

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

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(FOR BEGINNERS)

BOOK 8

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第 8 册

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Exercise 10

I. Study the following and do some translation:

1. come into being — 或 come into existence 是一个固定词组，意思是“形成”，“建立”，“产生”或“开始存在”

Thus, the first workers' league came into being (existence).

这样，第一个工人同盟产生了。

Nobody knows how this world came into existence (being).

没有人知道这个世界是怎样产生的。

Put the following into English:

a. 你知道世界什么时候开始存在?

b. 这个党是在1960年成立的。

2. 注意 used to do sth., be used to do sth. 和 be used to doing sth. (或 to sth.) 三者在结构上和意义上的区别:

1) used to do sth. 表示“过去常常做某事或发生的事”，而这动作现在已不复发生。

I used to swim in this river when I was a child.

当我是小孩的时候，经常在这条河里游水。

(现在不再在这河里游水了)

They used to come on foot, but they don't do that now. They often come by bus.

他们过去经常步行来，现在不步行了。他们经常乘车来。

- 2) be used to do sth. 是动词 use (用)的被动语态。意思是“被用作……”

Water can be used to produce electricity.

水可以(被)用来发电。

The place was used to hold a mass meeting.

这地方曾(被)用来举行群众大会。

- 3) be used to doing sth. (或 to sth.)意思是“习惯于……”。此处 to 是一个介词。

I am used to getting up early.

我习惯于早起。

I am used to the work.

我已习惯于这工作。

He is used to working in the countryside.

他已习惯于在农村工作。

Put the following into English:

- a) 他过去常常起床起得迟。
-

- b) 他对教英语已习惯了。
-

- c) 他过去经常步行去上学。
-

- d) 我不习惯于走远路。(long distances)
-

e) 这把刀是(被)用来切菜的。

f) 我不习惯于这里的生活。

g) 这辆公共汽车是用来载学生的。

3. add, add up 和 add up to

add 意思是“加上”，“加”，常和 to 连用。

If you add 5 to 5, you get 10.

你如果把 5 加上 5，你就得 10。

She added sugar to her tea.

她在茶里加了糖。

add up 意思是“累加起来”

Every time I add these figures up I get a different answer.

我每次把这些数字加起来都得到不同的答案。

add up to 意思是“总共达”，“总共有”

The money he spent added up to two hundred dollars.

他所花的钱总共有二百元。

The costs added up to two million dollars.

这费用总计达二百万元。

Put the following into English:

a) 加一些木材在火上面。

b) 请在汤 (soup) 里加些盐。

c) 这些数字 (figures) 加起来总共超过 5 万。

d) 请将这些数目加起来。

II. Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of speak, tell, say or talk:

1. I saw Jack in the street last night, but I did not _____ to him because he _____ to an old man.
2. John _____ me he was leaving for Shanghai, but he didn't _____ when he was leaving.
3. The other day I met Mary in the park. We _____ for half an hour.
4. Can you _____ both English and Russian?
5. He _____ to his friend, "It's very kind of you to _____ so."
6. He didn't _____ a word about it.
7. I really enjoy _____ to you.
8. Could I _____ to the manager?
9. Not only you but also he _____ the truth.
10. Yesterday the teacher _____ us an interesting story.

提示: say 是“说出”、“说道”, 着重所说的话, 它的宾语可以是一句话或从句; 可以说 say to me, 但不能说 say me。speak 是“说话”, 着重开口

发声，不着重说话的内容，一般不作及物动词；在用作及物动词时，宾语只能是表示语言一类之词。talk 与 speak 意义较近，但 talk 强调“对答”、“讨论”的意思。talk 有时还与 to, with, about 连用。tell 是“告诉”的意思，兼有“嘱托”、“命令”的意义。

III. Choose the correct answer:

1. They ____ the station about 20 minutes late.
A. get B. arrived C. arrive D. got to
2. Yesterday they ____ London.
A. arrived B. got C. get to D. came to
3. We can ____ Beijing in two days.
A. reach B. arrive C. get D. come
4. We ____ to our destination (目的地) safe and sound.
A. reached B. arrived C. got D. get
5. When we ____ home, it was very late.
A. arrive in B. reached to C. got to D. came
6. I ____ that evening ____ my native town.
A. arrived ... in B. arrived ... at
C. reached ... to D. came ... at
7. ____ there, he made up his mind to go in.
A. Arriving at B. Getting to
C. Arriving D. Coming to
8. When we ____ London, it was December.
A. arrived at B. arrived in

C. reached at

D. reached to

提示: 英语中表示“到达”的意思时, 可用

come to ...

get to ...

arrive at (小地方)或 in (大地方)

reach ...

如:

Yesterday they

{	came to
	got to
	reached
	arrived in

 Beijing.

但是 get, come, arrive 等动词如果跟地点意思的副词如 home, here, there ... 等连用时, 则不可再使用介词。如不可说 come to here, get to there, arrive at (in) home。而应说 come here, get there, arrive home。

IV. Put the following into Chinese or English:

1. Where on earth have you been?

2. How on earth did you do this?

3. 你到底是什么意思?

4. Everybody on earth can answer this question.

5. He is probably the tallest man on earth.

6. 这是世界上最长的河流。

7. He kept the dog out of the door.

8. 他把客人都拒于门外。

9. They walked side by side.

10. 他们肩并肩站着。

11. 他和李明并排地坐着。

12. His shoes were made by hand.

13. 这些衣服是用手工做的。

14. They are putting up several new houses on our street.

15. 这些新屋子是在1985年修建的。

V. Fill in each blank with one of the given expressions in its right form, then put the sentences into Chinese orally:

keep back, keep laughing, keep ... from,
keep ... out of, keep up, keep up with,

keep watch, keep out

1. He was too excited to _____ his tears.
2. We must _____ the times.
3. Why do you _____ all the time?
4. What shall I do to _____ this
_____ getting dirty!
5. _____ the cat _____ the bedroom.
6. The coat should _____ the cold.
7. We have _____ our friendship for over
twenty years now.
8. The soldier was ordered _____.

Exercise 11

- I. Write these sentences again using must or have to in the proper form in place of the words underlined:

Model: It is necessary for you to work hard.

You must (or 'have to') work hard.

1. It will be necessary for you to see a doctor.
2. She said it would be necessary for us to stay here.
3. It is necessary for her to leave now.
4. It is necessary for him to take part in the play.

- II. Write these sentences again using can, could, may or might in place of the underlined parts after the model:

Model: Will you let me use your ruler please?

Can (Could) I use your ruler please?

May(Might) I use your ruler please?

1. Will you let me try to do it again please?
2. Will you let me return these books please?
3. Will you let me have two tickets please?

-
4. Will you let me go into the library?
-

III. Write these sentences again using may or might in place of the underlined parts after the model:

Model: Perhaps he will come tomorrow.

He may (might) come tomorrow.

1. Perhaps the film will begin at any moment.
-

2. Perhaps she is right.
-

3. John said perhaps he would leave for Beijing this evening.
-

4. I hear perhaps there will be a lecture given by Mr. Li this afternoon.
-

IV. Put the following into Chinese or English:

1. I caught sight of the ship.
-

他看到了那座新楼房。

2. He has nothing in his house but a small bed.
-

我除了那几本新书外什么也不要。

3. His sister wanted him to throw off his old hat.

请扔掉你那件旧衬衣。

4. He was anxious to buy a new dictionary.

他很想知道这个结果。(result)

我很想得到你的帮助。

5. You cannot judge a person by what you hear.

我们不能单凭外表(appearance)来判断一个人。

6. He paid 100 dollars for the bike.

你花了多少钱买这本书?

7. Don't put him to the trouble of doing such a difficult job.

我不想难为你去付这套衣服的钱。

别为难他回答这个难题。

8. He is after his brother.

警察在找那个贼。

9. A holiday in the park is just the thing for me.

这本字典正是我需要的东西。

我有你所要找的东西。

10. Can you do me a favour?

我帮了他一个忙。

我不知道你是否可以帮我一个忙。

V. Fill in the blanks with can, may or must:

1. A: Can you swim?

B: Yes, I _____.

2. A: _____ she drive a bus?

B: No, she can't, but she _____ drive a car.

3. A: May I watch TV after supper?

B: Yes, you _____.

4. A: _____ we go out and play now?

B: No, you mustn't.

5. A: Must I be home before seven o'clock?

B: Yes, you _____.

6. A: _____ he clean the room before class?

B: No, he needn't. He _____ do it after class.

VI. Fill in the blanks with the right prepositions:

EDGAR SNOW

Edgar Snow was a friend _____ the Chinese people. He died _____ cancer _____ February 15, 1972 _____ Switzerland. _____ his last days, Chairman Mao and Premier Zhou sent some Chinese doctors to look _____ him.

Edgar Snow first came _____ China in 1928, _____ the age of twenty-two. _____ 1936, he made up his mind to go _____ the Red areas in Northern Shanxi (陕北). After he arrived _____ Bao'an (保安), he had many talks _____ the leaders _____ the Chinese Communist Party. He was the first foreign reporter to write _____ the Long March and the Red areas _____ the Northwest.

_____ a few weeks in the Red areas, he saw that the Communist Party was very different _____ any other political party _____ China. He knew that it was the Chinese Communist Party that pointed out the only correct way forward _____ the Chinese people.

When he got back _____ Beijing, he wrote