

普通高等教育“十一五”国家级规划教材



PRACTICAL ENGLISH

实用英语练习

第一册

总主编 / 李德荣 主编 / 李冬梅

上海交通大学出版社

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总 前 言

《实用英语》是一套供非英语专业高职学生使用的公共英语教材。全书共三册,每册供一学期使用。

教材编写,最为重要的是瞄准教学目标和教学对象。综观国内目前使用的高职公共英语教材,几乎千人一面,无论形式或内容均与本科大学英语教材大同小异,说它们是本科教材的“压缩版”并不过分。这些教材往往每一单元以大块文章为主,继以一长串单词,内容对于高职学生一是偏深偏难,二是不切实用。学生要在课堂内“弄懂”尚且力不从心,遑论“学会”或“应用”。这类教材对于志在职场实际工作中施展才能的高职学生,无疑是隔靴搔痒,脱离实际。

《实用英语》希望在职英语教学领域作一些改革。它秉承高职教学以“技能为本”的宗旨,注重实践性和实用性,努力创新,力求真正符合高职英语教学的要求。

《实用英语》具有如下特点:

1. 以听说为主,改变以往教材以阅读为主、以大块文章作为阅读内容并围绕文章进行讲解的做法。学习外语,能听能说是最基本也是最重要的技能,对于今后在第一线工作的高职学生尤为重要。本书听说内容占课文的 50% 以上。

2. 以学生练习为主,改变以往教师讲解过多、学生缺少操练和实践机会的情形。语言技能的获取必须通过练习或操练,其他一切做法均属南辕北辙。学生要多动口,多动手,在听说的同时获取查找和利用信息(工具书)的技能(包括查单词、查发音等)。

3. 课文设计以“短”、“浅”和易教易学为原则,练习设计以量大、易做、实用和“举一反三”为原则,同时考虑群体学习的特点和趣味性。强调学以致用、培养学习兴趣和成就感、克服畏难情绪。

目前大部分高职院校每周公共英语的学时数为 4 课时,一般开设 3 个学期。本教材分 3 册,每册 15 个单元,供 1 个学期使用。

每册教材侧重各有不同。第一册以日常英语(Daily English)题材为主,帮助学生正确发音和运用正确的语调,培养说英语的习惯和信心,并注意正确性。这一册还兼顾语法和词汇。从知识层面来说,学生不应该感到困难,关键在于让学生开口说英语。口语与阅读的比例应该是 70% 对 30%。

第二册编排突出语言功能(Functional English),帮助学生学会表达同意、不

同意、认可、不认可、高兴、抱怨、生气、惊叹等各种不同的态度和情感。口语与阅读的比例为 60%对 40%。

第三册为工作场所英语 (Workplace English), 选取与工作场景有关的内容, 帮助学生为今后在工作场所使用英语打下基础。口语与阅读的比例为 50%对 50%。

总主编
上海商学院教授
李德荣
2007 年 6 月

前 言

《实用英语》是由上海交通大学出版社组织申报,国家教育部批准立项的普通高等教育“十一五”国家级规划教材。此教材供高职院校公共英语课程使用。

本套教材秉承高职教学以“技能为本”的宗旨,注重实践性和实用性,努力创新,力求真正切合高职英语教学的要求。“能听能说”是学习外语应掌握的最基本,也是最重要的技能,因此,本套教材突出“听”、“说”这两个技能。本册中,口语与阅读的比例是 70%对 30%,题材以日常英语为主,旨在培养学生“说”的习惯和信心。每单元围绕同一个主题,以“短”、“浅”和易教、易学为原则,设计各种各样的练习,让学生反复操练,培养学生学英语的兴趣和成就感。

本教材的特点之一是听力材料与课文内容不重复。在使用本教材时,同样的听力材料让学生反复听 2 至 3 遍,每听完一遍,做一个练习。

教材共分 3 册。每册包含学生用书、练习册和教师用书,各 15 个单元,供一个学期使用(每周 4 课时)。“练习册”每单元由 Listening Comprehension、Reading Comprehension、Vocabulary 与 Grammar 组成。

本册教材由黎明职业大学外语系李冬梅副教授主编,参加编写的教师有郭华玉、钟馥兰、魏恩文、孙靖寰和陈海泳。编写工作得到黎明职业大学校领导的大力支持,华侨大学外语学院 Damian Shaw 博士承担了审校工作,在此一并表示感谢。

由于缺乏经验和时间仓促,本书定有不少疏漏和不妥之处,敬请广大读者批评指正,以期再版时修订。

李冬梅

2007 年 3 月 18 日

于泉州黎明职业大学

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Unit 1 How's the Weather Today?

A. Listening Comprehension

Part I

Choose from the following groups of words the one you hear. Each of the words will be read once only.

- | | | | |
|-------------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. A. feet | B. fell | C. fill | D. fail |
| 2. A. part | B. pot | C. port | D. put |
| 3. A. heart | B. hut | C. hurt | D. hot |
| 4. A. chair | B. cheer | C. share | D. sheer |
| 5. A. blows | B. plows | C. browse | D. prowls |

Part II

Listen to the following sentences, pay attention to the underlined words.

1) /i:/ /ɪ/ 2) /e/ /æ/

1. It is now drizzling. / Excuse me, is the seat taken?
2. The wind blew my hat off. / That's not cheap.
3. I like biscuits best. / Read after me, please.
4. It is none of your business. / There is not much breeze today.
5. There's quite a chill in the air this evening. / I would like some meat, please.
6. Come any day you like. / It is natural for a bird to fly.
7. How do you spell that, please? / The maximum temperature recorded in Shanghai is 40°C.
8. Dreadful weather, don't you think? / Actions speak louder than words.
9. Did you get wet in the rain? / Can I park my car in the gas station?
10. In Hawaii there are no extremes of temperature. / What a handsome horse you have!

Part III

Listen to the dialogues and choose the best answer to each question you hear.

1. A. They will go there.
B. They won't go there.
C. They are listening to the radio.
D. They don't like the Summer Palace.
2. A. The man was not quite sure why it was so rainy.
B. They both loved the season very much.
C. The woman didn't expect the man to answer the question.
D. They didn't see eye to eye with each other.
3. A. lovely B. warm C. cold D. cool
4. A. They are talking about the radio.
B. They are talking about the weather.
C. They are talking about snow.
D. They are talking about study.
5. A. Cold B. Hot C. Mild D. Dry

Part IV

Write down what you hear to complete the dialogues.

Dialogue One

- A: Do you think it will 1 tomorrow?
B: I don't know. 2.
A: If it clears up, 3? There are several new additions.
A: I'm not 4. Maybe 5 is a better idea.

Dialogue Two

- A: Let's 1 this weekend, Bob.
B: What about the weather? 2?
A: He's predicting clear skies.
B: I hope the weather 3.
A: I think it will. Do you want to go?
B: I don't know. 4.
A: 5. The break will do you good.
B: Yes. I'm sure it would. OK, I'll go.

Part V

a. Listen to a short passage. Complete the following groups by filling in the words heard.

1. the most important _____
2. human _____
3. religions of the _____
4. some forty thousand _____
5. our _____ to communicate
6. the way to the _____
7. the _____ of language
8. written _____
9. the age of _____
10. the rest of our _____

b. Listen to the short passage again. Complete the following paragraph.

Today, most of us learn to talk by the age of three, and for the rest of our lives we 1 stop. 2 while we are reading or just thinking, we are in a sense “talking”, 3 to ourselves. Language is so much a part of human existences that we will be talking 4 we inhabit the earth. As linguist Dewed Thompson notes, “When language vanishes, 5 man.”

B. Reading Comprehension**Passage One****Predicting the Weather**

Every day, millions of people check the weather reports on radio, television, or in newspapers. Weather reports help us plan our activities. These reports are very important to people who plan the routes of ships and airplanes. Farmers, builders, and other people who work outdoors are also concerned about the weather. Predictions of bad storms can help save many lives.

Scientists who study and predict weather are called meteorologists. They prepare weather reports. They also give warnings about storms and strong winds

1. People who study the weather are called _____.
A. weather people
B. reporters
C. weather reporters
D. meteorologists
2. Airplane pilots are interested in _____ reports.
A. television
B. radio
C. newspaper
D. weather
3. The _____ tells how hot or cold it is outside.
A. temperature
B. wind
C. humidity
D. air pressure
4. Meteorologists use weather _____ to make predictions.
A. reports
B. service
C. maps
D. scientists
5. Meteorologists obtain information from _____.
A. satellites
B. weather reports
C. the newspaper
D. books about weather

We are surely different from the English; we seldom talk about the weather unless it is actually fine or terrible. There are times, however, when we mention the weather. This often happens when the ongoing topic of conversation becomes tied up or dried up. Then the weather helps to switch the subject to something new. Another instance of discussing the weather occurs when two new acquaintances are left to themselves right after an introduction. Then the weather is perhaps the most convenient topic to lead to more interesting subjects. Generally speaking, we don't talk about the weather as often as the English do. Furthermore, some people consider talking about the weather a complete

waste of time. In my opinion, however, talking about the weather is obviously the best way to prevent some unpleasant conversations. For example, during a hot argument, a "Do you think it's going to rain after this meeting?" may quite likely ease the tension. Don't you think so?

Answer the following questions according to passage two.

1. What do the English usually talk about when they meet for the first time?

2. When do we mention the weather?

3. Who talks about the weather more often, the English or Chinese?

4. Do you think talking about the weather a complete waste of time? Why?

5. What do you think is the best way to start a conversation?

C. Vocabulary

a. Give the adjective form of the following nouns.

- | | |
|------------|--------------|
| 1. sun— | 2. cloud— |
| 3. snow— | 4. wind— |
| 5. storm— | 6. rain— |
| 7. breeze— | 8. drizzle— |
| 9. fog— | 10. thunder— |

b. Choose an appropriate word or phrase to fill in each blank to make each sentence meaningful, and change its form where necessary.

pick	occasional	be supposed to	seem	forecast
rather	be tired of	probability	put away	fresh

- _____ we go out for a walk, but most of the time we stay at home.
- It's healthy to spend one's time in the _____ air.
- Being students, we _____ to study hard.
- There is no _____ of his succeeding.

5. _____ your toys in the cupboard.
6. _____ the best for your parents.
7. The teacher _____ that fifteen of her students would pass the examination.
8. These shoes are _____ too big for me, and _____ too small for you.
9. I _____ of your stupid conversation.
10. There _____ no need to go now.

D. Grammar

Fill in the blanks with the words in the brackets. Change the form if necessary.

1. It _____ very hot today. (be)
2. She _____ up at six every morning. (get)
3. He always _____ to class on time. (come)
4. Two and three _____ five. (make)
5. If it _____ heavily tomorrow, we will go. (not snow)
6. We _____ talking about the weather. (enjoy)
7. I _____ it is going to be sunny this afternoon. (not think)
8. _____ you _____ what time the play begins? (know)
9. Next time you _____ him, send him my regards. (see)
10. All of us _____ playing basketball. (like)

Unit 2 Asking for Directions

A. Listening Comprehension

Part I

Choose from the following groups of words the one you hear. Each of the words will be read once only.

- | | | | |
|-------------|---------|-----------|----------|
| 1. A. good | B. god | C. gone | D. goose |
| 2. A. mood | B. mop | C. more | D. moon |
| 3. A. books | B. boss | C. bought | D. boots |
| 4. A. girl | B. burn | C. bun | D. shirt |
| 5. A. fern | B. for | C. far | D. fun |

Part II

Listen to the following sentences, paying attention to the underlined words.

1) /u:/ /ʊ/ 2) /ʌ/ /ɑ:/

1. I'm looking for the Holiday Inn. / Do you know where the zoo is?
2. You can go there on foot. / I don't like fast food.
3. The coffee is not cool enough to drink. / These apples cook well.
4. Is money the root of all evil? / They were sitting round the table.
5. Jane is not in a mood for serious music. / The ships were at the mercy of the waves.
6. Excuse me. How can I get to the harbor, please? / I don't want to hustle you into decision.
7. Hand me the parcel over there. / You should take the No. 19 bus.
8. Blood is thicker than water. / A blast of hot air came from the chimney.
9. I've seen his statue only in the rough. / It is very rare for her to arrive late.
10. I feel snug and cozy by the fireside. / I like to have a snooze after lunch.

Part III

Listen to the dialogue and choose the best answer to each question you hear.

1. A. One turn. B. Two turns. C. Three turns. D. Four turns.
2. A. By the underground. B. By bus.
C. By car. D. By bike.
3. A. 514 5th Street. B. 540 4th Street.
C. 415 4th Street. D. 450 5th Street.
4. A. Yes, you must take a bus to get there.
B. Yes, you must take a taxi to get there.
C. No, it's within walking distance.
D. No, but you'd better not walk.
5. A. On the fifth floor. B. On the third floor.
C. Next to the library. D. In the language lab.

Part IV

Write down what you hear to complete the dialogue.

Dialogue One

- A: Excuse me. I'm trying to ____ 1 _____. Can you help me?
- B: The post office? Let's see now. Oh, yes. You ____ 2 _____ this street to the corner. ____ 3 _____ and go one block until you come to East Street. Then turn right. It's ____ 4 _____ the street just past the grocery store. You can't miss it.
- A: I see. Straight down to the corner. ____ 5 _____ again.
- B: That's it.
- A: Thanks a lot!

Dialogue Two

Write down what you hear to complete the dialogue.

- A: Excuse me.
- B: Yes, Can I help you?
- A: ____ 1 _____ how I get to this address?
- B: Let me see. OK, ____ 2 _____ from the next stop and get off the bus at Capital Petrol Pump. There you can ask anybody and ____ 3 _____.
- A: How far will I have to walk down ____ 4 _____?
- B: It's just ____ 5 _____. In fact, you will see the billboard on the road itself.

A: Thanks a lot for your help!

B: That's fine.

Part V

a. Listen to the passage and choose the best answer to complete each of the following sentences.

1. Fred was _____ that evening.
 A. driving to the beach B. traveling around the city
 C. looking for a hotel D. walking along the road
2. The old man was _____ to show Fred the way to the hotel.
 A. willing B. reluctant C. unhappy D. unwilling
3. They'd driven for about _____ minutes before they came to a small house.
 A. 10 B. 20 C. 30 D. 40
4. How far is the old man's house to the hotel? It's _____ miles.
 A. 100 B. 120 C. 12 D. 10
5. Why didn't the old man stop Fred when they passed the hotel? Because he _____.
 A. forgot to stop Fred B. didn't see it
 C. couldn't find a parking lot D. wanted to get home first

b. Listen to the passage again. Complete the following paragraph.

One evening he was _____ 1 _____ a road and _____ 2 _____ a small hotel when he saw an old man at the side of the road. He _____ 3 _____ and said to the old man, "Excuse me, _____ 4 _____ the Willis Hotel?" "Yes," the old man answered. _____ 5 _____ Then he _____ 6 _____ Fred's car, and they _____ 7 _____. When they _____ 8 _____ a small house, the old man said, "Stop here."

B. Reading Comprehension

Passage One

London is one of the world's largest and most important cities. It was founded before Roman times and has seen extensive building after the Fire of London (1666) and the Second World War (1939 to 1945). It is now a mixture of the old and the new.

Streets in London are NOT numbered (First Street, Fifth Avenue), they have names. Some streets do not have the word “Street, Road or Avenue” after the name. Examples include “Haymarket, Pall Mall” and “Whitehall”.

London is so old that it is NOT based on a grid system. Asking “how many blocks is so-and-so?” will often elicit a blank stare. Distances are usually given in time to destination by foot (“it’s ten minutes along this road”) or number of bus stops. Directions are given in terms of landmarks (like shops, pubs, train stations or traffic lights). Cars drive on the left.

When asking directions remember:

- A subway is a pedestrian passage under a street—the underground railway system is called **the tube**! You use the subway to cross the road and take the tube to go shopping.
- People walk on the **pavement** rather than a sidewalk. All roads are paved in the North American sense so the term “sidewalk” is never used.
- Zip Codes are called **Postal Codes**. In England zips are only found on clothes and bags.

Striped pedestrian crossings are called **Zebra Crossings**.

- Traffic lights go from **red** to **red and yellow** (called red and amber) then to **green**.

Be careful when posting letters—British letter boxes are red. The boxes that resemble North American post boxes are rubbish bins!

(268 words)

Read the passage and decide whether the following sentences are true (T) or false (F).

- () 1. Streets in London are numbered, such as First Street, or Fifth Avenue.
- () 2. Londoners will probably feel puzzled when asked “how many blocks is so-and-so?”
- () 3. In London you’ll be fined if you drive on the right.
- () 4. The underground railway system, on which you travel around the city, is called the subway.
- () 5. Americans use the term “pavement”, while the British say “sidewalk”.
- () 6. The boxes in London that look like North America post boxes probably are dustbins.