

国家教育部
规划教材

中等师范学校练习册(试用本)

英语

第三册



东北师范大学出版社

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编 者 的 话

《中等师范学校教科书(试用本)·英语》是一套供综合训练用的英语教材,适合于中等师范学校和其他中等层次的专业学校英语选修课使用。本教材分 A、B 两个版本:A 版本共有五册,供三年制学校选用;B 版本共有七册,供四年制学校选用。A、B 版本的前四册内容和形式完全相同。每册书由学生用书、练习册、学习指导书、录音资料等组成,并配有相应的录音带。练习册是对学生用书的补充,必须和学生用书配套使用。

本教材每册原则上由八个单元组成,每单元由 LESSON A 和 LESSON B 组成。LESSON A 和 LESSON B 又分别由 DIALOGUE、GRAMMAR STUDY 和 TEXT 等组成。LESSON A 的 DIALOGUE 主要针对“日常交际用语和实用书面表达”而设;LESSON B 的 DIALOGUE 主要针对语法项目而设。第一册 GRAMMAR STUDY(1)的语法内容均为学生初中已学的项目;GRAMMAR STUDY(2)的语法内容为本套教材新授语法项目。从第二册起,GRAMMAR STUDY(1)的项目则不完全局限于初中的语法项目。

编写本教材时,我们着重从以下几方面考虑:

1. 注意教材的科学性、知识性和可读性的同时,突出语言的信息功能。在选材时,注意结合中等师范学校的特点。①学生的年龄层次,②知识结构等实际情况,有针对性地选取介绍语言对象国的社会、文化、教育、风俗等方面的材料。这样,学生可以通过课文学习,既学到语言又不断扩大知识面。

2. 注意了教材与初中教材的衔接。在语法教学方面,采取复习旧语法(见 GRAMMAR STUDY(1))和讲授新语法(见 GRAMMAR STUDY(2))相结合的形式,详略各有侧重。这样,既避免了对旧知识的遗忘,也不是将旧知识完全加以重复。同时,本教材在处理语法项目的同时,尽量简化对语法条文等的文字解释。在 NOTES TO THE TEXT 一部分,编者对各种语言、语法现象都作一些解释,旨在将难点分散,让学生反复接触这些语言、语法现象,从而能更好地理解 and 掌握这些语言、语法现象,并不要求学生一次就掌握,使用时请务必注意这一点。学生用书中的 BASIC STRUCTURE 部分则对有关的语法项目加以巩固。练习册注意对已学的语法知识用练习的形式加以归纳和整理,从而帮助学生理解和掌握。

3. 在词汇的教学方面,本教材同样注意到与初中教材的衔接。凡是在《初中英语教学大纲》中出现过的词汇,本教材原则上不再列为生词。对《中等师范学校英语教学大纲》所规定的“四会”以外的生词,编者作了提示,供使用者参考。

4. 学生用书和练习册的部分练习的设置注意利用录音设备,以满足英语教学条件较差、师资力量不足的地区的学生自学需要,也有利于英语基础较差的学生学习。

5. 针对中等师范学校的实际情况和学生学习外语的目的,本教材对听、说、读、写等四项语言能力的要求尽量做到合理,并有所侧重。听说方面的内容主要是语言的日常交际功能的基

本项目；同时本教材配以适当的笔头练习，包括英、汉对译练习。在设计翻译练习时，编者尤其注意减轻其难度。对读的要求则略为偏重。

本教材由东北师范大学外国语学院和广东外语师范学校共同编写，参加第三册编写的同志有：赵俊峰、唐锡玲、周澍、刘莉、樊建华、郝晶、郝静、庞少刚、马世平、李艳玲、董平、赫奕、吴琳琳、陈美容、郭静妆。在编写过程中，我们参考了国内外大量的英语教材和有关资料，学习和研究了各种教材的特点，博采众长，并结合中等师范学校的实际，经多次讨论和修改，初步定稿。

由于编者水平所限，错误在所难免，我们恳切希望国内外同行及使用者提出批评和建议。

编 者

2000年6月

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UNIT ONE

ANIMAL WORLD

LISTENING

I. Listen to the tape and complete the following dialogues:

1. A: Did you _____ the film ?
B: _____ film ?
A: The one we _____ last Sunday ?
B: No, I don't quite _____ it.
2. A: Which song is your _____ ?
B: "My heart will _____. "What about you ?
A: I'm not _____ in it.
3. A: Are you _____ on football?
B: Well, not so _____.
A: A wonderful _____, football. Can you swim?
B: No, I don't _____ it.
A: What about _____ ?
B: I'm not _____ in running.

II. Listen and give quick oral responses:

- 1). Are you interested in pop songs ?
- 2). What is your favorite hobby ?
- 3). I'm keen on watching TV. What about you ?
- 4). You don't play basketball, then ?
- 5). Are you good at dancing ?

III. Listen and repeat:

disappear dislike dishonest enjoy enlarge incorrect inability
impossible improper illogical illegal irregular unlock undress
rewrite reconsider telephone telegram asleep awake

VOCABULARY

I. Match the words in Column A with the phrases or sentences in Column B:

A	B
1. instinct	A. a young chicken
2. communicate	B. happiness or pleasure
3. mere	C. gather or bring together
4. attempt	D. suggest
5. motionless	E. unable to find the way
6. chick	F. completely still
7. mean	G. exchange news, etc.
8. collect	H. natural ability
9. joy	I. an effort made to do sth.
10. lost	J. only

II. Choose the right word or phrases and complete the following sentences:

- We _____ went hunting animals when I lived in France.
A. some time B. sometime C. sometimes D. some times
- That _____ like a bird singing.
A. feels B. tastes C. smells D. sounds
- Tom carried out several _____ on birds.
A. experiences B. experiments C. works D. tasks
- She _____ out for help.
A. wept B. sobbed C. shout D. cried
- He also likes to play basketball _____ football.
A. in addition to B. except C. beside D. except for
- _____ I understand what you say, I can't agree with you.
A. When B. Whereas C. As long as D. While
- I got _____ in the snow.
A. missing B. lost C. misleading D. confusing
- He was _____ of the danger.
A. warned B. given C. communicated D. talked
- When it _____ to birds, I know nothing.
A. goes B. refers C. comes D. arrives
- That expression _____ that she is angry.
A. expresses B. tells C. seems D. means

III. Complete the following sentences with the words or phrases in the box:

at times, when it comes to..., communicate with, one another, take place, in addition to, grow up, attempt, motionless, lost

1. Tom helped us to find the _____ child.
2. _____ parrots there are also other birds.
3. When does the ceremony _____ ?
4. _____, I wonder if birds can learn the songs of other birds ?
5. He _____ in the country.
6. _____ sports, he is the best in our class.
7. As good friends, you should help _____.
8. Birds make sounds to _____ each other.
9. They failed in their _____ to catch the bird.
10. The cat remained _____, waiting for the mouse to come out.

IV. Fill in the blanks with "about, of, at, in, between, during" etc:

No bird has been written 1 so much by poets as the nightingale. Its song is supposed to be the most beautiful 2 all and nobody has been quite able to describe it. As a matter 3 fact, this attempt 4 describing it goes back to an ancient Greek writer!

According to the poets, the nightingale sings only 5 night and at almost any season 6 the year. But this isn't true. The nightingale is a migratory bird and 7 England, for example, can only be heard 8 the middle of April and the middle of June.

Only the male nightingale sings. He sings 9 the day as well as at night, but because 10 other birds, his song is not noticed so much then.

V. Word—bank(词库):

1. express—expression, communicate—communication, imitate—imitation
learn—learning, motion—motionless, differ—different
2. life + time ——— lifetime

GRAMMAR

I. Choose the right words:

1. Are the children still _____ (awake, awaken) ?
2. I like cats but _____ (unlike, dislike) dogs.
3. I want to _____ (enlarge, large) the lawn.
4. It's _____ (impossible, impossibility) for me to be there before 8 p. m. .
5. He cannot _____ (unlock, unloose) the door.
6. He'd do anything rather than _____ (displeasure, displease) his parents.
7. This essay isn't good and needs _____ (rewriting, rewritten).
8. Shall I _____ (telegram, telegraph) or telephone ?

II. Analyze the following clauses:

1. I don't know what he has bought.
2. The worst thing was that he never appeared.
3. You can call me whatever you like.

4. It's certain that he will be here tomorrow.
5. The question, whether we need it, has not yet been considered.
6. This is the place where he works.
7. The man who was here yesterday is my uncle.
8. I came directly I got your message.
9. Next time you come, you'll see him.
10. Now the weather has cleared up, we can set out.

III. Distinguish the following pairs of clauses:

1. The news that we heard spread all over the school campus.
The news that he had landed on the moon spread all over the school campus.
2. Children who wanted to play outdoors were taken to the park.
Children, who wanted to watch TV, were taken to the cinema.
3. This was the time when he arrived.
When he arrived was not decided.
4. This is the way (that) he did it.
The way he spoke interested all of us.
5. You must stay where you are.
This is where he works.
6. My question, why he did it, has not been answered.
I wondered how he could make such rapid progress in his study.
7. I shall wear my coat how I like.
Have you any idea how soon they are coming?
8. Then arose the question where we were to get the machines needed.
I know of a place where we can swim.
9. The thought came to him that enemy had fled the city.
This is the question we've had so much discussion about.
10. He was allowed to go swimming on condition that he kept near the other boys.
This is the fastest train that is to Nanking.

IV. Fill in the blanks with "that, why, as, where, whatever, which" etc:

Everybody knows 1 birds migrate. In fact, people use the disappearance and then the re-appearance of certain birds as a sort of way of telling the change of seasons. But no one fully understands 2 birds make such long journeys.

We cannot explain it by difference of temperature alone. The feathery coats 3 birds have could protect them very well against the cold. Of course, 4 cold weather comes there is a lack of food for the birds, and this may explain their flight to places 5 it can be found. But then why do they migrate north again in the spring? Some experts believe 6 there is a connection between the change in the climate and the breeding instinct.

For 7 reason they migrate, birds certainly are the champions (冠军) of all migrat-

ing animals. And the champions among the birds are the arctic terns, 8 will travel in the course of a year, going back and forth, as much as 22,000 miles!

V. Choose a proper expression from the right column to finish the sentence in the left column, using each expression only once:

A

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Alice couldn't go to college due to _____. | A. Ann was late |
| 2. I feel fine except for _____. | B. the fact that I'm a little tired |
| 3. The fact that _____ made me angry. | C. Mary didn't come |
| 4. There were many deaths, due to _____. | D. the fact the people of the town had been given no warning |
| 5. The fact that _____ didn't surprise me. | E. the fact that she was poor |

B

- | | |
|---|--|
| 6. If we think even the worst insects have one use, | F. they will make expressions of joy. |
| 7. If too many insects fly into a fire | G. the chicks will crouch down motionless. |
| 8. If a mother hen gives a warn of danger | H. they will put out the fire. |
| 9. If a lost bird hears the cry made by the other ones, | I. it will return to the flock. |
| 10. If birds are happy, | J. that is they warn us not to be like them. |

VI. Change the sentences after the model:

Model: If you don't work hard enough, you can't pass the exam.

Unless you work hard enough, you can't pass the exam.

1. If you don't study the birds' sound, you won't understand what they are trying to tell each other.
2. If ants don't gather grain in the summer, they won't have any food in winter.
3. If you don't change your method, you can't make rapid progress.
4. If you don't have five years' teaching experience, you can't get the position.
5. If he doesn't try his best, he won't get the chance to study abroad.
6. If you don't remind her the whole thing, she won't remember it.
7. If he doesn't go to the doctor, he won't get well.
8. If we don't kill the locusts, they will leave the grown land bare.

VII. Fill in the blanks with the words and expressions in the blanks:

By the way, even if, not only, but, however, And, yet, but
--

Animals communicate with each other 1 with sounds and movements, 2 with smell. Most animals that live in herds depend on smell to keep together. 3, of course, we know how dogs recognize each other by smell.

Apes are supposed to be among the most intelligent of animals, 4 they really have

no better “language” than other animals. They make many sounds and expressions of the face to communicate their feelings of anger or hunger or joy, 5 they have nothing like the words of human speech.

6, unlike human beings who have to learn how to talk, apes and other animals know their “language” by instinct. They will make the right kind of cries and sounds and expressions 7 they have never seen another animal like themselves before.

Birds, 8, learn their way of singing at least in part. That’s why a sparrow brought up among canaries will try to sing like one. It has been learning the wrong “language”!

VIII. Choose the right words for the blanks:

Throughout the history of man, the lion has been considered the symbol of 1 (strong, strength). We say “as 2 (strength, strong) as a lion” or “lion-hearted”.

Lions are members of the cat family. The average 3 (length, long) of a grown-up lion is about nine feet and they 4 (weigh, weight) between 400 and 500 pounds. The males are larger than the females. People who hunt lions can always tell 5 (weather, whether) they are tracking a male or female by the size of the tracks. The male has larger front feet than the female.

The lion’s voice is a roar. 6 (Like, Unlike) other cats, it doesn’t purr (发出呜呜声) and seldom climbs trees. Unlike other cats, too, it takes 7 (ready, readily) to deep water. Lions feed on grass-eating animals, so they live in more or less open country and not in forests. And because they drink once a day, they always live 8 (nearly, near) some supply of water.

IX. Choose the right answer for each blank:

A guide dog is a dog especially 1 to guide a blind person. Dog chosen for 2 training must show good disposition, intelligence, physical fitness and responsibility. 3 the age of about fourteen months, a guide dog begins an intensive course 4 lasts from three to five months. It becomes used 5 the leather harness (皮带) it will wear when 6 its blind owner. The dog learns to watch traffic and to cross streets safely. It also learns to obey such commands 7 ‘forward’, ‘left’, ‘right’, and ‘sit’ and to 8 any command that might lead its owner into danger.

The most important part of the training 9 is a four-week program in 10 the guide dog and its future owner learn to work together. 11, many blind people are not used to working with dogs. Only a tenth of the blind find a guide dog 12.

- | | | | |
|---------------|-------------|-------------|------------|
| 1. A. trained | B. got | C. shown | D. found |
| 2. A. so | B. such | C. these | D. those |
| 3. A. In | B. About | C. Of | D. At |
| 4. A. what | B. that | C. who | D. when |
| 5. A. about | B. by | C. with | D. to |
| 6. A. guiding | B. training | C. choosing | D. walking |

- | | | | |
|------------------|----------------|--------------|---------------|
| 7. A. to | B. as | C. as to | D. for |
| 8. A. obey | B. follow | C. carry out | D. disobey |
| 9. A. course | B. text | C. teaching | D. education |
| 10. A. that | B. which | C. what | D. how |
| 11. A. Moreover | B. Furthermore | C. Besides | D. However |
| 12. A. dangerous | B. useful | C. useless | D. disgusting |

TRANSLATION

I. Put the following sentences into Chinese:

1. When it comes to repairing cars, I know nothing.
2. He grew up with television.
3. The police communicate with each other by radio.
4. The story took place in 1986.
5. The message warned of possible danger.
6. Don't worry ! We've still got plenty of time.

II. Put the following sentences into English:

1. 说到做家务,他从不抱怨。
2. 他们是伴随着音乐声长大的。
3. 鸟类互相之间是如何交谈的?
4. 这意外事件是在哪里发生的?
5. 已经告诉过她,这样开快车有危险。
6. 他还有许多工作要做。

READING

Decide whether the following statements are true or false according to the passage:

Elephants

Elephants are the biggest animals that live on land. When born, a baby elephant weighs about 91 kilograms. That is the weight of a grown man. It is about 91 centimeters high. When it reaches the age of six years, it is about 183 centimeters high. African elephants are bigger than Indian elephants. African elephants have much bigger ears.

Elephants have very long noses which we call 'trunks'. No other animals have trunks as long as elephants. The elephant can use its trunks to smell things and it can also pick up things with the tip of its trunk. The tip of its trunk can be used like a hand. Can you pick up something with the tip of your nose?

The elephant uses its trunk to feed itself. It likes to eat leaves, young juicy branches of trees, and fruit. It picks these with its trunk and puts the food into its mouth. When it wants a drink, it put the tip of its trunk into some water. It fills its trunk and then blows the water into its mouth. The elephant washes itself in the same way. It fills its trunk with water and

then blows the water over itself.

Two of the elephant's teeth are very long and strong. They are called 'tusks'. They use their tusks to dig up small trees and to dig in the ground for water. Elephants also use their tusks and trunks to lift heavy log of wood. In some countries men catch wild elephants and teach them to work. After a while they are no longer wild. They become tame. They become very obedient. They do what their masters tell them to do. All day long they work patiently in the hot sun. They never refuse to work. They pull trees along and lift heavy logs. No animal is stronger than such an elephant.

Elephants have very strong legs. Their legs are like trees. They usually walk slowly because they are so big, but they walk very quietly.

Wild elephants living in the jungle usually stay together in big families. Usually one old elephant leads them. The others follow their leader. They usually move about at night, looking for food. In the hot daytime, they go to sleep in the cool shade of the trees.

Elephants are kind animals. When one of them is hurt and cannot pull itself on to its feet, the other elephants lift it up and help it to walk.

Some people say that elephants never forget. They remember people who are kind to or cruel to them. There are many stories about this.

1. According to the passage, elephants are the biggest animals that live on land.
2. When an elephant reaches the age of six, it is about 320 centimeters high.
3. The elephant likes to eat leaves, old branches of trees and fruit.
4. Elephants become obedient after training, and they do what their master tells them to do.
5. When one elephant is hurt and cannot keep itself on his feet, the other elephants carry it to safe place.

II. Put the following paragraphs in the right order:

(1) Even the owl's feathers help it to hunt its food. The feathers are so soft that the owl can fly noiselessly and thus come right down on the animals it hunts. Some owls are helpful to farmers because they destroy rats, insects, and other enemies of crops. But there are other owls that are fond of chickens and other domestic fowl (家禽), and these owls cost the farmer quite a bit of money!

(2) The ears of an owl have a cover on the outside, unlike most other birds. Some owls have a kind of "trumpet" of feathers near the ears to help them hear better. Once the owl has surprised its prey and heard its motion, it can see it even in the dark! There are two reasons for this ability. The eye-balls of the owl are flexible (灵活). It can focus them quickly for any distance. The owl can also open the pupil (瞳孔) of its eye very wide. This enables it to make use of all the night light there is. The owl's eyes are placed so that it has to turn its whole head to change the direction of its glance.

(3) The owl is a bird that really comes to life at night, and its whole body is especially suited (适合) to this kind of life. First, let's take the owl's cry. When the owl makes this cry in the night, creatures who may be nearby are frightened by the sound. If they make any motion or sound, the owl hears them at once with its sensitive ears.

UNIT TWO

PLANT WORLD

LISTENING

I. Listen to the tape and complete the following dialogues:

1. A: What _____ that kind of tape recorder over there?
B: I've no idea. _____ try one and see?
A: (trying the machine) How does it sound to you?
B: Not bad, and it's easy to carry around since _____.
A: Then I'll buy this one.
2. A: You know, A huge new public library is going to be put up near here.
B: That's wonderful, _____ of it?
A: Well, I'm not absolutely certain about it. Someone who should know told me. He said it is _____.
B: Then it must be true.
3. A: What do I need to travel to the U. S. A. ?
B: You need a valid passport and a visa.
A: What do I have to do to _____?
B: You have to apply for one at the American Embassy.
A: How do I apply?
B: You have to _____ and you can apply by post or in person.

II. Listen and give quick oral responses:

1. Have you met any old friends lately?
2. Where did you meet?
3. How did you feel?
4. What did you talk about?
5. How long was it since you'd last seen each other?
6. Which of your absent friends would you most like to see again? Why?
7. Is it easy to make friends in a strange place? Why/why not?
8. Have you ever gone up to a stranger and started a conversation? How?
9. How would you bring a shy person into a conversation?

10. How would you excuse yourself if you wanted to get away from someone?

III. Listen and repeat:

A

tea party	News Agency
cable address	piano concerto
brain specialist	record concert
group discussion	radio communication
labor protection	language laboratory
oil refinery	photo album

B

It's absolutely true.	You ought to go to bed.
It doesn't make much sense.	You only have to try.
It's difficult to learn.	You're wanted on the phone.
There isn't any need.	You'll see him in a week.
So don't forget to write.	He'll show it to you now.
I wanted you to know.	He's eaten all the bread.
I'll try to be in time.	She isn't in her room.
I've heard of it before.	They didn't know the way.

VOCABULARY

I. Match the words in column A with the phrases or sentences in column B:

A

1. unfortunately
2. starvation
3. eagerness
4. plentiful
5. educate
6. remain
7. prevent
8. persuade
9. include
10. specific

B

- A. contain
- B. continue to exist
- C. keep from happening
- D. teach and train
- E. particular
- F. win over to believe
- G. unluckily
- H. more than enough
- I. strong desire
- J. death caused by hunger

II. Choose the right word and complete the following sentences:

1. He gave me _____ advice on how to learn English well yesterday.
A. a B. a piece C. an D. a piece of
2. When Marx went to England for the first time, he couldn't make himself _____.
A. understand B. understood C. to understand D. understanding
3. The lab assistant asked us not to forget _____ the lights when we left the room.

- A. to close B. turn down C. to turn off D. turning on
4. Although they had met a lot of trouble, I hear that they succeeded _____.
A. in all B. about all C. all over D. after all
5. It will _____ me quite some time to grasp a foreign language.
A. use B. pay C. take D. spend
6. His grandfather is still _____. I'm sure he'll _____ to ninety.
A. alive...live B. alive...life C. life...live D. living...alive
7. The doctor can give you some _____ on _____ strong and fit.
A. advice...to keep B. advices...to keep
C. advices...how to keep D. advice...how to keep
8. Bob spoke Chinese so well. We _____ it _____ that he had been in China for a long time.
A. treated ...as B. thought...of C. thought...about D. took ...for granted
9. In those days Uncle Wang was very poor though he worked day and night, so he could not _____ the debts of the boss.
A. pay for B. pay off C. paid for D. pay out
10. We heard some very _____ news this morning.
A. pleased B. please C. pleasure D. pleasing

III. Finish the sentences with the words or phrases in the box:

complex, due to, scent, including, essential, prevent, function, evaporate, depend on, readily

- The _____ of flowers filled the air.
- Love of fair play is an _____ part of the English character.
- The _____ of the heart is to pump blood.
- The directions for reaching the building was so _____ that we could not follow them.
- All the water in the pond _____ because of the drought last year.
- That bright boy always answers _____ when called on.
- The people of the world, _____ the American people, oppose aggressive wars.
- Health _____ good food, fresh air and enough sleep.
- We were _____ by heavy smog from seeing anything.
- His success was _____ his hard work and intelligence.

IV. Word—bank:

- A. accept—acceptance attend—attendance allow—allowance enter—entrance
adopt—adoption expect—expectation amuse—amusement move—movement
refuse—refusal arrive—arrival strong—strength long—length