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中级英语综合训练精编

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胡云兵 主编

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重庆大学出版社

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前 言

《中级英语综合训练精编》是应广大中学英语师生和自学青年的要求，为满足中学英语教学和同步检测的需要，全面提高广大中学生和自学青年的英语水平而编写的一套新型的同步练习用书。

本书分上、下册编写。上册精编了22套练习题。下册精编了20套练习题。练习题包括：基础知识（语音知识与单词拼写和单项填空）；知识综合运用（完形填空）；技能训练（阅读理解、短文改错和书面表达）。练习题基本上参照MET和NMET形式编写。在编写过程中，我们力求突出重点，解决难点，做到内容丰富、知识覆盖面广，把知识性、系统性、科学性、新颖性和趣味性有机地结合起来，使之更好地为广大师生和自学青年服务。本书针对性、实用性和同步性极强，完全可以作为广大学生课后同步检测和高三学生复习应考之用，亦可以作为中学英语教师出题的参考书。

为了保证书的质量和体现全国各地试题的特点，我们组织了北京、上海、广东、辽宁、河南、山东、江西、江苏、福建、浙江、安徽、湖南、湖北、陕西、贵州、四川、沈阳、武汉、南京、成都、重庆等二十一个省市重点中学的四十多名教师联合编写。作者阵容强大，编写能力极强。作者都是在省级以上英文报刊上发表过数篇论文、专题练习的编写能手；而且大多作者都是教绩卓著的中高级教师，后起之秀和出版过数本英文专著的中学英语界权威。试题来源广，集中展示了我国东西南北四十多所省市县属重点中学试题的精华。因而试题可信度极高。所有试题既紧扣教材内容，又紧扣高考试题，使针对性和实用性更加突出。若师生人手一册，必将有助于提高教学质量和学习效果。

本书编写过程中，得到了所有作者的大力支持。在整理过程中，得到了赵兰女士的极大帮助。在此，谨向他们表示诚挚的谢意。

由于我们编写水平有限，缺点错误难免。恳请使用该书的全国广大中学师生和自学青年提出宝贵的改进意见，以便再版时修订，使内容更臻完善，从而为我国中等英语教育的提高作出微薄贡献。

《中级英语综合训练精编》编写组

一九九二年五月

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Unit One

KI. 语音和单词拼写知识

A) Find out the word whose underlined part has the same pronunciation as that of the given word.

1. strange A. native B. rapid C. translate D. grammar
2. greatly A. speak B. breath C. break D. breathe
3. works A. force B. before C. person D. foreign
4. forced A. grasped B. improved C. limited D. followed
5. base A. progress B. praise C. articles D. masters

B) Choose the proper letter(s) to complete the word.

6. id____ A. iam B. iam C. oim D. iom
7. langu____ge A. e B. a C. i D. o
8. enc____rage A. ou B. au C. ua D. uo
9. sit____tion A. ua B. wa C. au D. ea
10. B____lg____um A. i...e B. i...i C. e...i D. a...a

KII. Choose the correct answer.

11. He went to his teacher for____on how to write an article.
A. advices B. an advice C. some advice D. some advices
12. She is____that all of us respect her
A. such good a teacher B. such good teacher
C. a so good teacher D. so good a teacher
13. They are____that they believe him.
A. so fool B. so fools C. such fool D. such fools
14. The hero of the story is an artist in his____.
A. thirtieth B. thirty C. thirty's D. thirties
15. Our headmaster is leaving for Beijing____.
A. before long B. long before C. long after D. after long
16. It was____that he went out for a swim.
A. such a fine weather B. such fine weather
C. so fine a weather D. so a fine weather
17. This novel was first translated____Chinese____English in 1933.
A. into, by B. from, to C. between, and D. from, into
18. I hurried____I wouldn't be late for class.
A. since B. so that C. as that D. until

19. If you don't _____ yourself to speak English, you can't learn spoken English well.

- A. have B. make C. let D. force

20. He went on _____ us how to do it in a different way.

- A. showing B. to show C. show D. with showing

21. Even while he was in prison, Joe Hill went on _____ songs to keep up the workers' fight.

- A. to write B. writing C. to writing D. with to write

22. Turn left _____ the street and you'll certainly find the shop.

- A. by the end B. at the end C. in the end D. at the end of

23. _____ Was the maths problem very difficult?

_____ No. We found _____.

- A. very easy to work it out B. easy to work it out

- C. it easy to work out it D. it easy to work out

24. _____ he began to learn Japanese.

- A. In 1980th B. In 1980s C. In 1980's D. In the 1980s

25. The two things _____ Marx was not sure were the grammar and some of the idioms.

- A. of that B. about which C. about that D. in which

26. He has been made _____ of the workshop by the workers.

- A. to be a head B. to be the head C. head D. the head

27. His English was _____ to write articles.

- A. well enough B. enough well C. enough good D. good enough

28. The students kept on _____ when the teacher came into the classroom.

- A. talking and laughing B. talk and laugh

- C. to talk and laugh D. to talk and to laugh

29. Marx and Engels were born in _____, they were both _____ and _____ was their native language.

- A. German, Germans, Germany B. Germany, Germans, German

- C. Germany, German, German D. Germany, Germans, Germans

30. "You mustn't _____ be speaking so fast," said the teacher.

- A. often B. sometimes C. always D. usually

UI. Cloze Test

An old friend from abroad, who was going to 31 a few days with me, telephoned 32 the airport to 33 me that he had 34. I was not 35 to leave the office, but I had 36 plans for his arrival. After explaining where my new 37 was, I told him that I had left the 38 under the door-mat (擦脚垫). 39 I was likely (很可能) to be home rather late, I ad-

vised him 40 into the kitchen and help himself 47 food and drink.

Two hours 42 my friend telephoned me from the house. At the moment, he said, he was 43 to some of my records 44 having just had a wonderful 45. He said, now he was 46 a glass of orange juice (果汁) and he hoped I 47 join him. When I asked him 48 he had reached the house without difficulty, he 49 that he had not been able to find the key under the door-mat. 50 fortunately the living-room 51 just by the apple tree had been left open 52 he had climbed in. I listened to all this 53 surprise. There is no apple tree 54 my living-room, but there is one in front of my 55.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 31. A. use | B. spend | C. have | D. stay |
| 32. A. from | B. to | C. in | D. toward |
| 33. A. tell | B. telling | C. have told | D. told |
| 34. A. reached | B. got | C. arrived | D. came |
| 35. A. happy | B. able | C. time | D. worried |
| 36. A. started | B. had | C. made | D. put |
| 37. A. office | B. school | C. house | D. door |
| 38. A. key | B. knife | C. note | D. lock |
| 39. A. When | B. While | C. As | D. If |
| 40. A. going | B. to go | C. go | D. to going |
| 41. A. with | B. to | C. in | D. into |
| 42. A. after | B. ago | C. later | D. late |
| 43. A. enjoying | B. listening | C. hearing | D. playing |
| 44. A. before | B. long before | C. before long | D. after |
| 45. A. lunch | B. dinner | C. meal | D. supper |
| 46. A. eating | B. drinking | C. having | D. tasting |
| 47. A. could | B. should | C. would | D. might |
| 48. A. when | B. how | C. where | D. if |
| 49. A. answered | B. said | C. spoke | D. told |
| 50. A. however | B. of course | C. but | D. so that |
| 51. A. door | B. window | C. table | D. chair |
| 52. A. and | B. so | C. or | D. therefore |
| 53. A. at | B. with | C. in | D. for |
| 54. A. of | B. above | C. in front of | D. under |
| 55. A. friend's | B. father's | C. aunt's | D. neighbour's |

III. Reading Comprehension

A

In American high schools most students take English, science, maths, and history. These are basic courses, and each course is as useful as the others.

In English class, the students study grammar and read famous literature (文学). In science class, they study biology, chemistry or physics. History is more interesting to some students because they learn about important events (事件) and places in the United States. Students take other courses, too. These are electives (选修课). Some of them are music and computer science.

Students don't have to take all these courses. Some study music because they feel it is more enjoyable. Some study computer science because they think it more practical (实际的). In each class, teachers give students exams. Some exams are more difficult than others, but a good student can always do well.

56. The basic American high school courses are ____.
- A. English, music, chemistry and history
 - B. maths, history, physics and music
 - C. science, history, maths and English
 - D. computer science, English, maths and history
57. In history class students learn ____.
- A. interesting events in the United States
 - B. grammar and famous novels
 - C. how to choose the courses they will take
 - D. about the important events and places of America
58. According to the passage which of the following is not included (包括) in science in American high school?
- A. Maths.
 - B. Biology.
 - C. Chemistry.
 - D. Physics.
59. Which of the following sentences is TRUE according to the passage?
- A. All American high school students learn computer science.
 - B. All American high school students don't study music.
 - C. All American high school students like music.
 - D. Teachers give students difficult exams in each class.

B

At midnight on New Year's Eve, people in Rome, Italy, throw out

all the things they no longer want. The streets are filled with old chairs, beds, clothes, and dishes. In Madrid, Spain, the new year comes in more quietly. People come to the main square. Each holds a bag of grapes (葡萄). As the clock strikes twelve, the people eat the grapes—one for each stroke.

In Tokyo, capital of Japan, people eat noodles (面条) on New Year's Eve. This food is said to bring long life. Early the next morning, some Japanese families climb Mount Fuji. There they watch the first sunrise of the new year.

60. This story is about New Year's Eve in ____.
- A. Europe B. Europe and Latin America
C. four capital cities D. three countries
61. The writer thinks New Year's Eve in Rome is ____.
- A. interesting B. not interesting C. noisy D. happy
62. The number of grapes that must be taken from each bag is ____.
- A. one B. twelve C. thirteen D. fourteen
63. People in both Spain and Japan bring in the new year by ____.
- A. throwing things away B. eating a special food
C. climbing a mountain D. watching the first sunrise
64. People climb Mount Fuji on the New Year's morning to ____.
- A. look for happiness B. meet their friends
C. enjoy the beauty of nature D. do something strange
65. People who hope to gain long life from their New Year's food are the ____.
- A. Japanese B. Spanish C. Italians D. both A and B

UIII 限制翻译:

根据中文提示完成下列句子 (每格只准填一个词)

1. 我们发觉要回答所有 these 问题是困难的。

we find them difficult to answer all these problems.

2. 我把每晚十点半睡觉形成了一条规矩。

I make it _____ to go to bed at half past ten.

3. 他的家庭作业总是做得很好。

He is always doing his homework well.

4. 一本新的英汉字典即将出版。

A new English-Chinese dictionary will be published very soon.

5. 我们是中国人。汉语是我们的母语。

We are Chinese and Chinese is our mother language.

Unit Two

KI. 语音和单词拼写

A) Find out the word whose underlined part has the same pronunciation as that of the given word.

- | | | | | |
|------------------|------------------|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1. breathe | A. <u>breath</u> | B. forehead | C. <u>reality</u> | D. <u>speaker</u> |
| 2. <u>appear</u> | A. <u>heart</u> | B. theatre | C. <u>dare</u> | D. <u>wire</u> |
| 3. <u>future</u> | A. <u>plug</u> | B. <u>suppose</u> | C. <u>minute</u> | D. <u>few</u> |
| 4. <u>price</u> | A. <u>wrist</u> | B. <u>civil</u> | C. <u>light</u> | D. <u>examine</u> |
| 5. encourage | A. <u>flash</u> | B. <u>villager</u> | C. <u>after</u> | D. <u>name</u> |

B) Choose the proper letter(s) to complete the word.

- | | | | | |
|---------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 6. p___se | A. al | B. el | C. ul | D. rl |
| 7. sen___ | A. ser | B. sor | C. sar | D. sir |
| 8. b___thday | A. ir | B. ur | C. er | D. ri |
| 9. s___tist | A. ain | B. ien | C. cien | D. cain |
| 10. ex___min___tion | A. a...a | B. a...e | C. e...e | D. i...a |

KII. Choose the correct answer.

11. ___ Do you suppose Mr Wang is quite happy in his new work?
___ I ____.
- A. don't suppose it B. don't so
C. don't suppose, either D. don't suppose so
12. Long times ago there lived in China a great thinker ___ Kong Zi.
A. was named B. named C. naming D. to be named
13. We have placed an order ___ 1,000 new bicycles.
A. of B. with C. for D. at
14. You don't have a fever. Don't worry about it, take it ____.
A. easily B. easy C. ease D. easiness
15. Why does Charlie's mother appear ____?
A. sadly B. to be sad C. so sadly D. so sad
16. I'd like ___ with my mother on Sundays.
A. going shopping B. to go shopping
C. to go to shop D. going to shop
17. You look ill. You'd better ___ the sports meet tomorrow.
A. not to take part in B. not to join in
C. not take part in D. not join in

18. Nobody can tell what will happen____.
 A. in the future B. at the future
 C. in future D. at future
19. Workers will have completed the new road____of this year.
 A. at the end B. in the end C. by the end D. for the end
20. Don't forget to____the light before you leave the classroom.
 A. turn on B. shut off C. close D. go out
21. ----Would you please open the window?
 -----.
 A. Yes, please B. I'll be glad to
 C. No, I don't D. Of course, I would
22. Don't get discouraged, we are now to the work____.
 A. all after B. after above C. after all D. after long
23. She is very lazy. ____is, she often does nothing all day long.
 A. It B. This C. She D. That
24. You say he works hard. ____.
 A. So he does, and so do you B. So do you, and so he does
 C. So does he, and so you do D. So you do, and so does he
25. The bitter experience has turned him____a strong man.
 A. with B. into C. for D. in
26. "How are you?" "I'm quite____, thank you."
 A. good' B. right C. well D. all right
27. ____is our old schoolmaster, hardworking and always ready to help others.
 A. So B. Such C. This D. It
28. I'd better go now, ____?
 A. didn't I B. hadn't I C. wouldn't I D. shouldn't I
29. The____room is noisy, there must be many people in it.
 A. Green B. Greens C. Green's D. Greens'
30. Our new building will be finished in about____.
 A. five-weeks time B. five weeks' time
 C. five-weeks-time D. five-week-time
31. He put his hand on his son's forehead. It felt____.
 A. cold B. coldly C. fever D. warmly
32. All the children are____in the interesting story.
 A. interest B. interests C. interesting D. interested
33. I wonder____you'd give me some advice on how to learn a foreign language well.

- A. as if B. weather C. if D. 不填

34. "____ your words carefully while writing a composition" the teacher said to the students.

- A. Pick up B. Pick out C. Pick to D. Pick off

35. There is a big table____ the classroom.

- A. in front of B. in the front of
C. in the front D. on the front of

UI. Cloze Test

Gold Mine in Scotland

If you were interested 36 a gold miner, you would probably not think 37 to Scotland to begin your career (事业). But 38 a gold rush in Scotland a hundred years ago, even though it only lasted (持续) 39 a short time. The 40 thing about this gold rush was that the man who started it, a Mr Gilchrist, 41 back from Australia after 42 many years looking for gold without success. 43, while he was standing on a bridge near his home, he 44 that the stream was shining brightly. He 45 surprised to realize that the gold he had been looking for 46 long time was on his doorstep. He 47 to work immediately but he soon told his neighbours about this good 48 and hundreds of men 49 the village hoping to make their fortunes (运气), too. After a year or so, the gold had gone and 50 but expeditions (考察队) have been formed 51 since then to see where the gold comes from. So far 52 53 find the source and interest has died down 54 the greater attractions (吸引) of the "black gold" off the Scottish coast, the oil recently discovered in the North Sea which 55 to provide (供给) Scotland with great wealth in the future.

36. A. for becoming B. in becoming C. on becoming D. to become
37. A. to go B. of going C. in going D. with going
38. A. there has been B. it has been C. there was D. it was
39. A. during B. while C. for D. since
40. A. strangest B. more strange C. stranger D. most strange
41. A. has just come B. was just coming
C. had just come D. just came
42. A. to pass B. to spend C. passing D. spending
43. A. One time B. One day
C. One night D. Once upon a time
44. A. noticed B. knew C. heard D. said
45. A. had to be B. was to be

- | | | |
|----|---|--|
| | C should have been | D must have been |
| 46 | A so B. such | C. such a D. a so |
| 47 | A came B. made | C put D set |
| 48 | A happening B. luck | C. kind D thing |
| 49 | A reached to B. got at | C arrived to D arrived at |
| 50 | A also had the men | B. also the men had |
| | C. so had the men | D so the men had |
| 51 | A from time to time | B on different times |
| | C for the first time | D. in different times |
| 52 | A anyone B. no one | C. someone D none |
| 53 | A has been able to | B. could |
| | C can | D. is able to |
| 54 | A because of B. for | C. since D. because |
| 55 | A will be probable | B. will likely |
| | C will be likely | D. is likely |

III Reading Comprehension

A

The young Chinese girl mixed her bread dough (面粉团) and left it in the sun to rise. Then off she went for a walk with her boy friend, an Italian sailor. When they returned, they saw that the dough had risen too much. It hung over the edge of the dish in strings, hardened (变硬) by the sun. Fearing his girl friend would be punished (惩罚) the sailor gathered up the signs of her neglect (疏忽).

Back at his ship he gave the pieces of dough to the cook, who added them to the soup (汤). Everyone thought the result was excellent, even the Captain Marco Polo. And when Polo and his men left China in 1292 A. D. to return to Italy, they took with them news of the wonderful new food macaroni (空心面—意大利语). At least that's how the story goes!

56. The second thing the girl did was to____.
- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| A. mix her bread dough | B. go to walk with a sailor |
| C. leave her dough in the sun | D. find her dough had hardened |
57. The pieces of dough looked like____.
- | | | | |
|----------|------------|------------|-----------|
| A. signs | B. threads | C. strings | D. shells |
|----------|------------|------------|-----------|
58. The sailor gathered up the dough in order to____.
- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| A. please the cook | B. help the captain |
| C. protect the girl | D. invent a new food |
59. The first to eat the new food were_____.

- A. the girl and her family
 - B. the captain and his men
 - C. the Chinese girl and the sailor
 - D. Marco Polo and the Chinese sailors
60. According to this story, macaroni was invented____.
- A. by the Chinese people
 - B. by chance
 - C. hundreds of years ago
 - D. all of the above

B

After my husband and I spent a morning at the zoo with Joel, our four-year-old grandson, we stopped at a restaurant for lunch. When the waiter handed us some menus (菜单), my husband reached into his pocket for his glasses. He was disappointed to find that they were lost. "I know where your glasses are, Grandpa," said our grandson.

"Where?" asked my husband hopefully.

"They are at the zoo," Joel replied. "When you took me off the train by the elephants, they fell out of your pocket."

My husband tried to control (控制) himself and he asked: "Joel, if you saw my glasses fall out of my shirt, why didn't you tell me?"

"Well, Grandpa," explained Joel, "after you put your foot on them, I didn't think you wanted them any more."

61. We went to the zoo____.
- A. after we came to restaurant
 - B. before we came to a restaurant
 - C. when we came to a restaurant
 - D. since we came to a restaurant
62. "My husband reached into his pocket..." means____.
- A. my husband put his hand into his pocket
 - B. my husband went into his pocket
 - C. my husband got into his pocket
 - D. my husband arrived at his pocket
63. The glasses fell out of the pocket____.
- A. when my husband was taken off the train by Joel
 - B. when Joel was taken off the train by elephants
 - C. when Joel got off the train by himself
 - D. when Joel was taken off the train near the elephants by my husband
64. My husband was____to hear what Joel said.
- A. happy
 - B. angry
 - C. sad
 - D. disappointed
65. Joel didn't tell my husband because____.
- A. he thought my husband wanted another new pair of glasses

- B. he thought my husband wanted to throw them away
- C. he thought my husband could read without the glasses
- D. the glasses were broken and couldn't be used any more

VIII. 书面表达

假如你叫王芳，是重庆解放路21号新华书店的营业员。十天前，美籍教师 Mr. Smith 来你店购买《汉英词典》。当时因无货供应，他即向你店预订该书。日前《汉英词典》已经到货，每本售价12元5角，请写信通知他于5月30日前来你店购买。写信日期是1992年5月20日

Unit Three

KI. 语音及单词拼写

A) Find out the word whose underlined part has the same pronunciation as that of the given word.

- | | | | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1. <u>tusk</u> (獠牙, 长矛) | A. <u>busy</u> | B. <u>bury</u> | C. <u>trunk</u> | D. <u>minute</u> |
| 2. <u>spear</u> | A. <u>heard</u> | B. <u>fear</u> | C. <u>learn</u> | D. <u>earth</u> |
| 3. <u>smooth</u> | A. <u>theatre</u> | B. <u>breathe</u> | C. <u>breath</u> | D. <u>death</u> |
| 4. <u>stupid</u> | A. <u>suppose</u> | B. <u>plug</u> | C. <u>future</u> | D. <u>quarrel</u> |
| 5. <u>round</u> | A. <u>outlet</u> | B. <u>mourn</u> | C. <u>trouble</u> | D. <u>brought</u> |

B) Choose the proper letter(s) to complete the word.

- | | | | | |
|-----------------------|--------|--------|--------|---------|
| 6. eleph <u> </u> t | A. en | B. an | C. ee | D. ea |
| 7. f <u> </u> th | A. or | B. ort | C. our | D. ourt |
| 8. n <u> </u> by | A. ere | B. air | C. ear | D. are |
| 9. min <u> </u> te | A. i | B. u | C. e | D. a |
| 10. s <u> </u> ze | A. ea | B. ie | C. ee | D. ei |

KII. Choose the correct answer.

11. The earth is round, everyone knows.
A. it B. that C. this D. as
12. We all agreed go there by bike.
A. with B. on C. to D. that
13. Is this factory you visited last year?
A. that B. which C. the one D. where
14. Was it because it was raining heavily yesterday you did not leave for Beijing as planned?
A. that B. so that C. when D. so
15. I'll go to Shanghai next week.
A. some time B. sometime C. sometimes D. some times
16. We can learn English listening to BBC.
A. with B. on C. by D. in order to
17. ---Did you say that Mr Black is coming to see me?
---It's strange. I have never him before.
A. heard B. heard from C. heard for D. heard of
18. The elephant isn't like a snake, like a fan.
A. enither he is B. so is he C. so he is D. neither is he