, paying attention to the underlined parts. Then put the sentences into Chinese:

1. These ideas may seem strange to us.
2. You must be very tired.
3. The tree must be 100 years old.
4. Jack may be here this afternoon.
5. They must be playing football on the sports-ground.
6. He may have come already.
7. The man must be a doctor.
8. He must have been a doctor for 20 years.
9. — Where is your father, John?  
— He must be watering flowers in the garden.
10. She can be 2 years older than you.
11. This man must be John's father.

提示: (1) 情态动词 can, may, must 可用来表示推测, 译作“可能”, “或许”, “想必”; (2) 上述的情态动词 + be + 形容词的结构表示对主语性质特征的推测, 如 1. 2. 3. 10; 上述的情态动词 + be + 名词的结构表示对主语的职业、亲属关系的推测, 如句 7. 11., 而上述情态动词 + be + 地点状语则表示对主语处于何种环境或状态的

推测, 如句 4; (3) 上述情态动词之后的不定式动词可视具体情况变为一般式(表示对经常行为的推测), 完成式(表示对过去行为的推测, 如 6. 8. 句)或进行式(表示对正进行着的行为的推测, 如句 5. 9. )。

B. Give the Chinese or English for the following sentences:

1. a. Jack must be ill.  
b. 约翰想必是病了。
2. a. The woman may be a teacher.  
b. 他的母亲或许是位护士。
3. a. They must be doing cleaning in the class-room.  
b. 他们大概是在河里游泳吧。
4. a. Jack must have done his job.  
b. 玛丽可能已做完作业。

C. Compare the following sentences by translating them into Chinese:

1. a. He is a worker.  
b. He must (may, can) be a worker.
2. a. He is three years younger than you.  
b. He may be three years younger than you.
3. a. He has written his composition.  
b. He must have written his composition.
4. a. They are working in the fields.  
b. They must be working in the fields.

II. Use "less" to form adjectives after the model:

Model: wire (名词, 电线, 线) + less (没有…的)

—— wireless (形, 无线的, 无线电的)

air (名, 空气) + less —— airless (没有空气的)

- |               |              |
|---------------|--------------|
| 1. water ——   | 2. wind ——   |
| 3. snow ——    | 4. rain ——   |
| 5. colour ——  | 6. smell ——  |
| 7. smoke ——   | 8. care ——   |
| 9. count ——   | 10. fear ——  |
| 11. flower —— | 12. fruit —— |

III. Study the following and do some exercises:

1. seem + 形容词, 好象…; 似乎 例:

- a. He seems very tired.
- b. Jack seems ill.

C to E (汉译英)

a. 他似乎非常高兴。

---

b. 这件事似乎很难, 其实很容易。

2. turn on (打开, 接通电源) turn off (关闭, 切断电源), 例:

- a. Don't turn on the radio. Father is sleeping.
- b. I turned off the TV and went to bed.

注意: turn on 和 turn off 可用作及物和不及物。请比较:

- a. I have turned off the light. (及物)
- b. The light has turned off. (不及物)



**C to E:**

a. 外出之前, 别忘掉关收音机。

---

b. 他一回到家, 便打开电视机。

---

c. 电风扇(the electric fan)关掉了。

---

3. turn sth into reality (or: realities) 把…变为现实;  
实现, 例:

a. We should turn the four modernizations into realities.

b. I think I can turn my wish into reality.

注意: 宾语为单数用 reality, 如为复数则通常用 realities.

**C to E:**

a. 我们要将计划变为现实。

---

b. 我们是能把这些奇异的想法变为现实的。

---

4. 主语 'd + better + 不带 to 的不定式 最好是…,  
例:

a. You'd better stay at home.

b. I think I'd better go now.

c. You'd better not make a noise here.

**Correct the mistakes:**

a. He had better to finish the work in three days.