

公共英语

综合训练

4

王秀英 王凤英 主编



 中央广播电视大学出版社

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This Is English Workbook

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北 京

内容简介

本书是《公共英语 4》的配套辅导练习,在编写体例上与《公共英语 4》相呼应,内容安排上打破了辅导练习的传统体例,增加了“虚拟导师”,即在提供词汇、语法、语音、听、说、读、写等多方面练习的同时,提供学习方法的指导,引导学习者步入真实的交际语境中,使学习者一步一个脚印地迈向学习目标。

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

公共英语综合训练4 /王秀英,王凤英主编. - 北京:
中央广播电视大学出版社, 2014. 1
ISBN 978-7-304-05517-2

I. ①公… II. ①王… ②王… III. ①英语—习题集
IV. ①H319.6

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2014)第 048070 号

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公共英语综合训练 4

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出版·发行:中央广播电视大学出版社

电话:营销中心 010-58840200 总编室 010-68182524

网址: <http://www.crtvup.com.cn>

地址:北京市海淀区西四环中路 45 号

邮编:100039

经销:新华书店北京发行所

策划编辑:苏 醒

责任编辑:吕 剑

印刷:北京云浩印刷有限责任公司

印数:0001~3000

版本:2014 年 1 月第 1 版

2014 年 1 月第 2 次印刷

开本:787×1092 1/16

印张:6.5 字数:158 千字

书号:ISBN 978-7-304-05517-2

定价:35.00 元 (含光盘 1 张)

(如有缺页或倒装,本社负责退换)

前 言

本书在内容安排上与以往英语书籍的传统体例有所不同，增加了“虚拟导师”，即在提供词汇、语法、语音、听、说、读、写等多方面练习的同时，将教师的讲解与帮助融入其中，使读者阅读的过程不再“孤独”。

在每个学习任务开始前读者都会得到“虚拟导师”的指点。“虚拟导师”不但提供学习方法的指导，还引导读者步入真实的交际语境中，通过大量、反复的实践，使读者一步一个脚印地迈向学习目标。

为了帮助读者打下良好的语音基础，本书中有语音知识讲解及练习，还配有一部情节曲折的广播连续剧和一些幽默小笑话，这既可为读者营造一个轻松愉快的氛围，又能使其学到真实地道的英语。

由于时间紧张、任务繁重，书中难免会有疏漏之处。恳请使用者多提宝贵意见，以便再版时补充更正。

编 者

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Unit 13

In this unit you practise

- *attributive clauses*;
- *the present participle*;
- *simple past regular verbs*;
- *using pronouns and linking words*;
- *listening*;
- *using prepositions*.

- 定语从句;
- 现在分词;
- 规则动词过去式;
- 代词和连接词语;
- 听力练习;
- 介词。



在以下两个练习中，你将复习限定性 (defining) 定语从句和非限定性 (non-defining) 定语从句的用法。这些用法你在主教材 Book 3 Unit 4 中学习过。

Activity 1

Combine the sentences to make either a defining or non-defining attributive clause, as indicated in brackets, with *who*, *which*, *that* or *whose*. (根据括号中的要求，用 *who*, *which*, *that* 或 *whose* 构成相应的定语从句，将每组中的两个句子合成一句。)

Example: *Chris lives in Florida. He is one of my brothers. (non-defining)*

Chris, who is one of my brothers, lives in Florida.

Chris has a daughter. She's three years old. (defining)

Chris has a daughter who / that is three years old.

1. His family live in a big American house. It has got a swimming pool. (defining)
2. Chris has a twin brother. His name is Roger. (defining)
3. Roger lives in Oxford. He is an engineer. (non-defining)
4. Roger has twin sons. They are four years old. (defining)
5. Robert is two years younger than me. He is my other brother. (non-defining)
6. Robert has twin daughters. They are both married with children. (defining)
7. Robert also has an older son. His name is Shaun. (defining)
8. Shaun's wife is called Emma. She hasn't had any children yet. (non-defining)



在下面的练习中，你将练习限定性定语从句和非限定性定语从句中标点符号的用法。

Activity 2

Put in commas where necessary. (在需要的地方加入逗号。)

1. Over 11 million people live in New York which is one of the largest cities in the world.
2. The world's urban population which is increasing every day will double by 2025.
3. The growth of cities will take place in developing countries which will become very overpopulated.
4. Deforestation is destroying the land which causes people to leave.
5. Cities which offer more job opportunities would attract me.
6. Industrial cities which are usually very rich attract the largest number of immigrants.
7. The greatest expansion will be in Southeast Asia where most of the new mega-cities (人口过百万的大城市) will be found.
8. People move to areas that can offer them a higher standard of living.

Language Focus

现在分词作定语

现在分词短语作后置定语，相当于现在进行时或过去进行时的定语从句。例如：

• Do you know the woman *sitting* over there? = Do you know the woman *who (that) is sitting* over there? 你认识坐在那边的那位妇女吗?

此句中，...*sitting* over there 相当于现在进行时的定语从句 ...*who (that) is sitting* over there.

• The girl *playing tennis* with you used to be my classmate. = The girl *who (that) was playing tennis* with you used to be my classmate. 和你打网球的那个女孩曾是我的同学。

此句中 ...*playing tennis* with you 相当于过去进行时的定语从句 ...*who (that) was playing tennis* with you....



在以下两个练习中，你将练习现在分词作定语。

Activity 3

Part A

Join the two sentences using an attributive clause. (用定语从句连接两个句子。)

Example: The pollution was affecting the city. The pollution came from factories.

The pollution which / that was affecting the city came from factories.

1. The people were wearing hats. *The people were protected from the sun.*
2. The doctor is treating my mother. *The doctor is very well known.*
3. The woman was talking to me. *The woman is my cousin.*
4. The factory workers were living in the polluted city. *The factory workers got very ill.*

Part B

Rewrite the sentences in the answer key using a present participle. (用现在分词短语改写上面的句子。)

Example: The pollution which/that was affecting the city came from factories.

The pollution affecting the city came from factories.



下面练习说出含有现在分词短语的句子。

Activity 4 Extract 1

Respond to the questions you hear using the prompts given below. (根据提示回答录音中的问题。)

Example: You hear: *What did you see?*

You read: *A man was running away from the house.*

You say: *I saw a man running away from the house.*

1. A loud noise was coming from outside.
2. People were shouting in the street.
3. A house was burning.
4. The firemen were driving down the street.
5. Everybody was running away from a fire.
6. The police cars were arriving.

注意: 以上 Activity 4 的句子中, 现在分词短语作宾语补足语。

Language Focus

现在分词作宾语补足语

现在分词可以用作宾语补足语, 与前面的宾语构成复合宾语。具有这种复合宾语的动词多为表示感觉的动词, 如 see, hear, notice, smell, watch, feel, find 等。例如:

I saw a boy **hitting** the dog. 我看见一个男孩在打那只狗。

I felt the boat **shaking**. 我觉得船在摇晃。



现在复习规则动词过去式的拼写及发音。

Activity 5

Give the simple past form of the verbs listed below. (写出下列动词的过去式。)

Example: cry - cried

- | | | | | | |
|-----------|----------|---------|-----------|------------|-----------|
| 1. brush | 4. drop | 7. fry | 10. marry | 13. prefer | 16. study |
| 2. change | 5. enjoy | 8. hate | 11. open | 14. repair | 17. try |
| 3. cook | 6. fit | 9. hope | 12. phone | 15. shout | 18. want |

Activity 6

Decide if the -ed ending of the simple past verbs in Activity 5 is pronounced /d/, /t/ or /id/. Write the verbs in the three columns according to the final sound. One has been done for you. (判断 Activity 5 中每个动词过去式词尾 -ed 的发音为 /d/, /t/ 还是 /id/. 根据词尾的发音, 将上面所列动词归入下面的三栏中。其中 changed 已作为示例给出。)

/d/	/t/	/id/
changed		



核对 Activity 6 的答案，之后继续做 Activity 7.

Activity 7 Extract 2

Listen to Extract 2 and pay careful attention to the pronunciation. Then listen again and repeat each verb three times using the pause button. (听 Extract 2, 注意发音。听第二遍时, 在每个动词后面暂停录音, 并跟读三遍。)



下面的练习可以帮助你通过运用代词和连接词语提高写作水平。

Activity 8

Read the following text. Rewrite the paragraph to make it more concise by changing the words in bold. Use pronouns (*it, he, they, his, their, him, her, them*, etc.), relative pronouns (*who, which, that, whose*) and substitution words (*such as that, this, these, there and here*). (阅读下面的段落, 用 *it, he, they, his, their, him, her, them, who, which, that, whose, that, this, these, there, here* 等替换句中的黑体字, 使段落语言精练。)

John is an agricultural engineer. **John** specialises in deforestation. **John** had a very good **job** and **John's job** paid **John** well. However, **John** didn't care about **the money**. **John** got bored with his life in England. So, because **John was bored**, **John** decided to go to Ethiopia. He went to **Ethiopia** to help other people. Many farmers **in Ethiopia** were poor. He helped **the poor farmers** to plant new trees. **The new trees** helped to make **the poor farmers'** lives better.

Activity 9

Complete the sentences with the correct words. (选择适当的词语填空。)

Example: Pollution is destroying the land and, B, farmers are leaving the land.

A. as well as this

B. as a result

1. John was bored, _____ he left his life in England.

A. so

B. in addition

2. John had a very good job with a very good salary. _____, he had quite a high standard of living.

A. Furthermore

B. Consequently

3. There were deforestation problems in Ethiopia. _____, they needed help with tree planting.

A. In addition

B. Therefore

4. It was difficult for the farmers to grow food. _____, many of them were very poor.

A. As a result

B. However

5. John was an agricultural engineer. _____, he was able to help the people in Ethiopia.

A. As well as this

B. Consequently

6. He helped the farmers to plant trees. _____, he taught them how to improve their farming methods.

A. Furthermore

B. So

7. At the end of the year he could have returned to the UK. _____, he decided to stay because he liked what he was doing.

A. Therefore

B. However

8. He had taught the people a lot, _____ he thought they had taught him far more about life than he had taught them.

A. and

B. although

Activity 10

Read the text and choose the most appropriate linking word. (选择最恰当的词语填空。)

because consequently however so in addition as a result therefore so

Bill is an agricultural engineer who was a well-known expert in desertification(土壤沙漠化). _____ 1. _____, he had a very good job, which paid him well. _____ 2. _____, he didn't like it _____ 3. _____ he had become bored with his life in London and what he was doing there. _____ 4. _____ he looked for something which was more interesting and worthwhile, and a friend suggested working for a charity _____ 5. _____ he decided to go to Africa to help other people. There is very little rain in many places in Africa. _____ 6. _____, trees have died and the desert has increased _____ 7. _____ many farmers there are losing their livelihoods(生计). Bill helped them to plant trees. _____ 8. _____, he taught them how to protect the land from the desert, which helped to make their lives better.



下面做听力练习。

Activity 11 Extract 3

Part A

Read the following questions. They are questions that John answered in the recording, though the questions themselves have not been included in Extract 3. (阅读下面的问题, 这些是 Extract 3 中 John 回答的问题。问题没有出现在录音里。)

a. How much longer are you staying here?

d. How long have you been in Ethiopia?

b. Why did you come?

e. What's your job?

c. Has it been a good experience?

f. What have you been doing here?

Part B

Listen to Extract 3 and note the electronic tone where the questions should be. Then, listen again and put the questions in the correct order. (听 Extract 3, 根据提示音, 决定上述问题应处的位置。然后, 再听一遍录音, 并将问题正确排序。)

Activity 12 Extract 3

Listen to Extract 3 again and state whether the following statements are true or false. (再听一遍 Extract 3, 并判断正误。)

	True	False
1. John went to Ethiopia eight months ago.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. He knows a lot about farming and trees.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. He wasn't happy in his old job because he was earning a lot of money.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. He wasn't happy in his old job although he was earning a lot of money.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. He's been planting trees for the local farmers.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. Planting trees brings more than one benefit.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7. He is staying in Ethiopia for 2 years altogether.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8. John thinks the people he's helped have learnt more than he has from them.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



最后, 练习动词及与其搭配的介词。

Activity 13

Complete the following sentences. (用适当的介词或副词填空。)

1. Have you heard _____ the environmental projects of the Chinese government?
2. The lack of rain leads _____ migration (移民, 迁徙) .
3. They are protecting the land _____ the desert (沙漠) .
4. They are carrying _____ three projects to stop the desert growing.
5. This farm is too large _____ the people standing over there.

Now for Something Light

Humour

He was 85 and she was 83.

"Our marriage Lacks romance." she said to him one day.

"Well, let's do what we did before we married. We used to meet each other in the evening." he said.

"OK," she said. "I'll meet you on the beach tonight at 7:30."

He waited from 7:30 till 8:30 and from 8:30 till 9:30, and at 10:00 he went home, very cross with his wife. When he got there, she was sitting in a chair, crying.

"What's the matter?" he asked.

"My parents wouldn't let me come out tonight." she wailed.

This is English Workbook 4

Unit 14

In this unit you practise

- *attributive clauses and the past participle*;
- *the passive and the use of can/must/not allowed to in the passive*;
- *the zero conditional*;
- *language related to waste and recycling*;
- *question tags*;
- *using prepositions*.

定语从句及过去分词短语作后置定语;
被动语态及 *can/must/not allowed to* 用于
被动句;
真实条件句;
与废物回收利用相关的语言;
反意疑问句;
介词。



在 Activity 1 中, 你将练习可省略关系代词 *who*, *that*, *which* 的定语从句。相关知识参见主教材 Book 3 Unit 4。

Activity 1

Identify the sentences where you can omit the relative pronoun *who/which/that* and the sentences where you cannot omit them. (判断下列各句中哪些可以省略关系代词, 哪些不能省略。)

Example: *People prefer to buy ready-made food that they can cook quickly.*

People prefer to buy ready-made food they can cook quickly.


(*that* 可以省略。)

Mothers often give their children food that is pre-packed.

No change. (*that* 不可省略。)

1. I like to eat the food that my mother cooks.
2. Some people refuse to eat the food which contains artificial preservatives (防腐剂).
3. Supermarkets sell convenience food that busy working people buy.
4. Supermarkets produce a lot of food which is high in fat.
5. Some fast food chains have special rooms that parents can rent for birthday parties.
6. Some farmers grow organic food which has not been treated with pesticides (杀虫剂).
7. More and more people buy organic food from farmers who sell it at local farmers' markets.
8. The organic vegetables which we buy in supermarkets are more expensive than normal ones.

注意: 关系代词如果在从句中作宾语, 在非正式语体和口语中则常省略。

 通过 Activity 2 和 Activity 3, 你将练习过去分词短语作后置定语的结构。

Activity 2

Rewrite the sentences where the attributive clause can be replaced by a past participle. (判断下列句子中哪些可以使用过去分词短语作后置定语, 并改写相应的句子。)

Example: *I never eat sandwiches that are prepared the day before.*

I never eat sandwiches prepared the day before.

My friend always brings some fruit that we eat in our coffee break.

No change.

1. I don't like sandwiches that are wrapped in cling film (保鲜膜) .
2. I go to a sandwich shop that makes fresh sandwiches.
3. They sell sandwiches which are prepared while you wait.
4. The people who work there come from Italy.
5. They sell their own bread that is baked on the premises (在本店) .
6. You can also buy meals which are prepared for the microwave.
7. They also sell home-made cakes that are covered in cream.
8. I go to a cafe where they make their own cakes.

注意: 被动语态形式的定语从句可以变为过去分词短语作后置定语。

Activity 3 Extract 1


Listen to the statements and respond to the cues using the information given below. (根据 Extract 1 中的提示, 结合下列句子, 说出一个含有过去分词短语作后置定语的句子。)

Example: *You hear: I don't like sandwiches.*

You read: Sandwiches are wrapped in cling film.

You say: I don't like sandwiches wrapped in cling film.

1. Hamburgers are sold in fast food chains.
2. Unhealthy food is made in factories.
3. Sandwiches are bought from supermarkets.
4. Ready-made meals are cooked in microwave ovens.
5. Fresh vegetables are bought from my local market.
6. Chinese chicken is cooked in a sweet and sour sauce.

 下面练习使用被动语态。

Language Focus

被动语态的用法

在下面四种情况下常使用被动语态：1. 强调动作的承受者，不强调施动者；2. 施动者是不言而喻的，或不必提及的；3. 施动者不明确；4. 在较正式的语体中。例如：

- Someone stole my wallet yesterday.
- My wallet was stolen yesterday.
- They make hamburgers from beef and onions.
- Hamburgers are made from beef and onions.

Activity 4

Rewrite the passive sentences below in the active. (将下列被动语态的句子改为主动语态。)

Example: *Artificial preservatives in their food are not liked by people.*

People don't like artificial preservatives in their food.

Part A

1. Fridges are being dumped in the streets by everybody.
2. Waste electronic goods are broken up by workers in China.
3. The problem of waste is being controlled by the government.
4. Old computers are not wanted by governments in the USA and Europe.

Part B

5. Damage from toxic chemicals (有毒化学物质) was suffered by the environment.
6. Factories have been shut down by their owners in Guangdong province.
7. Recycling was introduced in Britain in 1995 by the government.
8. Health problems were suffered by factory workers a few years ago.

注意：1. Part A 使用一般现在时或现在进行时；Part B 使用一般过去时或现在完成时。

2. *suffer* 是及物动词，表“遭受”的意思，可以用于被动语态，如上面的第 5 和第 8 句。



下面练习情态动词 *can* 和 *must*，以及 *not allowed to* 用于被动语态结构。

Activity 5

Rewrite the sentences using the passive form. (将下列句子改为被动语态。)

Example: *You must not dump old electrical goods in the street.*

Old electrical goods must not be dumped in the street.

1. The council can collect old refrigerators.
2. We can arrange a time.

3. You must pay a fee of F30.
4. Alternatively, you can take it to the council refuse dump (垃圾场).
5. You must take it between 10:00 am. and 4:00 p.m. on weekdays.
6. You must make an appointment.
7. You must give us 10 days'notice.
8. You can contact us on 0208 384 57 × ×.

Activity 6

Use the prompts to write two sentences-one with mustn't and one with not allowed to.(根据提示, 分别用 mustn't 和 not allowed to 完成下列句子。)

Example: *Dump your fridge in the street.*

- a. *You mustn't dump your fridge in the street.*
- b. *You are not allowed to dump your fridge in the street.*

1. Drive over thirty miles an hour in residential areas.
2. Drink alcohol when you drive.
3. Carry more than five passengers in your car.
4. Use your car if it is not insured.

Activity 7 Extract 2

Answer the questions you hear using the information given below.(根据提示, 回答 Extract 2 中的问题。)

Part A

Use not allowed to in your answers. (用 not allowed to 作答。)

Example: *You hear: When can young people buy cigarettes?*

You read: until/16

You say: They are not allowed to buy cigarettes until they're 16.

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| 1. until/18 | 3. until/16 |
| 2. until/18 | 4. until/16 |

Part B

Use mustn't in your answers. (用 mustn't 作答。)

Example: *You hear: Are your children allowed to stay out late?*

You read: after midnight

You say: No, they mustn't stay out after midnight.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| 5. go out alone at night | 7. watch TV after 9 p.m. |
| 6. play loud music after 10 p.m. | 8. play computer games during the week |



下面练习在主教材中学过的真实条件句。

Activity 8

Part A

Complete the sentences using the zero conditional and the appropriate verbs in brackets. (用括号中所给动词的适当形式构成真实条件句。)

1. If my husband _____ in a good mood, he usually _____ me flowers. (be/buy)
2. When my children _____ to their friends' birthday parties, they always _____ a present. (go/take)
3. If kids _____ too much television, they _____ lazy. (watch/get)
4. When my son _____ to the cinema, he always _____ popcorn. (go/buy)

注意：以上四句是真实条件句的一种特殊形式，结果主句和条件从句中的谓语动词均用一般现在时。试比较与 Part B 中四个条件句的不同。

Part B

Complete the sentences using the first conditional and the appropriate verbs in brackets. (用括号中所给动词的适当形式构成真实条件句。)

5. If I _____ hard, I _____ my exams. (work/pass)
6. When I _____ my homework, I _____ the dishes for you. (finish/wash)
7. If I _____ a nice dress in the shops, I _____ it. (see/buy)
8. She _____ to the party if you _____ her. (come/invite)



下面练习使用反义疑问句。相关知识参见 Book 3 Unit 17。

Activity 9

Complete the sentences with the correct question tags. (用适当的附加疑问句完成下列句子。)

Example: She's got three children, _____?

She's got three children, hasn't she?

1. They want the latest fashions, _____?
2. She's bought them mobile phones, _____?
3. She can't buy them cheap brands, _____?
4. They shouldn't eat junk food, _____?
5. She doesn't cook every day, _____?
6. Ready-made meals are easier to prepare, _____?
7. Convenience food isn't good for her children, _____?
8. They don't eat healthy food, _____?