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秦小孟 编译

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巢小孟 编译 顾绍焘 审阅

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说 明

S. Pit Corder 编著的 *An Intermediate English Practice Book* (英国朗门公司一九六〇年出版, 经过十七次再版) 是一本练习汇编, 专供以英语为外国语的中等程度的英语学习者使用。此书内容丰富, 形式多样, 而又重点突出, 简明扼要, 对我国英语学习者熟练掌握英语的某些项目有积极作用, 也为我国从事英语教学的同志提供一些有效的教学辅助材料。为了广大师生使用方便起见, 现将此书编译出来, 适当地作了一些修改和补充:

1. 说明部分根据中国学生学习英语的特点作了适当的修改。
2. 练习共采用一百四十四个, 原来有些句子因意义不很适当, 也作了些必要的修改。
3. 练习解答附在后面, 以便查阅; 但个别练习, 如造句等, 因所造句子不一定相同, 所以没有列入, 或仅仅提供了几个例句。
4. 原书中关于标点符号、拼写、构词、词汇和听写等部分也没有列入本书。

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第一章

冠词和表示所属关系的词

练习 1 定冠词和抽象名词

英语中的抽象名词用来泛指时不需冠词，但如果有一个短语或从句限制它的意义使其有所特指时就需用定冠词：

She loves music.

He often plays *the* music of Beethoven.

抽象名词前后出现限制性的形容词或短语时，并不一定说明这些抽象名词具有特指的意义。观察下面几个例句：

a. Health is more important than wealth.

Good health is the right of every man.

Public health in England is of a high standard.

The health of the community is of the highest importance.

The health he has enjoyed for the last three years is due to climate.

b. Art is long, life is short.

Modern art is difficult to understand.

Art in France is of a high order.

the art of Picasso

the art of painting

the art of the XVII century

下面有成对的句子，其中一个抽象名词前需用冠词，另一个则不需要。凡需要的地方给填上：

1. ... Industry is the basis of our economy.
... Industry of Sheffield is steel-making.
2. She likes ... modern literature.
She does not like ... literature of the XVIII century.
3. ... Ignorance is bliss.
... Ignorance of these people is astounding.
4. ... Beauty is only skin-deep.
We were admiring ... beauty of the night.
5. ... Intelligence of these children is very high.
It requires ... intelligence to understand this problem.
6. ... Public education must be rapidly extended.
~~The~~ Education of little children has been greatly neglected.
7. In mathematics ... accuracy is essential.
I cannot judge ~~the~~ accuracy of your calculations.
8. ... Theft, ... murder and ... arson are crimes.
He was found guilty of ... murder of his neighbour.
9. He is not a man who likes ... responsibility.
I am giving you ... responsibility for providing the drinks.
10. Water is necessary to ... life.
... Life of these insects is very short.

练习 2 定冠词的省略

在某些场合，英语名词前不需定冠词：

- a. 表示一类事物的复数名词

Dogs bark.

Typewriters are useful machines.

- b. 不可数名词

Beer is a harmless drink.

He takes sugar in his tea.

但是同样的这些名词，如有短语或从句限制它们的意义，使它们指同类事物或物质中的某一具体事例时，则需用冠词：

- a. *The dogs you keep* are very well behaved.

The typewriters we have in the office are all old.

- b. *The beer we drank yesterday* was sour.

The sugar he takes in his tea comes from Jamaica.

可是这些名词后面出现限制性的短语或从句时，并不一定意味着特指某一事例：

- a. Dogs with long legs run fast. (腿长的狗)

The dogs with long legs are mine.

(不是那些短腿的狗)

Dogs, which are most useful animals, are found all over the world.

The dogs which are most useful are those which are used by the blind.

- b. *Tea without sugar* is undrinkable.

(不加糖的一种茶)

The tea without sugar is yours. (特指的一杯茶)

Sugar made from beet is cheaper. (指一类)

The sugar made in Jamaica is more expensive.

(特指的一种)

下列各句中名词前面需要用定冠词的给填上:

1. ... Games are good for health.

He went to Helsinki for ... Olympic Games.

2. ... Cats I breed are all Siamese.

... Cats are intelligent animals.

3. ... Sewing-machines have an intricate mechanism.

... Sewing-machine you lent me is broken.

4. ... Grass grows everywhere, but ... grass in the valley is the best.

5. ... Money is used all over the world as a means of exchange.

Have you lost ... money I gave you?

6. ... Oxygen is used in medicine.

Our bodies use ... oxygen in the air.

7. ... Water is necessary to life.

... Water in that basin is not fit to drink.

8. ... Air we breathe is a mixture of ... oxygen and ... nitrogen.

9. ... Pianos are expensive instruments.

... Pianos they build in Germany have a high reputation.

10. ... Butter is made from ... milk.

... Butter on your plate came from New Zea-

land.

11. ... Paint I put on yesterday is dry.
... Paint helps to protect metal from rust.
12. A shoemaker uses ... rubber and ... leather in his work.
... Leather he uses must be of the best quality.

练习 3 表示所属关系的词

表示所属关系的代词可以替代其上文中已提到过的带有表示所需关系形容词的名词:

This is *my book* = This book is *mine*.

表示人或人名的所需关系形式也可作同样用法:

This is *George's house* = This house is *George's*.

例: Rembrandt's pictures are more valuable than *those of Van Dyke*.

= Rembrandt's pictures are more valuable than *Van Dyke's*.

把下列各句中的斜体部分按上例用表示所属关系的词代

替:

1. I don't know his name, but I can tell you *what his wife is called*.
2. *The Church of St. Paul* is the finest church in the city.
3. While you are in town, please call at *the butcher's shop*.
4. I've read most of Dickens' novels and some of *those written by Thackeray*.

5. This is my room and that is *occupied by my sister*.
6. The accident was the driver's own fault and not *that of the cyclist*.
7. Whose hat is this? I think it is *the one that belongs to John*.
8. I like Brahms' symphonies but not *those written by Beethoven*.
9. I know the ship's name but not *the name of its captain*.
10. I think that hat is much more stylish than *the one Tom has*.
11. I bought these cigarettes at *the shop of the tobacconist round the corner*.
12. He has been staying for a few weeks at *the house of his uncle*.
13. She prefers my work to *the work my brother does*.
14. That is clearly your responsibility not *that of your employer*.
15. I've read John's letter, but where did you put *the one Mary sent?*

练习 4 双重所有格

观察下列短语:

A friend of mine (= *one of my friends*)

A brother of John's = (*one of John's brothers*)

An acquaintance of his = (*one of his acquaintances*)

这种双重所有格在英语中很普通, 它强调的是占有事物

的人，而不是被占有的事物。

例: One of John's friends came to see me yesterday.

= A friend of John's came to see me yesterday.

把斜体短语按上例改为双重所有格结构，

1. It is *one of my habits* to get up early.
2. It was *one of my father's favourite expressions*.
3. It is *one of Mary's weaknesses* to eat too many sweets.
4. I see that *one of your colleagues* has had an accident.
5. *One of our neighbours* has recently visited Peru.
6. They tell me that *some of the Jones's acquaintances* have been arrested.
7. *Any of your ideas* would be welcome.
8. I seem to remember *one of Graham Greene's books* about Mexico.
9. I've seen all John's drawings; now I want to see *one of your drawings*.
10. That was *one of your good suggestions*.

练习 5

双重所有格也用在有“this, that 等词 + 名词”的短语中，

this idea of yours

those shoes of Henry's

that silly old hat of Mary's

those dirty hands of yours

这类双重所有格往往用来表示说话者的蔑视、傲慢或者含有取笑的意味。