

普通高等学校少数民族预科教材 (试用)

英语同步练习

(两年制)

教育部普通高等学校少数民族预科教材编写委员会 编

一年级下册

PUTONG GAODENG XUEXIAO
SHAOSHU MINZU YUKE JIAOCAI
(SHIYONG)

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主 编 郑素花

编写人员 郑素花 祝东枚 张耀忠 付慧琳

何 杨 龙惠玲 王丽丽

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前言

为适应普通高等学校少数民族预科教学的需要,教育部民族教育司组织编写了普通高等学校少数民族预科《大学语文》、《汉语精读教程》、《高等数学》、《英语》、《计算机》、《大学预科生入学教育》、《民族理论与民族政策》等系列教材。本套教材的使用对象为普通高等学校少数民族一年制预科与两年制预科的学生。其中《大学语文》、一年制《英语》适用于一年制预科学生;《汉语精读教程》、两年制《英语》适用于两年制预科学生。《高等数学》、《计算机》、《大学预科生入学教育》、《民族理论与民族政策》适用于一年制和两年制预科学生。

本套教材是以教育部制定的各科课程教学大纲为依据,参照近年来预科学生的普遍水平,遵循有利于国家统一、民族团结、贴近生活、贴近社会的原则进行编写的。为保证教材的适用性,教材编写人员与部分预科教学的一线老师进行了充分的沟通。许多预科教学的一线教师承担了一定的编写工作。

本套教材充分考虑了少数民族学生的实际情况,针对预科阶段的教学特点,在高中阶段各科教学内容的基础上,指导学生对应掌握的学科知识进行查漏补缺,补预结合,使之全面提高。同时,教材在编写过程中,渗透了新的教育理念,真正贴近学生的需要,注重对学生学习能力的培养,力求把教材的思想性、科学性、趣味性、综合性统一起来,突出教材的适用性和可操作性,力求做到难易适度,由浅入深,梯度推进,逐步提高,使他们通过一年或两年预科阶段的学习达到教学的目的,成为维护民族团结、促进和谐发展、实现民族复兴的骨干人才。

由于时间仓促,教材中难免有疏漏或不足之处,希望各地有关学校在试用中提出宝贵意见,以待今后进一步修订。

编写说明

为适应普通高等学校预科教学的需要,在教育部民族教育司的组织领导下,在北京邮电大学及北邮民族学院各领导的关心下,我们编写了这套英语教材。本教材的使用对象是普通高等学校各科预科生,供两年制少数民族文科预科学生使用,也可供未曾系统学过英语的学生使用。

大学预科《英语》(两年制)教材是根据国家教育部颁发的《普通高等学校少数民族预科英语教学大纲》编写的。为便于更好承续大学英语本科教学,也参照了高等学校本科《大学英语教学大纲》。本教材侧重打好语言基础,着力加强语言基本功训练。它既能独立使用,自成体系,又能有机地衔接大学英语教学。

本套教材有以下特点:

- 1.从语音开始,强调打好语音基础。语音是英语学习入门阶段的重点,为让学生在较短的时间内掌握好语音基本知识,每课配有易学易记的简单词汇、句型,与生活紧密相关的小对话。学生们可以在实际运用中轻松地学好语音知识。

- 2.语法知识点相对集中,注重突出重点。每一课都有至少一个语法知识点、句型,学生可以把刚学的语法知识立即应用到语言交际中,注意了对语言实际运用能力的培养,把语法能力和交际能力有机地结合起来。

- 3.选材和练习注意语言简单、生动有趣、贴近生活,便于朗读和背诵,培养学生对英语学习的兴趣。

- 4.本教材具有强化速成特点,语言知识及语法知识相对集中,教学内容丰富、新颖,配以好的教学方法,通过两年预科学习,完全可以适应大学英语本科教学。

本书是一年级下册学生用书,配有同步练习,同步阅读。学生用书共有15课,每课6学时,计划使用总学时为90学时。内容涉及历史名胜、名人故事、神话故事、风俗习惯、文化差异、学习方法、人生意义、体育运动等主题。本书的词汇约为600个。每课由以下几个部分组成:

对话:每课开始有一简单有趣、表达地道的对话,通过听录音,完成整个对话内容。学生开始正式练习初步的听与学,通过pair work,引起学生的兴趣,为正式进入课文学习作做好准备。

课文:所选课文以初学者为对象,遵照循序渐进的原则,所选材料突显以

下特点：简单性、趣味性、知识性、时代性。课文练习有问题回答、词汇运用、英汉翻译及围绕与课文相关的口语活动。旨在巩固所学词汇、句型及语法，增加语言输入。

语法：基本语法知识的讲解能使学生对英语的语法系统有一个大概的了解，从而提高学生对英语的理解和掌握。本册书对主要的语法项目作了简明扼要的讲解，通过适当的练习让学生学会如何在语言表达中正确运用语法，做到概念清楚、形式正确。

本套教材从编写计划的提出、样课的编写以及整个编写过程中承蒙北京邮电大学民族教育学院各位领导的关心和鼎力支持、鼓励和帮助，其中朱建平老师做了许多组织联络等工作，易薇老师为课文提供了插图，在此我们一并表示诚挚的感谢。限于编者的水平、精力、时间，教材中难免瑕疵，希望广大英语教师和读者不吝赐教，当不胜感激之至。

编 者

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Lesson 1

I. Complete the following sentences according to the Chinese given.

1. A Chinese saying goes that _____ (不到长城非好汉).
2. Beijing is an ancient city and _____ (有许多历史名胜).
3. Do you think _____ (这部电影真值得看吗)?
4. Deserts _____ (已经吞噬了) much of the farmland.
5. _____ (她忍不住哭了) when she learned the news.
6. The Great Wall of China _____ (曲折蜿蜒) the country like a giant stone snake.
7. The sides of the wall _____ (由……组成) stone and brick.
8. _____ (做好……准备了) to recite the text?
9. Do you feel lonely _____ (当你离开家)?
10. Why are you _____ (急匆匆)? What has happened?

II. Fill in the blanks with words given in their proper tense.

1. The teacher _____ (teach) in this school since I _____ (come) here.
2. I _____ (work) in this company for three years.
3. What _____ (happen) to Jane? She _____ (cry).
4. He _____ (be) in Beijing for three days.
5. I _____ (lose) my key. I can't get into my house.
6. He _____ (not finish) his writing yet, I suppose (猜想).
7. He _____ (not be) well recently. He _____ (be) to the hospital twice.
8. How long _____ (you have) the book? A month.
9. — _____ (you read) the news today?
— No, not yet. I'll read it after lunch.
10. We _____ (just come) back from farm. We learned a lot there.

III. Do the following as required.

1. I have not met my teacher of English for a year. (就划线部分提问)

2. He has been up for half an hour. (改成一般疑问句)

3. He has been to America twice. (就划线部分提问)

4. I've been to the United States. (就划线部分提问)

5. She has seen a film this morning. (就划线部分提问)
6. I have been to the Forhiden City before. (一般疑问句)
7. I've studied English for three years. (就划线部分提问)
8. Has he arrived here? (否定回答)
9. I have done many exercises this morning. (就划线部分提问)
10. Have they just bought a new house? (肯定回答)

IV. Multiple choice.

1. We _____ up, and we are not children any longer.
A. grew B. grow C. had grown D. have grown
2. I've already started learning English, but I _____ very far yet.
A. haven't got B. didn't get C. hadn't got D. don't get
3. —Mom, can I play the piano?
—Not until you _____ your hands. They are dirty.
A. washed B. had washed C. will wash D. have washed
4. —Would you like to have some more chicken? It's delicious.
—No, thanks. _____ enough.
A. I have B. I'd had C. I've had D. I had
5. —Bob, you are late again. You _____ late three times this week.
—Sorry. My alarm clock(闹钟) has gone wrong.
A. are B. have been C. were D. had been
6. Everything _____ all right since he _____ the job.
A. has been, took B. was, had taken C. had been, took D. is, took
7. I don't know how long he _____ the army.
A. has been in B. has joined C. has been to D. has joined in
8. By the end of the 19th century, scientists _____ a medicine for the common cold.
A. had found B. found C. have found D. would find
9. I _____ about you already, you don't have to introduce yourself.
A. have known B. was knowing C. had known D. knew
10. Have you _____ drunk QingDao Beer?
A. been B. had C. already D. ever

V. Cloze.

- Tom: Hi, Mike. I 1 seen you for ages.
Mike: Hello, Tom. Glad to see you. What 2 lately?
Tom: 3 a new job in a computer software company.

Mike: Great! How 4 the salary(工资)?

Tom: Not bad. You know, I hate the job I 5 before. I 6 work overtime all days. But what about you? 7 you found a job?

Mike: Well, six months ago I 8 one in a car hire(租赁) company, but then they 9 bankrupt(破产). So I'm out of work(失业) now. I'm looking around for another job.

Tom: Well, I'm sure you 10 one soon.

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|---------------|
| () 1. A. wasn't | B. badn't | C. hasn't | D. haven't |
| () 2. A. do you do | | B. did you do | |
| | C. have you done | D. did you done | |
| () 3. A. I'd just start | | B. I'll just start | |
| | C. I'm just started | D. I've just started | |
| () 4. A. was | B. is | C. were | D. are |
| () 5. A. worked | B. had | C. work | D. have |
| () 6. A. have to | B. has to | C. had to | D. must |
| () 7. A. Have | B. Had | C. Do | D. Did |
| () 8. A. find | B. found | C. get | D. have found |
| () 9. A. go | B. was going | C. have gone | D. went |
| () 10. A. should find | B. will find | C. am finding | D. have found |

V. Translate the following into Chinese.

Part A

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. believe in keeping fit | 2. look younger |
| 3. put a shirt on | 4. go out into fresh air |
| 5. a place of interest | 6. on the top of the hill |
| 7. at least | 8. be filled with water |
| 9. laugh at sb. | 10. stay at home all day |

Part B

1. The Great Wall of China winds across the country like a giant stone snake.
2. It's a great help if you know the language and some of the customs of the country.
3. When you visit the Great Wall, you can't help wondering how the Chinese people were able to build such a great wall thousands of years ago.
4. I have studied English for six years by the end of last month.
5. 我们还没有看这部电影。
6. 他已有一个月没有出家门了。
7. 客人到来之前, 我们把一切都准备好了。
8. 我们试图(try to)救他, 但是失败了。
9. 我着手解决(work on)这个问题很长时间了。
10. 联合国组织在 1987 年把长城列为世界遗产之一。

Lesson 2

I. Complete the following sentences according to the Chinese given.

1. Although they have thought for a long time, _____ (他们认为这个主意不好).
2. Can you tell me who is _____ (最伟大的工程师) in our country?
3. The human beings began to use the simple stone tools _____ (数千年前).
4. The Great Wall _____ (仍然矗立在世界上) now, although it was built long ago.
5. After they _____ (使用那种机械), they could finish their work on time.
6. Look out of the window, and it is hard to tell _____ (是春天还是秋天).
7. _____ (信不信由你), we have stood in the rain for an hour.
8. The difficult mathematical calculation _____ (已经花费了她两天时间去做).
9. His friends _____ (感到惊奇) at his funny behavior.
10. When the teacher comes into the classroom, the students _____ (已经从书包里拿出课本).

II. Fill in the blanks with words given in their proper tense.

1. India _____ (be) an independent country since June, 1974.
2. It is a long time since we _____ (see) each other last time.
3. Jack _____ (finish) doing his homework already. Now he is free.
4. I know the way very well, because I _____ (live) here for quite many years.
5. This is the first time that I _____ (see) this kind of ice box.
6. A few days ago, she _____ (lose) her favorite brooch (胸针).
7. She _____ (write) him a letter and _____ (tell) him that she would leave.
8. The teacher wants to know how long I _____ (learn) English.
9. Mrs. White _____ (go) to bed early last night. She _____ (not, know) when her husband _____ (come) back.
10. This is one of the most wonderful things that he _____ (meet).

III. Choose one from the bracket to complete the following sentences.

1. This is the best work that you have _____ done. (ever, never)
2. There has _____ been the problem of food shortage (缺乏) in many developing countries. (just, always)
3. Mr. Jack does not know Miss Mary very well, since he has only talked with her _____. (once, ever)
4. By midday they have _____ traveled 2,000 miles. (already, yet)
5. He has been there _____ half of a year. (since, for)
6. I learned French a few days _____, but now have forgotten almost everything. (before, ago)

1. Tom _____ up into the tree. Look, he _____ high up there!
A. has got; is
B. has climbed; was
C. got; was
D. climbed; is
2. Your sister _____ to London to study English. Is that true?
—Yes, she _____ there for two months.
A. has been; has been
B. will go; has gone
C. gone; will be
D. has gone; has been
3. Have you _____ visited Beijing _____?
A. never; ago
B. ever; before
C. never; yet
D. already; ago
4. Both his parents look sad. Maybe they _____ what's happened to their son.
A. knew
B. will know
C. have known
D. know
5. By the time I _____ back they _____ their homework.
A. came; have finished
B. come; will finish
C. come; have finished
D. came; finished
6. _____ you _____ the text yet?
Yes, we _____ it two hours ago.
A. Did; copy; had
B. Have; copied; did
C. Have; copied; have
D. Did; copy; did
7. Don't you know it's the first time he _____ to the TV station?
A. has gone
B. is
C. has been
D. will be
8. _____ you _____ to the life here since you came to the university?
A. Have; got used
B. Did; got used
C. Have; used
D. Did; use
9. Mr. David _____ his office at 5 o'clock this afternoon.
Now he _____ home.
A. leaves; gets
B. left; got
C. will leave; gets
D. left; has got
10. I do not think that this is the best food that I _____.
A. ever eat
B. have ever eaten
C. never ate
D. have never eaten

V. Cloze.

Have you ever been to the Great Wall in China? It is 1 of the wonders of the world and is 2 to people all over the world.

The Great Wall 3 long ago. Everybody in China will tell you that it was built in the Qin Dynasty(秦朝). In fact, it 4 a long period of time in China's 5. We can 6 tell how many years it took. We don't know how many stones 7 build the wall. We don't know how many people died in building the Great Wall.

We 8 can say that it was built 9 the blood and sweat of the Chinese working people. The Great Wall has stood there for years and years. It is the pride of the Chinese nation. If you have a chance to go to China some day, 10 to go there and have a look at the great wonder.

- | | | | |
|------------------------|-------------------|--------------|-------------------|
| () 1. A. the only one | B. one | C. a | D. ones |
| () 2. A. unknown | B. satisfied | C. strange | D. known |
| () 3. A. built | B. has been built | C. was built | D. had been built |
| () 4. A. paid | B. used | C. spent | D. took |
| () 5. A. history | B. books | C. stories | D. drawings |
| () 6. A. never | B. hardly | C. almost | D. no longer |
| () 7. A. are used to | B. were used to | C. use to | D. used to |
| () 8. A. alone | B. just | C. then | D. only |
| () 9. A. of | B. in | C. with | D. at |
| () 10. A. sure | B. be sure | C. want | D. being sure |

VI. Translate the following into Chinese.

Part A

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. carry out | 2. he made of |
| 3. play tricks on sb. | 4. sound great |
| 5. for ages | 6. get used to |
| 7. take the people to the moon | 8. fool sb. into doing sth. |
| 9. have difficulty in doing sth. | 10. have a simple conversation |

Part B

1. People have used all kinds of money in exchange for goods for a long time.
2. Since the early 20th century, scientists have found that smoking is bad to breathe and does harm to the body.
3. When the moon is high in the sky, it has become a small silver disk.
4. Great changes have taken place in China by the end of this year.
5. 过去 15 年里, 你去过美国多少次了?
6. 他参军已经 3 年了。
7. 过去他从来没有这样的惊奇过。
8. 这是我来到这里后, 吃过的最可口(delicious)的饭食。
9. 当他还是一个孩子的时候, 他就想周游世界了。
10. 到目前为止, 我们已经尽了最大的努力去完成这项工作。

Lesson 3

I. Complete the following sentences according to the Chinese given.

1. You can _____ (继续) with your plan.
2. The old man _____ (利用) his spare time to study English.
3. There are _____ (各种各样的) shoes in this market.
4. The doctor _____ (意识到) the danger.
5. Our friendship should _____ (基于) mutual understanding.
6. The old lady is never _____ (免于) pain.
7. A friend _____ (在危难中) is a friend indeed.
8. There are a lot of pleasure we can _____ (分享) with our friends.
9. The little baby kept crying _____ (一直).
10. _____ (在他的帮助下), we are making progress.

II. Fill in the blanks with words given in their proper tense.

1. When she was three years old, she _____ (get) a strange disease.
2. Before you hand in your homework, _____ (check) it carefully.
3. I went to bed early last night because I _____ (feel) tired.
4. The mutual understanding between two friends _____ (mean) both of them have similar ideas and trust each other.
5. If you follow his advice, you _____ (go) the right way.
6. Friendship _____ (encourage) us to go ahead all the time.
7. I _____ (not visit) the Great Wall so far.
8. Everyone _____ (need) friendship.
9. I'll call you if the manager _____ (come) back.
10. It was so cold that we _____ (not go) picnic yesterday.

III. Fill in the blanks with words given in the box.

so that	so that	if	since	when	after	though	as long as	as	before
---------	---------	----	-------	------	-------	--------	------------	----	--------

1. Call me _____ you need my help.
2. He spoke loudly _____ everyone could hear him.
3. I was _____ excited _____ I could hardly speak.
4. _____ she finished her homework, she watched TV.
5. We haven't heard from him _____ he left school.
6. _____ Mother got home, the children were playing cards.
7. _____ it is raining heavily, we all go to school.
8. She got everything ready _____ the guest came.

9. Do _____ I told you.
10. _____ you work hard, you will succeed.

IV. Multiple choice.

1. —I'm going to the post office.
—_____ you're there, can you get me some stamps?
A. As B. While C. Because D. If
2. If you _____ well in English, you'll easily find a job.
A. will do B. did C. does D. do
3. It's raining hard. I can't go home _____ I forgot my umbrella.
A. because B. if C. before D. so
4. _____ the chance comes along, you should take it.
A. Because B. Since C. Where D. When
5. He called me up when I _____ a shower this morning.
A. have B. had C. was having D. have had
6. Everyone _____ red traffic light means "stop".
A. know B. knew C. knows D. knowing
7. He will be pleased _____ you give him a present for his birthday next Sunday.
A. because B. if C. since D. so that
8. The weather is important _____ all of us.
A. with B. for C. to D. in
9. Friendship is based _____ mutual understanding.
A. on B. in C. to D. for
10. —Where is Sahah?
—She _____ to get some milk. She'll be back soon.
A. has been B. has gone C. is going to D. goes

V. Cloze.

Peter lived 1 his mother in a very big house and when she died, the house became too big 2 him. 3 he bought a smaller one in the next street. There was a very nice old clock in 4 first house and when the men came to take his things to the new house for him, Peter thought, "I'm not going to let them carry my beautiful old clock in their truck. Maybe they'll 5 it and then it will be very expensive to repair." So he 6 and began to carry it down the road in his arms. It was heavy so he stopped two or three 7 to have a rest.

Then suddenly a small boy came along the road. He stopped and 8 Peter for a few 9. Then he said to Peter, "You are a foolish 10, aren't you? Why don't you buy a watch like everybody else?"

- () 1. A. and B. in C. to D. with
() 2. A. for B. with C. of D. to
() 3. A. and B. or C. but D. so
() 4. A. her B. his C. its D. him
() 5. A. broken B. broke C. break D. breaking

- () 6. A. picking it up B. picking them up
 C. picks it up D. picked it up
- () 7. A. time B. timed C. times D. timing
- () 8. A. looked at B. look for C. look after D. looks at
- () 9. A. second B. seconds C. minute D. minutes
- () 10. A. women B. boy C. man D. girl

VI. Translate the following into Chinese.

Part A

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------|
| 1. be important to | 2. just as |
| 3. not easy to obtain | 4. make use of |
| 5. trust each other | 6. stand all sorts of tests |
| 7. share pleasure with friends | 8. be aware of the danger |
| 9. encourage the children to work hard | 10. be free from |

Part B

1. Family gives us a feeling of safety and warmth.
2. True love must be sincere and it is based on mutual understanding and trust.
3. If you are always making use of your friends, perhaps the friendship will not last long.
4. Have you heard the old saying "A friend in need is a friend indeed"?
5. 我们的生活中不能没有爱,正如没有空气和水我们不能生存。
6. 如果你来聚会的话,你会过得很愉快的。
7. 老师鼓励我们努力学习。
8. 真正的爱情能经得起各种考验。
9. 尽可能多地结交朋友是明智的。
10. 尽管下大雨,学生们都按时到校了。