



普通高等教育“十一五”国家级规划教材  
新标准高职高专公共英语系列教材  
VOCATIONAL COLLEGE ENGLISH

总主编 王守仁

# 实用综合教程 1

## 练习册

主 编 谢雅君



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图书在版编目(CIP)数据

实用综合教程练习册. 第1册 / 谢雅君主编. —上海:

上海外语教育出版社, 2008

(新标准高职高专公共英语系列教材)

ISBN 978-7-5446-0867-1

I. 实… II. 谢… III. 英语-高等学校:技术学校-习题

IV. H319.6

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2008)第 083389 号

出版发行: **上海外语教育出版社**

(上海外国语大学内) 邮编: 200083

电 话: 021-65425300 (总机)

电子邮箱: bookinfo@sflap.com.cn

网 址: <http://www.sflap.com.cn> <http://www.sflap.com>

责任编辑: 王冬梅

印 刷: 常熟高专印刷有限公司

经 销: 新华书店上海发行所

开 本: 787\*1092 1/16 印张 11.75 字数 283千字

版 次: 2008年8月第1版 2008年8月第1次印刷

印 数: 20 000 册

书 号: ISBN 978-7-5446-0867-1 / G · 0426

定 价: 20.00 元

本版图书如有印装质量问题,可向本社调换

# 前言

“新标准高职高专公共英语系列教材”是上海外语教育出版社出版的普通高等教育“十一五”国家级规划教材。该套教材经由全国众多高职院校使用后,获得普遍好评。为了帮助学生进一步巩固教材传授的知识点,更好地发挥教材的效用,外教社又策划、组织编写了本套练习册,配合该系列教材的《实用综合教程》使用。

本书为第一册练习册,根据每单元的课文、重点词汇、词组、语法以及课后练习设计,以巩固学习效果。该练习册以构建式题型为特色,通过让学生亲自动手填写的模式来加深学习的印象,从明确词义、记牢拼写的题目入手,逐渐过渡到用法搭配、翻译、实用写作练习等,层层深化,帮助学生学好记牢。

本书共 10 个单元,提供了学生课下学习的丰富材料,并有轻松的趣味学习内容。各单元的具体项目如下:

**Vocabulary:** 以课文中出现的单词为主线设计练习,帮助学生复习和扩大词汇量。从单词过渡到词组,以及词形变化等。偶有词汇填写游戏等练习。

**Grammar:** 以本单元语法内容为主设计的相关语法练习。简单明了,难度适中,易于掌握。

**Fast Reading:** 该部分选用短小精悍的故事和说明文等,训练学生的快速阅读能力。

**Reading Comprehension:** 阅读理解共两篇文章,其中有一篇话题与该单元所学内容一致。另一篇则是其他方面的内容,用以扩大学生的视野。

**Translation:** 该练习旨在锻炼学生的表达能力和组句应用能力,以补全句子、变换句型和翻译等题型为主。

**Practical Writing:** 根据“实用为主,够用为度”的要求,以应用为主的写作较多,力图培养学生解决具体问题的能力,从而落实高职高专英语教育理念,即“学一点,会一点,用一点”。

本书每单元后有部分内容如 Word Puzzle, Poem, Proverbs, Humorous Dialogue 以及插图等,作为趣味性学习,以飨广大同学。

此外,本书还设计了 3 套测试题,在不同阶段测试学生的学习效果。

该练习册 1—4 单元由杨晓云、王群编写;5—6 单元及三篇测试题由谢雅君、任秀丽编写;7—10 单元由李莉、张艳编写。最后由谢雅君进行统稿。

本教材在编写过程中,参考了大量国内外著作和资料,在此谨向有关作者、译者表示诚挚的谢意。

由于水平有限,时间紧迫,错误和疏漏之处在所难免。恳请专家、同行和使用者批评指正。

编者

2008 年 5 月

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# Unit 1

## Education

### Vocabulary

1. Match each word in column A with the correct meaning in column B.

- | A                 | B   |
|-------------------|---|
| ( ) 1) count      | a. to be present at                                 |
| ( ) 2) suggestion | b. to make an effort; to strive                     |
| ( ) 3) advantage  | c. a plan or proposal; a scheme                     |
| ( ) 4) discourage | d. to make somebody lose confidence or hope         |
| ( ) 5) project    | e. benefit or profit; good point                    |
| ( ) 6) focus      | f. understanding of what is true, right, or lasting |
| ( ) 7) attend     | g. to have importance; to mean a lot                |
| ( ) 8) wisdom     | h. to concentrate attention or energy               |
| ( ) 9) eager      | i. having or showing interest, desire               |
| ( ) 10) struggle  | j. advice   |

2. Fill in the blanks with the words learned in Text A and Text B. The first letter of each word is given.

- 1) She has a good k \_\_\_\_\_ of Tianjin.
- 2) Failure is the mother of s \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3) He is working in a publishing c \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4) English is one of our school's required s \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5) Yesterday I bought a G \_\_\_\_\_ to English Grammar in the bookstore.

- 6) Let's take a walk along the beach. The sea breeze is very pleasant.
- 7) Without a college degree, he found it hard to find a job.
- 8) His job is writing software for computer.
- 9) He usually keeps in touch with his friends by e-mail on his computer.
- 10) Team spirit does count in some ball games, such as football, volleyball and so on.

3.

Complete each of the following sentences with the proper form of the words given in the brackets.

- 1) They have a good education (educate).
- 2) The doctor advised (advice) me to take more exercises.
- 3) He works as a programmer (programme) at the Microsoft Company.
- 4) Don't let one failure discourage (courage) you, try again, and you'll make it.
- 5) The boss spoke very highly (high) of her abilities (able).
- 6) The new machine is automatically (automatic) controlled.
- 7) Events were to prove the wisdom (wise) of the decision.
- 8) Our teacher is a learned (learn) man.
- 9) The little boy hasn't the strength (strong) to lift this stone.
- 10) The doctor told him to breathe (breath) in deeply.

4.

Fill in the blanks with the missing prepositions or adverbs.

- 1) We should take full advantage of all educational opportunities.
- 2) You must try to focus your mind on work and study.
- 3) She's trying to concentrate for the new part in the play.
- 4) Things couldn't be worse. In short, we failed.
- 5) The student asked the teacher for suggestions on the paper.
- 6) To our surprise, the plan succeeded.
- 7) He can run as fast as I can.
- 8) The baby reached out its arms for the milk on the table.
- 9) The boy was ill and his mother sent for the doctor immediately.
- 10) A nurse attended to his needs while he was in hospital.

5.

Multiple Choices

- 1) Only a few close friends and relatives attended the couple's wedding.

- A. attended B. took part  
C. participated D. visited
- 2) I am not used to sharing the dormitory with others. I used to            a room to myself.  
A. own B. live  
C. stay D. have
- 3) No life can live without the Sun. It            light and warmth.  
A. sends off B. sends out  
C. sends away D. sends for
- 4) If you haven't a compass, use the stars to            you.  
A. tell B. remind C. guide D. show
- 5) Though a foreigner, she            a good knowledge of China.  
A. acquires B. knows  
C. understands D. has
- 6) On his first day to work, he has a new tie           .  
A. in B. on  
C. off D. with
- 7) The Queen was            by her ladies-in-waiting.  
A. following B. taken part in  
C. attended D. present
- 8) Have you            that letter off yet? There is something I want to add to it.  
A. received B. ordered  
C. sent D. given out

## Grammar

1.

Change the nouns given in the brackets from the singular forms into the plural forms if necessary.

- 1) He bought two            (box) of            (match) at the drugstore.
- 2) France and Switzerland are European            (country).
- 3)            (potato) are the main agricultural product in the country.
- 4) There are many            (child) playing football in the yard.
- 5) The man was six            (foot) two            (inch) tall.
- 6) The cat prefers            (fish) to            (mouse).

- 7) I collect all the \_\_\_\_\_ (datum) from the computer.
- 8) The children brush their \_\_\_\_\_ (tooth) after every meal.
- 9) We will never lose our \_\_\_\_\_ (courage) in a difficult situation.
- 10) There are many new born \_\_\_\_\_ (baby) in this hospital this year.

**2.** Choose the correct one from the words given in each sentence.

- 1) My family (are/is) all tall.
- 2) Our family (has/have) lived in this village for over a hundred years.
- 3) Chinese (is/are) an industrious people.
- 4) Chinese (is/are) a beautiful language.
- 5) There (was/were) a large audience in the theatre.
- 6) Some new equipment (was/were) given to our school.
- 7) I don't eat (much/many) bread.
- 8) I drink far too (much/many) beer.
- 9) How (many/much) money do you spend every day?

**3.** Structure

- (1) Study the model and rearrange the given words by using the sentence pattern "It is + adj. + (for/of + sb.) to do sth."

Model: It is OK to drop out of college since that's what I did.

Here "it" is used as a formal subject, and the actual subject is the infinitive structure "to drop out of college". The sentence pattern is "It is + adj. + (for/of + sb.) to do sth."

- 1) careless, you, a mistake, such, make  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 2) hard, get, early, up, him, the morning, in  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3) finish, the task, within, difficult, me, a week  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4) drive, kind, you, me, the station, to  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 5) generous, her, lend, the money, me, very  
\_\_\_\_\_

(2) Study the model and complete the following sentences by translating the Chinese into English with the structure “as ... as”.

Model: When you want wisdom and knowledge as badly as you want to breathe, then you will have them.

The structure “as ... as” means “to the same extent”; “equally ... as”. It is used before adverbs and adjectives in order to show that the things being compared are of the same level.

e. g. a) The text is as difficult as that one.

b) Run as fast as you can.

- 6) He has grown up. Now he is \_\_\_\_\_  
(和他父亲一样高).
- 7) She is a working woman. She earns \_\_\_\_\_  
(挣得和她丈夫一样多).
- 8) I am a little disappointed. She isn't quite \_\_\_\_\_  
(没有照片里的好看).
- 9) He worked very hard, but he couldn't perform \_\_\_\_\_  
(得不到父母所期盼的好成绩).
- 10) He promised that he could go and see \_\_\_\_\_  
(尽量常去看望他的祖父母).

## Fast Reading

**Directions:** Choose the best answer for each statement after reading the passage.

### Education — A Means to an End

Education is not an end, but a means to an end. In other words, we do not educate children only for the purpose of educating them; our purpose is to fit them for life. As soon as we realize this fact, we will understand that it is very important to choose a good way of education which will really prepare children for life.

In many modern countries, it has for some time been fashionable to think that, by free education for all — whether rich or poor, clever or stupid, one can solve all the problems of society and build a perfect nation. But we can already see free educa-

tion for all is not enough; we find in such countries a far larger number of people with universities degrees than there are jobs for them to fill. Because of their degrees, they refuse to do what they think "low" work; and in fact, work with hands is thought to be dirty and shamed in such countries.

But we have to understand that the work of a completely uneducated farmer is more important than that of a professor in a way; we can live without education, but we die if we have no food. If no one cleaned our streets and took the rubbish away from our houses, we would get terrible diseases in our town. In countries where there are not servants because nobody is willing to do such work, the professors have to waste much of their time doing housework.

In fact, when we say that all of us must be educated to fit us for life, it means that we must be educated in such a way that, firstly, each of us can do whatever job is suited to his brain and ability, and secondly, that we can realize that all jobs are necessary to society, and that it is very bad to be unwilling to do one's work, or to laugh at someone else's. Only such a type of education can be called valuable to society.

1. According to the author, we educate children \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. for the purpose of educating them
  - B. to fit them for life
  - C. to help them to find jobs in society
  - D. to build a perfect nation
2. In many modern countries, free education for all \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. can solve all the problems of society
  - B. results in a larger number of unemployed people
  - C. isn't enough to build a perfect nation
  - D. helps all people to get jobs
3. People with college degrees refused to do work with hands because they think \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. it is dirty and shameful
  - B. they can apply what they learn to their work
  - C. it pays less
  - D. it is unimportant
4. We must be educated to realize that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. the work of an uneducated farmer is more than that of a professor
  - B. each of us can do whatever job that suits his interest
  - C. only the educated people are necessary to society
  - D. it is bad to look down upon the low jobs

## Reading Comprehension

### Passage 1

**Directions:** *Decide whether the statement is true or false after reading the following passage.*

#### My School Days

Winston Churchill

I was on the whole considerably discouraged by my school days. All the boys of my age seemed in every way better adapted to the conditions of our little world. They were far better both at the games and at the lessons. It is not pleasant to feel oneself completely left behind at the very beginning of the race.

I was first threatened with school when I was seven years old. At the time I was what grown-up people in their way called "a troublesome boy". Although much that I had heard about school had made an unpleasant impression on my mind, I thought it would be fun to go away and live with so many other boys, and that we should have great adventures. Also I was told that "school days were the happiest time in one's life." All the boys enjoyed it.

Where my reason, imagination or interest was not engaged, I would not or I could not learn. In all the years I was at school no one ever succeeded in making me write a Latin line or learn any Greek except the alphabet (字母). I had scarcely passed my 12th birthday when I started taking examinations. These were a great trial (考验) to me. The subjects which were dearest to the examiners were almost all those I liked least. I would have liked to have been examined in history, poetry and writing essays. The examiners, on the other hand, liked Latin and mathematics. Moreover, I should have liked to be asked to say what I knew, but they always tried to ask what I did not know. When I would have willingly displayed my knowledge, they tried to expose my ignorance (无知). This sort of treatment had only one result: I did not do well in examinations.

1. Winston Churchill's parents did not send him to school until he was seven years old.
2. Winston Churchill thought it would be fun to go to school because he was told that "school days were the happiest time in one's life."



3. In all the years he was at school Winston Churchill learned Latin and Greek well except the alphabet.
4. The examiners chose to examine students in history, poetry and writing essays, while Winston Churchill was interested in Latin and mathematics.
5. Winston Churchill was on the whole dissatisfied with his school days.

## Passage 2

**Directions:** Complete the following sentences after reading the passage.

### Freedom to Innovate

— An Interview with the Businessman Bill Gates

Bill Gates, the founder of Microsoft, is the richest businessman in the world. Recently, however, he has come under attack for obstructive trading practices. The following clip (剪辑) is from a CNN interview on the 19th April 1998, the day before anti-trust hearings (反垄断听证会) began against Microsoft.

**Interviewer:** Bill, you have recently said that the future of Microsoft is uncertain. Given the expanse of your market, the quality of your products, your success, what do you mean by that?

**Bill Gates:** Ever since the start of Microsoft I've said the technology business is one where you constantly have to reinvent yourself. You've gotta go out, listen to customers, do great research. There's no company that has a better position in the technology world than Microsoft, but it's a business where you've got to be willing to obviously stop making your products very rapidly to stay on top of things, so it's the same as it's been since we were founded.

**Interviewer:** A much louder drum beat from your competition as attention is focusing increasingly on the court proceedings (法律诉讼) against Microsoft, the Justice Department anti-trust hearings. The first of those hearings is tomorrow; what's your judgment at this point? How will that go?

**Bill Gates:** Well, Microsoft's key goal is to be able to have the freedom to innovate like we always have, where we decide what goes into the product. Where we can support the Internet in the product, we're simply sticking up for that. We're hard at work on new products, while some of the competitors are trying to use regulations to slow us down.

1. Bill Gates is the founder and CEO of Microsoft Company.
2. Recently, however, Bill Gates has been sued for obstructive trading practices.