

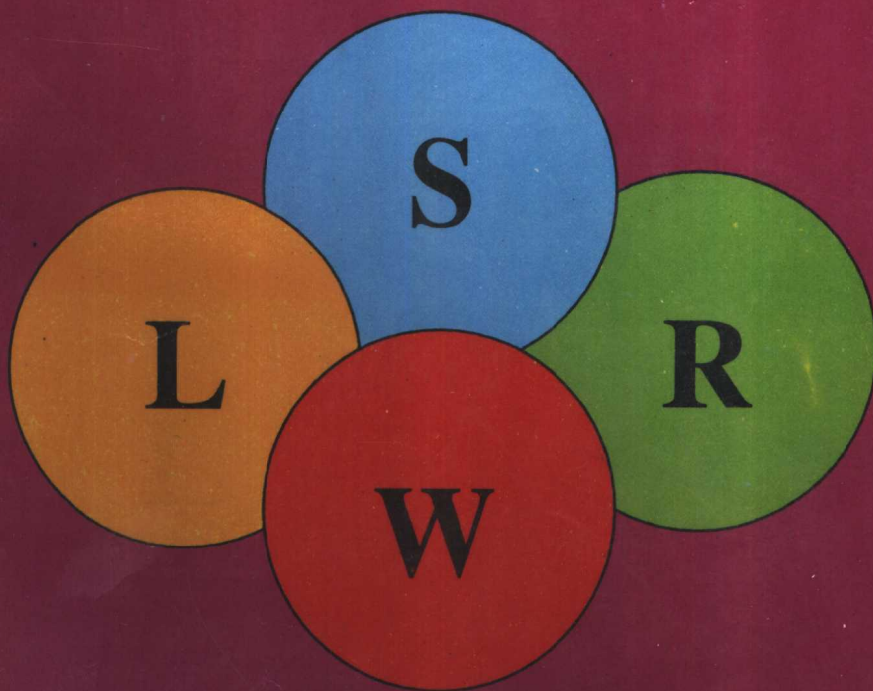
高级中学英语

练习册

第三册(下)

Senior English for China

Workbook3 (B)



人民教育出版社

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SENIOR ENGLISH FOR CHINA

WORKBOOK 3 (B)

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参加本书工作的还有李静纯和余德和。

本书由 Wanda Kunzi (孔莞达) 审阅。

AAZ 72/01

CONTENTS

UNIT	PAGE
Unit 13	1
Unit 14	5
Unit 15	9
Unit 16	13
Unit 17	17
Unit 18	21
Unit 19	25
Unit 20	29
Unit 21	33
Unit 22	37
Unit 23	41
Unit 24	45
Cloze Tests	49
Listening Practice	61

1 Choose the right answers to the questions.

- 1 In which part of the USA does New York lie?
A It lies on the east coast of the USA.
B It lies on the west coast of the USA.
C It lies in the middle of the USA.
D It lies in the northwest of the USA.
- 2 When and for how much was Manhattan Island bought from local Indians?
A For about \$240 in 1626. B For about \$24 in 1626.
C For about \$24 in 1524. D For about \$240 in 1524.
- 3 When was New York the capital of the USA?
A It was the capital of the USA from 1789 to 1790.
B It was the capital of the USA after Washington, D. C.
C It was the capital of the USA before the War of Independence.
D It was the capital of the USA in 1820.
- 4 What did the people have to do if they wanted to enter the USA?
A They had to change their names.
B They had to know about the history of the USA.
C They had to learn English.
D They had to go through many mental and physical tests.
- 5 What does the writer mean by "New York never sleeps"?
A People in New York never sleep at night.
B There is only daytime but no night in New York.
C People in New York cannot sleep because of traffic noises.
D Many service sectors (服务行业) work round the clock.

2 Tick out the statements which are not mentioned in the article.

- () 1 New York stands on the east coast of the USA.
- () 2 New York is the largest city of the USA.
- () 3 Millions of people from all the corners of the earth came to be America's new citizens.
- () 4 New York is today's world business and financial (金融) center.
- () 5 New York has many skyscrapers.
- () 6 The UN head office is in New York.
- () 7 The weather in New York is unpleasant.
- () 8 New York is a very noisy and crowded city.
- () 9 New York is the gateway (入口) to the USA.
- () 10 The Statue of Liberty (自由女神像) is standing in New York.

3 Tell your partners what else you know about New York.

1 Read the text in your Students' Book again and then answer the questions.

- 1 Where were the Native Americans thought to come from?
- 2 Who brought the first horses to the American continent?
- 3 What did the Native Americans use the wild horses for?
- 4 What kind of animal is a bison?
- 5 What happened to Native Americans when European settlers began to move westwards?
- 6 What made the settlers kill even more bison?
- 7 How did the killing of the bison change the whole wildlife of the plains?

2 Number the sentences according to your knowledge about the wildlife.

- () So there was not enough bison waste to improve the soil.
- () The plants were getting fewer and fewer.
- () Millions of bison were killed by settlers.
- () The soil became poorer, and supported fewer plants.
- () The insects living on the plants died out.
- () The wolves and other animals that lived on birds and prairie dogs would have to starve.
- () With less insects birds couldn't get enough food and neither could prairie dogs.

3 Put the Chinese into English to complete the sentences.

- 1 Around the year 1600 _____ (西班牙人将第一批马带到美洲大陆).
- 2 A bison _____ (是一种大量生长在美洲平原上的牛).
- 3 The bones of bison _____ (能刻成针和工具), and the teeth _____ (用来做项链).
- 4 In this way Native Americans _____ (被赶到殖民者不愿要的贫脊的土地上去).
- 5 From 1830 onwards settlers in the USA _____ (开始向西部移动, 并把美洲平原占为己有).
- 6 The settlers killed the bison, _____ (剥掉皮并把尸体留下烂掉).
- 7 The killing of the bison _____ (改变了美洲平原上的整个野生环境).
- 8 The population of this country _____ (已从5000万人下降到3500万).

1 Underline the subject of each sentence.

- 1 Nobody knows who is going to win the first place.
- 2 Jim and Yang Pei are talking about their future.
- 3 Both rice and wheat are mainly grown in China.
- 4 Either Mary or Jane is from Canada.
- 5 Ten thousand dollars is a lot of money.
- 6 To protect the wildlife is very important.
- 7 To build a school needs at least 300,000 *yuan*.
- 8 Eating too much at one time is no good for your health.
- 9 Whether he is coming or not doesn't matter much.
- 10 How many people were killed or injured in this accident was not reported.
- 11 "Two heads are better than one" is an English proverb (谚语).
- 12 What should be done next has not been decided yet.

2 Put the Chinese into English to complete the sentences.

- 1 _____ (不带足够的水一人进入沙漠) is very dangerous.
- 2 _____ (刚才所发生的) was due to carelessness.
- 3 _____ (在这儿附近找个厕所) is not easy.
- 4 _____ (这条商业街是否需要重建) is still under discussion.
- 5 _____ (住在纽约的人承认) that the weather there is unpleasant.
- 6 _____ (我们将从哪儿借到这么多钱) is really a problem.
- 7 _____ (他为什么拒绝参加这次会议) is unknown.
- 8 _____ (改善工作和生活条件) is very important.
- 9 _____ (在下个月底以前完成这项任务) seems to be no problem.
- 10 _____ (他刚才所说的) was unbelievable.

3 Find out one or two mistakes in each sentence, and then correct them.

- 1 Officials used to have trouble about the foreign names of people passed through Ellis Island.
- 2 The towers are further apart at the top than the base, but this is not mistake.
- 3 What he talked about at the meeting not important to us.
- 4 Many people which wanted to enter the USA were turned away.
- 5 Manhattan Island is made from solid rock, why makes it safe to build very tall buildings.
- 6 It is thought that Native Americans arrived in more than 30,000 years before by crossing a land bridge from Asia to America.

1 Choose the right words to fill in the blanks.

- 1 An _____ is someone who travels to places about which very little is known, in order to discover what is there.
A westerner B explorer C discoverer D chief
- 2 A _____ is a place where you can buy and have drinks.
A bar B avenue C skyscraper D island
- 3 That day he was terribly angry. I saw him _____ all the letters into small pieces.
A changing B creating C tearing D discovering
- 4 Our biology teacher has told us that frogs feed mainly on _____, so they are good for plants.
A insects B paraire dogs C bisons D cows
- 5 Am I allowed to _____ your garden and have a look at the beautiful flowers?
A remove B hunt C enter D walk
- 6 Some criminals (罪犯) killed the pandas, cut off the skins and left the bodies behind to _____ in the bush.
A die B sell C rot D tear
- 7 Many people cried bitterly when they were _____ away by the USA government.
A kept B turned C given D objected
- 8 The cutting of many trees will have a very bad _____ on the balance of nature.
A effect B insect C possession D change

2 Give suitable responses to the requests.

- 1 A woman was going to get off the train with a lot of luggage. A man wanted to help her, but she refused him.

Man: You've got a lot of luggage, Miss.

Woman: Yes. I usually hate travelling with so much luggage.

Man: _____?

Woman: _____.

- 2 At a cross street, a school girl saw a foreign lady with a puzzled face. She didn't know the way to the Asia Hotel. The girl went up to help her. The lady was very grateful (感激的) to the girl for her help.

Girl: _____?

Lady: _____.

Girl: Go down this road and turn left at the third crossing, then you'll see the hotel. You can't miss it.

Lady: _____.

1 Choose the right answers to the questions.

- 1 Where was Kunta seized?
A He was seized in the forest. B He was seized in the bush.
C He was seized on the shore.
- 2 Why was Kunta caught by the black people?
A He would be killed for meat. B He would be sold for money.
C He would be used to work on the farm.
- 3 What was the castle on the coast used for?
A A place where rich white people live.
B A place where rich black people live.
C A place where black people were held prisoners.
- 4 Why were women and children caught as well?
A To attract black men. B In order to have more slaves.
C The reason is unknown.
- 5 Where were the chained black people sent?
A They were sent to America.
B They were sent to Australia.
C They were sent to an unknown place.
- 6 How long was the sea journey?
A It was about one month. B It was about two months.
C It was about three months.
- 7 Which sentence best describes the sea journey?
A It was a terrible journey. B It was a long journey. C Both A and B.

2 Choose the right topic sentences for the reading passage.

- 1 Kunta did not know why the white people caught Africans and put them in chains.
- 2 He could also hear night insects and the sound of waves on the shore.
- 3 The black people were caught on the African continent and sold to the American continent as slaves.
- 4 Kunta was thrown into the bottom of the boat and covered with an old smelly cloth.
- 5 The white people did not just catch the men, but also women.
- 6 The black people suffered badly from the long sea journey.
- 7 One man had a head wound and was in pain.
- 8 It was native black people who helped the white people catch the slaves.

3 Try to explain the meaning of the title of the text — "JOURNEY INTO THE UNKNOWN"

1 Read the story in the Students' Book again and then answer the questions.

- 1 Who is Alex Haley?
- 2 How was one of his ancestors caught and sent to America as a slave?
- 3 What happened to him after he tried to escape?
- 4 How did Haley find out that his ancestor had come from Gambia?
- 5 Where is Gambia?
- 6 What did Haley want to find out in Gambia? Did he succeed?
- 7 Who was Haley's ancestor? How did he find his "roots"?

2 Put these events in the correct order. The first one has been done for you.

- () A Haley listened to a man telling the history of the Kinte family and finally found his "roots".
- () B Kunta escaped, but was caught and had part of his foot cut off.
- () C When he became a writer, Haley decided to find out about his roots.
- () D Kunta taught his grandson the words in his own language for "river" and "guitar".
- () E Kunta was taken to America and sold as a slave to a farmer.
- () F Many years later Haley was born.
- () G Haley found a group of Africans with Kunta's family name.
- () H Kunta was caught by some native blacks.
- () I Haley travelled to Gambia.
- (1) J Kunta Kinte went off into the forest to cut down a tree.
- () K Haley did research in America.

3 Choose the right answers to fill in the blanks.

- 1 When Kunta Kinte was caught, _____.
A he was swimming in the river B he was working in the fields
C he was cutting down a tree in the forest
- 2 Kunta Kinte escaped, but he was caught again, then _____.
A he was sold to another farmer B the farmer cut off part of his foot
C the farmer killed him
- 3 When Alex Haley became a writer, he decided _____.
A to find out more about his "roots" B to travel around the world
C to kill the farmer who had hurt his ancestor
- 4 Where were Alex Haley's "roots"? _____.
A They were in the east of Africa B They were in the east of Gambia
C They were in the west of Gambia

1 Fill in the blanks with the verbs in brackets, using their right forms.

- 1 One day Kunta Kinte _____ into the forest alone to _____ down a tree to _____ a drum, then he was _____, _____ in chains, and _____ to America as a slave. (*send, catch, go, put, cut, make*)
- 2 While Kunta was _____ down a tree in the forest, he was suddenly _____ on the head with a hard object. When he _____ up, he found his hands and feet _____ together. Some native blacks _____ him to a river and _____ him to a white man who was _____ in a boat. Then Kunta was _____ into the boat and _____ with a dirty smelly cloth and _____ to a castle, where all the prisoners were _____. (*hit, cut, wake, tie, keep, take, carry, sell, cover, throw, wait*)
- 3 When they _____ in America, Kunta was _____ to a farmer and _____ to work in the fields. One day he tried to _____, but was _____ and _____ again. So the farmer _____ off part of his foot to _____ sure he could not _____ away again. (*arrive, run, make, sell, force, escape, cut, catch, follow*)
- 4 Haley _____ up his mind to _____ out more about his ancestors. He _____ a lot of research and _____ around the USA _____ for information about his ancestors. (*make, travel, look, find, do*)

2 Tell what the word "it" in each sentence refers to and its functions.

- 1 The Empire State Building has 102 storeys and 73 lifts, but **it** is no longer the tallest building in the USA today.
- 2 **It** is very difficult to run a business successfully in this area.
- 3 The weatherman said **it** would be cloudy and have drizzles (小雨) later in the day.
- 4 **It** was at least one thousand years ago when the city was built.
- 5 **It** is quite a long way from here to the castle.
- 6 **It** was about four o'clock p.m. when the robber broke into the bank.
- 7 **It** must be very interesting to know about the stars and the universe.
- 8 You may find **it** difficult to clean up the oil on the clothes.
- 9 I was told that **it** was dangerous to walk alone in the forest near the coast.
- 10 **It** was the place where Kunta was caught by some native black people.
- 11 We couldn't get out of the building until **it** stopped raining.
- 12 There was a strange sound last midnight. Did you hear **it**?

1 Put the Chinese into English to complete the sentences.

- 1 A: I intend to _____ (高中毕业后去海南工作).
B: That's great! _____ (祝你好运)!
- 2 A: We plan to _____ (办一个计算机公司).
B: _____ (我祝你们成功)!
- 3 A: My uncle asked me to work in Hong Kong. So I'd like to _____ (明年去那儿找份工作).
B: I would do it _____ (如果我有这个机会的话).
- 4 A: I am going to _____ (去一所小学当英语教师)
if I have no chance to go to university.
B: But I believe _____ (你能够上大学).
- 5 A: _____ (在这个世界上你最希望拥有什么)?
B: Sorry. _____ (我不愿告诉你).

2 Study these sentences, paying attention to the words in bold type.

- 1 Her grandfather living in Hong Kong provided her with some money **in order that** she could go to the USA for further studies.
- 2 Alex Haley spent a lot of money traveling to Africa **in order to** find his "roots".
- 3 **The moment** I arrived in Sydney, I went to see one of my friends who had lived there for many years.
- 4 **As soon as** the tigers saw the trainer, they would become angry and run around roaring (吼叫).
- 5 I have **made up my mind** to set up a small factory near our village.
- 6 At the meeting they **made a decision** of offering 100,000 yuan to help the poor school children in the rural areas in Hebei Province.
- 7 **Once in a while** doctors and nurses come to watch how I perform an operation on a patient.
- 8 **Once upon a time** in the mountains there lived a Tiger King, who was so lazy that he would always ask other animals to bring him food every day.
- 9 According to the ads this medicine had a powerful effect on insects, so I tried it on some ants. It was true! **In a short while** all the ants died.
- 10 Our office is terribly hot in summer because it is on the top floor, besides, there are too many people in it, and they **give off** heat, too.
- 11 I don't want to carry on an argument with you. I **give in**.
- 12 Once you get into the habit of taking drugs, you'll find it very difficult to **give it up**.

1 Choose the topic sentences for the article.

- 1 The topic sentence of Paragraph 1 is _____.
 - A It is enough to dip into it and read bits here and there.
 - B In a word, this is "tasting".
 - C It is possible to read different types of books in different ways.
- 2 The topic sentence of Paragraph 2 is _____.
 - A You might read books on a long train journey.
 - B Some good stories are for "swallowing".
 - C It's so good I can't put it down.
- 3 The topic sentence of Paragraph 3 is _____.
 - A Other books are for reading slowly and carefully.
 - B What books interest you most?
 - C That does not mean reading it too slowly.
- 4 The topic sentence of Paragraph 4 is _____.
 - A Read the back cover and the introduction.
 - B Look at the pictures and the short texts below them.
 - C If it is not a story, get an idea of the organization of the book.
- 5 The topic sentence of Paragraph 5 is _____.
 - A Here are some more reading tips.
 - B Read a chapter quickly to get a general idea.
 - C That is how we learn the meaning of words in our own language.
- 6 The topic sentence of Paragraph 6 is _____.
 - A Start by making a list of all the types of books that you like to read.
 - B The last question is what to read.
 - C You can enlarge your knowledge and learn some English at the same time.

2 Ask one of your friends — What books have you read for tasting / swallowing / digesting?

Books for Tasting	Books for Swallowing	Books for Digesting

*3 Give your friends some advice on how to read books more effectively.

1 Choose the right answers to complete the sentences.

- 1 The phrase "listening skills" in this article means _____.
A the type of listening practice when learning a foreign language
B the art of being a good listener to other people
C listening comes before speaking
D both A and B
- 2 "Listening with eyes" is considered as _____.
A a sign of respect
B a sign of surprise
C a sign of trust
D a sign of agreement
- 3 "Undivided attention" is another sign of respect. It means that _____.
A you should appear to be listening
B you may half-listen
C you should listen with complete attention
D you may listen carelessly
- 4 Listening without interrupting is _____.
A bad manners for a listener
B good manners for a listener
C polite behaviour (行为)
D both B and C
- 5 When someone tells you problems or sadness, _____.
A you should tell him a similar experience in your life
B you should tell him a more serious problem you have had
C you should avoid talking about similar events in your life
D you may appear to be listening

2 Find a mistake in each of these sentences and correct it.

- 1 Everyone should get the chance to speak and to be listened with respect.
- 2 Please tell me which pieces of advice you disagree.
- 3 The other meaning of the phrase "listening skills" is learning the art of being a good listener for other people.
- 4 It tells us a lot of about how we should listen to each other.
- 5 Most of the time, all we need is a good friend which will listen to us while we "talk things through".

3 Translate the following sentences into English.

- 1 你同意这篇文章中所给的哪些建议？
- 2 做一个好的听者不仅仅意味着就是“用耳朵听”。
- 3 换句话说，你是在听人讲话，而不是在看他表演。
- 4 刚才你谈到的使我想起了十年前发生的一次车祸。
- 5 你练习得越多就会说得越好。

1 Choose the best words to complete the sentences.

- 1 Come out, Lily! I _____ see you from here.
A can B must C may D should
- 2 _____ I use your telephone to give Fred a call?
A May B Ought C Dare D Need
- 3 I _____ go home now. My wife and daughter are waiting for me.
A ought B can C must D may
- 4 You _____ get here a bit early, otherwise you _____ not find a seat.
A may ... can B can ... may
C need... must D should ... can
- 5 You _____ not drive so fast. There is plenty of time.
A need B may C can D could
- 6 We _____ set out before seven tomorrow morning so as to avoid the traffic jam (交通堵塞).
A had better B would better C should better D might
- 7 The snake looks terrible. I _____ not touch it.
A dare B need C might D should
- 8 I _____ have used the computer without asking you first.
A oughtn't B shouldn't C needn't D can't
- 9 Please take your time. You _____ hurry.
A needn't B can't C mightn't D. dare not

2 Fill in the blanks with the proper verbs.

- 1 Francis Bacon _____ these words: "Some books are to be _____, others to be _____, and some few to be _____ and _____." This good advice _____ how it is possible to _____ different types of books in different ways.
- 2 If you don't _____ with complete attention, you cannot _____ what the speaker has just _____. Sometimes you may appear to be _____, but in fact lots of things are _____ around inside your head.
- 3 "Listening with heart" means that you _____ other people while they are _____. You can love your friend, even though you don't _____ with everything she or he _____. So when you _____ to someone, you _____ with complete respect for the other person.
- 4 To be a good listener, you'd better follow the three rules: First, _____ turns to listen in a group. Second, if your friends have problems, do not _____ advice immediately. _____ questions instead. Third, listen and _____ up while others are _____!

1 Choose the right order of the dialogues.

- 1 A That's very kind of you. Thank you. Goodbye!
 B Yes, I think so. Why?
 C Bye!
 D Will you be free tomorrow evening?
 E I'd like to invite you to dinner with some of my friends.

A EADBC B DBEAC C ABCDE D AEBDC

- 2 A Nothing, except your mouth.
 B You're welcome.
 C Hi, Jim! Will you come to join us for a picnic this weekend?
 D That's very kind of you. Thank you very much for inviting me.
 E Why not? I'd love to. What shall I bring?

A CEADB B ABCDE C EADCB D CDEBA

2 Complete the dialogue with the sentences in the box.

- A: Hello! (1) _____
 B: (2) _____
 A: Hi, Liu Ming. This is Wang Tao. I'm calling to ask if you would like to come to my birthday party.
 B: (3) _____
 A: This Saturday evening.
 B: (4) _____
 I'm sorry I can't go to your party. (5) _____
 A: Thanks. (6) _____
 B: Thanks. (7) _____
 A: Well, nothing. Thanks.
 B: OK. See you in a week's time. Bye-bye!
 A: Bye!

- A Speaking.
 B May I speak to Liu Ming, please?
 C Well, I'd love to, but I'll have to fly to Shanghai that evening.
 D When?
 E But I wish you a very happy birthday.
 F Is there anything I can do for you in Shanghai?
 G Wish you a good journey!