

高中一年级

# 中学英语练习

● 福州市教师进修学院 编写

● 吉林人民出版社

ENGLISH ENGLISH

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## 出版者的话

为了帮助中学生复习巩固所学的英语课文,培养学生实际运用语言的能力,我们于一九八一年邀请福州市教师进修学院组织编写一套英语练习。

这套中学英语练习是根据全日制十年制初、高中英语课本的要求而编写的,每个年级出一册,全套书共五册。一年级、五年级的英语练习,待新课本出版后,根据新版本陆续编写、出版。

这本高中一年级英语练习是按高中英语课本第一册课文的顺序编排的,书后附有练习答案,便于学生在学习每课课文的基础上进行练习。

参加本书编写的教师有:陈敬淼、黄超筠、陈倚松、古国强、周戒非等。

一九八二年二月

## Lesson One

### How Marx Learned Foreign Languages

- I. Find the words or expressions in Column 2 that are closest in meaning to the words or expressions in Column 1.

Column 1

Column 2

- |                      |                           |
|----------------------|---------------------------|
| e 1. soon            | a. begin                  |
| d 2. improve         | b. become an expert in    |
| A 3. start           | c. understand (or: seize) |
| f 4. encourage       | d. become better          |
| c 5. grasp           | e. before long            |
| b 6. master (v.)     | f. give courage           |
| g 7. native language | g. mother tongue          |

- II. Complete the following sentences:

1. Karl Marx stayed in Belgium for a long time (一段时间); then he went to France.
2. It took me some time (一些时间) to grasp the spirit of the report.
3. I hope you will be able to visit our

country Sometime (某个时候) in spring.

4. It is Some (有时) hot and Sometimes (有时) cold.

5. The Arab went back to sleep. But Before (不久) the camel woke him up again.

6. Before (不久) he could write articles in English (用英语).

7. He said he had learned Russian long ago (很久以前).

8. In 1870s (在十九世纪七十年代), when Marx was already in his fifties (五十多岁), he found it to study the situation in Russian (觉得研究俄国的形势很重要).

9. In 1849, Marx made London the base for his (把伦敦作为他从事革命工作的基地). revolutionary

10. I wasn't sure about English grammar (对英语语法没有多大把握). work

11. If we haven't grasped the spirit of the foreign language, we can't master it freely (就不能运用自如).

II. Fill in each of the following blanks with one of the following verbs in its proper form:

learn, grasp, take, improve, bear, say, force, follow, encourage, limit, do, tell, get

1. Karl Marx ~~was born~~ in Germany.
2. When he ~~got~~ to England, he started working hard ~~to improve~~ his English.
3. He kept on ~~learning~~ the experiment though he had failed many times.
4. In the week that ~~followed~~ he got to know Mr. Wang very well.
5. I wrote back ~~to~~ <sup>to encourage</sup> him to try again.
6. I think it very important ~~to grasp~~ the spirit of the article.
7. His grandfather ~~was~~ <sup>forced</sup> to leave his home town before liberation.
8. My English is too ~~limited~~ to be a translator.
9. The story is very interesting. Please go on ~~telling~~ it.
10. Marx worked hard at English and before long he could ~~grasp~~ it. Then he went on ~~to learning~~ Russian. <sup>master</sup>

V. Correct the mistakes:

1. Karl Marx kept on to study English.
2. It was so nice weather that everybody was feeling happy and gay.
3. Is this room enough large?

4. He stayed in Beijing for some time. Long before he came back to Shanghai.

5. I think to start early better.

6. Our teacher gave us some advice of how to learn English.

7. I hope you will come sometimes in winter.

V. Combine each pair of simple sentences into a complex one:

1. Tom is very busy. He cannot come to the party this evening.

2. The work is simple. I can do it.

3. He is a great man. We all respect him.

4. Li Ming has made very rapid progress in his studies. The teachers often praise him in class.

VI. Put into English:

1. 我们认为掌握一门外语非常重要。

~~We~~ we think it is important to study a foreign language.

2. 我觉得对你提些意见很必要。

- 4 - I think it is necessary to give some advice for you



3. 我觉得这些成语很难解释。

~~I think it is difficult~~ I think these idioms is very difficult to understand.

4. 这是非常有趣的小说所以我爱不释手。

It's very interesting novel. So I couldn't put it down.

5. 她是很可爱的女孩、大家都喜欢她。

She is a very lovely girl ~~that~~ we all like her.

6. 我的知识非常有限，不能做这件事。

We can't do this, because our knowledge is too limited.

7. 党培养她成为好医生。

The party made her ~~become~~ a good doctor.

8. 我们推选他当队长。

We made him team leader.

9. 我确信他会成功的。

I am sure about a thing that he must succeed.

10. 我有钱足够买一架打字机。(typewriter)

I have <sup>got</sup> money enough to buy a typewriter.

## Lesson Two

### The Blind Men and the Elephant

I. Give a substitute for each of the underlined parts without changing its meaning;

1. (     ) Each of them has a copy of the new dictionary.
2. (     ) It is not only blind men who make such stupid mistakes.
3. (     ) At last the sixth blind man grasped the beast's tail.
4. (     ) Li Ming has not worked out the problem, nor has Zhang Hua.
5. (     ) "You are both completely wrong," he said.
6. (     ) "He is exactly like a huge fan," he said.
7. (     ) Being blind, they could not see the elephant.
8. (     ) So the cat went on pulling more and more chestnuts out of the fire.

9. (        ) He seems to be afraid of nothing.

10. (        ) The six men sat by the side of the road, quarrelling about the elephant.

I. Reconstruct the following sentences, using "it" as subject and emphasizing the underlined part;

1. We have been thinking of you.

2. Our Party leads us in realizing the four modernizations.

3. The story took place during the War of Liberation.

4. He didn't attend the meeting because of his illness.

5. I often make mistakes through carelessness.

6. She didn't know anything about it until I told her.

II. Join each pair of sentences, using an attributive clause;

1. The man came to see me this morning.

Do you know him?

2. The place has been turned into a garden.

People used to put their rubbish there.

3. The speaker is an old scientist. He joined the Party not long ago.

4. This is the house. I was born there fifteen years ago.

IV. Fill in each blank, choosing the right preposition in brackets.

1. They were standing \_\_\_\_\_ (by, on) the roadside at that time.

2. One morning the driver was leading an elephant \_\_\_\_\_ (on, down) the road where the blind men stood.

3. The blind men cannot see \_\_\_\_\_ (with, by) their eyes, but they thought they might learn what kind of animal he was \_\_\_\_\_ (with, by) touching and feeling

him.

4. Did he come here \_\_\_\_\_ (in, by) train or  
\_\_\_\_\_ (in, by) bus?

5. I don't quite agree \_\_\_\_\_ (with, for)  
you.

6. We all agree \_\_\_\_\_ (with, to) your  
plan.

7. The first blind man placed his hand on  
the elephant's side. He said that the  
beast was exactly \_\_\_\_\_ (as, like) a  
wall.

8. The six blind men kept on quarrelling  
\_\_\_\_\_ (about, of) the elephant.

9. Nobody can live \_\_\_\_\_ (with, without)  
air.

10. Any man with eyes \_\_\_\_\_ (in, on) his  
head can see that he is exactly like a  
rope.

11. Is there any important news \_\_\_\_\_ (in,  
on) today's newspaper?

12. I don't know him, but I've often heard  
\_\_\_\_\_ (of, from) him.

13. I received a letter from him three

months ago. I haven't heard \_\_\_\_\_ (of, from) him since then.

V. Correct the mistakes:

1. It spends more than twenty hours to fly to Paris.
2. They took only six months building the highway.
3. John and Mary both are interested in science.
4. You all are good men.
5. I happened meeting him at the cinema one day.
6. The foreigner happened to can say a few words of Chinese.
7. Do you agree with the suggestion?
8. The first blind man said that the elephant just liked a wall.
9. We discussed the plan for a long time at the meeting. At last we all agreed to it.
10. Never Mary has made such a stupid mistake.

VI. Put into English,

1. 做这件工作最少要花我三天。

2. 李明花了许多时间帮助别人学习功课。

3. 建造这个房子花了十个工人五个月的时间。

4. 从我家乘自行车到学校需要十分钟。

5. 是党给我们带来了幸福的生活。

6. 是在老师们的帮助下我们才取得这么大的进步。

7. 我昨天在回家的路上碰巧遇到的正是他。

## Lesson Three

### The Lost Necklace

I. Replace each of the following underlined parts with a suitable word or phrase without changing its meaning;

1. (       ) Mr. Smith gave Johnney a rise because he was good at his job.
2. (       ) How much does a new evening dress cost?
3. (       ) She married well.
4. (       ) Can hard work change a person that much?
5. (       ) Let me think.
6. (       ) I had rather not tell you.
7. (       ) How about Jeanne?
8. (       ) You were like a little girl.
9. (       ) I saw that the necklace was gone.
10. (       ) He got married in 1970.

I. Complete the following sentences;



1. Mathilde became so old \_\_\_\_\_  
(因为多年劳累)。
2. He couldn't attend the meeting \_\_\_\_\_  
(因为他病了)。
3. They didn't go boating \_\_\_\_\_ (因雨)。
4. May I \_\_\_\_\_ (借你的自行车吗)?
5. Will you \_\_\_\_\_ (借我一点钱吗)?
6. Mathilde \_\_\_\_\_  
(向她的一个朋友借了一条项链)。
7. Last week he \_\_\_\_\_ (把新词典借给我)。
8. After ten years of hard work, they \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (还清) all their debts.
9. Jeanne \_\_\_\_\_ (只花了一百法郎买的)。
10. Mr White \_\_\_\_\_ (回国) seven  
months ago.
11. When should I \_\_\_\_\_ (归还这本书)?
12. I \_\_\_\_\_ (宁可自己做)。
13. I \_\_\_\_\_ (宁可不告诉你)。
14. She would rather die \_\_\_\_\_ (而不愿撒谎)。
15. Mary \_\_\_\_\_ (嫁给了一个外国人)。
16. John \_\_\_\_\_ (要娶布朗小姐)。
17. She \_\_\_\_\_ (和李同志结了婚)。
18. Fill in the blanks with "take", "spend",