

中等专业学校英语教材

第 三 册

# 同 步 练 习 册

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## 编 者 的 话

中等专业学校《英语》教材（广东省中专英语教材编写组编写）自1985年问世以来，以其语言丰富、新颖实用、难易适中而越来越多地为全国中专学校采用。为了促进中专英语教学，提高学生学习质量，我们根据中专英语教学大纲，结合目前中专英语教学的实际需要编写了这套《中专英语同步练习册》。

《练习册》内容充实、形式多样，着重进行语言基础训练，并对某些要点进行补充、加以注释，适应程度不同的学生使用。习题结合教材内容编写，常用词、词组、语法要点、难点反复练习，使学生通过练习熟练掌握所学知识。

本练习册与教材第三册配套使用，全部练习安排与教材同步进行。每课配备一套练习，并按语法点划分安排单元测试题，书末附有全册综合模拟试题。每课练习分为四部分：一、《课文理解》即对课文中心内容及语言要点的理解。二、《词汇》包括该课出现的常用词、词组的惯用法，结合已学的词和词组进行形式多样的练习。三、《语法》旨在通过大量的练习掌握该课的语法要点，并有适当比例复习学过的语法。四、《综合填空》要求学生综合运用已学的语言知识，提高阅读理解能力。教师可根据教学情况安排学生使用全部或部分内容在课内外练习。书末附有练习答案，学生可通过练习自我测试，检查对所学知识的掌握程度。凡带有\*的题在本课的练习题参考答案中都作了注释。

我们希望本《练习册》能帮助学生复习、掌握、深化所

学的语言知识，提高运用语言的能力，也为教师组织教学提供一套有实用价值的参考资料，并希望广大师生在使用过程中对本书提出宝贵意见。

本书由禡淑贤（广州市机电学校）和 余 少 麟（广州大学）主编。参加编写工作的还有赵淑雯（广州市二轻学校）、喻珈（广东省科技学校）和 朱 晓理（广州市建筑工程学校）。我们在编写过程中，一直得到中等专业学校《英语》教材主编邓汝锐高级讲师的支持和热心指导；广州大学美籍英语教师Anne Redman女士悉心审阅了全册书稿，在词语表达方面给予我们很大帮助，在此一并致谢。

编 者

1990年4月

## Lesson One

### A. Comprehension of the Text

I. Tell whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F):

1. Tonight at dinner, my daughter looked sad and didn't like to talk to me, which made me angry.

2. Some groups had formed before I came to the school, so I could not break into any of them.

3. When Harriet, the leader of the group, called back all my companions, I felt sad and no longer wanted to go to school.

4. When another new girl Diane joined our class, I began walking home with her and wasn't alone any more.

II. Choose the item which is the nearest in meaning to the underlined part:

1. People who live together must make an effort to talk to each other.

A. do something

B. try hard.

C. make hard

2. But as the fall turned to winter, I began

~~to~~ catch up.

A. come over

B. be all right

C. ~~come up from behind~~

3. The problem of making friends, did not go away, however.

A. wasn't far away

B. didn't get off

C. ~~still remained~~

4. One day as we approached my house, a voice behind us called my name.

A. ~~came near to~~

B. entered

C. went to

## B. Vocabulary

I. State the parts of speech and the meanings of the words underlined:

1. My first reaction to my daughter's silence (沉默不语) was to give her a lecture about communication.

2. Then one day when I had been at the school for about a month, everything changed.

3. I made a lot of friends in the small town because the people about were very kind.

4. All of a sudden Harriet shouted, "Jane, come back and walk with us."

5. He's never afraid of difficulties. He always straightens his back and holds his head high.

6. Did the thief enter the house by breaking the back door?

I. Put in the missing prepositions:

When I was 1 the eighth grade, I moved 2 another city and lived 3 my uncle, who was very kind and wise. We used to talk 4 each other 5 dinner. One day I told him that I didn't like to go to school because I was behind 6 my school work. He was not annoyed 7 it but told me a story 8 Edison. This gave me great courage (勇气) and I eventually caught up 9 my classmates. I was very grateful to my uncle 10 his help.

II. Fill in the blanks ~~with~~ the phrases given below:

once in a while, at ~~the~~ same time, for a long time, at first, all of a sudden, in time.

1. There was a little trouble at first but things soon went well.
2. all of a sudden they heard a shot and the soldier fell to the ground.
3. My daughter liked to tell us something about her school life at dinner, but in time, when she was unhappy, she said nothing.

4. As another liner arrived on the scene \_\_\_\_\_, most of the passengers were rescued from the water.

5. Though I started earlier than he, we arrived at the bus stop \_\_\_\_\_.

6. My aunt has lived in the small village \_\_\_\_\_, so she can tell you a lot of things about it.

V. Translate the Chinese in brackets into English, using the phrases in the text:

1. People who live together must make an effort (必须设法) to understand each other.

2. As I had stayed in the hospital for about a month, I was in my school work (功课跟不上).

3. Who has been invited to give us a lecture about (给我们上一堂有关...的课) body language?

4. The people in that town were very kind, so she made a lot of friends (交了许多朋友).

5. I'd like to make friendships (与...建立友谊) with all my new classmates.

6. The reason why he couldn't catch up with the other students (赶上其他学生) was that he didn't study hard.

C. Grammar

I. Join the sentences, replacing the words underlined with relatives.

Model: The man was an experienced



businessman.

He sold horses in our village.

The man who sold horses in our village was an experienced businessman.

1. There are a lot of people in the world.

They have weight problems.

2. The radio factory is far from our school.

We worked in the radio factory last week.

3. The desserts are low-calorie.

The desserts are served in that small restaurant.

4. Did she tell you the reason?

For this reason she was unhappy.

5. I'll never forget those days.

We began to establish our work patterns in those days.

6. Is the man an actor?

You saw the man in the hall just now.

7. Living things cannot live on the sun.

The sun is too hot.

8. The little girl has been sent to the hospital.

The little girl's parents are working in another city.

Ⅶ. Fill in the blanks with the proper relatives.

1. Shall we go and visit the little town

I lived for nearly ten years?

2. The little town which / that we visited last year is located in South China.

3. My mother is a respectable (可敬的) woman, who always straightens her back and holds her head high when she faces difficulties.

4. At the dinner table I remembered another dinner that took place a long, long time ago, when I was still a little girl.

5. The reason why the problem cannot be solved has to be found out as soon as possible.

6. I liked Diane, whom our teacher often praised.

4. ~~7~~ Although it was the most awful day in my life, I said nothing that would make my mother unhappy.

7. ~~8~~ Do you know the girl whose name was Jane?

II. Correct the mistakes in the following sentences:

\*1. Eat something that ~~which~~ won't make you fatter.

2. The reason why ~~for~~ he was behind in English study is not clear.

3. The computer is ~~are~~ used to control.

(控制) rockets must be very accurate.

4. I sent her some photographs, ~~that~~ we took in Beijing. <sup>which</sup>

5. These are the books ~~what~~ you want to borrow. <sup>which (that)</sup>

6. This is the toy car my uncle gave it to me many years ago.

IV. Choose the right answer;

1. The Olympic Games, a very interesting history, are an international sports competition.

~~A. which have~~ B. that had

C. where they have

2. to do now is to find out the meaning of this motto.

A. The thing what I want

B. That I want

~~C. What I want~~

3. Is that the scientist last week?

A. whose lecture gave to us

~~B. who gave us a lecture~~

C. that had given a lecture

4. We tried hard not to laugh at Mr White's stuttering mother said.

A. like

B. so that

~~C. as~~

5. When an evergreen has more snow close, it just lets go.

~~A.~~ than it can hold    B. that can hold  
C. can be held

6. The reason \_\_\_\_\_ he is behind in his schoolwork is \_\_\_\_\_ he spends too much time playing.

A. which, since    ~~B.~~ why, that  
C. for, because

7. It is still unknown \_\_\_\_\_ will light the next Olympic Flame.

A. whoever    ~~B.~~ who  
C. who's the man

8. When mother asked \_\_\_\_\_ in school, I said, "Nothing."

~~A.~~ that I did    B. what had I done  
~~C.~~ what I had done

IV. Translate the following sentences into English:

1. 在一起生活、学习的孩子们必须设法互相理解、互相帮助。

2. 一位名叫戴安娜 (Diane) 的姑娘来到了我们班并和我交了朋友。

3. 他女儿现在就读的学校比原来那间要求更高。

4. 这就是你不想挤入他们那个圈子的原因吗?

5. 我还记得戴安娜, 她帮助我在学习上赶上去。

(用非限制性定语从句)

D. Cloze

Have you ever asked yourself 1 children

go to school? Maybe you will say 2 they go to school to learn their own language and other subjects. That is quite true; but why do they learn these things? And are these things all 3 they learn at school? We send our children to school to prepare (准备) them for the time 4 they will have to work. Nearly everything 5 at school has some practical (实际的) use in their life, but the only reason 6 they go to school is to learn how to learn, 7 after they leave school, they can continue to learn. A man 8 really knows how to learn will always be successful, because whenever he has to do something new, he will rapidly teach himself how to do it in the best way.

- |                |               |               |
|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. A. how      | B. when       | C. why        |
| 2. A. that     | B. whether    | C. if         |
| 3. A. which    | B. what       | C. that       |
| 4. A. when     | B. as         | C. while      |
| 5. A. study    | B. they study | C. is studied |
| 6. A. for      | B. why        | C. because    |
| 7. A. in order | B. so         | C. so that    |
| 8. A. whose    | B. whom       | C. who        |

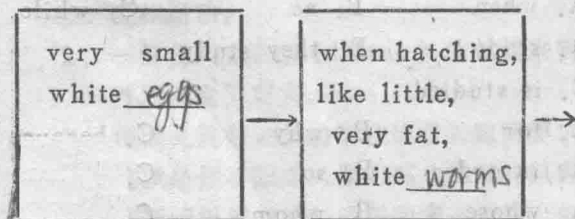
## Lesson Two

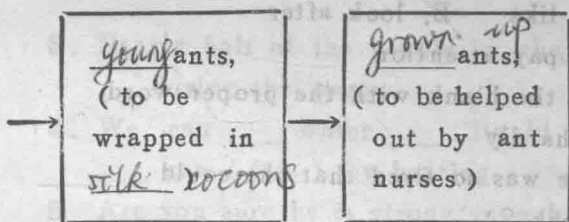
### A. Comprehension of the Text

I. Tell whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F):

1. People often call the silk cocoons "ant eggs" in which there are little, young ants.
2. The ant queen can be easily seen when you turn over a few big stones.
3. "When the time comes" means when the baby ants have grown up.
4. When the queen dies, the workers will leave the ant city, and the nurses don't care to live themselves and gradually die out.

II. Complete the diagram (表) to show how ants grow up:





## B. Vocabulary

### I. Match the words with the expressions on the right:

- |              |                         |
|--------------|-------------------------|
| 1. tend      | A. happening slowly     |
| 2. gather    | B. very large           |
| 3. forever   | C. find out, discover   |
| 4. gradually | D. take care of         |
| 5. uncover   | E. always, all the time |
| 6. enormous  | F. bring together       |

### II. Choose the correct answer according to the meaning of the underlined part:

1. Without their queen mother, the ants hardly care to live themselves.

A. want    B. worry    C. ~~keep~~

2. I'll stay at home and take care of the baby while you are out.

A. care about    B. ~~look after~~

C. look at

3. Do you care for tea?

A. make    B. look after    C. ~~like~~

4. The ant nurses care for the baby ants.

A. like     B. look after

C. pay attention

II. Fill in the blank with the proper word;

1) hard, hardly

1. She was so tired that she could \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ speak.

2. ~~We~~ worked \_\_\_\_\_ and succeeded (成功)  
at last.

2) no, none

1. We came to the concert very early and  
found \_\_\_\_\_ people in the hall.

2. When the queen dies, \_\_\_\_\_ of the ants  
will care to live themselves.

3) few, a few

1. It was raining hard. \_\_\_\_\_ people  
went to watch the match.

2. I have \_\_\_\_\_ dictionaries. You can  
borrow one.

IV. Fill in the blanks with the verbs and phrases  
given below in proper form:

change, change...from...to..., take, take  
place, die, die out, turn, turn over

1. Go straight and \_\_\_\_\_ right, you'll find  
the post office on the corner.

2. Where can I \_\_\_\_\_ my U. S. dollars for  
RMB (人民币)?



3. Nearly half of the people in the village \_\_\_\_\_ during the war.

4. We can \_\_\_\_\_ water \_\_\_\_\_ liquid (液体)  
\_\_\_\_\_ gas (气体) by heating.

5. Are you sure he is strong enough to \_\_\_\_\_  
a car?

6. The fire eventually \_\_\_\_\_ after the firemen  
had struggled against it for nearly two  
hours.

7. It'll \_\_\_\_\_ much time to finish the  
schoolwork.

8. The May 4th Movement \_\_\_\_\_ in 1919.

V. Translate the following sentences into Chinese,  
tell the meaning of "keep" in each sentence.

1. He always keeps his word.

2. The rain kept (on) pouring (倾注)  
down, so we decided to stay indoors.

3. These new products (产品) must be kept  
dry.

4. I'm sorry I kept you waiting.

5. He needs more money to keep his wife  
and children.

### C. Grammar

I. Combine the following sentences after the  
model:

Model: In my room there is a sofa.

I sometimes lie down to rest.