



普通高等教育“十一五”国家级规划教材

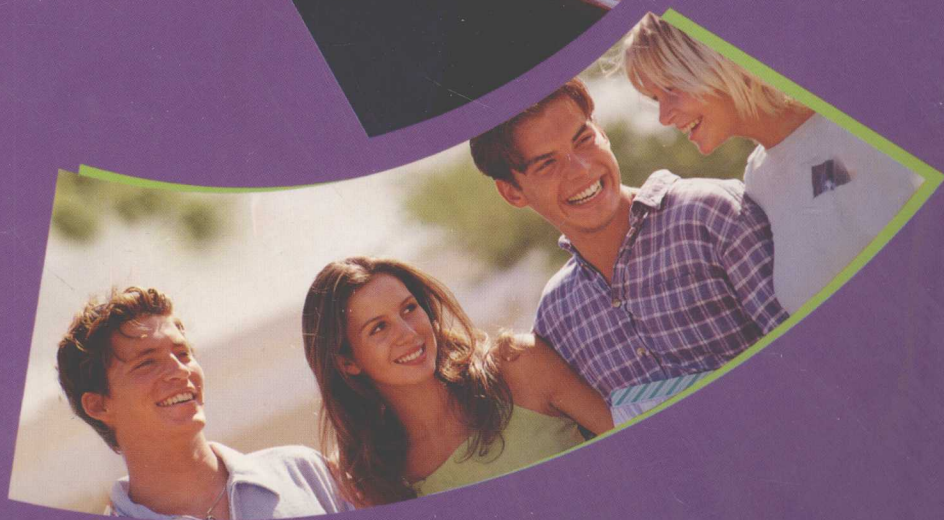
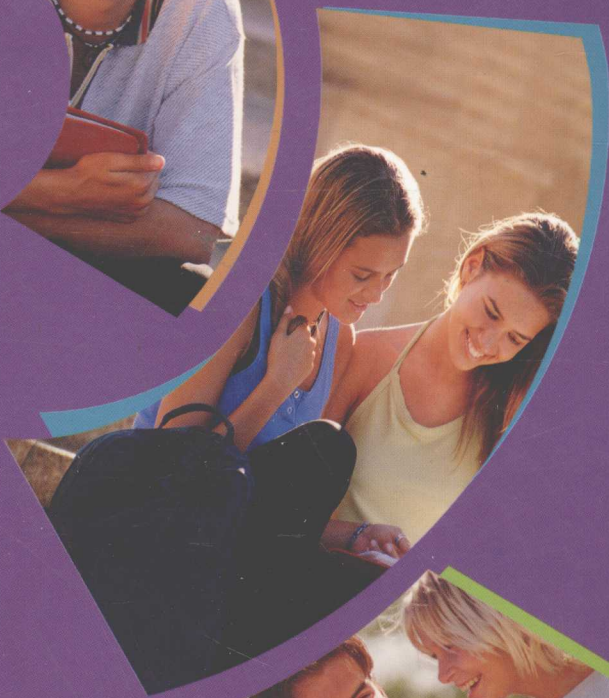
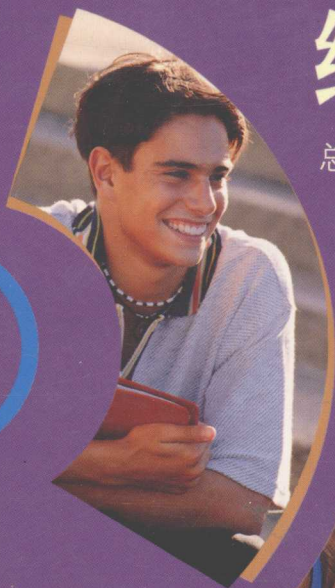
NEW HORIZON ENGLISH COURSE

新视野英语教程

综合练习

总主编：郑树棠 陈永捷

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外语教学与研究出版社

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NEW HORIZON ENGLISH COURSE

新视野

英语教程

综合练习 3

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前言

简介

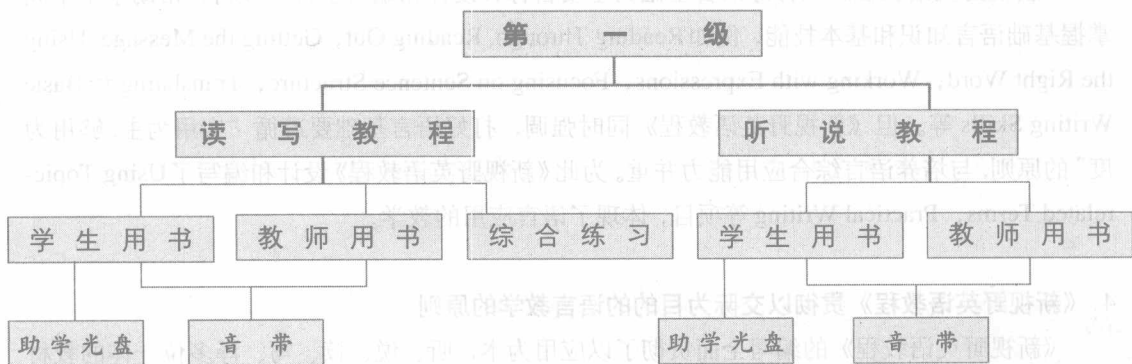
《新视野英语教程》按照教育部高等教育司颁布的《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求》(试行)(以下简称《基本要求》)编写而成,是一套专供全国高职高专院校使用的英语教材。它体现了《基本要求》提出的教学目的,覆盖了所要求掌握的实用英语语言知识和交际技能,突出了“实用为主”的原则。

《新视野英语教程》是一套完整的系列教材,由两条主线、三种载体、四个级别构成。《新视野英语教程》有《读写教程》和《听说教程》两条主线:《读写教程》由学生用书、教师用书和《综合练习》组成,《听说教程》由学生用书和教师用书组成;《新视野英语教程》是由课本、音带和光盘三种载体构成的立体化教学资源;《新视野英语教程》从1级到4级,由浅入深构成一套完整的系列教材。

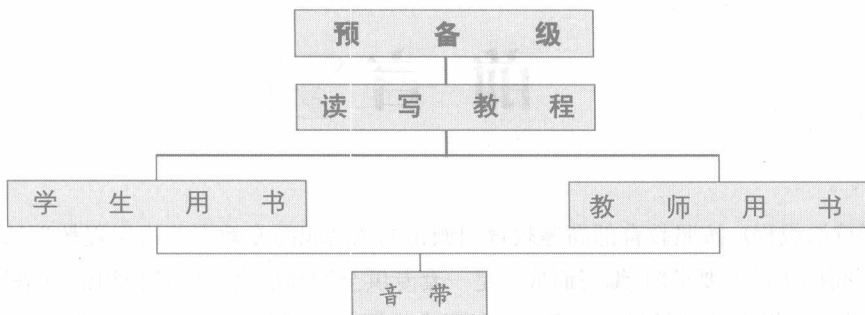
鉴于高职高专学生入学时英语水平参差不齐,《新视野英语教程》的教学要求分为A、B两级,以利于实行分类指导和分级教学。《新视野英语教程》还专门编有预备级教程,可供入学时起点较低的学生使用。

在《新视野英语教程》编写过程中,编者曾在全国多所高职高专院校组织了多次访谈,收集、整理和分析了多位高职高专院校英语教师的意见,在此基础上几易其稿,最后制定了编写提纲和重点。全国十多所大学,包括专门从事高职高专教学的院校在内的几十名资深教授和中青年骨干教师参与了《新视野英语教程》的编写和制作。参加《新视野英语教程》编写的作者都是长期从事英语教学和研究的教师,熟悉高职高专的英语教学实际,了解学生的英语水平和需求,保证了教材编写与高职高专层次的英语教学规律紧密结合。

结构



* 第二、三、四级结构同第一级



编写特色

1. 《新视野英语教程》提供立体化教学资源

《新视野英语教程》提供由课本、音带和光盘三种载体构成的立体化教学资源。为学生提供多媒体助学光盘，有利于发挥学生自主学习的积极性，提供个性化学习的空间，促进教学模式的转变。使用《新视野英语教程》的院校、教师和学生可根据自身条件选择不同的组合。可供选择的方式有：课本、音带组合的传统教学方式；课本、光盘组合的计算机辅助教学方式，适用于提供计算机的院校或有条件使用计算机的学生。

2. 《新视野英语教程》贯彻分类指导、因材施教的原则

全国高职高专院校的情况千差万别，学校类型有明显不同，办学条件、师资力量和学生入学水平也各不相同，即使在同一学校内学生的入学水平也有很大差别。使用《新视野英语教程》，不同层次的学校可以根据《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求》（试行）的总体要求，在教学安排中明确各自的目标，实事求是，因材施教，实现分类指导和分级教学。对于入学时英语水平较低的学生，可从预备级开始学习，先达到B级要求，最终可进一步达到A级要求；对于入学时英语水平较高的学生，可直接达到A级要求，并可进一步转入与专业相关的英语课程。

3. 《新视野英语教程》遵循“实用为主，够用为度”的原则

《新视野英语教程》以打好语言基础为主要目标，设计和编写了许多项目，帮助学生牢固掌握基础语言知识和基本技能，例如 Reading Through, Reading Out, Getting the Message, Using the Right Word, Working with Expressions, Focusing on Sentence Structure, Translating 和 Basic Writing Skills 等。但《新视野英语教程》同时强调，打好语言基础要遵循“实用为主，够用为度”的原则，与培养语言综合应用能力并重。为此《新视野英语教程》设计和编写了 Using Topic-related Terms, Practical Writing 等项目，体现了语言应用的教学。

4. 《新视野英语教程》贯彻以交际为目的的语言教学的原则

《新视野英语教程》的编写全面贯彻了以应用为本，听、说、读、写、译多位一体的教材设计理念，旨在提高学生的英语综合应用能力。著名的语言学家 Widdowson 指出：“以交际为目的的语言教学要求一种教学方法，把语言技能和交际能力结合在一起。”《新视野英语教程》

在加强基础语言知识传授和基本技能训练的同时,重视培养学生用英语进行交际的实用能力。其主干教材《读写教程》与《听说教程》在语言技能和交际能力上紧密联系,听、说、读、写、译5种技能互为铺垫,相辅相成,以全面培养学生综合应用能力为目的。

5. 《新视野英语教程》将语言教学理论应用于教学实践和教材设计中

根据第二语言或外语习得理论,阅读文章的长度和生词量之间应该有一定的比例关系。课文长度是一个值得注意的问题。课文过长,会造成课堂教学操作上的困难;文章过于短小,会使生词相对过于集中,生词量过多,造成学生理解上的困难,挫伤其阅读积极性。《新视野英语教程》对阅读课文的长度有适当的控制,如《读写教程》第一级的课文词数一般在350~400左右,第二级的课文词数在400~500左右,第三、四级的课文词数则控制在500~600左右。每篇课文出现的生词数量控制在课文总词量的5%至7%左右。

光盘介绍·····

《新视野英语教程》助学光盘与课本相配套,为学生课堂学习之外的自主学习提供辅导和帮助。光盘界面设计亲切,条理清晰。内容不仅与课本紧密结合,而且适当增加了课外学习、娱乐的内容。光盘更运用先进的科学技术将英语的听、说、读、写、译有机地融为一体,实现人机互动,更好地辅助学生进行自主学习。

读写教程助学光盘与课本配套,由10个单元构成,每单元包括课文录音、译文、语言点讲解、生词讲解、背景知识、实用写作、练习题等。在课文学习中可以实现单句、单段及全文录音播放。语言点与生词讲解内容充实,例句丰富。阅读技能与实用写作部分运用flash技术,形式生动直观。练习题类型多样,操作方便,与课本相辅相成。

听说教程助学光盘与每级课本配套,包括10个单元的学习内容。在语音学习部分,设计有辨音练习、跟读练习、录音功能等,帮助学生把握好每一个语音,为日后的英语学习打下坚实基础。听力部分以试题形式进行训练,设计有判卷功能,学生做完练习后马上就可以知道得分,从而评估出自己的听力水平,进一步进行训练。在口语学习部分,设计有跟读、角色扮演等功能,学生可以先进行模仿,然后再进入情景会话练习。此外,助学光盘还为学生安排有英文歌曲、幽默故事等内容,让学生在轻松的氛围中圆满完成一个单元的学习。

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参加《新视野英语教程》编写的单位有上海交通大学、东北大学、上海第二工业大学、哈尔滨学院、山东交通学院、沈阳广播电视大学、沈阳大学师范学院、安徽池州师范专科学校、上海电机技术高等专科学校、上海东海职业技术学院、上海交通大学高等职业技术学校、同济大学、上海对外贸易学院、华东政法学院等。

编写说明

《新视野英语教程：综合练习》是配合《新视野英语教程：读写教程》编写的同步练习用书，供学生复习、操练、巩固和扩大《读写教程》中所学到的语言技能和知识，提高学生的英语语言应用能力。

本书为《新视野英语教程：综合练习》第三级，有10个单元及一份高等学校英语应用能力考试模拟题。每个单元都分为5大模块：1. 词汇实践 (Vocabulary Practice)；2. 语法复习 (Grammar Review)；3. 翻译实践 (Translation Practice)；4. 写作实践 (Writing Practice)；5. 阅读实践 (Reading Practice)。

词汇实践 (Vocabulary Practice) 共有5项练习，主要是复习《读写教程》中学到的单词和词组。练习形式有用所给词或词组的适当形式填空，易混淆词、习惯搭配等的选择，介、副词填空等。

语法复习 (Grammar Review) 练习帮助学生理清、巩固和操练英语语法。第三级安排了虚拟语气、附加问句、定语从句和名词性从句等项目的复习。每单元配有两到三项练习，有填空、选择和改写句子等练习形式。

翻译实践 (Translation Practice) 配有一大项练习，帮助学生用《读写教程》中所学的语言进行英汉互译。

写作实践 (Writing Practice) 配有一大项练习，帮助学生复习、实践和提高《读写教程》中的英语应用文的写作。

阅读实践 (Reading Practice) 主要是训练学生速读和细读能力，配有计时阅读练习和获取文章主要信息的练习。

本书既可以供学生课外自学，书后附有所有练习的答案，也可以供课堂教学中使用，检查学生学习的情况。本书在编写时不仅考虑到要复习和巩固《读写教程》所学内容，也考虑到学生要参加《高等学校英语应用能力考试》的实际需求，因此在练习题型的设计上尽可能与考试的题型保持一致，并附有一套高等学校英语应用能力考试 (B级) 全真模拟试卷。这样安排既符合英语学习的规律，也符合《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求》(试行) 的精神。

《新视野英语教程：综合练习》第三级总主编为郑树棠、陈永捷。

《新视野英语教程：综合练习》第三级主编为陈永捷、季明雨，副主编为周岐晖。参加编写的有季明雨、陈永捷、李向勤、林耀群、范淑莹、王懿和张新等。高等学校英语应用能力考试 (B级) 全真模拟试卷由王海、吴瑾、谢华、胡海燕、葛明永和刘春梅编写。

《新视野英语教程：综合练习》第三级由陈永捷、加拿大籍教师 Jill Maxine Bonnell 和美籍教师 Earnestine Bruce 审订。

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Unit

1



Vocabulary Practice

Ex. 1

Fill in the blanks with the words given below and change the form if necessary.

fate adventure depart renew
resume tense puzzle passport

1. It was her _____ to meet him that very afternoon in Paris.
2. The train had already _____ from the capital before he arrived at the station.
3. A person who travels abroad has to carry a _____.
4. The explorer told us about his _____ in African forests the day before yesterday.
5. He could not help feeling _____ in front of a big audience last night.
6. You must go to the library to _____ the book for another two weeks.
7. I am _____ by his failure to reply to the letter I mailed two weeks ago.
8. We'll stop now and _____ working at one o'clock after lunch. We'll try to finish the work this afternoon.

Ex. 2

Fill in the blanks with the phrases and expressions given below and change the form if necessary.

find one's way into adjust to eat away at be keen on
lose touch with check in figure out apologize for

1. She _____ most of her classmates since she graduated from college three years ago.
2. Our government is making every effort to solve the problem of corruption which _____ the foundation of trust between people and the government.
3. He _____ without luggage for a flight to Beijing at five o'clock in the afternoon.
4. We can't _____ how to do this. Would you please come and help us?
5. Her husband _____ football and often watches football games on TV deep into the night.

6. I must _____ to you _____ my carelessness. It really caused you a lot of trouble.
7. He is very happy to see that his articles often _____ the local newspaper.
8. It took him several months to _____ the life in the new country.

Ex. 3

Choose the best item to complete each of the following sentences.

1. He had some trouble _____ asleep last night because of his headache.
A. getting B. turning C. falling D. going
2. When he returned home three days later, he found the TV set in the sitting room _____.
A. lost B. disappearing C. going D. missing
3. To succeed in business, one must be prepared to _____ risks.
A. get B. take C. do D. have
4. You should get a _____ from foreign officials before you go abroad.
A. visa B. passport C. document D. card
5. He tried to join the army, but was _____ because of poor health.
A. returned B. rejected C. avoided D. failed
6. Instead of working hard himself, he is always _____ of others' success.
A. displeased B. unpleasant C. angry D. jealous
7. The manager did a poor job in the company and was _____ by someone else.
A. renewed B. resumed C. refused D. replaced
8. A good idea _____ my mind; I would give her something special for her birthday.
A. appeared B. confirmed C. crossed D. fastened

Ex. 4

Fill in each blank with a proper preposition or adverb.

1. Susan wants to be a doctor when she grows _____, while her sister wants to be a teacher.
2. Only _____ this way can you succeed in solving the problems in your work.
3. Come and see me in my office this afternoon and we'll talk it _____ first.
4. You should spend more time thinking _____ your studies instead of playing all the time.
5. I'm sorry, he just left _____ Beijing this morning. Can I take a message?
6. While I was waiting for the bus, a man came _____ and started asking questions.
7. Why don't you go and ask your teacher _____ a day's leave?
8. A wealthy American collector bought this painting, _____ with other pictures.



Ex. 5

Complete each sentence with the correct form of the word given.

1. My aunt is an (act) _____ in her thirties, but she often appears on the stage as a young girl.
2. Thank (good) _____! I've finally succeeded in this difficult experiment.
3. Don't lose heart. Let's hope our difficulties will soon (appear) _____.
4. Good work cannot be done in unpleasant and uncomfortable (surround) _____.
5. We should have a further (discuss) _____ before we arrive at a decision about the case.
6. The audience was deeply moved when the woman told of her sufferings in an (emotion) _____ voice.
7. The arms race has further increased the (tense) _____ between the two countries.
8. The parents often take their child to the park on (sun) _____ Sunday afternoons.

Ex. 6

Study the following words to see how they are formed and then complete the following sentences with the words in their proper form.

re + place → replace

re

meaning "again"

act + ress → actress

ress

meaning "a woman..."

1. She will be the (host) _____ to a party of seven this evening. Now she is busy preparing.
2. After years of separation, they finally (unite) _____.
3. If you lend me 10 dollars, I'll (pay) _____ you tomorrow.
4. A (waiter) _____ came to our table and asked us what we wanted to order.
5. She had to (write) _____ the article because the professor said there were too many mistakes.
6. The new design will eventually (place) _____ all existing models.
7. Please (move) _____ your books from the table. We'll have supper soon.
8. Do you know how I can go about (new) _____ my passport?

Grammar Review

虚拟语气在 if 引导的条件句中的应用

1. 表示与现在事实相反

从句谓语动词形式：动词用一般过去式 (be 用 were)

主句谓语动词形式：would/could/should/might + V

If I *had* time, I *would attend* the meeting.

2. 表示与过去事实相反

从句谓语动词形式: had + V-ed

主句谓语动词形式: would/could/should/might + have + V-ed

If you *had studied* hard, you *would have passed* the exam.

3. 表示与将来事实相反

从句谓语动词形式: a. 动词一般过去式, b. should + V, c. were to + V

主句谓语动词形式: would/could/should/might + V

If it *rained/were to/should rain* next week, the crops *would be saved*.

4. 有时候, 虚拟条件句 (conditional clause) 中的动作与主句动作发生的时间不一致, 这时主句和从句的谓语动词应根据各自的时间选用适当的形式。如:

If we *hadn't gotten* everything ready yesterday, we *would have* a terrible time now.

5. 有时虚拟条件句中的 if 可省略, 此时需将 had, should, were 等置于句首, 与主语倒装。如:

Had you come here last night, you *would have seen* Mary.

Ex. 7

Rewrite the following sentences using conditional clauses.

1. You don't have enough clothes on, so you feel cold.

If you had enough clothes on, you _____.

2. Our picnic was not perfect because there were some passing showers.

If there hadn't been any passing showers, _____.

3. We have been walking for a whole day and we are feeling so tired now.

If we hadn't been walking for a whole day, _____.

4. John has been practicing Chinese constantly and can speak it fluently.

If John hadn't been practicing Chinese constantly, _____.

5. I can't buy the camera because I have no money with me now.

_____, I could buy the camera.

6. The weather was favorable before: that is why the wheat is growing well now.

_____, the wheat would not be growing so well now.

7. Any other man in Jim's position would have lost confidence.

_____, he would have lost confidence.

8. She did not take the doctor's advice, so she is in hospital now.

_____, she would not be in hospital now.



Ex. 8

Complete each sentence with the correct form of the verb given.

1. If she (have) _____ time, she would study English very hard.
2. If you had come a few minutes earlier, you (catch) _____ the train.
3. If I (be) _____ you, I would go and do the experiment at once.
4. Without using a computer, they (can not solve) _____ the problem so quickly.
5. Had you listened to me, you (not make) _____ such a big mistake.
6. If the blind (can see) _____, they (value) _____ their sight more than we do.
7. The captain kept calm in the terrible storm. Otherwise, the accident (not be prevented) _____.
8. In the absence of memory, man (can not learn) _____ from experience.

Ex. 9

Choose the best item to complete each sentence.

1. I would gladly have attended your wedding if you _____.
 A. would have invited me B. invited me
 C. could have invited me D. had invited me
2. If you _____ see Mr. Allen, give him my regards.
 A. should B. would C. shall D. will
3. I would ask her to a movie, but I _____ her name.
 A. don't know B. know C. hadn't known D. will know
4. He kept his head. Otherwise, the accident _____.
 A. would happen B. happened C. would have happened D. happens
5. _____, he would have been able to pass the exam.
 A. If he studied more B. If he should study more
 C. Studying more D. Had he studied more
6. I'll be very happy if I _____ enough money to buy a new car.
 A. had B. would have C. have D. shall have
7. _____ come, please tell him to wait for me at the gate.
 A. He should B. Should he C. If he D. If he had
8. If he _____ his legs yesterday, he _____ the Summer Palace with us now.
 A. hadn't hurt, would be visiting B. hadn't hurt, would have visited
 C. didn't hurt, would have visited D. didn't hurt, would visit

Translation Practice

Ex. 10

Translate the following into Chinese or English.

- _____ 与他们失去了联系
get in touch with _____
keep in touch with _____
_____ 她搬到南京去了，我们互相失去了联系。
- _____ 许多新词进入了我们的语言。
Rivers find their way to the sea. _____
on the way to the airport _____
_____ 我在回家的路上见到了她。
- _____ 从来不是一个问题
_____ 入睡对我来说从来不成问题。
_____ 不成问题。
have some emotional problems _____
- adjust to a new way of living _____
_____ 适应自己单独生活
get used to getting up early _____
_____ 我们习惯于在一起学习。

Writing Practice

Ex. 11

Answer the following questions according to the e-mail.

From: John Borg <gbor@su.se>
To: Sam Hujak <shujak@u.washington.edu>
Subject: About the discussion group
Date: Mon, Nov 22nd, 2002 08:09:38
Dear Sam:

Hi! Sorry I didn't answer your message earlier. I was on vacation for a week. I hope you did well on your exams!



续表

I remember that you've told me about an e-mail discussion group for students. Could you tell me how to participate in it?

I'm thinking about studying in Canada next year, and I'd like to find out what experiences other people have had.

Thanks!

John

1. What are the sender's name and his e-mail address?
2. The receiver's e-mail address is _____.
3. The date of the message is _____.
4. What does Sam do?
5. Why did John write the e-mail to Sam?

Ex. 12

Complete the following e-mail by translating Chinese into English.

From: Jun Mizuno <sales@nagakura.com.jp>

To: Wang Minghua <technical@Leefung.com.cn>

Subject: Visit to China

Date: Sun, Jan 12th, 2003 08:08:43

Dear Mr. Wang:

I am now planning my trip to China and I would be very pleased if we could meet to discuss the new range of Nagakura products.

I hope to be 1) _____ (3月9日和10日在北京). Would it be convenient to 2) _____ (3月10日上午10点拜访您)? I would also be grateful if, in your reply, you could tell me 3) _____ (您的办公室在哪儿).
4) _____ (我期待您的回音).

Yours faithfully,

Jun Mizuno

Jun Mizuno

Technical Sales

Reading Practice

Ex. 13

Read the following passage as fast as you can and then decide whether the statements that follow are TRUE or FALSE according to the passage.

Reading Time Starting Time: _____ Finishing Time: _____

Bill Jarvis took over our village news agency at a time in life when most of us only want to relax. He just thought he would like something, but not too much to do, and the news agency was ready-made. The business produced little enough for him, but Bill was a man who only wanted the simplicity and order and regularity of the job. He had been a long-serving sailor, and all his life had done everything by the clock.

Every day, he opened his shop at 6:00 a.m. to catch the early trade; the papers arrived on his doorstep before that. Many of Bill's customers were city workers and the shop was convenient for the station. Business tailed off by 10 o'clock, so at eleven sharp Bill closed for lunch. It was hard luck on anybody who wanted a paper or magazine in the afternoon, for most likely Bill would be down on the river bank, fishing, and his nearest competitor was five kilometers away. Sometimes in the afternoon, the evening paper landed on the doormat, and at 4 o'clock Bill reopened. The evening rush lasted until seven, and it was worthwhile.

He lived in a flat above the shop alone. Except in very bad weather, you always knew where to find him in the afternoon, as I have said. Once, on a sunny afternoon, I walked home along the riverbank from a shopping trip to the village. By my watch it was three minutes past four, so I was astonished to see Bill sitting there on his little chair with a line in the water. He had had no luck, I could see, but he was making no effort to move.

"What's wrong, Bill?" I called out from the path.

For answer, he put a hand in his jacket and took out a big, golden object. For a moment I had no idea what it could be, and then it suddenly went off with a noise like a fire engine. Stopping the bell, Bill held the thing up and called back, "Ten to four, you see, and this is dead right."

I had never known anyone carrying a brass alarm clock round with him before. (Words: 367)

(True/False) 1. Bill Jarvis became a newsagent when he was an old man.

(True/False) 2. Bill opened the shop so early in the day because the shop had to be open when the morning papers came.

(True/False) 3. You might say "hard luck" to someone who is less fortunate than he or she ought to be.



(True/False) 4. The writer was surprised when he saw Bill because he thought it was late for Bill to reopen his shop in the afternoon.

(True/False) 5. From the passage, we know that the bell must have gone off at the wrong time.

Ex. 14

Read the following passage and then complete the note-taking exercise.

Americans spend a lot of time and money on physical activities ranging from bowling to skiing. The object of these activities is not only enjoyment. Doctors have found that vigorous exercise keeps people feeling healthier and looking better. So Americans are working at maintaining or recapturing their youth and vigor.

In the spring and summer, neighborhood teams organized into leagues compete in softball or baseball games. In the cooler weather, basketball is popular, indoors or outdoors. Boys and young men also play football, just for fun, without the formality of yard markers, goal posts, padding, and officials.

Golf, one of the most popular participation sports, is played all year, except when the ground is covered with snow. Since it is a relatively mild form of athletics, it can be played by people of all ages. Doctors recommend highly it for exercise and often practice what they preach. Americans joke about not getting sick on Wednesday because all the doctors are out on the golf course. Although the only equipment needed for golf is a set of clubs, some balls and tees, the annual expenditure for golf equipment is more than \$1 billion!

Another popular sport is bowling. It is estimated that 67 million people bowl in the United States. Many bowling leagues are formed by coworkers or members of organizations such as churches or charitable groups. Bowling is another game that is not too strenuous and can be played with a minimum investment in equipment.

1. Why do Americans spend a lot of time and money on physical activities?

To maintain or recapture _____.

2. What is the popular indoor sport in winter?

_____.

3. When isn't golf played?

_____.

4. Where can you find doctors on Wednesday?

We can find them _____.

5. What are the advantages of playing bowling?

It is not too _____ and you do not need to spend a lot of money on _____.