

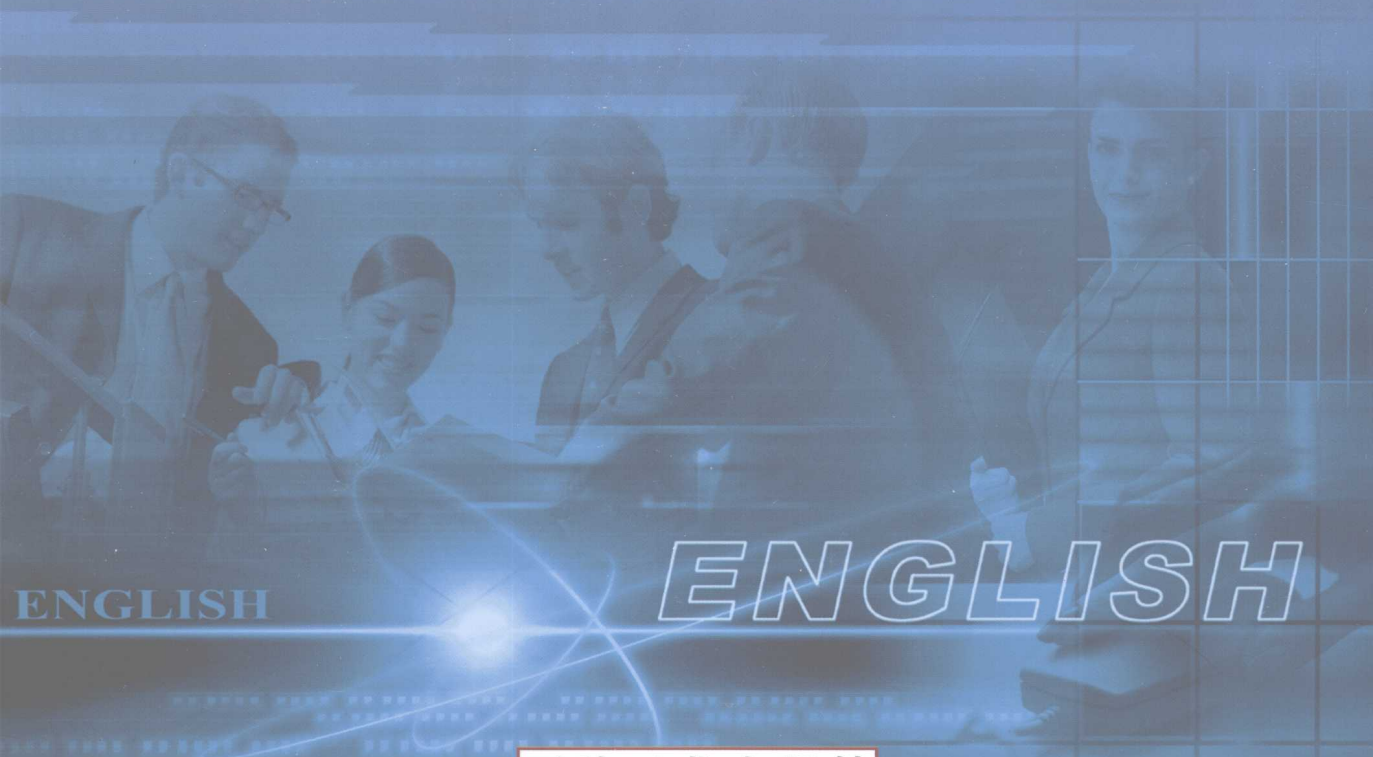


高职高专规划教材

# 高职英语

## 综合练习 1

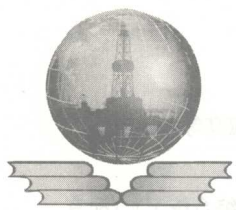
《高职英语》编写组 编  
(美) Eve Bower 审



ENGLISH

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石油工业出版社  
Petroleum Industry Press



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## 综合练习

1

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〔美〕 Eve Bower 审

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## 内容提要

《高职英语》是依据教育部颁布的《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求》和《高等学校英语应用能力考试大纲》编写而成的，是供高职高专学生英语教学使用的大学英语系列教材。

全套教材共分四册，每册包括《高职英语综合教程》(配有光盘)，《高职英语综合练习》(配有光盘)和《高职英语教师参考书》三个分册。本书为《高职英语综合练习1》。

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# Preface 前言

高职高专规划教材《高职英语》是依据教育部颁布的《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求》和《高等学校英语应用能力考试大纲》编写的，是供高职高专学生英语教学使用的大学英语系列教材。本套教材的培养目标是学生实际应用语言的能力，具体涉及四个方面：1. 一定的英语基础知识和技能；2. 阅读和翻译有关英语资料的能力；3. 进行简单日常会话的能力；4. 模拟套写简单英语应用文的能力。本套教材分一至四册，每册包括《高职英语综合教程》(配有光盘)，《高职英语综合练习》(配有光盘)和《高职英语教师参考书》三个分册。

《高职英语综合练习》旨在帮助学生深入透彻地了解 and 掌握《高职英语综合教程》中每个单元应该掌握的语言知识、语法知识、写作知识、翻译知识和阅读知识，进一步巩固和拓展学生的英语语言基本知识和技能，培养学生课外自学的能力和自觉意识，强化学生阅读、翻译和写作等实际运用英语语言的能力。练习兼顾《高职英语综合教程》中语言知识点的复习和巩固，注重语言应用能力的培养。编写的原则是：基于课文，难易适度，以点带面，学练结合，引导学生循序渐进。保持与教材的统一性和延续性，每个单元主题都延续了教材中的单元主题，练习设计从高职高专学生的实际英语水平出发，紧密结合高等学校英语应用能力考试的特点和题型，形式多样。每个单元一般分为五个部分：1. 听力理解；2. 词汇语法；3. 翻译训练；4. 阅读理解；5. 模拟套写。

《高职英语》系列教材主编由吴大可(河北石油职业技术学院)担任，主审由美籍专家 Eve Bower 担任。

《高职英语综合练习1》主编为吴大可、谷中环（天津石油职业技术学院），参加编写的有：吴大可、谷中环、郑英莉（辽河石油职业技术学院）、邵玉颖（辽河石油职业技术学院）、周何（河北石油职业技术学院）、孙会玉（天津石油职业技术学院）。在本书的编写过程中，中国石油大学（北京）江淑娟教授，美籍教师 Sharon Gralapp、Henry Linehan 对本书的内容提出了宝贵意见和建议，再此表示感谢。

由于编者经验与水平所限，书中不足与疏漏之处在所难免，恳请广大读者批评指正。在编写过程中我们参阅了大量的国内外相关资料，借鉴了一些很有价值的文章，在此向有关机构、作者和资料的提供者一并致以诚挚的谢意。

编者

2008年6月

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# Unit 1 Greetings and Introductions

## Part I Listening Comprehension

**Section A** Directions: In this section, you are required to choose the proper answers to the questions you hear. The questions will be spoken two times.

- |                                    |                              |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. A. That's all right.            | B. I'm going to Shanghai.    |
| C. I'm fine. Thank you.            | D. Everything is going well. |
| 2. A. It's a nice day.             | B. Nice to meet you, too.    |
| C. I'm glad to hear that.          | D. Happy New Year!           |
| 3. A. It's my pleasure.            | B. Thank you.                |
| C. No, you don't need to thank me. | D. It's not necessary.       |
| 4. A. 20 years ago.                | B. I'm 20 years old.         |
| C. It doesn't matter.              | D. When I am twenty.         |
| 5. A. I don't like teaching.       | B. I will do it.             |
| C. I'm a doctor.                   | D. I'm fine.                 |
| 6. A. Doing homework.              | B. Fine, thank you.          |
| C. Very good.                      | D. Writing a book.           |
| 7. A. Yes, it is.                  | B. Yes, I'd love to.         |
| C. It's very big.                  | D. It's beautiful.           |

**Section B** Directions: This section is to test your ability to understand short dialogues. After each dialogue, there is a recorded question. Both the dialogues and questions will only be spoken once. When you hear a question, you should decide on the right answer from the 4 choices marked A, B, C and D.

- |                                |                                |       |       |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------|-------|
| 1. A. How the woman feels.     | B. If the woman likes her job. |       |       |
| C. What the woman is doing.    | D. How the woman is working.   |       |       |
| 2. A. 21                       | B. 15                          | C. 33 | D. 23 |
| 3. A. He's the woman's friend. | B. He is a visitor.            |       |       |
| C. He's a new employee.        | D. He's a visitor.             |       |       |

**Section C** Directions: This section is to test your ability to comprehend short passages. You will hear a recorded passage. After that you will hear five questions. Both the passage and the questions will be read two times. When you hear a question, you should complete the answer in no more than 3 words.

1. How many parts does a conversation with a new friend usually consist of?

\_\_\_\_\_.

2. What do you do in the first part of the conversation?

We \_\_\_\_\_ and tell each other our names or exchange name cards.

3. What is mentioned as an example of important matters?

\_\_\_\_\_ affairs.

4. What is usually avoided in the conversation?

\_\_\_\_\_ or unpleasant things.

5. What do you usually say to your new friend at the end of the conversation?

We tell him we are happy to \_\_\_\_\_ him.

**Section D** Directions: This section is to test your ability to comprehend short passages. You will hear a recorded passage. After that you are required to fill in the blanks. The passage will be read two times. Now the passage will begin.

The longer I live, the more I realize the impact of attitude on life. Attitude, to me, is more important than facts. It is more important than the past, than \_\_\_\_\_, than money, than failures, than \_\_\_\_\_, than what other people think, say, or do. It is more important than appearance, giftedness, or \_\_\_\_\_. It will make or break a company, a \_\_\_\_\_ or a home. The \_\_\_\_\_ thing is we have a choice every day regarding the attitude we will embrace for that day. We cannot change our past. We cannot change the fact that people will \_\_\_\_\_ in a certain way. We cannot change the inevitable. The only thing we can do is to play on the one string we have, and that is our attitude.

## **Part II Vocabulary & Structure**

**Section A** Directions: There are 10 incomplete statements here. You are required to complete each statement by choosing the appropriate answer from the 4 choices marked A, B, C and D.



1. He personally \_\_\_\_\_ the nation's foreign policy.  
A. instructed    B. guided    C. conducted    D. directed
2. If you do well in English I'll \_\_\_\_\_ you with a trip to the Britain.  
A. award    B. praise    C. reward    D. prize
3. They have planted a lot of trees in order to \_\_\_\_\_ wind and sand in the desert.  
A. hold down    B. hold on    C. hold up    D. hold back
4. Words \_\_\_\_\_ meaning, as we all know.  
A. convince    B. convey    C. contribute    D. conquer
5. Her mother's words of love and help \_\_\_\_\_ the sobbing child.  
A. comforted    B. encouraged    C. excited    D. eased
6. The main \_\_\_\_\_ of Southern California are climate and the scenery.  
A. natures    B. features    C. character    D. temper
7. He faced up to these difficulties with his \_\_\_\_\_ courage.  
A. usual    B. normal    C. regular    D. average
8. The rich man \_\_\_\_\_ a hospital and school in the town where he was born.  
A. fixed    B. founded    C. built    D. set
9. I watched him until he \_\_\_\_\_ from sight in the distance.  
A. retreated    B. removed    C. vanished    D. disappeared
10. The patient's health failed to such an extent that he was put into \_\_\_\_\_ care.  
A. tense    B. rigid    C. intensive    D. tight

**Section B** Directions: In this section, you are required to fill in each blank with the proper form of the word given in the brackets.

1. It took ages to get accustomed to \_\_\_\_\_ (live) abroad.
2. That is a question which needs careful \_\_\_\_\_ (think).
3. Giving up my old job was an \_\_\_\_\_ (extreme) difficult decision.
4. Thanksgiving Day is a \_\_\_\_\_ (tradition) festival in the USA and Canada.
5. We must be \_\_\_\_\_ (practice) and work out the cost before we make a decision.
6. There are some \_\_\_\_\_ (differ) between British English and American English.
7. With the \_\_\_\_\_ (introduce) of the computer, libraries today are quite different from what they were in the past.
8. We regret to inform you that we no longer manufacture the product you are (interest) \_\_\_\_\_ in.

9. Although the small town has been changing slowly, it looks quite (difference) \_\_\_\_\_ from what it was.
10. The fast (develop) \_\_\_\_\_ of the local economy has caused serious water pollution in this region.
11. All effects are \_\_\_\_\_ (depend) on their causes.
12. There has been an \_\_\_\_\_ (improve) in the weather.
13. I've been learning German for years but I still can't speak it \_\_\_\_\_ (proper).
14. It was a \_\_\_\_\_ (product) meeting, at which some important decisions were made.
15. We tried to arrange a meeting but \_\_\_\_\_ (accomplish) nothing.

### Part III Translation

**Section A Directions:** The following is a list of terms in education. After reading it, you are required to find the Chinese equivalents in the table below. Then you should put the corresponding letters in the brackets, numbered 1 through 5.

- |                       |                      |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| A. sick leave         | I. examination room  |
| B. credit system      | J. required course   |
| C. oral examination   | K. doctor            |
| D. postgraduate       | L. make-up exam      |
| E. bachelor           | M. academic year     |
| F. teaching method    | N. extensive reading |
| G. specialized course | O. intensive reading |
| H. syllabus           | P. scholarship       |

Example: (F) 教学法

- |            |          |
|------------|----------|
| 1. ( ) 学分制 | ( ) 口试   |
| 2. ( ) 研究生 | ( ) 学士   |
| 3. ( ) 专业课 | ( ) 教学大纲 |
| 4. ( ) 必修课 | ( ) 学年   |
| 5. ( ) 精读  | ( ) 奖学金  |

**Section B** Directions: This part is to test your ability to translate English into Chinese. Each of the sentences is followed by four choices of suggested translation marked A, B, C and D. You are required to choose the best translation.

1. The first-naming is almost always done by people young enough to be our children.
  - A. 第一个名字通常是人们给孩子们起的。
  - B. 那些与我们孩子年龄差不多的年轻人几乎总是对人直呼其名。
  - C. 人们通常对孩子们直呼其名。
  - D. 人们总是给和我们孩子年龄差不多的人起名字。
2. Without reading the required books before classes, students will find it difficult to understand the class.
  - A. 如学生课前没有按要求看书, 他们会觉得难以听懂授课内容。
  - B. 如学生课前不阅读指定书目, 他们会觉得难以听懂授课内容。
  - C. 如学生课前不看书, 他们会很难找到授课内容。
  - D. 如学生不和同学一起按要求看书, 他们很难找到授课内容。
3. Even if you are sure your way is the best, leave room for her to do the work in her way.
  - A. 即使你确信自己的方法是最好的, 也要给她留出用自己方式做事的余地。
  - B. 即使你确信自己的方法是最好的, 也要留给她按照她自己的方式做事的房间。
  - C. 甚至如果你确信自己的方法是最好的, 你应该给她独立做事的房间。
  - D. 即使你确信自己的方法是最好的, 也应当给她留有独立做事的空间。
4. Success which encourages repetition of old behavior, is not nearly as good a teacher as failure.
  - A. 成功鼓励人们走老路子, 所以和失败相比, 没有太大的教育意义。
  - B. 成功鼓励人们走老路子, 所以和失败相比, 不是一个好老师。
  - C. 成功鼓励人们走老路子, 所以和失败相比, 或许不是一个好老师。
  - D. 成功鼓励人们走老路子, 但和失败相比, 仍然有教育意义。
5. Registered in 1893, Coca-Cola is a famous beverage trade mark in the world market.
  - A. 可口可乐注册于1893年, 在世界市场上是一个著名的饮料商标。
  - B. 注册于1893年, 可口可乐是一个著名的饮料商标在世界市场上。
  - C. 可口可乐登记于1893年, 在世界市场上是一个著名的饮料交易标志。
  - D. 可口可乐注册于1893年, 在世界市场上是一个有名的商标。

## Part IV Reading Comprehension

**Passage 1** Directions: Read the following passage and then translate the underlined sentences into Chinese.

### The Power of Words

(1) How men first learnt to invent words is unknown. (2) In other words, the origin of language is a mystery. All we really know is that men somehow invented certain sounds to express thoughts and feelings, actions and things, (3) so that they could communicate with each other; and that later they agreed upon certain signs, called letters, which could be combined to represent those sounds, and which could be written down. (4) Those sounds, whether spoken or written in letters, we call them words.

The power of words, then, lies in their associations – the things they bring up before our minds. Words become filled with meaning for us by experience; and the longer we live, the more certain words recall to us the glad and sad events of our past; (5) and the more we read and learn, the more the number of words that mean something to us increases.

**Passage 2** Directions: The following 4 questions are based on the above article and there are four choices marked A, B, C and D for each question. Please choose the most appropriate one to answer the question.

What is a good education? The question is far from being answered. Once more, colleges and universities are revising their programs. Many great schools are again requiring the students to take a number of classes in English, history, art, literature (文学), philosophy (哲学), and natural and social sciences if they want to get a degree. Those subjects have been neglected for a long time. Meanwhile, experts are trying to define the good education of our time. Obviously the purely vocational training once favored is not enough. Educational programs must meet the demands of a modern society where men and women have to deal with enormous problems.

What, then, is a good education at the beginning of the 21st century? Some educators suggest that it should include foreign languages and the study of foreign cultures, because communications have become so important in the modern world; some knowledge of the social sciences (sociology, psychology) that deals with human relations and human problems; some basic knowledge of modern science, which would enable future voters to be bet-

ter informed of current problems like nuclear energy. Finally, many educators insist that all college students should be familiar with computers and modern information system, since the educated professionals of tomorrow will have to understand their machines. Is that all? Of course not. We have not mentioned the two great building blocks of education: History and Literature!

1. The passage shows that the question as to what a good education is \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_.  
A. has been answered fairly well      B. hasn't been put forward yet  
C. has been dealt with successfully      D. hasn't been answered satisfactorily
2. The word "vocational" in the first paragraph means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. amateur      B. professional      C. special      D. single
3. Which of the following statements is NOT related to the passage?  
A. Educational programs must meet the demand of a modern world.  
B. The students will not get a degree unless they take a number of classes in English.  
C. A good education should include foreign languages and the study of foreign culture.  
D. Every student ought to take part in military training.
4. The best title for this passage might be \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. A Good Education      B. A Mastery of English  
C. Education      D. Something About Study

**Passage 3** Directions: The following 4 questions are based on the above article and there are 4 choices marked A, B, C and D for each question. Please choose the most appropriate one to answer the question.

One silly question I simply can't stand is "How do you feel?" Usually the question is asked of a man in action—a man on the walking along the street, or busily working at his desk. So what do you expect him to say? He'll probably say, "Fine, I'm all right," but you've put a bug in his ear—maybe now he's not sure. If you are a good friend, you may have seen something in his face, or his walk, that he overlooked that morning. It starts him worrying a little. First thing you know, he looks in a mirror to see if everything is all right, while you go merrily on your way asking someone else, "How do you feel?"

Every question has its time and place. It's perfectly acceptable, for instance, to ask

“How do you feel?” if you are visiting a close friend in the hospital. But if the fellow is walking on both legs, hurrying to catch a train, or sitting at his desk working, it’s not time to ask him that silly question.

When George Bernard Shaw, the famous writer of plays was in his eighties, someone asked him “How do you feel?” Shaw put him in his place. “When you reach my age,” he said, “either you feel all right or you are dead.”

1. According to the writer, greetings such as “How do you feel?” \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. shows one’s consideration for others    B. are a good way to make friends  
C. are proper to ask a man in action    D. generally make one feel uneasy
2. “You’ve put a bug in his ear” means that you’ve \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. made him laugh    B. shown concern for him  
C. made fun of him    D. given him some kind of warning
3. The question “How do you feel?” seems to be correct and suitable when asked of \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. a man working at his desk  
B. a person having lost a close friend  
C. a friend who has fallen ill  
D. a stranger who looks somewhat worried
4. George Bernard Shaw’s reply to this question shows his \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. cheerfulness    B. humor    C. ability    D. politeness
5. This passage can be entitled \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. A Misplaced Question    B. Don’t Trouble a Busy Man  
C. What Are Good Greetings    D. George Bernard Shaw’s Reply

## Unit 2 Weather and Climate

### Part I Listening Comprehension

**Section A** Directions: Listen to the dialogues and fill in the blanks with the words you hear.

1. M: How do you \_\_\_\_\_ this city?

W: It's beautiful, but I'm having a \_\_\_\_\_ time getting used to the cold weather here.

2. W: It's snowing outside. You'd better stay here for a \_\_\_\_\_.

M: You are \_\_\_\_\_ right.

3. W: Just look at that \_\_\_\_\_.

M: The paper said it should \_\_\_\_\_ up this afternoon.

**Section B** Directions: In this section, you are required to choose the proper answers to the questions you hear. The questions will be spoken two times.

1. A. It's sunny.

B. Friday.

C. I like it.

D. December 9th.

2. A. It's cold.

B. It's raining.

C. It's windy.

D. About 12 Centigrade.

3. A. Good idea.

B. Thank you.

C. Yes, it's very hot.

D. That's all right.

4. A. No problem.

B. You are so kind.

C. Yes, I'd like to.

D. Thank you.

**Section C** Directions: This section is to test your ability to understand short dialogues. After each dialogue, there is a recorded question. Both the dialogues and questions will only be spoken once. When you hear a question, you should decide on the right answer from the four given choices marked A, B, C and D.

1. A. It's raining.

B. It's snowing.

C. It's cloudy.

D. It's beautiful.

2. A. It's cloudy.

B. It's fine.

C. It's cold.

D. It's raining and cold.

3. A. December. B. January.  
C. February. D. Both January and February.
4. A. Playing Basketball. B. Cleaning.  
C. Shopping around. D. Planning his work.
5. A. The man doesn't like the climate in Chicago.  
B. The man likes Chicago very much.  
C. The woman has just been to Chicago.  
D. The man knows little about Chicago.
6. A. Join her friend. B. Go to the park by herself.  
C. Sit under the sun. D. Stay inside.
7. A. It often rains. B. It's much warmer than this.  
C. It's hotter. D. It's cooler.
8. A. 5 minutes B. 10 minutes C. 15 minutes D. 20 minutes
9. A. He doesn't like rainy weather.  
B. He's afraid of getting sunburned.  
C. The weather is not suitable for the beach.  
D. The weather is not sunny enough.
10. A. He lent her an extra umbrella.  
B. He was afraid of losing his umbrella.  
C. He offered her a raincoat.  
D. He didn't like to lend her his raincoat.

**Section D Directions:** This section is to test your ability to comprehend short passages. You will hear a recorded passage. After that you will hear five questions. Both the passage and the questions will be read two times. When you hear a question, you should complete the answer to it with a word or a short phrase (in no more than 3 words). Now listen to the passage.

1. Why are many roads closed in the north?  
Because of \_\_\_\_\_.
2. What are reported in the South?  
Heavy \_\_\_\_\_ are reported in the south.
3. In which part of the country have fifty houses been flooded?  
In the \_\_\_\_\_ of the country.



4. How many main roads are blocked by trees?

\_\_\_\_\_.

5. What happened in the east?

Many \_\_\_\_\_ have been lost.

## Part II Vocabulary and Structure

**Section A** Directions: There are 20 incomplete statements here. You are required to complete each statement by choosing the appropriate answer from the 4 choices marked A, B, C and D.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ the weather was going to take a turn for the worse, we decided to stay at home.  
A. But that      B. Seeing that      C. As for      D. As to
2. Bacon and scrambled eggs \_\_\_\_\_ the standard American breakfast.  
A. were      B. are      C. have been      D. is
3. It's very sad when husbands and wives \_\_\_\_\_ with each other.  
A. debate      B. discuss      C. quarrel      D. argue
4. The visiting president \_\_\_\_\_ the troops.  
A. respect      B. inspected      C. examined      D. surveyed
5. New scientific discoveries constantly \_\_\_\_\_ us.  
A. amuse      B. surprise      C. amaze      D. astonish
6. By whom was electricity first \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. invented      B. found      C. discovered      D. made
7. Today's newspapers widely \_\_\_\_\_ these events.  
A. reported      B. reported to      C. reported about      D. reported on
8. It doesn't \_\_\_\_\_ you to have your hair cut short.  
A. suit      B. meet      C. satisfy      D. ask
9. You look nice in black. Black \_\_\_\_\_ you.  
A. fits      B. suits      C. satisfies      D. matches
10. He went for an ocean voyage and soon \_\_\_\_\_ his health.  
A. founded      B. built      C. constructed      D. set up
11. He personally \_\_\_\_\_ the nation's foreign policy.  
A. instructed      B. guided      C. conducted      D. directed
12. If you do well in English I'll \_\_\_\_\_ you with a trip to the Britain.  
A. award      B. praise      C. reward      D. prize