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上海外语教育出版社

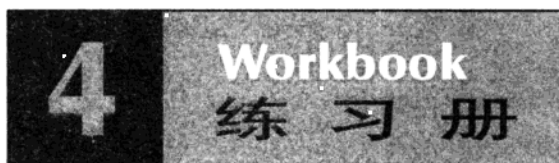


朗文

Look, Listen and Learn!

看听学

(注释改编本)



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上海外语教育出版社



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Revision Lesson 1

Guided Composition: New Maths (指导性作文: New Maths)

- Sandy has started New Maths this year. His teacher has set him some homework, but Sandy can't understand one of the problems. Father had a look at it. "It looks easy enough to do," he said. "It's so easy even a child can do it." Father tried to do the problem, but he couldn't find the answer. Then mother had a look at the problem. She couldn't find the answer either. The sum was too difficult for her. In the end, Sue had a look at it. She did it easily. "I don't understand this New Maths," father said. "It's so easy only a child can do it!"

Questions (回答问题)

Answer these questions in one paragraph. Do not use more than 65 words. (用一段短文回答下列问题, 字数不超过 65 个。)

- 1 What has Sandy started this year?
- 2 Could he do one of the problems or not? Did his teacher set him some problems for homework, or not? (*which*)
- 3 Who said, "It's so easy even a child can do it"—father or mother? Could he find the answer, or not? Could mother, or not? (*but*) (*and neither*)
- 4 Did Sue find it difficult, or not?
- 5 Had she done it, or not? Who said, "It's so easy only a child can do it"? (*After*)

Multiple Choice Exercises (多项选择)

Only one answer is right in each exercise. Put a circle round the correct letter: A, B, C or D. (在每个练习中只有一项是正确的。圈出你认为是正确选项前面的字母。)

- 1 The Maths problem was
 - A very difficult for father.
 - B not difficult enough for father.
 - C fairly difficult for father.
 - D too difficult for father.
- 2 Father couldn't find the answer. He
 - A was unable to
 - B can't
 - C will be able to
 - D isn't strong enough to
- 3 Sue did the sum easily. She didn't find it
 - A hard
 - B easy
 - C hardly
 - D less difficult

Revision Lesson 2

Example:

Could Sandy play that piece of music? (easy/difficult)
Yes. *It was easy enough for him to play.*
No. *It was too difficult for him to play.*

Now you do the same. (仿照上面例句做练习)

- 1 Could Sandy answer the questions? (easy/difficult)

Yes.

No.

- 2 Could Sue buy the lollipops? (cheap/expensive)

Yes.

No.

- 3 Could Sandy eat the bar of chocolate? (sweet/bitter)

Yes.

No.

- 4 Could Sandy and Sue lift the desk? (light/heavy)

Yes.

No.

- 5 Could Sandy and Sue climb the wall? (high/low)

Yes.

No.

- 6 Could Sandy and Sue hear the commentary? (loud/low)

Yes.

No.

- 7 Could Sandy carry the packet? (small/large)

Yes.

No.

- 8 Could Sue cut the piece of paper? (thin/thick)

Yes.

No.

- 9 Could Sandy wear the socks? (dry/wet)

Yes.

No.

Revision Lesson 3

Guided Composition: Gretel (指导性作文: Gretel)

Gretel comes from Austria. She is eighteen years old. She is going to stay with the Clark family for a year. Gretel has come to England because she wants to improve her English. She works as an *au pair* girl. She helps Mrs Clark in the house and attends English classes regularly in her spare time.

Gretel hasn't been in England long and everything is strange to her. She often compares life in London with life in Vienna. Some things are nicer in London; other things are not so nice. For instance, the shops are bigger in London than in Vienna and there is greater variety. But it's more expensive to enjoy yourself in London. It's expensive to have a meal at a restaurant or to go to a theatre.

Gretel has got used to many things already, but she can't get used to breakfast in England. "You English eat so much in the morning," she often says. "Fruit juice, porridge, bacon and egg, tea, toast and marmalade! How can you face all that food so early in the day?"

Questions (回答问题)

Answer these questions in one paragraph. Do not use more than 70 words. (用一段短文回答下列问题, 字数不超过 70 个。)

- 1 Is Gretel a young Austrian girl, or a young German girl? Who is she staying with? (*who*)
- 2 Does she work as an *au pair* girl, or not? Where does she go in her spare time? (*but ... as well*)
- 3 How does she find everything? Has she been in England long, or not? (*because*)
- 4 Has she already got used to many things, or not? Can she eat a lot in the morning, or not? (*but*)
- 5 Does she think the English eat too much for breakfast, or too little?

Multiple Choice Exercises (多项选择)

Only one answer is right in each exercise. Put a circle round the correct letter: A, B, C or D. (在每个练习中只有一项是正确的。圈出你认为是正确选项前面的字母。)

- 1 Gretel
 - A has been staying with the Clark family for a year.
 - B stayed with the Clark family for a year.
 - C had stayed with the Clark family for a year.
 - D will stay with the Clark family for a year.
- 2 Some things in London are not so nice ... in Vienna.
 - A so
 - B as
 - C than
 - D from
- 3 We can make marmalade from
 - A apples
 - B oranges
 - C pears
 - D peaches

Revision Lesson 4

Examples:

This policeman is tall.
That policeman is taller.
He's the tallest policeman I have ever seen.

This house is ugly.
That house is uglier.
It's the ugliest house I have ever seen.

Now you do the same. (仿照上面例句做练习)

1 This wall is high.

2 This girl is pretty.

3 This man is strong.

4 This book is cheap.

5 This car is dirty.

6 This radio is small.

7 This man is weak.

8 This river is muddy.

Revision Lesson 5

Guided Composition: Pompeii (指导性作文: Pompeii)

This is the city of Pompeii. It is 13 miles south of Naples in Italy. You can see a few tourists in the streets. You can see the volcano, Vesuvius, in the background. It all looks very peaceful. Yet nearly 2000 years ago, in 79 A. D., there was a terrible earthquake. No one expected it. One quiet day in August, Vesuvius erupted and hot ash and stones fell on Pompeii for nearly two whole days. Everywhere in the city people died suddenly. Everyone was busy at the time. The baker was baking bread; shopkeepers were shutting their shops; people were crossing the streets ... but the lava from the volcano covered everything. The city disappeared. Many hundreds of years later, in 1748, a water engineer accidentally found some interesting objects. Over a hundred years passed before, little by little, archaeologists uncovered the city. You can still see the marks of wheels in the streets, the loaves of bread at the baker's and the alphabet on the schoolroom wall!

Questions (回答问题)

Answer these questions in one paragraph. Do not use more than 60 words. (用一段短文回答下列问题, 字数不超过 60 个。)

- 1 Is the city of Pompeii far from Naples, or not?
- 2 Was there a terrible earthquake there in 79 A. D., or 79 B. C.?
- 3 Did many people die suddenly, or not? Did the volcano, Vesuvius, erupt, or not? (*when*)
- 4 Did lava, ashes and stones cover everything, or not? Did the city disappear, or not? (*and*)
- 5 Who uncovered the city little by little many hundreds of years later?
- 6 Are some things just as they were when the earthquake happened, or not?

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Multiple Choice Exercises (多项选择)

Only one answer is right in each exercise. Put a circle round the correct letter: A, B, C or D. (在每个练习中只有一项是正确的。圈出你认为是正确选项前面的字母。)

- 1 The city of Pompeii
A has disappeared. B never disappeared.
C is 13 miles south of Naples. D is under lava, stones and ashes.
- 2 ... does it look? Very peaceful.
A Where B How C Why D How much
- 3 A tourist is a person who ... a foreign country.
A has never seen B wants to live in
C works in D visits

Revision Lesson 6

Example:

buy *Why don't you buy something?*
 I've already bought something.
 Have you bought anything yet?
 No, I've bought nothing.

Now you do the same. (仿照上面例句做练习)

1 lend him

2 read

3 draw

4 eat

5 make

6 bake

Revision Lesson 7

Guided Composition: Large is small. (指导性作文: Large is small.)

A salesman called on mother yesterday. He gave her a tube of a new brand of toothpaste. She didn't have to pay for it. It was free. Then the salesman showed mother some toothbrushes, but she didn't want any. After that he showed her some washing-powder called "SPLASH". The packets were in three sizes: Large, Giant and Super. Mother needed some washing-powder so she asked for the large size and the salesman gave her a packet. "That's very small," mother said. "I said 'large'."

"That's right, madam," the salesman answered. "The packets come in three sizes: Large, Giant and Super. 'Large' is small!"

Questions (回答问题)

Answer these questions in one paragraph. Do not use more than 65 words. (用一段短文回答下列问题, 字数不超过 65 个。)

- 1 When did a salesman call on mother? Did he give her a free tube of a new brand of toothpaste or some soap? (*The salesman who ...*)
- 2 What did he show her then? Did she want any, or not? (*but*)
- 3 What did the salesman show mother after that? How many sizes did it come in? (*which*)
- 4 Did mother ask for a large packet, or a small one? How did she find it? (*but*)
- 5 Who said, "'Large' is small"?

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Multiple Choice Exercises (多项选择)

Only one answer is right in each exercise. Put a circle round the correct letter: A, B, C or D. (在每个练习中只有一项是正确的。圈出你认为是正确选项前面的字母。)

- 1 Mother accepted the tube of toothpaste because
A she needed it.
B the salesman didn't want any money for it.
C it was cheap.
D it was large.
- 2 He gave her some toothpaste. He gave
A to her some.
B some to her.
C her to some.
D some her.
- 3 A salesman called on mother. He ... her.
A visited
B shouted at
C telephoned
D cried out to

Revision Lesson 8

Examples:

The food tastes awful. (father thinks)

Guess what father thinks!

He thinks the food tastes awful.

He will become a scientist. (Sandy is sure of)

Guess what Sandy's sure of!

He's sure he will become a scientist.

Now you do the same. (仿照上面例句做练习)

1 He'll be able to skate soon. (Sandy has told me)

2 She's combed her hair. (Sue has said)

3 He's broken the mirror. (Alan is sorry about)

4 He'll lose his marbles. (Sandy is afraid of)

5 He won't show off. (Alan has promised)

6 It's going to rain. (Mrs Blake believes)

7 The sun's shining. (Mother is pleased about)

8 He must lock his car. (Father has forgotten)

Revision Lesson 9

Guided Composition: A ride on a double decker (指导性作文: A ride on a double decker)

Yesterday it was Gretel's afternoon off. "You needn't stay indoors, Gretel," Mrs Clark said. "You like paintings. Why don't you go to the Tate Gallery? There's a famous collection of modern paintings there."

"How can I get there?" Gretel asked.

"You must catch a bus. Number 88 will take you there."

- 5 Gretel loves the red double-decker buses in London. She always sits upstairs and tries to get the front seat. Yesterday she was lucky. The front seat was empty. Gretel had a wonderful view of London. The bus went round Trafalgar Square and down Whitehall. The conductor collected Gretel's fare. "Tate Gallery please," she said. "Please tell me where I must get off."

After a while the conductor said. "Here's the Tate, Miss. You should get off here."

- 10 "I *should*, but I'm not going to," Gretel said. "I'm enjoying my ride on the bus. I'll have to go to the Tate next week. May I have another ticket please?"

Questions (回答问题)

Answer these questions in one paragraph. Do not use more than 70 words. (用一段短文回答下列问题, 字数不超过 70 个。)

- 1 Whose afternoon off was it yesterday?
- 2 Where did she want to go? What number bus did she take? (so)
- 3 Did she sit upstairs in the front seat, or not? Did she have a wonderful view of London, or not? (and)
- 4 Did Gretel buy a ticket to the Tate Gallery or to Trafalgar Square? Did the bus arrive there, or not? Did she get off, or not? (but when)
- 5 Was she enjoying the ride? Did she buy another ticket, or not? Did she stay on the bus, or not? (Because ... so much) (and)

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Multiple Choice Exercises (多项选择)

Only one answer is right in each exercise. Put a circle round the correct letter: A, B, C or D. (在每个练习中只有一项是正确的。圈出你认为是正确选项前面的字母。)

- 1 Gretel decided to
A go to the Tate Gallery, but she didn't. B stay on the bus, but she didn't.
C buy two tickets, but she didn't. D ask the conductor, but she didn't.
- 2 You needn't stay indoors. You
A don't have to. B mustn't. C shouldn't. D aren't necessary.
- 3 It was her afternoon off, so she
A had to go to the Tate Gallery. B didn't have to work.
C had to take a bus. D had to stay indoors.

Revision Lesson 10

Look at this table: (看表格中的例句)

I	must have to have got to mustn't am not allowed to needn't don't have to should ought to shouldn't oughtn't to	take a taxi park here tidy my room empty the basket press the button dust the furniture eat any cakes walk on the grass talk in the library play with matches buy a newspaper	(and I'm going to) (and/but I'm not going to)
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Now write ten sentences. Each sentence must end with *and I'm going to* OR *and/but I'm not going to*.

(仿照上面表格中的例句, 写出 10 个句子。每个句子必须以 *I'm going to* 或 *and/but I'm not going to* 结尾。)

Example:

I must take a taxi and I'm going to.

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7
- 8
- 9
- 10
- 10

Revision Lesson 11

Guided Composition: The American War of Independence (指导性作文: The American War of Independence)

The American colonists often quarrelled with the British Government. They had to buy British goods and they had to pay taxes to Britain. In 1767 Britain put customs duty on many goods such as tea. The Government should have known this would cause trouble. In 1773 some Americans dressed as Red Indians went on to some British ships in Boston and threw £ 18,000 worth of tea into the sea. This was the famous "Boston Tea Party". The British Government closed the port of Boston. Then the colonists got ready for war and George Washington became the commander of their army. During the war, on July 4th 1776, the American Congress drew up the Declaration of Independence. Later, in 1778, France joined the war against Britain and so did Spain in 1779. The British fleet surrendered in 1781 and the Government did not continue the war. It had to recognize the independence of the new United States of America. In 1789 George Washington became the first president of the country.

Questions (回答问题)

Answer these questions in one paragraph. Do not use more than 80 words. (用一段短文回答下列问题, 字数不超过 80 个。)

- 1 Did trouble begin in America, or not? When did the British Government put a tax on tea? (*after*)
- 2 When did some Americans go on to some British ships in the port of Boston? Did they throw a lot of tea into the sea, or not? (*and*)
- 3 Was this one of the things that caused the War of Independence, or not?
- 4 Who was the American army under?
- 5 Which countries helped the Americans later? When did the British surrender? (*and*)
- 6 Who became the first American President?

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Multiple Choice Questions (多项选择)

Only one answer is right in each exercise. Put a circle round the correct letter: A, B, C or D. (在每个练习中只有一项是正确的。圈出你认为是正确选项前面的字母。)

- 1 The American Congress drew up the Declaration of Independence
A at the end of the war. B before the war began.
C when Washington became President. D while the war was on.
- 2 They should have known this would cause trouble: they ... have known this but they didn't.
A must B ought to C needn't D shouldn't
- 3 The government did not continue the war, so the war
A began. B went on. C ended. D fought.

Revision Lesson 12

Look at this table: (看表格中的例句)

I	<p>had to</p> <p>needn't have</p> <p>didn't have to</p> <p>should have</p> <p>ought to have</p> <p>shouldn't have</p> <p>oughtn't to have</p>	<p>add these figures</p> <p>picked any flowers</p> <p>call the doctor</p> <p>ridden this bike</p> <p>tidied my room</p> <p>swum in the river</p> <p>dried the dishes</p> <p>dust the furniture</p> <p>watered the garden</p> <p>dial 0240</p> <p>peel some onions</p>	because ...	<p>and I did</p> <p>I did it for nothing</p> <p>so I didn't</p> <p>but I didn't feel like it</p> <p>but I did</p>
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Now write ten sentences. Use your own words after *because ...* Each sentence must end with one of the expressions in the last column. (仿照上面表格中的例句, 写出 10 个句子。用你自己的话把 *because* 后面的句子写完。每个句子必须用以上表格最后一栏中的一种表达方式结尾。参见下例。)

Example:

I had to peel some onions because I wanted to make some soup, and I did.

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7
- 8
- 9
- 10
- 12

Revision Lesson 13

Guided Composition: Getting better! (指导性作文: Getting better!)

Mr Blake and his family went on an excursion yesterday. They all travelled by car. Mrs Blake sat next to her husband. The children, Alan, Wendy and Timmy, sat in the back. Timmy, the youngest, kept asking questions. While they were driving along, Timmy noticed a car in front. There was a big "L" on the back.

"What does that letter, 'L' stand for?" Timmy asked.

- 5 "It stands for 'Learner'," his father answered.

Mr Blake began to overtake the car in front. Just as he was passing it, Timmy noticed another car ahead. It had the letters "G. B." on the back.

"What do the letters, 'G. B.' stand for, Timmy?" Mr Blake asked.

"I suppose it's a learner who's getting better," Timmy answered.

Questions (回答问题)

Answer these questions in one paragraph. Do not use more than 75 words. (用一段短文回答下列问题, 字数不超过 75 个。)

- 1 What did Mr Blake and his family do yesterday?
- 2 Were they in the car, or not? What did Timmy, the youngest child, keep doing? (*While*)
- 3 Did he notice a car, or not? Did it have a big "L" on the back, or not? Did he ask his father about it, or not? (*which*) (*and*)
- 4 What did his father answer?
- 5 Did he notice another car, or not? Did it have the letters "G. B." on the back, or not? (*Then ... which*)
- 6 What did Timmy say?

Multiple Choice Exercises (多项选择)

Only one answer is right in each exercise. Put a circle round the correct letter: A, B, C or D. (在每个练习中只有一项是正确的。圈出你认为正确选项前面的字母。)

- 1 Timmy

A asked a lot of questions.
C is the oldest child in the family.

B sat in the front.
D noticed the truck in front.

- 2 How did they travel? ... car.

A In the B With the

C By D On

- 3 I suppose it's a learner. That's what I

A am sure of. B understand.

C know. D believe.

Revision Lesson 14

Example:

Sue was drying the dishes. She dropped a plate and broke it. (When)
When Sue was drying the dishes, she dropped a plate and broke it.

Now you join these sentences. Use *when*, *just as* or *while*. (仿照上面例句用 *when*, *just as* 或 *while* 做练习)

- 1 Mother saw a nice hat. She was walking through the hat department. (when)

- 2 They were going to leave the house. Someone knocked at the door. (Just as)

- 3 The postman arrived with some letters. They were leaving. (just as)

- 4 They were watching television. The telephone rang. (While)

- 5 This morning father cut himself. He was shaving. (while)

- 6 Sandy was playing the piano. Sue was playing her flute. (While)

- 7 Mother was cooking a meal. Father was digging in the garden. (while)

- 8 I was having a bath. Father arrived home from work. (when)

- 9 The children were watching television. Mother was making tea. (While)