

高级中学三年级暂用课本

# 英语基础训练

全 一 册

**ENGLISH**

山东教育出版社

高级中学三年级暂用课本

# 英语基础训练

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烟台市教学研究室 编

山东教育出版社

一九八五年·济南

高级中学三年級暫用課本

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全 一 冊

烟台市教学研究室編

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## 出版说明

为了帮助广大中学生更好地掌握基础知识,发展智力,提高能力,由烟台市教学研究室根据中学各科教学大纲,结合我省实际,吸收国内同类书的优点,编写了这套基础训练丛书。这套书共包括初中、高中各十五个学科,五十六册,与相应教材分册配套。(其中初中语文部分由山东省语文教学研究会编)

书中内容与教材紧密结合,对每章知识都有一个简明的分析归纳;对每一节都指出了学习要点;每一节后面配有多种类型的练习题;每一章末附有复习题;书末有总复习题和全部习题的提示与答案。

本册由钟兆勋、赵学业编写,供高中三年级学生学习高级中学三年级暂用课本英语全一册使用。

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## LESSON ONE

### MOTHER

#### LANGUAGE POINTS

1. Evening came and a cold wind was blowing.
2. be (get, become) used to/used to
3. to give a little start of joy
4. Yegor began explaining at once.
5. hold out
6. get down to business
7. stop doing sth. / stop to do sth.
8. must + have + 过去分词
9. carry on
10. be about to do sth.
11. wipe off
12. light up
13. flare up
14. get round
15. look upon (on)...as { = regard...as }

#### NOTES

1. Evening came and a cold wind was blowing. 夜幕降临，寒风呼啸。

“evening” 前不用冠词。当 “day” 或 “morning” 用来表示 “light” 的意义, “evening” 或 “night” 表示 “darkness” 的意义时, 其前面不需要冠词。如:

Day broke, she was still working. 天亮了, 她还在工作。

When evening fell, he set up his tent at the bank of the river. 夜色降临, 他在河边搭起了帐篷。

2. be used to 的意思是“习惯于”, 后接名词或动名词;  
used to 的意思是“过去经常”, 后接不定式。
3. to give a little start of joy 有点又惊又喜, to give a start = to start, 如,

I gave a start at the shout of his voice. 听到他的叫喊声, 我吓了一跳。

类例: to give a laugh = to laugh

to give a push = to push

to give an explanation = to explain

4. Yegor began explaining at once. (= Yegor began to explain at once.) 耶戈尔马上开始说明来意。

但在下列两种情况下, begin 之后一般要接不定式, 不接动名词:

当谓语表示的是精神状态或心理活动时。如:

I began to think you would never come.

当 begin 用在进行时态时。如:

It is beginning to rain.

5. “must + have + 过去分词”, 表示过去很有可能发生的动作或存在的情况。如:

The light is out in her room, she must have gone to bed. 她房间的灯熄灭了, 她一定是睡觉了。

Tom was absent last week; he must have been sick. 汤姆上周缺勤, 他一定是病了。

## EXERCISES

### I. Choose the correct forms from the brackets:

1. Farmers (used to, are used to) working outdoors in winter.
2. When (day, the day) broke, he got up and went out to do morning exercises.
3. He began (teach, teaching) English at the age of 20.
4. I began (to realize, realizing) my mistakes as soon as they were pointed out.
5. She was beginning (to feel, feeling) hungry.
6. We'll take a month's (holiday, holidays) in summer at the seaside.
7. "Can you lend me one dollar?"  
"Sorry, I haven't got any money (in, on) me."
8. Don't forget (to lock, locking) the door before going.
9. He decided (to go, going) to France.
10. I remember (to see, seeing) him once.
11. (Take, Bring) that dictionary to me, please.
12. (Take, Bring) this book away, please.
13. Ships and railways (take, carry) goods.



14. We were about (to start, starting) when we heard someone shout, "Help!"

15. Entering the factory yard, she saw that everyone was (excited, exciting).

I. Fill in the blanks with appropriate words in their proper forms from the list:

use, light up, stay up, flare up, search, carry on, burst out, get down to business

1. He was overjoyed at the news. His face \_\_\_\_\_:

2. Robert looked as if he were about to \_\_\_\_\_ and tell me to mind my own business.

3. He angrily \_\_\_\_\_, "Why don't you stop pretending you know all the answers?"

4. You look tired. You must \_\_\_\_\_ late last night.

5. If we stop distributing leaflets at the factory, the police \_\_\_\_\_ it against Pavel and the comrades in jail.

6. The two men had a couple of drinks together, talked about their families and their holidays for a while, and finally \_\_\_\_\_.

7. He decided \_\_\_\_\_ the task left by his comrades.

8. You ought to \_\_\_\_\_ our heads and not our pockets.

II. Put the following into Chinese:

1. Anyone who chooses the path he has chosen is sure to have periodic holidays in jail.
2. You will soon get used to the way of my teaching.
3. Smith had gone out to send a message. Evening came and he was still not home. I was deeply worried. Suddenly there came a knock at the door. I gave a start of joy and hurried to open the door.
4. Sunday is a holiday in most countries.
5. The summer holidays will begin from July 8th this year.
6. After she recovered from her illness, she was in school again.
7. I hope you won't mind if we get down to business straight away, as I've got to catch the four o'clock train.
8. Don't talk off the point, keep to the point, please.
9. "What's the matter?" she asked in alarm.
10. I gave the alarm as soon as I saw what was happening.
11. The thief passed the day in fear of discovery.
12. Her fear that the rain would damage her new shoes prevented her from going out.
13. The room was quiet, the students neither talking nor laughing.
14. His work done, he went out for a walk.
15. He lay on his back, his hands behind his head.

IV. Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it means exactly the same as the sentence printed before it:

Example: Jane lives near here.

Answer: Jane lives *not far away from here*.

1. It took me an hour to get here today.

I spent \_\_\_\_\_.

2. Please explain that notice to me.

Please tell me \_\_\_\_\_.

3. George was late, so we didn't go to the cinema.

If George hadn't \_\_\_\_\_.

4. That's the office he works in.

That's the office where \_\_\_\_\_.

5. Mrs Jones invited her guest to have a cup of tea.

"Would you \_\_\_\_\_?"

6. The windows should be cleaned.

The windows need \_\_\_\_\_.

7. They still haven't done the work.

The work \_\_\_\_\_.

8. When the accident happened, 30,000 people were watching the match.

The match was \_\_\_\_\_.

9. It was your father's wish that you should become an engineer.

Your father wanted \_\_\_\_\_.

10. She asked a policeman the distance to the nearest

post office.

"How \_\_\_\_\_?"

V. Put the following sentences into Chinese, paying attention to the italicized parts:

1. Are you *used to* this kind of weather?
2. I always *used to* be afraid of dogs.
3. There *used to* be a lot of trees around the place, didn't there?
4. We were ready to *hold out* a friendly hand.
5. Those were the promises she *held out*.
6. We wanted to find out how long our food supplies would *hold out*.
7. They *got down to* work as soon as they arrived.
8. There's no one to *carry on* the work.
9. Her face *lit up* when she saw us enter.
10. Every time I wrote to my grandma, her kind face *flared up* in my mind.
11. Lights *flared up* in the darkness.
12. Feeling had risen so high that it seemed a quarrel might *flare up* at any minute.
13. It has *got round* that she came first in the contest.
14. He is *looked upon* as one of the greatest writers.

VI. Read the following sentences, paying attention to the various meanings of "bring, break and send";

1. Take this empty cup away and bring me a cup of tea.

2. This sad news brought tears to her eyes.
3. A phone call brought him hurrying home.
4. It was he who brought a quarrel between his parents.
5. This cannot be brought about without the help of industry.
6. All library books must be brought back (returned) before April 10.
7. That's not the point I want to bring out.
8. Take care not to break the glass.
9. I'm sorry that I broke my promise.
10. When day broke, they got up and went to work in the fields.
11. Lincoln said that it was not right for the South to break away from the Union.
12. You should break away from such habits.
13. We had to break into the house as we had lost the key.
14. This week we've had the house broken into by thieves.
15. She broke into tears when she heard the sad news.
16. The Second World War broke out in September 1939.
17. She has been writing since 7 o'clock without a break.
18. She was sent home because she looked ill.

19. He sent me word that he would come in a week.
20. The children were sent to school.
21. A doctor must be sent for at once.
22. A large crowd went to the station to send him off.
23. If a piece of wood is heated to a high temperature, it begins to burn. Light and heat are sent off, together with heavy smoke.
24. Many countries have sent up man-made satellites to circle the earth.

## LESSON TWO

### ON READING

#### LANGUAGE POINTS

1. congratulate sb. on sth. (doing sth.)
2. advise sb. on sth.  
advise sb. to do sth.
3. What you do say is that...
4. dip into (a book,...)
5. The first twenty or thirty pages of many of them  
had their margins filled with pencilled notes...
6. dozens of
7. start out
8. turn to
9. tire out
10. pass by
11. lose heart
12. be fond of

#### NOTES

1. 英文书信的一般格式，见课文注释。
2. I congratulate you on being able to write so well.  
你的信能写得这样好，我向你表示祝贺。

congratulate sb. on sth. (doing sth.) 表示“为某事向某人祝贺”。如：

We sent them a telegram, congratulating them on their success. 我们给他们打了电报，祝贺他们的成功。

They congratulated him on winning the race. 他们祝贺他赛跑获胜。

3. dip into (a book, ...) 对……随便翻阅，浏览

I haven't read that book properly. I've only dipped into it. 我没完全读完那本书，只是随便翻阅了一下。

It is a better book to dip into than to read from cover to cover. 这本书随便翻阅一下还可以，但不值得从头到尾读一遍。

4. The first twenty or thirty pages of many of them had their margins filled with pencilled notes...

the first twenty or thirty pages 的意思是“头二、三十页”。如：

the first visitors 首批参观者

the first two months 头两个月

“have + 宾语 + 过去分词”，表示“让或请某人做某事”。如：

I'm going to have my hair cut. 我要去理发。

I will not have my house turned into a hotel. 把我的家变成旅店，我不干。

5. turn to 求教于，求助于



Don't hesitate to turn to us if you are in difficulty. 你要是有困难，尽管来找我们好了。

He was turned to for advice by all sorts of people. 各种人都来向他求教。

## EXERCISES

### I. Put the following sentences into Chinese:

1. Will you please advise me on what to do?
2. They advised me to have it removed.
3. She does talk a lot, doesn't she?
4. I don't take much exercise now, but I did play basketball quite a bit when I was younger.
5. She planned to buy dozens of reference books.
6. I want three dozen of these pencils.
7. The young man started out to write a novel.
8. Everyone else, the sick excepted, must start out at once.
9. After walking all day we were both tired out.
10. I cannot pass the matter by without making a protest.
11. I passed by your house yesterday evening, and might have dropped in if I had not been in a hurry.
12. He did not lose heart, but went on fighting until victory.

### II. Choose the correct answer:

1. We congratulated him \_\_\_\_\_ having passed the