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全 日 制 普 通 高 中

高一下

# 英语

English Workbook  
for  
Full-time Senior Middle School  
配人教版教材使用

# 作业本

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# 全日制普通高中 英语作业本

第一册下(A·B)

● 责任编辑：唐铁军

● 美术编辑：韩 波

► 编写：杜庆平 汪向华 姜建军 胡泽萍

► 统稿：杜庆平

► 出版：浙江教育出版社(杭州市天目山路40号 邮编 310013)

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# CONTENTS

<b>Unit 13</b>	Homework for Reading	1
	Evaluation Test	3
<b>Unit 14</b>	Homework for Reading	7
	Evaluation Test	9
<b>Unit 15</b>	Homework for Reading	13
	Evaluation Test	15
<b>Unit 16</b>	Homework for Reading	19
	Evaluation Test	21
<b>Unit 17</b>	Homework for Reading	25
	Evaluation Test	27
<b>Unit 18</b>	Homework for Reading	31
	Evaluation Test	33
<b>Unit 19</b>	Homework for Reading	37
	Evaluation Test	39
<b>Unit 20</b>	Homework for Reading	43
	Evaluation Test	45
<b>Unit 21</b>	Homework for Reading	49
	Evaluation Test	51
<b>Unit 22</b>	Homework for Reading	55
	Evaluation Test	57



## 一、根据课文内容填空。

(1) \_\_\_\_\_ what to eat is no longer as easy as it once was. Our habits have changed, (2) \_\_\_\_\_ has our way of life, and the (3) \_\_\_\_\_ we need for our bodies is also different. (4) \_\_\_\_\_ diet often have too much fat and too many (5) \_\_\_\_\_ for the 21<sup>st</sup> Century person. If we want to keep up with the high (6) \_\_\_\_\_ of modern life, we had better learn to (7) \_\_\_\_\_ the right choices about what and how we eat.

Stores (8) \_\_\_\_\_ all kinds of foods and snacks and we have to make many choices. When we choose (9) \_\_\_\_\_ to buy and eat, we had better (10) \_\_\_\_\_ (11) \_\_\_\_\_ if the food will give us the nutrients we need. But the choices we make are not just about nutrition. Many people today make choices about their eating habits (12) \_\_\_\_\_ (13) \_\_\_\_\_ what they believe. Eating habits become (14) \_\_\_\_\_ of who we are.

The best way to make sure that we will feel and look fine is to (15) \_\_\_\_\_ healthy eating habits. We ought to learn more about our body and the fuel it needs so that we can make sure that we are well prepared for the (16) \_\_\_\_\_ and (17) \_\_\_\_\_ in life.

## 二、把下列词或短语组成一个完整的句子。

1. it, think, junk food, I, that, because, ice cream, is, has, fat and sugar, a lot of  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. no longer, what to eat, choosing, as easy as, is, it once was  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. many people, what they believe, their eating habits, based on, make choices about  
\_\_\_\_\_
- \* 4. people, become vegetarians, either because they believe, it is healthier, or because they do not think, we should, not to eat meat, kill animals for food  
\_\_\_\_\_
- \* 5. vegetables, organic vegetables, are, that, that, are grown, without chemicals, human beings and the environment, can be harmful to  
\_\_\_\_\_

## 三、句子改错。

1. If you think you become fat, you'd better to lose some weight. \_\_\_\_\_
2. I have suggested that my father to give up smoking but he never listens to me. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Every time I was in trouble, he would give me some good advices. \_\_\_\_\_
4. You ought to not look up each new word you find in your reading material, but try to guess it out first. \_\_\_\_\_
5. I had a stomachache. My doctor advised me not eat too much junk food. \_\_\_\_\_

## 四、选择所给短语并用适当形式填空完成句子。

keep up with, think about, be harmful to, go for, become part of  
either...or, be prepared for, spend...(on), base on, make the right choices

1. —Dad, will you buy me a new bike?  
—I don't know; I'll have to \_\_\_\_\_ it.
2. He thought the lunch was terrible, and the same \_\_\_\_\_ all the rest of us too.
3. Always speak the truth. Never tell a lie, \_\_\_\_\_ for fun \_\_\_\_\_ from fear.
4. We \_\_\_\_\_ a pleasant hour or two \_\_\_\_\_ talking with our friends.
5. I'm sure that we \_\_\_\_\_ and we will arrive there ahead of time.
6. I can't \_\_\_\_\_ these changes in fashion.
7. As we all know, smoking \_\_\_\_\_ health.
8. I am glad you \_\_\_\_\_ our class, David. Welcome.
9. I \_\_\_\_\_ not \_\_\_\_\_ such a heavy rain, for I had no umbrella with me at that time.
10. The film \_\_\_\_\_ a novel by D. H. Lawrence will be on shown next week.

#### 五、任务型阅读

Can you remember the last time you ate food cooked on a barbecue? Do you remember the grilled food that was so delicious that your mouth watered at once? But, now scientists are saying no, stop that, no more **barbecues** because they are not good for your health.

It may not be what you eat, but how you cook it, that affects whether food causes heart disease, **diabetes** and other diseases, a group of US researchers said on November 11.

A new study shows that cooking at high temperatures — frying, grilling and even **microwaving** — creates harmful compounds. These are connected with a number of diseases when they are found in the body.

The bad compounds are called advanced glycation end products or AGEs for short. They are created when sugars, fats, and proteins are cooked at high temperatures. AGEs can irritate(刺激) cells, causing **inflammation**.

"We tend to prefer to cook our food at a high temperature. And because most foods consist of proteins, fat, and sugars, when we cook them under these high temperatures for a long time, we eat more AGEs. We end up absorbing those," a scientist said.

Foods cooked at low-temperatures such as boiling and steaming, however, do not contain as many of these compounds.

1. According to the passage, among the four words "**barbecues, diabetes, microwaving, inflammation**", \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ can't be the names of diseases.
2. Scientists say that hot food is bad for your health because cooking at high temperatures creates \_\_\_\_\_ called \_\_\_\_\_ for short, which \_\_\_\_\_ some diseases found in the body.

一、选择填空。

1. —So it's nothing serious, doctor?  
—\_\_\_\_\_. The child will be all right in a day or two.  
A. Yes, it is                      B. No, it is                      C. No, it isn't                      D. Yes, it isn't
2. —I don't know how to spend the weekend.  
—\_\_\_\_\_.  
A. I suggest you to see a film.  
B. You ought go out for a walk with your friends.  
C. You'd better not study at home but to go for a picnic.  
D. I advise you to see a film with me.
3. I never forget the days \_\_\_\_\_ we spent together in University.  
A. when                      B. what                      C. that                      D. in which
4. \_\_\_\_\_ we could afford it, we wouldn't go abroad for our holidays.  
A. If                      B. Even if                      C. Even                      D. As if
5. I often send an e-mail to my friends, and write letters to them \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. now and then                      B. some time                      C. some times                      D. in times
6. He is a good runner in our school. And it's hard for us to run to \_\_\_\_\_ him.  
A. keep up                      B. keep with                      C. keep up with                      D. catch up
7. After a long walk, we all felt \_\_\_\_\_ tired, so we had a rest.  
A. a bit of                      B. a little bit                      C. little                      D. a little of
8. He turned up the radio \_\_\_\_\_ everyone could hear the exciting news.  
A. in order to                      B. so as to                      C. such that                      D. so that
9. My father loves golf \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. at all                      B. in all                      C. after all                      D. best of all
- \* 10. —You'd better hunt for another job.  
—Are you suggesting that I \_\_\_\_\_ not fit for the job?  
A. am                      B. be                      C. should be                      D. was

二、完形填空。

Because McDonald's is a good business, thousands of people apply for restaurant ownership each year. McDonald's, 1, chooses only 10% of the applicants(申请人). Every year, many business people, doctors, or lawyers 2 their jobs to become owners. Guy Roderick, a lawyer, 3 his law practice, moved to Florida, and opened four restaurants. He works every day of the week, but he earns "a million dollars in happiness".

It is not easy to become the 4 of a McDonald's restaurant. New applicants must first observe and 5 work in a McDonald's for about 500 hours. Then they 6 ten days at Hamburger University. There they learn everything about owning a restaurant and other things. They graduate with a 7 in "hamburgerology" and a minor in "French fries".

The applicant's name then goes to the 8 of a list. When each name gets to the top of

the list, the 9 gets a restaurant. Applicants cannot choose a city or town, but they can accept or reject allocation (分配).

10 the new owner accepts location, he or she chooses the basic 11 of the restaurant. Most McDonald's look almost the 12 on the outside, but as a matter of fact there are about 16 different basic designs. Then the owner designs the 13 of the restaurant. The design may 14 a Western, a sort, or a historical subject. Each design, however, will suit each owner's 15.

- |                  |             |              |              |
|------------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. A. but        | B. however  | C. of course | D. while     |
| 2. A. get        | B. find     | C. stop      | D. keep      |
| 3. A. gave up    | B. put up   | C. gave away | D. put away  |
| 4. A. applicants | B. waiter   | C. cook      | D. owner     |
| 5. A. after      | B. then     | C. finally   | D. last      |
| 6. A. take       | B. cost     | C. spend     | D. pay       |
| 7. A. senior     | B. superior | C. major     | D. prior     |
| 8. A. top        | B. bottom   | C. right     | D. left      |
| 9. A. owner      | B. cook     | C. waiter    | D. applicant |
| 10. A. Since     | B. From     | C. Though    | D. After     |
| 11. A. design    | B. form     | C. shape     | D. nature    |
| 12. A. similar   | B. alike    | C. same      | D. like      |
| 13. A. indoor    | B. inside   | C. menu      | D. outside   |
| 14. A. has       | B. have     | C. have had  | D. to have   |
| 15. A. idea      | B. talk     | C. thinking  | D. taste     |

三、阅读理解。

A

Do you know that cola started out not as a soft drink, but as a cure for headache back in the late eighteenth century? John S. Palmerton, a doctor from Atlanta had experimented for many months to find a cure for the common headache. He worked at his home mixing and heating oils with other materials until he found one mixture that seemed to have good effect on headache. He began to sell the mixture in drugstores. People had to mix it with water before drinking. Then, how did cola change from a drug to a soft drink? That came about quite by accident.

One day a patient who was suffering from headache came into a drugstore. He asked for a bottle of cola. He wanted to take it right away. So he asked the clerk to mix the medicine while he waited. It so happened there was no boiled water at the store. The clerk suggested mixing the drug with soda water. The man agreed. After drinking it, the man said it tasted wonderful. The clerk continued offering the mixture, and cola gradually became popular.

1. What is the passage mainly about?

- |                          |                           |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| A. The history of cola.  | B. Soft-drink production. |
| C. Using cola as a drug. | D. Selling cola.          |



2. Cola used to be sold as \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. a soft drink      B. a medicine      C. a cooking oil      D. wine
3. John S. Pamberton was \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. a doctor      B. a worker      C. a seller      D. a policeman
4. How was the drug made into a soft drink?  
A. By mixing it with special oils.      B. By heating it.  
C. By adding soda water.      D. By adding some wine.
5. From the passage we know that Cola had effect on \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. heart trouble      B. stomach-ache      C. headache      D. cancer

B

Fat on human body is distributed in two different ways. Some fat people have a large chest and no waistline, looking rather like apples. Others are fatter below the waist, looking more like pears.

Doctors in Cambridge, England have been examining the relationship between health and fat distribution. They find that the pear-shaped fat people have fewer problems than the apple-shaped people. What seems to be most important is not just how much fat you have but where you have it. The doctors measured the apple-shaped and pear-shaped women and examined them with X-rays scanners. Human beings have two types of fat — one is outside fat that is the fat below the skin and the other is inside fat which lies inside the body. Using the X-ray scanners, the doctors found that the “apples” have a large amount of inside fat. If this inside fat is much more than outside fat, it will probably cause health problems such as obesity(肥胖病). The best treatment for obesity is to reduce the inside fat. But unfortunately diet treatment simply makes an apple-shaped person into a smaller apple and a pear-shaped person into a smaller pear. At the moment there is no effective way of reducing the inside fat.

6. According to the relation between health and fatness \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. it's better to be pear-shaped than apple-shaped  
B. it's better to be apple-shaped than pear-shaped  
C. apple-shaped fat people have fewer problems than pear-shaped people  
D. fatness is the most dangerous enemy to health
7. The most important thing about fat people seems to be \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the amount of fat they have  
B. the place where they have the fat  
C. the amount of the outside fat they have  
D. which type of the fat people they belong to
8. If you are fatter below your hip(臀部) you are \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. either an apple-shaped person or a pear-shaped person  
B. neither a pear-shaped person nor an apple-shaped person  
C. a pear-shaped person



- D. an apple-shaped person
9. The basic reason why some people suffer from obesity is that \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. they take very little exercise every day  
 B. they eat too much  
 C. they are examined by X-ray scanners quite often  
 D. they have much more inside fat
10. According to what is mentioned, the best treatment for obesity at present is \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. to reduce the amount of food and drinks  
 B. to make the body shape smaller  
 C. still to be found  
 D. already known to those people in trouble

四、短文改错。

David had a stomachache a morning. 1. \_\_\_\_\_  
 While he came to breakfast, he was crying. 2. \_\_\_\_\_  
 His mother asked why he was cried. David 3. \_\_\_\_\_  
 said his stomach hurt. That was why he had 4. \_\_\_\_\_  
 eaten too many green apples the day ago. 5. \_\_\_\_\_  
 She told him to go to Dr Scott. He would give 6. \_\_\_\_\_  
 him some medicine.  
 David got to Dr Scott's office at nine o'clock. 7. \_\_\_\_\_  
 He found four people sit in the waiting room. 8. \_\_\_\_\_  
 He has to wait for his turn. He didn't see the doctor 9. \_\_\_\_\_  
 since ten o'clock. When at last he sat down in 10. \_\_\_\_\_  
 the doctor's room, the doctor asked him what  
 was the trouble with him.

Self-comment for this unit

Items	Vocabulary	Language points	Speaking	Writing	Reading comprehension
To be improved					
Good					
Excellent					

一、阅读课文,完成下列表格。

Festival	
When is the festival celebrated?	
Who created the festival?	
Who celebrated the festival?	
How do people celebrate it?	
Why do people celebrate the festival?	
What are the seven principles?	
How old is the festival?	

二、阅读课文,找出其中一些有用的表达方法,并用其适当形式完成句子。

1. 一个七天的节日 \_\_\_\_\_
2. 紧接着...的这个星期 \_\_\_\_\_
3. 非洲裔美国人 \_\_\_\_\_
4. 有共同之处 \_\_\_\_\_
5. 过去常常 \_\_\_\_\_
6. 尽可能多地做... \_\_\_\_\_
7. 信任,信仰,主张 \_\_\_\_\_
8. 也,还,而且 \_\_\_\_\_
9. 看起来好像 \_\_\_\_\_
10. 事实上 \_\_\_\_\_
11. He seemed to be happy. \_\_\_\_\_, he secretly felt delighted.
12. Flying up high in the blue sky, the kite \_\_\_\_\_ a little white spirit.
13. He is learning French \_\_\_\_\_ English.
14. He \_\_\_\_\_ healthy food and plenty of exercise.
15. We \_\_\_\_\_ a lot \_\_\_\_\_, so we became friends.
16. Kwanzaa is \_\_\_\_\_ celebrating the culture and history of \_\_\_\_\_.
17. \_\_\_\_\_ National Day, many people choose to travel home and abroad.
18. He always \_\_\_\_\_ to help the poor.
19. I \_\_\_\_\_ go to the cinema a lot, but I never get the time now.

三、选择适当的情态动词填空。

1. I have neither a raincoat nor an umbrella. That's why I \_\_\_\_\_ wait until the rain stops.  
(must, have to)
2. I'm quite busy now. I'll \_\_\_\_\_ phone you later. (must, have to)
3. You \_\_\_\_\_ go if you don't want to. (mustn't, don't have to)
4. The notice says "Books \_\_\_\_\_ be returned in time." (must, have to)
5. You \_\_\_\_\_ tell anyone else — this is a secret. (mustn't, don't have to)

四、下面是 Sharon 叙述的有关圣诞节的安排,请用 have got to 完成句子。

1. I haven't decorated the Christmas tree till now. So \_\_\_\_\_.
2. I still have some Christmas cards to send. So \_\_\_\_\_.
3. My family will get together to enjoy a traditional dinner. So \_\_\_\_\_.



## Homework for Reading

4. I didn't invite Linda to go shopping with me yesterday. So \_\_\_\_\_.
5. I have so many things to do today. So \_\_\_\_\_.
6. I'll go to church at 8:00 a.m. tomorrow morning. So \_\_\_\_\_.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ . So \_\_\_\_\_.

### 五、任务型阅读

The end of the Chinese New Year festival is the time for lovers. The official day for lover, St Valentine's Day, falls on Friday February 14, 2003.

The Lantern Festival on February 15—the day after Valentine's day. This traditional Chinese festival falls on the 15<sup>th</sup> day of the first lunar month, the night of the first full moon after the Spring Festival. People eat sweet dumplings — round balls of glutinous rice flour filled with sugar — to symbolize family reunions.

At this festival time, many love-struck youths face the same problem: To stay with their families or share a romantic moment with their lovers? A large number choose to be with their lovers.

"February is a romantic month for lovers. My parents understand. I have been with them for many years and that's enough," said Chen Zhiyuan in Hubei Province.

But, many young men are unhappy about the pressure they feel to make a big deal out of Valentine's day — with dinner, flowers, chocolates and balloons. One male says he's bitter about the holiday because guys put a lot of time and thought into doing something special for somebody they love, and their efforts are not acknowledged (承认). Another student says he celebrates the occasion, but it is always a headache because there are so many expectations. "You have to be really creative to please your lover and friends. Some people expect gifts like jewelry or clothes, while others say they are happy with an enjoyable walk through the park or a relaxing picnic lunch," he said.

21<sup>st</sup> Century

根据短文完成句子。

1. What troubles the lovers at the festival time is \_\_\_\_\_.
2. It can be inferred that Chen Zhiyuan will \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Some other students feel forced to celebrate the festival because of \_\_\_\_\_ and because \_\_\_\_\_.



believed that eating pork was a symbol of a "fat future". They also believed that no one should eat a bird such as a turkey or a chicken on New Year's Day. Birds walk and scratch backwards while looking for food, so eating them would 15 bad luck.

- |                 |             |            |            |
|-----------------|-------------|------------|------------|
| 1. A. in        | B. out      | C. up      | D. down    |
| 2. A. on        | B. at       | C. in      | D. by      |
| 3. A. the other | B. the next | C. other   | D. others  |
| 4. A. blow      | B. have     | C. make    | D. do      |
| 5. A. what      | B. which    | C. whose   | D. all     |
| 6. A. named     | B. calls    | C. called  | D. is      |
| 7. A. to        | B. of       | C. with    | D. by      |
| 8. A. all       | B. that     | C. they    | D. which   |
| 9. A. take      | B. fetch    | C. bring   | D. achieve |
| 10. A. as       | B. like     | C. such as | D. for     |
| 11. A. like     | B. as       | C. which   | D. what    |
| 12. A. for      | B. as       | C. from    | D. at      |
| 13. A. from     | B. with     | C. among   | D. on      |
| 14. A. in       | B. with     | C. to      | D. on      |
| 15. A. take     | B. fetch    | C. win     | D. carry   |

### 三、阅读理解。

#### A

In the United States, the fall holiday season begins on Thanksgiving Day, the fourth Thursday in November, originally a day of thanks for good harvests, it is celebrated with a big dinner.

Christmas comes on December 25, about a month after Thanksgiving. At Christmas time, people give each other gifts and send Christmas cards. Children especially look forward to this season.

Easter comes in March or April. This is a religious holiday, and it celebrates the coming of spring. At Easter, children dye eggs bright colors. They receive gifts in baskets containing toy rabbits or chickens and candy eggs. On Easter Sunday, many people get to church.

On July the fourth comes American Independence Day. It is celebrated with fireworks, picnic and patriotic speeches.

Labor Day comes at the end of summer, on the first Monday in September. On Labor Day People have their last summer holiday before setting down for the fall and winter.

- In the United States, Thanksgiving Day is the first holiday of \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. the autumn holiday season      B. the year  
 C. the spring holiday season      D. November
- The text tells us that a very rich meal is served \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. on New Year's Eve      B. at Easter  
 C. at Christmas      D. at Thanksgiving

3. On the last day of the year, people happily get together to celebrate the end of the year and the coming of \_\_\_\_\_.
 

A. spring of the next year	B. the new year
C. American Independence Day	D. next Easter
4. In march or April, children celebrate Easter by \_\_\_\_\_.
 

A. fireworks, picnics and patriotic speeches	B. expecting new clothes
C. looking forward to this season	D. dying eggs bright colors
5. American Independence Day is celebrated with \_\_\_\_\_.
 

A. fireworks and picnics	B. patriotic speech
C. fireworks, picnics and patriotic speeches	D. color eggs and picnics

**B**

Let children learn to judge their own work. A child learning to talk does not learn by being corrected all the time; if corrected too much, he will stop talking. He notices a thousand times a day the difference between the language he uses and the language those around him use. Bit by bit, he makes the necessary changes to make his language like other people's. In the same way, children learning to do all the other things they learn to do without being taught—to walk, run, climb, whistle, ride a bicycle—compare their own performances with those of more skilled people, and slowly make the needed changes. But in school we never give a child a chance to find out his mistakes for himself, let alone correct them. We do it all for him. We act as if we thought that he would never notice a mistake unless he was made to. Soon he becomes dependent on the teacher. Let him do it himself. Let him work out, with the help of other children if he wants it, what this word says, what the answer is to that problem, whether this is a good way of saying or doing this or not.

If it is a matter of right answers, as it may be in mathematics or science, give him the answer book. Let him correct his own papers. Why should we teachers waste time on such routine work? Our job should be to help the child when he tells us that he can't find the way to get the right answer. Let's end all this nonsense of grades, exams and marks. Let us throw them all out, and let the children learn what all educated persons must some day learn: how to measure their own understanding, how to know what they know or do not know.

Let them get on with this job in the way that seems most sensible to them, with our help as school teachers if they ask for it. The idea that there is a body of knowledge to be learnt at school and used for the rest of one's life is nonsense in a world as complicated and rapidly changing as ours. Anxious parents and teachers say, "But suppose they fail to learn something essential, something they will need to get on in the world?" Don't worry! If it is essential, they will go out into the world and learn it.

6. What does the writer think is the best way for children to think?
 

A. By listening to their parents' instructions.	B. By asking a great many questions.
C. By making mistakes and having them corrected.	

- D. By copying what other people do.
7. What does the writer think teachers should not do?
- A. Give children correct answers.                      B. Point out children's mistakes to them.  
C. Allow children to mark their own work.            D. Encourage children to copy one another.
8. According to the passage, learning to speak and learning to ride a bike are \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the most important skills                      B. the basic skills children should master  
C. almost the same as learning other skills        D. much different from learning other skills
9. The writer thinks that children's progress should only be estimated by \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the children themselves                      B. their parents  
C. their teachers                                      D. education authorities
10. The writer fears that children will grow up into adults who are \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. too selfish    B. too independent  
C. unable to use basic skills                      D. unable to think for themselves

Self-comment for this unit

Items	Vocabulary	Language points	Speaking	Writing	Reading comprehension
To be improved					
Good					
Excellent					



一、根据句意和所给首字母填写单词,完成句子

- Four of us share a living room in our school d\_\_\_\_\_.
- The g\_\_\_\_\_ is planning new tax increases.
- Dogs r\_\_\_\_\_ people by their smell.
- My time is p\_\_\_\_\_; I can only give you a few minutes.
- He c\_\_\_\_\_ reading when I entered the room.
- This diamond brooch is my most valuable piece of j\_\_\_\_\_.
- If we spend more than our income, we'll run into d\_\_\_\_\_.

二、比较下列词或短语,并用其正确的形式填空。

- recognize know
  - He has changed so much that I can hardly \_\_\_\_\_ him.
  - We've \_\_\_\_\_ each other for five years since we became neighbours.
- accept receive
  - Father listened to my explanation carefully, but never \_\_\_\_\_ my excuse.
  - Yesterday I \_\_\_\_\_ a birthday card from my Australian pen friend.
- after all at all
  - Don't be afraid! \_\_\_\_\_, no one here can recognize you.
  - I won't say anything about it \_\_\_\_\_.
- \* put on wear dress (v.) be dressed
  - She is \_\_\_\_\_ a white dress.
  - The lady \_\_\_\_\_ in white at the party.
  - She was busy \_\_\_\_\_ her baby in the room.
  - It's cold outside. Why not \_\_\_\_\_ a coat?
- \* call on call up call in
  - Yesterday I \_\_\_\_\_ Mr. Smith and had a long talk with him.
  - He's seriously ill. \_\_\_\_\_ a doctor at once!
  - He \_\_\_\_\_ his parents, but nobody answered the phone.
- pay back pay off pay for
  - I've now \_\_\_\_\_ all my debts.
  - Can you lend me some money? I'll \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ tomorrow.
  - Did you \_\_\_\_\_ 100 dollars to him \_\_\_\_\_ that old bike?
- try on try out
  - You'd better \_\_\_\_\_ the shoes \_\_\_\_\_ before you buy them.
  - The idea seems good but it needs to \_\_\_\_\_.
- instead instead of
  - She invited Bob to the party, but his friend Peter came \_\_\_\_\_.
  - I have to finish my work \_\_\_\_\_ going out.
- because because of

- (1) He was late \_\_\_\_\_ the rain.  
 (2) I went to bed early \_\_\_\_\_ I was tired.

三、一句多译。

1. 我花了 \$ 35 买了这本字典。

The dictionary \_\_\_\_\_ me \$ 35.

I \_\_\_\_\_ \$ 35 \_\_\_\_\_ the dictionary.

I \_\_\_\_\_ \$ 35 \_\_\_\_\_ the dictionary.

I \_\_\_\_\_ the dictionary \_\_\_\_\_ \$ 35.

2. 约翰与玛丽结婚有 3 年了。

John \_\_\_\_\_ Mary three years ago.

John and Mary \_\_\_\_\_ for three years.

Mary \_\_\_\_\_ John for three years.

3. 我是办公室里惟一一个受到邀请的人。

I was \_\_\_\_\_ person in my office \_\_\_\_\_ invited.

Nobody \_\_\_\_\_ in my office was invited, but only \_\_\_\_\_ got the \_\_\_\_\_.

They invited nobody in my office \_\_\_\_\_ me.

四、短文改错。

Pierre, Mathilde's husband, was once invited to a ball. As Mathilde had not jewelry to wear, Pierre advised Mathilde to borrow some from her friend Jeanne, who married with a man with a lot of money. Jeanne borrowed her a lovely diamond necklace. Pierre and Mathilde had a good time at the ball. But on their way to home, they found necklace lost. They bought a necklace which was cost them thirty-six thousand francs and returned it back to Jeanne. It took them ten years to pay for the money. And one day in the park, Mathilde met Jeanne. She was surprising to know that the necklace she borrowed was not a real one. It was worth five hundred francs at the most.

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_
8. \_\_\_\_\_
9. \_\_\_\_\_
10. \_\_\_\_\_