



高职高专规划教材

# 高职英语

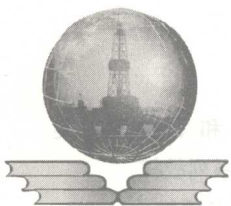
## 综合练习 2

《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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## 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2》。

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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2》主编吴秀芝（大庆职业学院）、曾泳（山东胜利职业学院），参加编写的还有：周春华（大庆职业学院）、刘岩（大庆职业学院）、郑英莉（辽河石油职业技术学院）、迟东华。在本书的编写过程中，中国石油大学（北京）江淑娟教授及美籍教师Sharon Gralapp、Henry Linehan对本书的内容提出了宝贵意见和建议，在此表示感谢。

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 Money and Happiness

## Part I Listening Comprehension

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

1. M: I really like this blue \_\_\_\_\_.

W: But I think the black one will look much \_\_\_\_\_ with your \_\_\_\_\_.

2. W: I want to open a \_\_\_\_\_ account, what is the \_\_\_\_\_ procedure?

M: First, you fill out the \_\_\_\_\_ form and then we'll get you a \_\_\_\_\_.

**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. The blue one.

B. In section 9.

C. Size 10.

D. Jane likes jeans.

2. A. It's Friday.

B. It matches me well.

C. I bought it in the department store.

D. Sorry, I don't know.

3. A. Yes, I'd love to.

B. I'm afraid not.

C. Please do it for me.

D. I don't know.

**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 one time. 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 is 10:20.

B. It is 10:40.

C. It is 10:30.

D. We can't tell the time from their conversation.

2. A. She'll surely go.

B. She's not interested.

C. She will not go.

D. She will not do her homework.

## Part II Vocabulary and Structure

**Section A** Direction: Complete each statement by choosing the appropriate answer from the 4 choices marked A, B, C and D.

1. The Greens \_\_\_\_\_ their breakfast when the morning post came.  
A. were having    B. had    C. had been having    D. had been having
2. The project \_\_\_\_\_ better if you had taken his advice.  
A. would be    B. is    C. should have been    D. was
3. \_\_\_\_\_ for many years, the writer suddenly became famous.  
A. Having ignored him    B. To be ignored  
C. To have been ignored    D. Having been ignored
4. \_\_\_\_\_ such a good chance, he planned to learn more.  
A. To be given    B. Having been given  
C. Having given    D. Giving
5. \_\_\_\_\_ students at college want to get a degree.  
A. The most    B. Most of    C. Most    D. The most of
6. If you \_\_\_\_\_ me, I shall be grateful to you.  
A. helped    B. are helping    C. will help    D. will be helping
7. I have finished typing all the documents you assigned to me, \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. and so she has    B. and neither has she  
C. and so has she    D. but she has
8. It was in 1978 \_\_\_\_\_ China began its economic reforms.  
A. that    B. when    C. which    D. and
9. Encouragement through praise is the most effective method of getting people \_\_\_\_\_ their best.  
A. do    B. to do    C. doing    D. done
10. The question \_\_\_\_\_ at the meeting tomorrow is very important.  
A. to discuss    B. being discussed  
C. to be discussed    D. will be discussed
11. Such people are \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. respect    B. to respect    C. to be respecting    D. to be respected
12. There is nothing to do except \_\_\_\_\_ till it stops snowing.  
A. to wait    B. waiting    C. wait    D. waits







### Part III Cloze

Direction: Choose the right answers to fill in the gaps in the passage.

#### Passage 1

They say that money \_\_\_1\_\_\_ most of the miseries (痛苦) of the world, but it also encourages \_\_\_2\_\_\_ ingenuity and hard work. A sufficient income fosters an \_\_\_3\_\_\_ spirit. Friends and colleagues admire a man with money and \_\_\_4\_\_\_, even approve, eccentricities in him \_\_\_5\_\_\_ they would deplore in a poorer man. The \_\_\_6\_\_\_ of money confers power and others will frequently estimate his intelligence and humanity \_\_\_7\_\_\_ how much a man has in the bank. It is small wonder then that people have come to regard the \_\_\_8\_\_\_ of money as a thing worthy \_\_\_9\_\_\_. Yet what, after all, can one do with money except \_\_\_10\_\_\_ it and that quickly, before inflation (通货膨胀) \_\_\_11\_\_\_ its value? And how poor a thing it is! In earlier times, they fashioned \_\_\_12\_\_\_ from gold, silver and bronze, but what do they make our money of today? An alloy (合金) of cheap metal giving no cheerful jingle in the pocket, and flimsy bits of paper that we might well \_\_\_13\_\_\_ the toy money in a children's game. If we are \_\_\_14\_\_\_ with ourselves, we need to answer this question: do scraps of paper and worn bits of metal really represent our heart's desire? We spend our lives worrying about money. Some people occupy their entire working life in counting it. Why do we believe that money can buy happiness, when \_\_\_15\_\_\_ is so obviously the case?

- |                    |                 |                    |                      |
|--------------------|-----------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| 1. A. results from | B. brings about | C. lies in         | D. allows for        |
| 2. A. a great many | B. many an      | C. a great deal of | D. a great amount of |
| 3. A. reliable     | B. independent  | C. miserable       | D. trustworthy       |
| 4. A. respect      | B. idolize      | C. trust           | D. tolerate          |
| 5. A. that         | B. whereas      | C. otherwise       | D. what              |
| 6. A. invention    | B. production   | C. possession      | D. circulation       |
| 7. A. about        | B. for          | C. as for          | D. according to      |
| 8. A. production   | B. acquisition  | C. utilization     | D. invention         |
| 9. A. in itself    | B. of itself    | C. by itself       | D. on itself         |
| 10. A. spending    | B. spent        | C. spend           | D. spends            |
| 11. A. appreciates | B. depreciates  | C. deducts         | D. evaluates         |
| 12. A. money       | B. tenders      | C. notes           | D. coins             |
| 13. A. mistake for | B. mistake as   | C. mistake with    | D. mistake to        |

14. A. trustful      B. respectable      C. honest      D. generous  
 15. A. the positive      B. the negative      C. the above      D. the reverse

**Passage 2**

Can money buy happiness? Many Americans think   1   — at least they act as though they   2  . Americans believe in the right   3   “life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.” And just what does the pursuit of happiness mean? For many, it means pursuing money. Success-oriented Americans often   4   people’s worth by how much they have. For that reason,   5   the Joneses has become almost a fulltime occupation.

Why do Americans emphasize money so much? Well, this “land of plenty” has long enjoyed   6   natural resources, and people have gotten used to   7   wealth.   8  , Americans believe that everyone has an equal opportunity to succeed. People aren’t bound by social class. They can work hard and improve their status. Many immigrants have come to this land of opportunity for that reason—to   9   a better future. This belief   10   equal opportunity has produced a spirit of competition. It’s like a race to the top of the success ladder.

So what do Americans do   11   their money? For one thing, they have to manage it. Families often   12   careful financial records. Many of them   13   their income. They plan for basic expenses like housing, food, clothes, transportation and medical bills. Americans save room in their budget for fun. They spend three times   14   on recreation as on education.   15   average, Americans save around 5 percent of their income. Some find ways to invest their money. Not all Americans are rich, but most are concerned about money.

Even a casual observer   16   notice that American is a consumer society. The media bombard people with advertisements. Commercials interrupt TV and radio programs with catchy appeals to go out and buy. Shopping has   17   replaced baseball as the national pastime.   18  , Americans realize that life is   19   having things. Volunteering and giving to charity organizations occupy part of Americans’ time and money as well. Deep down, they realize that happiness can’t be bought,   20   it can be given away.

1. A. that      B. it      C. such      D. so  
 2. A. can      B. act      C. do      D. buy  
 3. A. for      B. with      C. to      D. on

- |                       |                     |                       |               |
|-----------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|---------------|
| 4. A. examine         | B. measure          | C. comment            | D. discuss    |
| 5. A. keeping up with |                     | B. keeping touch with |               |
|                       | C. catching up with | D. coming up with     |               |
| 6. A. plenty          | B. abundant         | C. sufficient         | D. expensive  |
| 7. A. material        | B. rich             | C. available          | D. easy       |
| 8. A. Despite         | B. Except           | C. For                | D. Besides    |
| 9. A. look            | B. seek             | C. get                | D. acquire    |
| 10. A. of             | B. in               | C. for                | D. to         |
| 11. A. with           | B. by               | C. without            | D. for        |
| 12. A. make           | B. carry            | C. keep               | D. do         |
| 13. A. budget         | B. save             | C. arrange            | D. organize   |
| 14. A. more           | B. much             | C. as much            | D. as many    |
| 15. A. At             | B. In               | C. By                 | D. On         |
| 16. A. would          | B. should           | C. could              | D. does       |
| 17. A. already        | B. almost           | C. always             | D. completely |
| 18. A. Though         | B. But              | C. So                 | D. Still      |
| 19. A. not            | B. not only         | C. no more than       | D. more than  |
| 20. A. because        | B. since            | C. but                | D. now that   |

#### Part IV Translation

**Direction: Translate the following sentences into Chinese.**

- I love spending money, and I spend money as soon as I get it.
- She is too careful with her money.
- He must be more money conscious than you.
- I am not exactly a money worshipper, but I do believe money is closely linked with your social status and image. Money becomes an index of your family background or your personal capabilities.
- I don't think we should lay so much emphasis on money making. You simply can't tell when is enough.
- Money is the root of all evils. —Love of money is the root of all evils.
- It's more important to make wise use of your available money.
- It's important to enjoy your life rather than saving your money.
- Money plays an important role in determining your social status.

10. Save money for unexpected difficulties in the future.
11. Money can bring more material benefits and help you fulfill various kinds of dreams.
12. Money gives rise to disputes and crimes.

## **Part V Reading Comprehension**

**Passage 1 Direction: Read the passage carefully and fill in the blanks with appropriate words.**

### **The Happy and the Unhappy**

There are two types of people in the world. Although they have equal degrees of health and wealth and the other comforts of life, one becomes happy, and the other becomes miserable. This arises from the different ways in which they consider things, persons, events, and the resulting effects upon their minds.

The people who are to be happy fix their attention on the conveniences of things, the pleasant parts of conversation, the well-prepared dishes, the goodness of the wines, or the fine weather. They enjoy all the cheerful things. Those who are to be unhappy think and speak only of the contrary things. Therefore, they are continually discontented. By their remarks, they sour the pleasures of society, offend many people, and make themselves disagreeable everywhere. If this turn of mind were founded in nature, such unhappy persons would be more likely to be pitied. The tendency to criticize and be disgusted perhaps is taken up originally by imitation. It grows into a habit, unknown to its possessors. The habit may be strong, but it may be cured when those who have it are convinced of its bad effects on their interests and tastes. I hope this little warning may be of service to them, and help them change this habit.

1. Two types of people: \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The same things the two types of people may have: \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The reason for the making of the two types of people: \_\_\_\_\_ of thinking.
4. The things happy people enjoy: \_\_\_\_\_.
5. The habit of unhappy people: \_\_\_\_\_.

**Passage 2** Direction: Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each of the questions below.

### **What Is Happiness?**

Are you happy? Do you remember a time when you were happy? Are you seeking happiness today?

In a recent poll taken in the United States, parents were asked what they wanted most for their children. Overwhelmingly, the response was that they wanted their children to be happy. People everywhere seem to be in search of happiness. Unfortunately, for many, the dream appears to be impossible.

Many have sought a variety of sources for their feelings of happiness. Some have put their heart and efforts into their work. Too many have turned to drugs, alcohol and expensive cars or houses. Most of their efforts have a root in one common fact: people are looking for a lasting source of happiness. Unfortunately, I believe that happiness fails to fall onto many because they misunderstand the process and journey of finding it. I have heard many people say that, "I'll be happy when I get my new promotion." Or "I'll be happy when I lose that extra 20 pounds." The list goes on and on. You probably have a few of your own you could add if you wanted.

This thinking is dangerous because it presupposes that happiness is a "response" to having, being or doing something. In life, we all experience stimulus and response. Stimulus is when a dog barks at you. Response is when your heart beats faster and you prepare to run. Today, some people think that an expensive car is a stimulus and happiness is a response.

It has been my finding that actually the opposite is true. I believe that happiness is a stimulus and response is what life brings to those who are truly happy. When we are happy, we tend to have more success in our work. When we are happy, people want to be around us and enjoy loving relationships. When we are happy, we more naturally take better care of our bodies and enjoy good health. Happiness is not a response — rather, it is a stimulus.

1. \_\_\_\_\_, for many, the dream is impossible.
  - A. Although most parents want their children to be happy
  - B. Although everybody wants his or her children to be happy
  - C. Although American parents hope to be happier than others
  - D. Although parents want their children to be happier than they are

2. Some people have put their heart and efforts into their work, and many others have turned to drugs, alcohol, etc., because they \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. like to work hard
  - B. enjoy being successful in life
  - C. want happiness to continue for a long time
  - D. are looking for ways to success
3. According to the author, happiness \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. is a stimulus that will cause a response
  - B. is a result of getting what you want
  - C. is a response to having something
  - D. can make your heart beat faster
4. Which of the following statements is not true according to the passage?
  - A. When we are happy, we would be more successful in our work.
  - B. When we are happy, we may have better health.
  - C. When we are happy, we would have more friends.
  - D. When we are happy, we can turn a response into a stimulus.
5. According to the author, many people fail to own happiness, because \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. they don't work hard enough
  - B. they don't have enough money for expensive cars and houses
  - C. they don't know how to find happiness
  - D. they don't know what they want

**Passage 3 Direction: Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each of the questions below.**

Too often young people get themselves employed quite by accident, not knowing what lies in the way of opportunity for promotion, happiness and security. As a result, they are employed doing jobs that afford them little or no satisfaction. Our school leavers face so much competition that they seldom care what they do as long as they can earn a living. Some stay long at a job and learn to like it; others quit from one to another looking for something to suit them. The young graduates who leave the university look for jobs that offer a salary up to their expectation.

Very few go out into the world knowing exactly what they want and realizing their own abilities. The reason behind all this confusion is that there never has been a proper



vocational guidance in our education institution. Nearly all grope (摸索) in the dark and their chief concern when they look for a job is to ask what salary is like. They never bother to think whether they are suited for the job or, even more important, whether the job suits them. Having a job is more than merely providing yourself and your dependants with daily bread and some money for leisure and entertainment. It sets a pattern of life and, in many ways, determines social status in life, selection of friends, leisure and interest.

In choosing a career you should first consider the type of work which will suit your interest. Nothing is more pathetic than taking on a job in which you have no interest, for it will not only discourage your desire to succeed in life but also ruin your talents and ultimately make you an emotional wreck (受到严重伤害的人) and a bitter person. (300 words)

1. The reason why some people are unlikely to succeed in life is that they \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. have ruined their talents
  - B. have taken on an unsuitable job
  - C. think of nothing but their salary
  - D. are not aware of their own potential
2. The difficulty in choosing a suitable job lies mainly in that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. much competition has to be faced
  - B. many employers have no working experience
  - C. the young people only care about how much they can earn
  - D. school fail to offer students appropriate vocational guidance
3. The word "pathetic" in Paragraph 3 most probably means \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. splendid
  - B. miserable
  - C. disgusted
  - D. touching

## Part VI Guided Writing

**Directions:** For this part, you are required to write a composition of no less than 200 words under the title of "What will money bring us, fortune or misfortune?" Your composition should be based on the following story given in Chinese. Give at least two reasons to support your choice.

### 夺命之物

一栋住宅楼发生了大火，一名中年男子在大火中丧生。奇怪的是，他5岁的儿子明明却逃了出来。有人问明明：“你是怎么逃出来的？”明明说：“我拿了一块湿毛