

普通高等教育“十一五”国家级规划教材配套用书

# 高职高专 实用英语

同步练习册

1

*Practical  
English  
For  
Vocational  
Colleges*

总主编 毕兆年 凌双英  
主编 凌双英



中国财政经济出版社

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# 出版说明

普通高等教育“十一五”国家级规划教材《高职高专实用英语》是中国财政经济出版社严格按照教育部高等教育司颁布的《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求》(试行)(以下简称《基本要求》)组织编写的一套专供全国高职高专院校使用的英语教材。它坚持“以应用为目的、实用为主、够用为度”的大方向,吸取国内各高职高专英语教材的长处,针对我国高职高专学生实际情况,既考虑到与高中英语教学的衔接,又注重高职高专学生参加“高等学校英语应用能力考试”(PRETCO)的实际需要。

《高职高专实用英语》共分4册,每册包括《综合教程》、《教学参考书》、《同步练习册》、磁带和光盘,从第1册到第4册内容循序渐进,语法由浅及深,交际技能要求逐步提高。《综合教程》、《教学参考书》和《同步练习册》每册8单元,《同步练习册》另附期中、期末考试试卷各1套和《高等学校英语应用能力考试全真试题》1套,教学负担适中,能在规定的学时内完成。

在《高职高专实用英语》策划过程中,编者在全国高职高专院校进行了广泛调研,综合目前主流高职高专英语教材的长处,并对英语教学中反映的问题作出针对性的改进,最终确定编写大纲。参加编写《高职高专实用英语》的作者都是来自全国十多所大学和高职高专院校的资深教授和一线骨干教师,他们既有深厚的英语理论功底,又有丰富的教学经验,掌握学生的真实水平和能力,从而使教材切合高职高专英语教学实际。《高职高专实用英语》全部由加拿大University College of the Fraser Valley的英语教学专家审定,确保该教材体系符合现代英语规范。本教材具有如下特色:

- 紧扣《教学基本要求》——贯彻“听、说、读、写、译”并重及“边学边用、学用结合”的原则;
- 模块化设计——整个教材体系由听说、阅读、语法和写作3个模块构成,每位主编既负责其中一个模块的整体设计又负责某一分册的模块整合,从而在横向保证教材完整性,纵向保证连贯性;
- 主题循环法——每单元各模块内容基本围绕同一主题,练习题也主要选用课文语言材料或围绕单元主题;
- 中国与加拿大合作结晶——全套教材均由加拿大 University College of the Fraser Valley 的三位英语教学专家审定。

2008年2月

## 前言

财经版《高职高专实用英语》按照教育部高等教育司《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求》(试行)(以下简称《基本要求》)编写而成,是一套供全国高职高专院校非英语专业学生使用的英语教材。学生在学习本套教材之前一般应掌握基本的英语语音和语法知识,认知英语单词 1000~1600 个,在听、说、读、写、译等方面受过初步的训练。

### 一、本套教材的框架

本套教材共分四册,每册包括:

1. 《高职高专实用英语》综合教程
2. 《高职高专实用英语》教学参考书
3. 《高职高专实用英语》同步练习册
4. 《高职高专实用英语》录音磁带
5. 《高职高专实用英语》助学光盘

### 二、本套教材的特色

#### 1. 指导思想明确

本套教材贯彻《基本要求》的指导思想,坚持“以应用为目的,实用为主,够用为度”的大方向,把打好学生的语言基础作为本套教材的重要目标。同时,重视培养学生的语言应用能力。《高职高专实用英语》遵循语言学习的自然规律,把听、说、读、写、译等各种语言技能训练融为一体,以学生为本位,充分发挥教师和学生的双主体作用,提倡即学即用,巩固学生的语言基础,同时培养学生实际运用语言的技能,特别是运用英语处理日常和涉外业务活动的能力。

#### 2. 选材广泛适用

《高职高专实用英语》基本按照《基本要求》的交际范围表选择题材,语言材料涉及日常交际和业务交际的主要内容,涵括了高职高专学生在校期间应重点掌握的语言基础知识和语言交际能力。教材按照《基本要求》的词汇表裁剪语料,生词的级别都有明确的标注,生词量和超纲词均得到了有效的把握和控制。为了避免因阅读文章过长而造成课堂教学操作上的困难,或因文章过短而造成语言信息量不够、生词相对集中等因素而挫伤学生的阅读积极性,《高职高专实用英语》对阅读课文的长度均有适当的控制,第一册文章的长度在 350~400 个单词左右,第二册文章的长度在 400~

500 个单词左右,第三册文章的长度在 500~600 个单词左右,第四册文章的长度在 550~650 个单词左右。选材既重视语言材料的实用性和科学性,同时注意语言材料要新鲜有趣、难易适度。

### 3. 单元结构合理

《综合教程》每册共分 8 个单元,每个单元的教学课时建议为 8 课时,另外每 4 个单元安排复习各 4 课时,因此,每册的教学总课时为 72 课时,符合目前高职高专院校非英语专业英语课程的教学计划和课时安排。每单元内容基本围绕一个主题,采用主题引导和任务引导 (Topic-based & Task-based) 相结合的方法,着重培养学生运用语言的综合能力,突出高职高专实用英语教学的特点。其结构为:

**Focus on Talking:** 提供 3 个同一主题、不同场景的对话和 4 个形式各异的口语练习,根据主题提示和任务要求驱动课堂语言活动,让学生模拟和创编对话,以训练学生用语言解决实际问题的能力。

**Focus on Listening:** 提供听力单项技能训练、功能对话、和语篇整体听力训练,语言难度由第一册到第四册拾级而上,训练模式既考虑到学生的听音特点,又兼顾到高等学校英语应用能力考试中的听力题型设计。

**Reading:** 提供两篇同一主题的文章,其中 Text A 作为精读材料,Text B 作为泛读材料。阅读题型设计上,首先采用 Group-discussion 模式,讨论与课文主题相关的问题,以此导入课文内容的学习;改变教师传统的提问模式,设计了让学生就课文提问、小组讨论和教师总结的形式,鼓励学生积极思考、大胆发言;加强群体协作和师生互动。同时设计了针对课文中出现的常用单词、短语和句型的训练,以便对课文采取精讲多练,提高学生把握语言的准确性。

**Translation:** 在两篇阅读文章和练习之后设计了翻译技巧介绍和翻译练习,加强学生的翻译技能训练。

**Grammar:** 提供一种语法知识介绍,并设计语法练习,加强学生语言基本功训练,在提高英语实用性的基础上,提高学生运用语言的规范性。

**Writing:** 提供基础英语写作练习、应用文写作方法介绍、应用文范文、应用文模拟套写或套译练习。

**English Fun:** 提供脍炙人口的英文歌曲或趣味英语知识,主题尽可能接近单元主题,使学生在轻松愉快之中学习英语知识,提高学习英语的兴趣。

## 三、立体化教学资源

### 1. 《高职高专实用英语》教学参考书

《高职高专实用英语》教学参考书不仅提供了综合教程上的听力录音脚本、练习答案、文章(或应用文范文)翻译,还提供了与课文主题相关的背景知识、生词、短语、难句解释、生动有趣的例句。是教师备课、学生学习不可缺少的教学辅导书。

### 2. 《高职高专实用英语》同步练习册

《高职高专实用英语》同步练习册根据综合教程各单元的主题内容进行编写,每

4 单元编写一套复习测试题,旨在进一步拓展单元主题,巩固教学效果。在题型设计上采用高等学校英语应用能力考试的试卷形式。学生在学完综合教程的内容之后,通过同步练习册的题目训练,形成一定量的知识积累,最终达到质的飞跃。练习题型强有力的针对性有助于学生在学完规定的课时内容后逐级顺利地通过全国高等学校英语应用能力考试。同时,该同步练习册与综合教程配合使用,能使学生更全面、更系统地复习和巩固综合教程上的语言要点和知识体系,熟练掌握听、说、读、写、译各门技能,提高英语语言的综合能力。

### 3. 《高职高专实用英语》录音磁带和多媒体课件

《高职高专实用英语》除配套的录音磁带外,为学生提供多媒体助学光盘、为教师提供多媒体教学课件,有利于利用现代化计算机辅助教学模式,充分调动学生自主学习的兴趣,提供个性化的学习空间;有助于更有效地在课堂上传授语言信息,使教师把更多精力放在课堂的组织上,加强课堂上师生之间的语言交流,促进教学模式的转变。

## 四、本套教材的编写特色和编写队伍

本套教材在编写上采取模块分工的方式。在纵向上,全套教材的编写按以下三个模块分工:Focus on Talking 和 Focus on Listening, Reading, Grammar 和 Writing。这样的分工有利于编写内容的连续性和难易程度呈阶梯型循序渐进。在横向上,各分册、各单元都采取主编负责制,保证了每单元的各模块内容相互联系、相互交融,进而确保各单元、各分册之间内容的连续性和进阶性。各单元的最后一部分 English Fun 材料由各编写老师提供,最终由各分册主编根据单元主题和具体内容确定。

《高职高专实用英语》的总主编为毕兆年、凌双英。在纵向分工上,Focus on Talking 和 Focus on Listening 模块(全四册)主编为刘寅齐;Reading 模块主编为凌双英(第一、二册)和柳吉良(第三、四册);Grammar 和 Writing 模块(全四册)主编为孙民霞。在横向分工上,第一册主编为凌双英;第二册主编为孙民霞;第三册主编为柳吉良;第四册主编为刘寅齐。

《高职高专实用英语》由加拿大 University College of the Fraser Valley 的三位专家 Maria Bos-Chan, Marcela Jonas 和 Raymonde Tickner 审定。在此对她们辛勤而细致的工作表示衷心的感谢。

由于编者水平有限,疏漏和不妥之处在所难免,恳请专家和读者不吝指正。

编 者

2008 年 2 月

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# Unit 1

## Starting College Life

### PRACTICAL ENGLISH TEST FOR COLLEGES (Level B)

#### Model Test Paper 1

#### Part I                      Listening Comprehension                      (15 minutes)

**Directions:** *This part is to test your listening ability. It consists of 3 sections.*

#### Section A

**Directions:** *This section is to test your ability to give proper answers to questions. There are 5 recorded questions in it. After each question, there is a pause. The questions will be spoken two times. When you hear a question, you should decide on the correct answer from the 4 choices marked A.), B.), C.) and D.) given in your test paper. Then you should mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.*

**Example:** *You will hear:*

*You will read:*

- A. I'm not sure.
- B. You're right.
- C. Yes, certainly.
- D. That's interesting.

*From the question, we learn that the speaker is asking the listener to leave a message. Therefore, C.) Yes, certainly is the correct answer. You should mark C.) on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center. Now the test will begin.*

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. A. I am very nice.<br>B. That's quite all right.                      | C. How do you do?<br>D. Thanks a lot.                  |
| 2. A. My friend says it is very good.<br>B. It's beautiful.              | C. I like it.<br>D. Nobody knows.                      |
| 3. A. Yes, he is.<br>B. No, he didn't.                                   | C. No, he isn't.<br>D. Yes, he does.                   |
| 4. A. I like both of them.<br>B. It is impossible to come here by plane. | C. I flew here.<br>D. Yes, I came here a few days ago. |
| 5. A. I had no time.<br>B. I'm a freshman.                               | C. I am very busy.<br>D. I like it so much.            |

### Section B

**Directions:** This section is to test your ability to understand short dialogues. There are 5 recorded dialogues in it. After each dialogue, there is a recorded question. Both the dialogues and questions will be spoken two times. When you hear a question, you should decide on the correct answer from the 4 choices marked A.), B.), C.) and D.) given in your test paper. Then you should mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 6. A. Friends.<br>B. Strangers.  | C. Teacher and student.<br>D. Guest and waitress. |
| 7. A. In the street.<br>B. In the dorm.                                  | C. In the factory.<br>D. In a hotel.              |
| 8. A. No, she doesn't.<br>B. Many classes.                               | C. It's hard to say.<br>D. Yes, she does.         |
| 9. A. In a hotel.<br>B. On campus.                                       | C. In a bookstore.<br>D. In the restaurant.       |
| 10. A. The man's parents are very strict.<br>B. The man is not an adult. |   |

- C. She hates the man.
- D. The man should adjust himself to college life.

### Section C

**Directions:** In this section you will hear a recorded short passage. The passage is printed on the test paper, but with some words or phrases missing. The passage will be read three times. During the second reading, you are required to put the missing words or phrases on the Answer Sheet in order of the numbered blanks according to what you hear. The third reading is for you to check your writing. Now the passage will begin.

The most important thing is to 11 that college is the last time in your life when you are surrounded by people of your 12. Take advantage of it. Join some student organizations that match your interests. 13 new friends. Try new things. But most of all have an open mind. Have the quality of allowing 14 of others and enjoy yourself. 15. I hope your experiences will be as good as mine have been so far.

### Part II

### Vocabulary & Structure

(15 minutes)

**Directions:** This part is to test your ability to use words and grammar correctly to construct meaningful and grammatically correct sentences. It consists of 2 sections.

### 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.). You should mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

16. The letter \_\_\_\_\_ I received from him yesterday is very important.

- A. who
- B. that
- C. when
- D. where

17. To what \_\_\_\_\_ would you believe it?

- A. extent
- B. intent
- C. extend
- D. intend

- ## Section B

4

corresponding space on the Answer Sheet.

26. I don't feel like (go) \_\_\_\_\_ to the movie.
27. The (deep) \_\_\_\_\_ of the river which runs through our village is over 15 feet.
28. While (show) \_\_\_\_\_ around the campus, we met a lot of teachers and students.
29. That was the most (attract) \_\_\_\_\_ novel I could think of.
30. It gave me much (please) \_\_\_\_\_ to hear of your success.
31. Whenever I went (shop) \_\_\_\_\_ with my sister, I had the urge to buy everything I saw.
32. Every day the boy is the (early) \_\_\_\_\_ pupil to get to school.
33. He actually doesn't have any (able) \_\_\_\_\_ to deal with this kind of situation.
34. Mother told me an (excite) \_\_\_\_\_ story the other day.
35. Though my knowledge is (limit) \_\_\_\_\_, I can solve this problem.

### Part III

### Reading Comprehension

(40 minutes)

**Directions:** This part is to test your reading ability. There are 5 tasks for you to fulfil. You should read the reading materials carefully and do the tasks as you are instructed.

#### Task 1

**Directions:** After reading the following passage, you will find 5 questions or unfinished statements, numbered 36 through 40. For each question or statement there are 4 choices marked A.), B.), C.), and D.). You should make the correct choice and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

Education is compulsory(强制的) and free for every child in the United States. Most children start school by the age of six. They attend eight years of elementary school



and four years of high school (or secondary school). The money for free public schools comes from taxes, and each state is responsible for its own educational system. State governments set the educational requirements by leaving the management of the schools in the hands of the local communities(社团). Most states require their children go to school until a certain age. This age varies from 16 to 18 according to the laws of individual (个别的) states. The American government gives money to the states for additional schools and school services.

After graduation from high school, a student can start his higher education in a two-year college, a four-year college, a university, or a specialized professional school, either public or private. Most colleges admit students on the basis of their high-school records. The cost of college education is expensive in private universities, but it is much less in those supported by states and cities. Many students receive scholarships from the schools, the government, or private foundations(基金会) and organizations. More than 50 percent of the college students work to help pay their college expenses.

36. How many years do the children need to stay in schools for their schooling before they go to college?  
A. Eight  
B. Four  
C. Twelve  
D. Fourteen
37. Who manages the schools?  
A. The state governments.  
B. The local communities.  
C. The American government.  
D. The city government.
38. Which of the following is not mentioned for the students' higher education?  
A. A two-year college.  
B. A four-year college.  
C. A university.  
D. A research institute.
39. Which kind of college education is less expensive?  
A. Private universities.  
B. Colleges supported by states or cities.  
C. Colleges supported by private foundations.  
D. Specialized schools.
40. From the last sentence of the passage we can learn that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. A lot of American college students take jobs in order to pay their way through college  
B. American college students are more hardworking than Chinese college students

- C. American college expenses are so high that students have to take part-time jobs
- D. American families don't want to pay for their children's college expenses

**Task 2**

**Directions:** This task is the same as Task 1. The 5 questions or unfinished statements are numbered 41 through 45.

Most American colleges permit foreign students to live in college housing or housing not owned by the university, such as an apartment. College housing is usually in a dormitory, or dorm for short.

Many foreign students say the dorms are less costly than apartments. They say dorms offer quiet study areas and areas for social activities or sports. They say dorms are close to places they go every day, like the library, computer center and classrooms. They also say that living in the room provides the best chance to get to know other students.

Dormitories may have as few as twelve students or as many as one thousand. Some dorms are organized into areas called suites. Suites have several bedrooms, a large living area and a bathroom. Six or more people may live in one suite. Other dorms have many rooms along a hallway. Two students usually live in each room. On each floor there is a large bathroom for all the students who live on that floor. Sometimes there is also a kitchen for preparing food.

In most universities, males and females live in the same dorm. They may even live on the same floor. But they usually may not live in the same room or suite. Most universities have some dorms for men and women.

41. Where do some foreign students in American colleges prefer to live?
- A. In a hotel.
  - B. In a house.
  - C. In an apartment.
  - D. In a friend's home.
42. What may be the reason for a foreign student to choose to live in a dorm?
- A. It is cheaper.
  - B. It has a big living room.
  - C. It is cleaner.
  - D. It is owned by the university.
43. How many students can a dorm hold at most according to the passage?
- A. Two.
  - B. Six.
  - C. Twelve.
  - D. About one thousand.
44. One of the advantages of living in a dorm is that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. it is easier for the students to get in touch with other students

- B. the students can go to school library every day
  - C. the students can use personal computers freely
  - D. more than two students may live in one room
45. Which of the following statements is TRUE according to the passage?
- A. All the students in a dorm share one large bathroom.
  - B. Students are not allowed to cook in the dorm.
  - C. Female students and male students cannot live in the same dorm.
  - D. Living in the dorm is helpful to develop your relations with others.

### Task 3

**Directions:** The following is an introduction about the Harvard University Library System. After reading it, you should complete the information by filling in the blanks marked 46 through 50 in the table below. For each blank, you should write **no more than 3 words**.

The Harvard University Library System is the largest university library system in the world. It is centered on the Harry Elkins Widener Memorial Library. There are over 90 individual libraries and over 14.5 million volumes in it. As is known to all, the Library of Congress is the second-largest library system in the United States. Harvard also has several important art museums, including the Fogg Museum of Art whose galleries feature history of Western art from the Middle Ages to the present, with particular strengths in Italian early Renaissance, British pre-Raphaelite and 19th century French art; the Busch-Reisinger Museum (central and northern European art); the Sackler Museum (ancient Asian, Islamic and later Indian art); the Museum of Natural History, which contains the famous glass flowers exhibit; the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology and the Semitic Museum.

#### Introduction to Harvard University Library System

Harry Elkins Widener Memorial Library is 46 the Harvard University Library System.

The Harvard University Library System includes 47 individual libraries.

Harvard has 48 art important museums.

There is mainly central and northern European art in the 49 Museum.

You can go to the Museum 50 to see the glass flowers exhibit.

## Task 4

**Directions:** The following is a list of schooling expressions. After reading it, you are required to find the items equivalent to those given in Chinese in the table below. Then you should put the corresponding letters in the brackets on the Answer Sheet, numbered 51 through 55.

- |   |       |                      |
|---|-------|----------------------|
| A | _____ | academic year        |
| B | _____ | required course      |
| C | _____ | syllabus             |
| D | _____ | credit system        |
| E | _____ | sick leave           |
| F | _____ | make-up exam         |
| G | _____ | campus life          |
| H | _____ | English corner       |
| I | _____ | major                |
| J | _____ | diploma              |
| K | _____ | certificate          |
| L | _____ | vocational education |
| M | _____ | term paper           |
| N | _____ | school report        |
| O | _____ | part-time campus job |
| P | _____ | selective exam       |

**Example:** (G) 校园生活

(H) 英语之角

- |              |             |
|--------------|-------------|
| 51. ( ) 职业教育 | ( ) 文凭      |
| 52. ( ) 必修课程 | ( ) 专业      |
| 53. ( ) 学分制  | ( ) 学业成绩报告单 |
| 54. ( ) 补考   | ( ) 学年      |
| 55. ( ) 病假   | ( ) 校内兼职    |

## Task 5

**Directions:** Read the following passage about Rules of a reading room. After reading it, you are required to complete the statements that follow (No. 56 through No. 60). You should write your answers **in no more than 3 words** on the Answer Sheet correspondingly.