



初中三年级第二学期

英语基础训练

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Lesson One

I. Make nouns by adding *-er* to the given verbs after the model:

Model: record v. 录音 → recorder n. 录音机

teach v. 教 → _____

learn v. 学 → _____

think v. 想 → _____

drive v. 开车 → _____

find v. 发现 → _____

use v. 使用 → _____

keep v. 看守 → _____

play v. 玩 → _____

receive v. 接收 → _____

report v. 报告 → _____

II. Translate the following:

1. working language _____

2. try one's best _____

3. by and by _____

4. give up _____

5. a bridge to knowledge _____

6. 一月一次

7. 那时

8. 一本有用的汉英词典

9. 印刷厂

10. 二十世纪

II. Make the following sentences interrogative, then negative:

1. English is taught in this school.

2. Sewing machines are used in most families now.

3. Lunch is served in some schools.

4. Class meetings are always held in the classroom.

5. English is understood by many people in Japan.

6. TV sets are made in the city.

IV. Fill in the blanks with *many* or *much*:

1. Hurry! There isn't _____ time left.

2. There are _____ banana trees over there.

3. _____ English textbooks are published in
this publishing house.

4. We have so _____ knowledge to learn at
middle school.

5. How _____ recorders are there in the
shop?

6. The sun is _____ larger than the moon.

**V. Turn the following into the passive voice,
mentioning the agent where necessary:**

1. They make tractors in this plant.

2. The students clean their classroom every
afternoon.

3. In that school students study Russian.

4. People use a foreign language as a kind of tool.

5. Over 100 million people speak Chinese.

V. Answer the following questions:

1. What does Ping always get in his English test?

2. Does he study hard?

3. English is widely used, isn't it?

4. Is Chinese one of the working languages at international meetings?

5. Is English understood by many people in Japan?

6. Does Ping's father speak English?

7. Has Ping's father ever been to Japan?

8. Is Chinese understood by many people outside China?

9. When did people in China begin to study English?

10. What foreign language is required for study in your school?

11. Is English very easy to learn?

12. If you study English well, can you get more knowledge?

13. Are you going to study English harder?

14. What are you going to do to study English well?

VI. Judge whether each of the following statements:

is true or false according to the text:

1. Ping is not good at English. ()
2. English is the only working language at international meetings. ()
3. All the international business letters are written in English. ()
4. English is understood by many people in other countries besides England and the United States. ()
5. Chinese is spoken by the largest number of people in the world. ()
6. Many people in China began to study English two hundred years ago. ()
7. English is very difficult to learn. ()
8. Ping will work harder at English. ()
9. If you learn English well, you can read more interesting books and get more knowledge. ()

VII. Read the following passage:

Learning a Language

In schools all over the world boys and girls are learning foreign languages. Everybody knows his own language, but another one is very useful, especially when we travel in other countries. If we go to France, we ought to be able to speak French, and in Germany people will hope us to understand German.

What is the best way to learn a foreign language? We should remember how we learnt our own language well when we were children. If we could learn a second language in the same way, it would not seem so difficult. Think of what a small child does. It listens to what people say, it tries to imitate (['imiteit] v. 模仿) what it hears. It uses the language without any timidness (['timidnis] n. 羞怯). The child is listening to it, talking in it and thinking in it all the time. If people use a second language all the time, they can learn it quickly.

It is also important to remember that we learn our own language by hearing people speak it, not by reading what they write. In school, although you learn to read and write as well as to hear and speak, it is best to learn all new words through the ear. You can read them, spell them and write them later.

Lesson Two

I. Translate the following:

1. 家乡 _____
2. 商业信件 _____
3. 遍及全校 _____
4. 中国人民解放军 _____
5. 工作状况 _____
6. get rid of _____
7. sentence someone to death _____
8. better pay and better conditions _____

9. a fearless fighter _____
10. a girl with yellow hair and blue eyes

II. Make the following sentences negative, then interrogative:

1. In China the first English textbooks were published early in the nineteenth century.

2. The watch was repaired by my brother.

3. The pupils were given a report in English
this morning.

4. The workers were badly paid at that time.

5. Jenny was praised by the headmaster.

6. The farmers' crops were saved by the
seagulls.

7. The bodies of the kings and queens were
kept in the pyramids.

1. Fill in each blank with one of the verbs given, then turn the sentences into Chinese (hard, try, excuse, class):

1. If you _____ your best, I am sure you can learn more and better.

2. They _____ him and sentenced him to five years in prison.

3. The question is too _____ for you to answer

4. If you study _____, you can get a "A" in your English test.

5. _____ me. Can I ask a question?

6. He gave me his _____ for coming late.

7. The working _____ is the leading _____.

8. The student standing over there is in _____ Three.

IV. Turn the following sentences into the passive voice, mentioning the agent where necessary:

1. The workers hated the bosses.

2. The general studied the maps carefully.

3. He wanted some medicine for his cough.

4. The farmers tried everything to fight the locusts.

5. He carried a heavy box on his shoulder.

6. Someone even stole the mummies from the pyramids.

7. The fearless fighter organized strikes in Sweden last year.

8. The leader of the trade union sent a message to his comrades yesterday.

9. The policeman shot the murderer in the street last night.

V. Turn the following into Chinese:

1. The Party calls on us to study well and make progress(进步) every day.

2. In 1972 she went to her home town to take up teaching in the village.

3. He asked how many of us were going to take part in the maths contest(竞赛).

4. You'd better get rid of smoking.

5. Keep it up! You're doing very well.

6. My home town was liberated by the
People's Liberation Army in 1949.

7. This kind of textbook was brought out by
Henan People's Publishing House last
month.

8. When was the Great Pyramid in Egypt
built? It was built thousands of years ago.

9. The words and music of the songs were
written by Joe Hill himself.

10. Before liberation many leaders of the
working class were killed by the bosses
and spies.

W. Read the text carefully and then choose the right part to complete each of the following sentences:

1. Joe Hill went to the United States _____
 - a. when he was a little child.
 - b. when he was more than twenty years old.
 - c. when he was twenty years old.

2. At that time, workers in the United States _____
 - a. suffered a lot.
 - b. lived a happy life.
 - c. were quite rich.

3. Joe Hill was very active in the workers' struggle and became _____
 - a. one of the bosses.
 - b. one of the organizers of the trade unions.
 - c. a policeman.

4. Joe Hill often sang songs at meetings _____
 - a. to make some money.
 - b. to make others happy.
 - c. to call on the workers to take up the struggle.

5. Joe Hill was a tall, good-looking man and he was loved _____
 - a. by the workers.