

国家教育部
规划教材

中等师范学校练习册(试用本)

英语

第二册



东北师范大学出版社

国家教育部
规划教材

中等师范学校练习册(试用本)

英 语

(第二册)

主 编 赵俊峰 唐锡玲
副主编 徐 红 周 澍

东北师范大学出版社
长 春

(吉)新登字 12 号

中等师范学校练习册(试用本)

英 语

YINGYU

(第二册)

赵俊峰 唐锡玲 主编

责任编辑:张小磊	封面设计:李冰彬	责任校对:王洪波
东北师范大学出版社出版	东北师范大学出版社发行	
(长春市人民大街 138 号)	东北师范大学出版社激光照排中心制版	
(邮政编码:130024)	吉林工学院印刷厂印刷	
开本:787×1092 1/16	2000 年 2 月第 1 版	
印张:6.625	2000 年 2 月第 1 次印刷	
字数:160 千	印数:00 001—10 000 册	
ISBN 7 - 5602 - 2534 - 9/G · 1444	定价:7.50 元	

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,参加第二册编写的同志有:赵俊峰、唐锡玲、周澍、徐红、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

1999 年 11 月

CONTENTS

UNIT ONE	COUNTRIES AND NATIONS	1
UNIT TWO	WESTERN HOLIDAYS	10
UNIT THREE	FAMILIES BIG AND SMALL	22
UNIT FOUR	SHOPPING IN THE MARKETS	32
UNIT FIVE	EDUCATION AND CULTURE	42
UNIT SIX	HABIT AND HOBBY	54
UNIT SEVEN	EXTRACTS FROM FAMOUS WORKS	63
UNIT EIGHT	CITY LIFE	73
KEYS	84

UNIT ONE

CONTRIES AND NATIONS

LISTENING

I. Listen to the tape and choose the correct answers:

1. Who is calling?
A. Helen. B. Mary.
C. Miss Green. D. We don't know.
2. What does Bob say?
A. Hold the line, please. B. He'll be right here.
C. May I speak to Tom? D. Nothing yet.
3. There is a phone call for _____.
A. Dr. Black B. Dr. Black's mother
C. Dr. Black's sister D. Dr. Black's father
4. What's the Jean's telephone number?
A. 83550945 B. 83350945 C. 83305945 D. 83550954
5. Who is younger?
A. Mr. Li. B. Mr. Wang. C. Mr. Brown. D. Mrs. Wang.
6. Who isn't as healthy as before?
A. Grandpa. B. Grandma. C. Both of them. D. Neither of them.

II. Listen to the tape and give quick oral responses:

Model:

A: Hello, is Jack there, please?

B: Yes, who is calling, please?

1. Hello, is this 87705613?

2. This is Mrs. White calling. May I speak to Mr. White?

3. Do you often use a telephone?

4. What's your telephone number?

5. Is Changchun as large as Beijing in area?

6. Is Guangzhou as large as Shanghai in population?

7. Which is the second largest country in the world?

8. Which continent is the smallest?

III. Listen and repeat;

A

as free as the air	as easy as ABC	as cold as ice
as hot as fire	as bright as day	as white as snow
as right as rain	as clear as a bell	as free as a bird
as safe as houses	as fat as a pig	as strong as a horse

B

How clear the water is!
What a wonderful time we had last night!
How beautiful this mountain is!
What great challenges we are facing in a new century!
How quickly the society is changing!

C

What a hard-working woman!
What a good idea!
How he sings!
How you dance!

VOCABULARY

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

A

- glance
- appropriate
- emphasize
- own
- value
- entire
- inhabit
- locate
- island
- equal
- drought
- combined
- rainfall

B

- whole, complete
- want of rain
- joined together
- having the same right
- amount of rain falling in a given area in a given time
- regard highly
- right or suitable
- say that it is very important
- to have, to possess
- a quick look
- live in, occupy
- be in a certain place
- a piece of land surrounded by water

II. Choose the right word with its right form to complete the following sentences:

1. Last week we visited a school that is _____ at the foot of a mountain.
A. put B. located C. locating D. putting
2. With water all around, Australia is the largest _____ in the world.
A. continent B. island C. area D. land
3. Hainan has a very typical _____ climate. It is hot all the year round with high rainfall.
A. temperate B. tropical C. cold D. continental
4. Australia, a country that _____ a whole continent, is below the equator.
A. makes up B. locates C. takes D. occupies
5. Since people must travel by water, _____ provide good places for ships to dock(停泊).
A. continents B. harbours C. islands D. coasts
6. Which do you _____ more, money or freedom?
A. choose B. regard C. value D. fond of
7. Now men and women are regarded as _____. They get the same pay for the same jobs.
A. different B. same C. equal D. similar
8. Even in the Japanese language, you can see the _____ of the Chinese language.
A. education B. teaching C. story D. influence
9. All the teachers and students need to attend the flag-rising _____ every Monday morning.
A. tradition B. practice C. ceremony D. lecture
10. One of the most _____ things for human society is the invention of paper.
A. notable B. expensive C. curious D. harmful
11. Some people _____ friendship more than any other thing in the world.
A. express B. develop C. choose D. treasure
12. It doesn't seem _____ for a person like you to have done such a foolish thing.
A. healthy B. appropriate C. friendly D. guilty
13. The teacher said again and again that we cannot learn English well without opening our mouths. She _____ the importance of oral English.
A. values B. treasures C. regards D. emphasizes

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

be located in, be proud of, be made up of, every aspect of, ranging from at first glance, tens of thousands of, in the eyes of, be aware of, be fond of, to different degrees, in area, be recognized as
--

1. The United States of America is _____ of 50 different states, each of which has its own government.
2. _____, the twin brothers look so alike. But in fact, they are quite different.
3. I can't cover _____ of this subject. Let me just concentrate on its main points.

4. She _____ very _____ white. She wears white on all occasions.
5. We _____ the great changes that have taken place in China.
6. Besides rights, young students should _____ more _____ their duties.
7. Shenzhen, which is quite a modern city, _____ next to Hong Kong.
8. My father who is 50 this year is, _____ my grandparents, still a child.
9. This day-care center takes in children _____ 2 to 6 years old.
10. The English language is influenced, _____, by many foreign languages.
11. Canada is the second largest country _____ but its population is very small.
12. Mr. Zhang _____ an expert on ancient Chinese language.
13. All the year round there are _____ flowers everywhere in Guangzhou.

IV. Insert the following into the sentences :

first of all, for example, of course, on the other hand, I think, to different degrees, however, according to the radio

1. Both Canadian culture and Australian culture have, _____, the influence of English culture.
2. If you want to speak better English, _____, you should work much harder.
3. Monkeys are very clever animals, _____, they can work for man.
4. Before I begin the lecture, _____, I would like to give you an introduction of myself.
5. The Chinese language, _____, is spoken by the most people in the world.
6. Yesterday was, _____, the hottest day in Guangzhou in history.
7. Sydney, which is modern and large, _____, isn't the capital of Australia.
8. She says she doesn't have enough time. But _____, she wastes a lot of time.

V. Word bank :

1. count—countless guilt—guiltless open—openness
2. industry—industrial tropic—tropical modern—modernization note—noticeable
season—seasonal hang—hanger formal—formality formal—informal—informality
society—social different—differing nation—national important—importance
attraction—attractive popular—population
3. culture—multi-cultured
4. rain + fall—rainfall how + ever—however for + ever—forever more + over—moreover

VI. Information bank :

Find out the information of the following countries with the help of your dictionary :

Name	Location	People	Language	Capital	something more
China	Asia	Chinese	Chinese	Beijing	the world's third largest country in area
the U. S. A					
Canada					
Japan					
Great Britain					
Australia					
Russia					

GRAMMAR

I. Link A with B to form exclamations and then read them aloud :

A

B

1. What

A. a wonderful idea you have!

B. we love our motherland!

C. fluently she can speak the language!

D. I wish to go to the moon someday!

E. they work! They never stop for a rest!

F. a day! It's raining again!

G. formality and complexity the Japanese enjoy!

2. How

H. proud we are of our great culture and long history!

I. a strange affinity the two cultures have for each other!

J. nice it is to spend July in Australia!

K. the Japanese emphasize the importance of groups and communal needs!

L. an informal and open people the Americans are!

M. the Sydney Harbour Bridge looks like a coat-hanger!

II. Complete the following passages :

1) With whose, that, which, where, etc. :

Canberra, 1 is located in the southeastern part of Australia, is the capital city of the country. The name Canberra 2 was given by a lady 3 husband was then

governor-general is believed to come from an Australian aboriginal word 4 means "meeting place".

This young city 5 is still growing and unfinished was planned and built to take its place as the nation's capital.

The area 6 the city was built was once a place without trees. But now it is a city of many flowers and trees and is called the Garden City. It is also a city of culture and education 7 you can find the Australian National University and the National Library, 8 has an extensive collection of books.

Canberra's schools are new, modern, and attractive. Primary education and secondary education are provided by many government schools. There are a number of preschool centres, 9 young children under 5 come to play and get some informal training. These centres 10 have been very successful are supported by the people of Canberra.

2) With articles where necessary:

A Japanese student went to 1 city of Australia to study English. He walked around 2 city to look for 3 warm room.

One evening he was walking along a street with 4 map. He saw a small board in the window of 5 house. 6 word "Room" was on it.

"What a nice room this is!" He said. "7 windows are on 8 south side. 9 sun will come into 10 room during 11 day. I'll take it." But he was wrong. 12 sun is always on 13 north in that city because Australia is down below 14 equator.

3) With the right forms of the verbs:

Jane was travelling in Scotland and two days ago she 1 (send) me a letter. And here is what she 2 (tell) me in her letter:

"Last week, I 3 (go) to Edinburgh by train. I 4 (stay) there for three days and then 5 (go) to the mountains. I met a lot of young people there who 6 (climb) some mountains. I 7 (be) to many famous lakes. I find Scotland 8 (be) much more beautiful than England. By the way, the restaurant 9 (be) very nice and I 10 (make) many new friends. I 11 (have) a very good time here."

4) With the right form of the given words:

Mary always wanted to be a singer, and music was the 1 (important) thing in her life. But she had a 2 (terrible) voice, which was as 3 (loud) as thunder. She took lessons for many years, but her voice didn't become 4 (good). In fact, her voice became even 5 (loud).

One day she decided to give a concert and invited her teacher to come.

The teacher was very worried and didn't know what to say after the concert since

she knew it would be a 6 (bad) one. But then she had an idea. After the concert, she went to see Mary.

“What do you think of my concert?” Mary asked.

“Well, you’ll never be 7 (good) than you were tonight.” Said the teacher.

III. Choose the right answer for each blank:

New Zealand is an English-speaking country. But the government recognizes 1 language, too. This is the Maori language (毛利语). The Englishmen began to visit New Zealand after 1770. They found a dark-skinned people living there. These were the Maoris, 2 had come from islands in the Pacific Ocean 400 years before.

For a long time the English government was not interested in these faraway islands. It was made a British colony (殖民地). As a result more and more British settlers came.

The Maoris were 3 to the first settlers. But soon the new settlers wanted their land. So in 1844 there was fighting 4 them. This was the first of several wars between the two peoples. The next fifty years were very bad for the Maoris. Many were killed in the wars. Many more died from new disease brought by the British. In 1840 there were perhaps 200 000 Maoris. By 1859 this number had 5 to 42 000.

6, this century the two peoples have lived in peace. For many years the “British” New Zealanders looked down upon the Maoris. 7 in recent years, they have had equal rights, and the Maori language is one of the languages of the country with English. Today there are about a quarter of a million Maoris, that is, about 9% of the 8.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1. A. others | B. this | C. another | D. other |
| 2. A. which | B. they | C. who | D. whom |
| 3. A. cruel | B. friendly | C. dangerous | D. unknown |
| 4. A. among | B. of | C. in | D. between |
| 5. A. increased | B. fallen | C. improved | D. developed |
| 6. A. Moreover | B. However | C. Forever | D. Wherever |
| 7. A. But | B. Until | C. So | D. Therefore |
| 8. A. area | B. land | C. population | D. settlers |

TRANSLATION

I. Put the following sentences into Chinese:

1. The Sydney Harbour Bridge looks very much like a big coat-hanger, hence the name “The Coat-hanger”.
2. New York City, which is a great cultural and commercial centre, is located on the eastern coast of the United States.
3. After the Nile and the Amazon, the Yangtze is the third longest river in the world.
4. It doesn’t seem appropriate for you to cross your legs on such a formal occasion.
5. Do you think I can find a book that covers every aspect of the Japanese culture?

II. Put the following sentences into English:

1. 广州一年四季有很多美丽的鲜花，由此得名“花城”。
2. 上海，一个重要的工业和商业中心，位于中国的东海岸。
3. 继长江之后，黄河是中国第二大河。
4. 在正式场合，我们应该穿得比较庄重些。
5. 学校的规章制度应尽量包括学生行为的方方面面。

READING

I. Read the following and put them in the right order to form a dialogue:

1. Well, we still live in Sydney. I've come to Hong Kong on business.
2. Hello, is this 87654321?
3. Thank you. I 'd love to.
4. May I speak to Mrs. Queen?
5. Speaking. Who's that please?
6. This is Jones Wall. John Wall's daughter.
7. I know. My father asked me to say hello to you.
8. Thank you. Where's your father now?
9. I see. Could you come over and have a cup of tea sometime?
10. Yes, that's right.
11. Oh, your father and I have been friends for years.

II. Read the following passage and decide whether the following statements are True or False:

A Few Facts about the United Kingdom

There are four countries in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and northern Ireland (UK), namely, England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. Southern Ireland is a republic and is not a part of the United Kingdom.

It's almost 600 miles from the south coast of England to John O Groats, in the north of Scotland, and about 300 miles from Wales in the west to East Anglia in the east. The longest river is the River Seven, not the Thames. No place in Britain is more than 75 miles from the sea. The climate is mild and damp.

The United Kingdom has a population of over fifty million living in an area of only 94 000 square miles. Most people live in the large towns, and nearly ten million people live in Greater London alone. Birmingham and Glasgow also have more than a million inhabitants each.

English is the main language of Great Britain, but Welsh is still spoken in Wales, Gaelic in northern Scotland, Norman-French in the Channel Islands and Manx in the Isle of Man.

Most Englishmen live in detached, semi-detached or terraced two-storey houses, but

in London and Scottish towns many people live in flats. Nearly everyone works a five-day week and has three weeks holiday with pay a year.

1. The United Kingdom is made up of four countries; England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland.
2. It's about 600 miles from the north of Scotland to the south of England.
3. Birmingham has about 100 000 inhabitants.
4. Besides English, there are some other languages spoken in UK.
5. Englishmen live in detached houses or flats.

III. Insert the sentences in the right places:

The climate of any place is the kind of weather. It usually has over a long period of time. 1 If you live near the North Pole(北极) or the South Pole, you live in a cold climate, for you do not get as much or as direct sunlight as you would get farther from the poles. If you live near the equator, 2 for this is the place where the sun shines almost straight down.

How much rain or snow falls makes a great difference to the climate. 3 This will be a desert. Its climate is quite different from that of a rainforest, which may be the same distance from the equator but where it rains almost every day. 4 , the surrounding mountains, the currents in nearby seas. 5 .

- A. You may live in a hot dry land, where little rain falls.
- B. The amount of rain or snow in a cold land depends upon the cloud winds.
- C. Climate is affected by many things.
- D. Rainfall depends on many different things.
- E. you live in a warm or very hot climate.

UNIT TWO

WESTERN HOLIDAYS

LISTENING

I. Listen to the tape and complete the dialogues:

1. A: Hello, _____ to Jane White?
B: Sorry, Jane isn't in. May I ask _____?
A: This is Jane's _____.
B: Hello, Mrs. White. This is Helen, Jane's roommate.
Shall I _____?
A: Please tell Jane to call me _____.
B: All right, _____ Bye!
A: Good bye and _____.
2. A: Good morning. This is _____.
B: Hello, may I speak _____?
A: Sorry, but _____ are you calling?
B: _____. The repair centre.
A: But this is 83323091, _____ clinic.
B: Sorry, _____.
3. A: Hello, _____ John?
B: No, but just _____. John will be here _____.
(To John) John, there's a _____.
C: Hello, this is _____. Who's that, please?
A: Hi, John, this is Mary. Would you come _____?
C: With pleasure. _____ have the party?
A: This _____.
C: _____ the party begin?
A: It will begin at about _____.
C: OK, _____ then.

II. Listen to the tape and give quick oral responses:

Model:

A: Americans and Japanese are both different and alike, aren't they?

B: Yes, they are both different and alike.

1. Christmas in Australia is in summer time, isn't it?
2. What do people like to say as a greeting at Christmas?
3. Those who are away from home will go home for Christmas, won't they?
4. Who, do the children think, will give them presents at night?
5. Do people like to stay home or go out for Christmas?
6. What marks the end of winter and the beginning of spring, Christmas or Easter?
7. People like to wear new clothes at Easter, don't they?
8. Do we celebrate Easter and Christmas in China?

III. Listen and repeat :

A

younger and younger	stronger and stronger	better and better
healthier and healthier	longer and longer	heavier and heavier
more and more important	more and more beautiful	more and more experienced
more and more difficult	more and more confident	more and more popular
more and more often	more and more honest	more and more proper
more and more tired		

B

taller than any other girl in our class
stronger than any other boy in his class
richer than any other country in the world
younger than any other child in the group
colder than any other place in the world
more beautiful than any other city in the north
more experienced than any other doctor in the hospital
more active than any other student in our class
more expensive than any other dress in the shop
more excited than any other person there

C

the sooner... the better	the more ... the better
the longer... the better	the busier ...the happier
the earlier ... the better	the more ... the worse
the farther ... the smaller	the less ... the better
the older ... the more experienced	the younger ... the more active