



高等学校专升本教材

普通高等教育“十五”国家级规划教材

英语综合练习

5

A COMPANION TO ENGLISH

(非英语专业本科用)
《英语综合练习5》教材编写组 编



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内容提要

《英语5》、《英语6》、《英语综合练习5》和《英语综合练习6》是为专科升入本科的学生编写的一套非英语专业英语教材。本套教材既注意打好英语语言基础,又注意培养学生实际使用英语进行涉外交际的能力,同时还与《大学英语课程教学要求(试行)》中四级的教学要求相衔接。

《英语综合练习5》是《英语5》的配套教材,全书共10个单元,每单元分为“阅读”、“应用文套写”、“听与说”、“语法要点”和“快乐学习”5部分。第5单元和第10单元之后还编有大学英语四级考试模拟试卷各一套。

本书配有录音磁带。

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前 言

《英语5》和《英语6》是为由专科升入本科的学生编写的一套英语教程。经过数年的使用，受到了广大师生和读者的欢迎。他们热切地希望编配一套与本教程相匹配的供学生自主学习的教程。这就是《英语综合练习5》和《英语综合练习6》出版的前提。既然是为配套自主学习编写的教材，故其编写原则和编排设计均与《英语5》和《英语6》完全相同，只是特别注意使学习过程更加便于学生自主学习、自主训练、自主评估。

这套自主学习教程和《英语5》和《英语6》一样，贯彻“既注意打好英语语言基础，又注意培养学生实际使用英语进行涉外交际能力”的学用结合的编写原则，同时还与《大学英语课程教学要求（试行）》中四级的要求相衔接。

《英语综合练习5》共10个单元，每个单元分为“阅读”、“应用文套写”、“听与说”、“语法要点”和“快乐学习”5个部分。“阅读”部分又分为“实用阅读”和“阅读欣赏”两类，前者体现实用性和交际性，后者的选文则注重文体的多样性和可欣赏性；“应用文套写”选用涉外交际应用文，根据所给的样例训练学生理解和套写有关英语应用文的能力；“听与说”是本套教程的重要组成部分，其中“说”突出口语涉外交际的实用需要，而“听”则注重适当拓宽听力训练的范围；“语法要点”运用正误对比的方式，对这些语法难点进行了归纳和专项练习；“快乐学习”则是为了调节学习气氛，同时帮助学生欣赏幽默英语。本书还编有两套大学英语四级考试模拟试题，供学生作阶段性的自我综合检测使用。

为了便于教学和自学，《英语综合练习5》和《英语综合练习6》的词汇起点都是《英语4》的词汇终点。更为了便于自主学习，书后都提供了所有练习的参考答案和课文的参考译文。

总之，本套教材是为专升本的学生编写的一套极富特色的新教程，构思独特，编排新颖，比较合理地体现了“专升本”英语教学的特色。

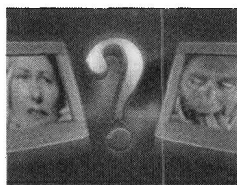
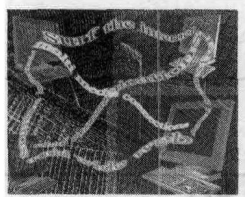
《英语综合练习5》的总主编为大连理工大学孔庆炎教授，主编是北京交通大学的王建荣。参加编写工作的还有北京交通大学的赵新、郭海云。

由于编者水平有限，难免有不足疏漏之处，敬请读者不吝指正。

编者

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CONTENTS



Unit 1 Famous People 1

Reading 1

Practical reading *Jeff Bezos* 1

Reading for appreciation *The First Lady* 5

Writing *Opening Address* 7

Listening and Speaking 9

Grammar Focus *Past Perfect Tense* 12

Merry Learning 13

Unit 2 Knowledge Economy 14

Reading 14

Practical reading *The Internet Economy* 14

Reading for appreciation *Dream Machines* 19

Writing *Closing Speech* 20

Listening and Speaking 22

Grammar Focus *Future Perfect Tense* 27

Merry Learning 28

Unit 3 Internet and Our Lives 29

Reading 29

Practical reading *Internet Messaging* 29

Reading for appreciation *Cyber Begging* 33

Writing *Toast* 35

Listening and Speaking 37

Grammar Focus *Passive Infinitives* 42

Merry Learning 42

Unit 4 Computer Crimes 43

Reading 43

Practical reading *Who Are the Hackers?* 43

Reading for appreciation *Be Your Own Cyber Watchdog* 47



Writing *Reply to the Toast* 49
 Listening and Speaking 51
 Grammar Focus *Passive V-ing Form* 54
 Merry Learning 55

Unit 5 Sightseeing in Macao 56

Reading 56

Practical reading *Architecture in Macao* 56

Reading for appreciation *Hello, Macao!* 61

Writing *Letter of Introduction* 63

Listening and Speaking 64

Grammar Focus *Subjunctive Mood (I)* 68

Merry Learning 69

Model Test 1 70

Unit 6 Multicultural Communication 80

Reading 80

Practical reading *Friendship American Style* 80

Reading for appreciation *Upset with Someone or Something?* 85

Writing *Letter of Congratulations* 87

Listening and Speaking 89

Grammar Focus *Subjunctive Mood (II)* 92

Merry Learning 93



Unit 7 Man and Nature 94

Reading 94

Practical reading *Animal Attraction* 94

Reading for appreciation *A Wing and a Prayer* 98

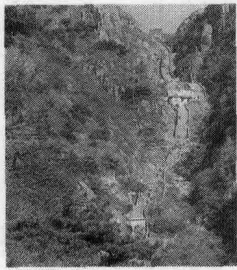
Writing *Schedules* 100

Listening and Speaking 101

Grammar Focus *Agreement of Subject and Verb (I)* 105

Merry Learning 106





Unit 8 Famous Chinese Scenic Spots 107

Reading 107

Practical reading *Scaling Mt. Tai* 107

Reading for appreciation *The Great Wall of China* 111

Writing Company Prospectus 113

Listening and Speaking 115

Grammar Focus Agreement of Subject and Verb (II) 119

Merry Learning 120

Unit 9 Environment Awareness 121

Reading 121

Practical reading *Environmental Countdown* 121

Reading for appreciation *The Man Who Planted Trees* 126

Writing Public Service Ads 128

Listening and Speaking 130

Grammar Focus Comparative Degree of Adjectives 134

Merry Learning 135

Unit 10 My Favorite Product 136

Reading 136

Practical reading *Nokia* 136

Reading for appreciation *Flea Market Shopping* 141

Writing Product Advertisement 142

Listening and Speaking 144

Grammar Focus Superlative Degree of Adjectives 148

Merry Learning 149

Model Test 2 150

Keys & Translations 160

Vocabulary Phrases 219

Famous People

Reading

Practical reading

Jeff Bezos

On one day in May, 1994, 30-year-old Jeff Bezos was sitting at the computer in his office in New York. When he discovered that the Internet was growing at a rate of 2 300% a year, he was **stunned**.

使震惊

Bezos had graduated from Princeton University, majoring in electrical engineering and computer science. But then he was working for D.E. Shaw, an unusual research company.

When he started to consider business opportunities on the Internet, Bezos decided to research mail order companies. Figuring that things that sold well by mail would do well online, he made a list of the Top 20 mail-order products and looked for where he could create "the most value for customers." Value, in his **equation**, would

等式

be something customers **craved**: vast selection, say, or convenience or low prices.

渴望, 热望

And that's what **ultimately** led him on one day in May, 1994, to the idea of selling books on the Internet. There weren't any huge mail-order book **catalogs** simply because a giant catalog containing thousands of listings would need to be as large and heavy as a phone book — too expensive to mail. That, of course, made it perfect for the Internet, which is the ideal container for limitless information.

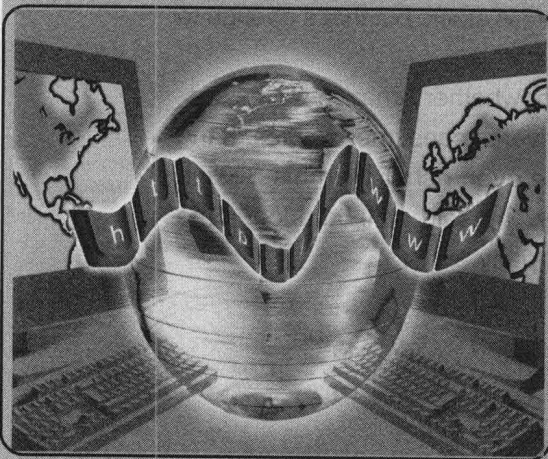
最终地

目录

Bezos realized he **desperately** wanted to start his own online bookstore. On July 4, 1994, Jeff and his wife moved to Seattle — a city filled with the kinds of Net-**savvy** people he'd need to hire. The most important

极渴望地

能干的



person Bezos hired was probably the first: Shel Kaphan, a brilliant **programmer**. 程序设计员

By June 1995 a **rudimentary** website had been created. Kaphan's code was simple and **elegant**, allowing pages to be delivered without delay. So on July 16, 1995, Amazon.com opened its site to the world. During the first 30 days, without any attention in the press, Amazon sold books in all 50 states and 45 other countries. 开端的 雅致的

The company grew and grew and grew. In May 1996, a Wall Street Journal story about Amazon introduced Amazon to a whole new stream of customers. It also caught the attention of the **rivals** like national bookstore chains, Barnes & Noble and the Borders Group, which hadn't yet moved online. 对手

The stock began to move too, **propelling** Bezos' personal wealth into tens of millions, then into hundreds of millions. Bezos became another Rockefeller. At the end of 1999 his shares were worth \$10.5 billion. Bezos has cashed in less than \$25 million worth of his stock, but that's enough to live well on, come what may. 推进

Bezos does not talk about his wealth or whether Amazon will be successful. Instead, he talks about a higher level of consumer service. If the world goes his way, Bezos could become even richer than his Seattle neighbor Bill Gates. Then what? "Anyway," he said, "It'll be a long time before we build Amazon into a lasting company."

Check your understanding

1 Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each of the following.

- Bezos majored in _____.
 - economy and commerce
 - electrical engineering and computer science
 - management and market
 - Internet research and application
- Which of the following statements is not true according to this passage?
 - Bezos started his own company after leaving New York.
 - Amazon has become a company dealing in computer software.
 - Buying books through the Internet is more convenient than by mail.
 - Kaphan's code contributed a lot to Amazon's early success.
- What is true about the principle followed which led to Amazon's success?
 - Books are the best sellers online.
 - The press can never be neglected.

- c. Customers need the most value.
- d. What a company needs is just a best employee.
- 4. What helped Amazon to catch attention of its rivals?
 - a. An journal article.
 - b. A brilliant programmer.
 - c. Its worldwide website.
 - d. Its vast book information.
- 5. What can you infer from the passage?
 - a. Bezos has always been good at net code.
 - b. Bezos' university education was not successful.
 - c. Bezos has created the best customer service.
 - d. Bezos' research work at Shaw prepared him for his great decision.

2 Read the passage again and write down what happened to Bezos and his company in the following periods.

- May, 1994: _____
- July, 1994: _____
- June, 1995: _____
- July, 1995: _____
- May, 1996: _____
- Dec., 1999: _____

Summary of useful patterns

Topics	Patterns
Education	1. <i>Bezos had graduated from</i> Princeton University, <i>majoring in</i> electrical engineering and computer science.
Career	2. When he started to consider business opportunities on the Internet, Bezos <i>decided to research</i> mail order companies. 3. Bezos realized he <i>desperately wanted to start his own online bookstore</i> .
Employment	4. But then he <i>was working for</i> D.E. Shaw, an unusual research company. 5. <i>The most important person Bezos hired was</i> probably the first: Shel Kaphan, a brilliant programmer.
Business	6. During the first 30 days, without any attention in the press, Amazon <i>sold books in all 50 states and 45 other countries</i> . 7. The stock began to move too, <i>propelling Bezos' personal wealth into tens of millions, then into hundreds of millions</i> . 8. At the end of 1999 his <i>shares were worth</i> \$10.5 billion.

Word builder 后缀

后缀	名词/动词	形容词
-ary	rudiment imagine necessity	rudimentary imaginary necessary
-ant	elegance relevance ignore abundance	elegant relevant ignorant abundant
-ful	success power faith	successful powerful faithful

3 Fill in the blanks by using the above words.

- It's _____ that he return the dictionary immediately.
- He is so _____ that he even cannot write his own name.
- Bezos has been remarkably _____ in online business.
- You should be _____ to your promise.
- I have only the most _____ knowledge of chemistry.
- All the characters in this book are _____.
- The lady dressed in the latest Paris fashion is _____ in her appearance but rude in her manners.
- Texas, the second largest state of America, is _____ in natural resources.
- He failed to supply the facts _____ to the case in question.
- Our research has focused on a drug which is so _____ as to be able to change brain chemistry.

Vocabulary and structure study**4** Translate the following phrases and expressions.

- 商业机会 _____
- 邮购书目 _____
- 无限的信息 _____
- 个人财富 _____

5. 客户服务_____
6. electrical engineering _____
7. computer science _____
8. mail order _____
9. phone book _____
10. online bookstore _____

5 Translate the following sentences into English by using the words or expressions given in the brackets.

1. 约翰在牛津大学主修经济学。(major in)
2. 我特别想喝一杯茶，今天一整天都没喝。(crave for)
3. 科技进步终将使中国经济实现繁荣。(ultimately, lead to)
4. 经理建议要马上创建一个网站，供网上订购本公司的产品。(without delay)
5. 他为这些正在找工作的大学毕业生们介绍了雅虎网站的网上招聘广告。(introduce ... to)

Reading for appreciation

The First Lady

When the planes started falling from the sky, Laura Bush was in a car on her way to **Capitol Hill**. It was just before 9 a.m. on September 11, and the First Lady had agreed to **testify** on early childhood education before a Senate **subcommittee**. During the drive from the White House to the Hill — it usually takes no more than 10 minutes — “before” ended and “after” began. Or, as she put it later, “We all knew normal would never again be what we knew it to be on September 10.”

国会山
证明，声明
小组委员会

Since that day Mrs. Bush has attended memorial services, visited school classrooms and given feel-good speeches at such a pace that the US magazine **dubbed** her America’s “Comforter-in-Chief.”

授予称号

Don’t think for a minute, though, that she is only a patter of backs and a holder of hands. Even in short visits Mrs. Bush shows a watchful intelligence, a combination of smartness and **reserve** that should not be underestimated. Though she seldom lets loose in public, she has a **wicked** sense of humor. In one story she **recounts** how, when he was citizen George W. Bush, the President used to put the lights on the family Christmas tree. It was not his favorite task — and he was apparently not that good at it either. “We think,” she says, “that he ran for governor just to get out of putting lights on the tree.”

节制
淘气的
详述

Unlike Hillary Clinton, Mrs. Bush, 56, has no **overt** political ambitions,

明显的

but she serves an enormous **strategic** role. The delight she takes in reading to grade-school children helps soften the image of the **Administration**. And in November, she became the first Presidential wife to deliver the weekly White House radio address. She spoke about the **brutality** with which the **Taliban** treated **Afghan** women, and drew **plaudits** all around.

战略上的
政府机关

残忍
塔利班/阿
富汗/喝彩

The First Lady is fiercely, protectively devoted to her family. Loyalty and history count with her, and she stays in touch with a tight circle of women, many of them friends since she was Laura Welch of Midland, Texas, daughter of Harold, a **real estate** developer, and Jenna, who worked as her husband's secretary.

不动产

Her one passionate public cause is reading. Trained as a teacher and a librarian, from the **bully pulpit** of the White House she can now help shape U.S. education policy, in her way.

第一流的/
讲道坛

6 Choose the best answers to the following questions.

- What probably happened during Laura Bush's drive on September 11?
 - A couple of planes fell from the sky.
 - A car accident happened.
 - She was injured during an accident.
 - She made a speech about childhood education.
- Which word is not appropriate to describe Laura Bush according to the passage?
 - Intelligent.
 - Reserved.
 - Humorous.
 - Fierce.
- How does Laura Bush try to fulfil her political duties?
 - She runs in an election for governor.
 - She visits schools to help improve the government's image.
 - She delivers the weekly address in the place of the President.
 - She makes short visits to a circle of women frequently.
- What can we infer from the passage?
 - Sep. 11 crash made Laura Bush's life more worthwhile.
 - "Comforter-in-Chief" is the highest political title Laura Bush has.
 - Laura Bush is especially good at decorating Christmas trees.
 - Laura Bush feels sympathetic to the maltreated women in Afghanistan.
- Which of the following statements is NOT true?
 - Laura Bush is loyal to her family and friends.
 - Jenna Welch was Harold's secretary.

- c. Laura Bush is a good teacher and librarian in the White House.
d. George Bush didn't like putting the lights on the family Christmas tree.

Writing

Applied writing

Opening Address

(开幕词)

Sample 1

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Allow me to call the meeting to order.

I welcome you all on behalf of the Executive Committee of the Congress on the Peaceful Use of Atomic Energy.

The purpose of this meeting is to swap experience and knowledge in regard to the theories, new developments and practical applications of two promising techniques of civil engineering. A number of scholars and experts will read academic papers, each of which will take about thirty minutes. It is our hope that there will be half an hour at the end of meeting left for group discussion. The first speaker today is Dr. Soddy, professor of chemistry at the New York University.

...

Sample 2

Ladies and Gentlemen,

At this press conference of the Fifth Session of the Ninth National People's Congress, we have with us State Councilor and Foreign Minister Tang Jiaxuan to answer your questions on the international situation and on China's diplomatic work. Now I am very glad to give the floor to Minister Tang Jiaxuan to make some opening remarks.

New Words and Expressions

* swap /swɒp/	v.	交换, 互换
application /,æplɪ'keɪʃən/	n.	应用
promising /'prɒmɪsɪŋ/	a.	有前途的, 有希望的
press /pres/	n.	新闻界
session /'seʃən/	n.	开会, 会期

congress /'kɒŋɡres/	n.	大会
councilor /'kaʊnsələ(r)/	n.	顾问
diplomatic /,dɪplə'mætɪk/	a.	外交的

Summary of useful patterns

1. Allow me to call the meeting to order.
2. I would like to call the symposium to order.
3. I welcome you all on behalf of ...
4. Welcome you all to attend this meeting.
5. The first speaker today is Dr. ...
6. I give the floor to Mr. ...
7. The first speaker to take the floor is Prof. ...
8. At this press conference of ..., we have with us ...
9. Now I am very glad to give the floor to ... to make some opening remarks.

1 *Decide whether the following statements are True(T) or False(F) based on the two samples you have just read.*

- 1. Two promising atomic energy engineers will read academic papers on the conference.
- 2. Each speaker will be allowed about half an hour to read an academic paper.
- 3. There will be a special session for group discussion before the meeting.
- 4. The Foreign Minister is interviewing journalists in Sample 2.
- 5. Tang Jiaxuan will make some opening remarks before answering journalists' questions.

2 *Complete the following opening address according to the Chinese given.*

Ladies and Gentlemen:

Good evening and 1. _____ (欢迎出席) our annual Public Relations Practitioner of the Year Awards Banquet. It is such a pleasure to see so many 2. _____ (往年的大奖得主) in our audience. A special welcome to all of you.

3. _____ (根据议程), this evening, Professor Charles Stuart 4. _____ (将作简短发言) on Public Relations. Now, it is, indeed, a rare privilege for me to 5. _____ (有幸介绍我们的嘉宾发言人), Professor Stuart.

3 Listen to the following short passage and answer the following questions.

1. Where was the witness of the theft? _____
2. How old were the two boys? _____
3. Where were the boys? _____
4. What did the first boy do? _____
5. What did the other boy do? _____

4 Listen to the following short passage and fill in the blanks with the missing words.

Your worst nightmare has come true! You are in San Francisco when the big earthquake
1. _____ — and you're hopelessly trapped in an underground train 2. _____ the
world collapses around you. Will you be 3. _____ alive, or will it be the runaway train, the
4. _____ oil tanker or the huge 5. _____ that finally finishes you off?

Communicative speaking

At the Airport

Sample 1

B=Mr. Brown H=Hostess

- B: Is this the desk for BA Flight 588 to Los Angeles?
H: Yes, this is the right desk. Have you any luggage?
B: A suitcase.
H: Will you please put the suitcase on the scales?
B: Is there a receipt?
H: Yes, I've attached your luggage receipt to your ticket.
B: What must I do next?
H: You must go through the Immigration to the departure lounge.

Sample 2

- B: Do you see my luggage anywhere? It's a large blue suitcase with a black handle.
H: Could that be the one over there?
B: Ah, yes. Thanks.
H: By the way, sir, may I see your baggage claim check please?
B: Baggage claim check? What's that?
H: A little ticket, and you have to show it before you can take your bag away.
B: Dear, I don't remember what I did with it.
H: They usually attach it to your airplane ticket when you check in with your luggage.
B: Yes, you're right. Here it is.