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新世纪 实用英语教程

New Century English in Use

全国高职高专公共英语教材编写组 ◎编

学练考

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新世纪

实用英语教程 · 1

学练考

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前 言

我们精心编制了这套《新世纪实用英语教程·学练考》，每册十个单元，各单元内容跟教材的相应单元主题完全一致。编写学练考练习册的目的在于使学生消化课文内容，训练学生综合运用语言能力，帮助学生通过高职高专英语应用能力 A、B 级考试和大学英语二、三级考试。同时也是对市面上真正可供高等职业院校和高等专科学校的学生借鉴和使用的资料匮乏的一个补充。

一、习题的编写原则

紧紧围绕课文主题设置每一道习题，如，第一册第六课题目是 HOUSING，几乎所有练习题都是围绕此话题展开，涉及了如何报修、租房及房屋销售现状等实用的英语表达方式及现今社会热点话题。紧贴主题的同时，涵盖面广，开阔学生的视野。有些习题是对课文内容的进一步延展，如，此课的第二篇阅读理解就可以让学生了解英美文化中房屋功能的不同划分，加深了对异域文化的了解。此外，我们也注意培养学生对相关话题的实际应用，如第一册第六课的写作部分，编者就要求学生写一则租房信息，这是对课文所授内容的加深应用。

二、题型的选择

紧跟考试题型的变化，第一册是以应用能力考试 B 级和大学英语二级考试的题型为主。主题主要涉及行业话题，试题难度较低，目的是让刚刚入学的学生对英语学习有个逐渐适应的过程，同时增强学习英语的信心。

第二册是以应用能力考试 A 级和大学英语三级考试的题型为主，主题主要涉及职业话题，试题难度略有增加，在第一册打实英语基础的基础上，进一步提高学生的实际应试能力。此外，无论是在题量还是在试题难度上两册《新世纪实用英语教程·学练考》都控制在此类考试的要求之中，因此此书可以作为学生考前的模拟试题来使用。

三、配套试题解析透彻，详略得当

为了让学生在课余时间提高学习效率，最终顺利通过考试，我们对大部分试题予以详细的解释、说明，同时配有对应的汉语翻译，帮助学生更好的理解试题。

由于时间仓促，在编写过程中，错误或疏漏在所难免，敬请读者批评指正。同时，我们在编写过程中参阅了大量国内外相关资料，借鉴了一些很有价值的文章，在此我们向有关作者和资料提供者一并致以诚挚的谢意。

编 者

2009 年 8 月

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Unit 1 Campus

提要:

1. 本单元的听力训练重点: 如何互致问候, 打招呼, 自我介绍(greetings, introductions)。

2. 在本单元中, 将着重训练以下的词汇和短语:

1. Words:

realize	<i>v.</i>	认识到, 了解
worthwhile	<i>adj.</i>	值得做的, 值得出力的
safety	<i>n.</i>	安全
respect	<i>v.</i>	尊敬
happen	<i>v.</i>	发生
choice	<i>n.</i>	选择
natural	<i>adj.</i>	自然的
apologize	<i>v.</i>	道歉
considerate	<i>adj.</i>	考虑周到的
divide	<i>v.</i>	划分, 分开
success	<i>n.</i>	成功

2. Phrases:

take care of	照顾
hold back	抑制, 阻止
by the age of	到……年龄
have something in common	有共同点
in line with	一致
stand by	支持
get used to sth/doing sth	习惯于某事/做某事
be willing to do sth	愿意做某事

3. 本单元训练中强调的语法项目是: 形容词和副词的比较级和最高级(参见北京大学出版社《新世纪实用英语教程》第一册 Unit 1 语法解析)。

4. 应用写作能力方面的训练是: 如何撰写海报(poster)。

Part I Listening Comprehension



Section A

Direction: This section is to test your ability to understand short dialogues. There are five recorded dialogues in it. After each dialogue, there is a

recorded question. Both the dialogues and questions will be spoken only once. When you hear a question, you should decide on the correct answer from the four choices marked A, B, C, and D given in your test paper. Now listen to the conversations.

1. A. To register for a new term of biology.
B. To check if he has registered for a new term of biology.
C. To register for a new term of geology.
D. To check if he has registered for a new term of geology.
2. A. Recommend a textbook. B. Recommend a course.
C. Recommend a professor. D. Recommend a lesson.
3. A. By May 16th. B. By May 6th.
C. By New Year's day. D. ten days after May 16th.
4. A. Around 5:00. B. Around 4:00.
C. Around 3:00. D. Around 3:00.
5. A. \$ 200. B. \$ 250.
C. \$ 220. D. \$ 150.

Section B

Direction: This section is to test your ability to understand short conversations. There are two recorded conversations in it. After each conversation, there are some recorded questions. Both the conversations and questions will be spoken two times. When you hear a question, you should decide on the correct answer from the four choices marked A, B, C, and D given in your test paper.

Conversation 1

Questions 6 and 7 are based on the conversation you've just heard.

6. A. Australia. B. China. C. America. D. Canada.
7. A. They are going to write an English article.
B. They are going to have a cup of coffee.
C. They are going to have an English Writing class.
D. They are going home.

Conversation 2

Questions 8 to 10 are based on the conversation you've just heard.

8. A. Because his former living place was too expensive.
B. Because his former living place was too noisy.
C. Because his former living place was too far from the campus.

- D. Because his former living place was too dirty.
9. A. Because she doesn't have to travel to and from the campus everyday.
 B. Because she is too poor to afford living off campus.
 C. Because she is afraid of living off campus.
 D. Because she has no car to travel off campus.
10. A. \$ 2000 for a year. B. \$ 1800 for a year.
 C. \$ 1600 for a year. D. \$ 1400 for a year.

Section C

Direction: This section is to test your ability to comprehend short passages. You will hear a recorded passage. After that you will hear five questions. Both the passage and the questions will be read twice. When you hear a question, you should complete the answer to it with a word or a short phrase (in not more than 3 words). The questions and incomplete answers are printed in your test paper. You should write your answers on the line provided. Now listen to the passage.

11. What kind of task is it for freshman to find out what to bring to college?
 _____.
12. 99% of college dorm rooms are very _____ and _____.
13. What can cause problems in your room?
 _____.
14. What kind of rooms does a freshman usually get?
 _____.
15. What will you need in the dorm room?
 _____.

Part II Structure and Vocabulary

Section A Structure

Direction: This part is to test your ability to construct grammatically correct sentences. For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C, and D. Choose the ONE answer that best completes the sentence.

1. Being healthy is more important _____ being rich.
 A. so B. than C. rather D. as
2. This film is _____ interesting as that one.
 A. as B. so C. that D. which
3. It was very hot yesterday, but it is _____ today.

- A. even hotter B. more hotter
C. much more hot D. much hot
4. These children are _____ this year than they were last year.
A. more tall B. more taller C. very taller D. much taller
5. Hainan is a very large island. It's the second _____ island in China.
A. large B. larger C. largest D. most large
6. Now the air in our town is _____ than it used to be. Something must be done to it.
A. very good B. much better C. rather than D. even worse
7. The population of Shandong is _____ than that of Sichuan.
A. smaller B. larger C. less D. large
8. If you want to book a round-trip ticket, you'll have to pay _____ \$ 30.
A. more B. other C. the other D. another
9. Which is _____, the sun, the moon or the earth?
A. bigger B. biggest C. the biggest D. larger
10. What animal do you like _____? I like all kinds of animals.
A. better B. best C. very D. well
11. This necklace looks _____ and sells _____.
A. well, well B. good, nice C. nice, good D. nice, well
12. This dictionary is not _____ useful as you think.
A. such B. so C. which D. if
13. I didn't go shopping yesterday. He didn't _____.
A. so B. either C. too D. neither
14. China has a large population than _____ in the world.
A. all the countries B. every country
C. any country D. any other country
15. Bob never does his homework _____ Mary. He makes lots of mistakes.
A. so careful as B. as carefully as
C. carefully as D. as careful as

Section B Vocabulary

Direction: This part is to test your ability to understand words. For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C, and D. Choose the ONE answer that best completes the sentence.

1. I didn't _____ the seriousness of the country's problems.
A. realize B. recognize C. sense D. feel
2. You can count _____ me. I can help you!
A. at B. in C. of D. on
3. We consider it _____ spending some time on reading this book.

- A. value B. price C. worthwhile D. worth
4. You may use that dictionary as long as you take _____ of it.
A. look B. care C. hand D. mention
5. Use the _____ belt when you are in a car to protect yourself.
A. safe B. safety C. insure D. insurance
6. The boss was unable to _____ his anger any longer.
A. hold onto B. hold up C. hold back D. hold down
7. Though I _____ him very much, I cannot agree with his idea.
A. respect B. respective C. inspect D. inspective
8. Although we live next door to each other, I knew very little about what _____ on the other side of wall.
A. break out B. happened C. took place D. occurred
9. By the _____ of ten, he had learned to play the piano.
A. age B. ages C. old D. year
10. The Japanese and Chinese cultures have a lot in _____.
A. same B. identical C. equal D. common
11. At last the man had no _____ but to admit having stolen the computers.
A. choice B. opt C. select D. elect
12. The design and quality of our product is in _____ with the international market.
A. rope B. border C. line D. boundary
13. A good friend is one who will stand _____ you when you are in trouble.
A. at B. on C. by D. up
14. As we know, China is abundant in _____ resources.
A. nature B. natural C. nurture D. notion
15. I _____ if I hurt you, but I didn't do it on purpose.
A. apologize B. apology C. apologetic D. apologist
16. I also felt proud of living in such a happy family with such _____ parents.
A. considerable B. consider C. consideration D. considerate
17. It took me a few weeks to get _____ to my new school when I moved here.
A. use B. used C. using D. usage
18. The students were asked to _____ the text into several parts.
A. divide B. judge C. tell D. separate
19. Science need brave people who are _____ to risk their lives.
A. hoping B. wanting C. thinking D. willing
20. The young man owes his _____ to many people, his parents in particular.
A. succeed B. success C. successful D. successive

Part III Reading Comprehension

Direction: This part is to test your reading ability. There are two passages. You

should read the passages carefully and choose the correct answer from the four choices marked A, B, C and D.

Passage One

One of the secrets of becoming a successful student is to stay motivated. Here are some tips to help you stay motivated in school, especially when you're feeling tired with the other events in your life.

Think positive thoughts. The moment you begin feeling negative—just stop yourself. Think about all your positive things and focus your mind on the goals you will achieve. Make it a goal to stay positive every hour, and prevent yourself from thinking anything negative.

Help another student. One way to get motivated about school is to help a struggling student. Find a student in a class that is having a difficult time, and find out if you can help. Remember this: you can easily motivate yourself by simply motivating others around you.

Make sure to relax. Take time out of each day to relax. You're never too busy to relax—you just need to schedule it as part of your daily routine. Even just spending 10 to 15 minutes in silence by yourself can do wonders for your morale and your motivation.

Prioritize your goals each day. It's easy to lose motivation when you feel like there are just too many things to accomplish. Writing down all your goals in order of importance can help you focus on all your tasks, and get them all done in a timely fashion.

Remember that what motivates you one day might be different the next day. Create a list of the different things that motivate you, and use the list above to help inspire you.

1. Which of the following is NOT the tip to help you stay motivated in school?
A. Think positive thoughts. B. Help another student.
C. Make sure not to relax. D. Prioritize your goals each day.
2. What should you do the moment you begin feeling negative?
A. Try to find a friend to help you.
B. Think about all your positive things.
C. Make it a goal to think negatively everyday.
D. Prevent yourself from thinking positive things.
3. When you motivate others around you, what can you get?
A. You can feel very happy.
B. You can easily motivate yourself by doing this.
C. You can get praise from other students.

- D. You can forget your own unhappiness.
4. What does the word “prioritize” mean in the passage?
- A. Make the matter as the most important thing.
 - B. Deal with things in order of your preference.
 - C. Put things in order of importance.
 - D. Arrange things according to time order.
5. When you feel like there are just too many things to accomplish, what should you do?
- A. Just put all the matters aside.
 - B. Relax yourself and find a friend to help you.
 - C. Lose motivation and turn to your teachers for help.
 - D. Writing down all your goals in order of importance.

Passage Two

For many, many months, you’ve probably been preparing to apply to college, and then applying, and then waiting a lot. Now that you’ve heard back from schools, you’re faced with a critical decision: where to spend the next four years of your life? How to decide which college to attend?

What does your brain say?

One of the most important things for students to remember when picking a college to go to is what kind of learner you are. Do you learn best in a large lecture hall, or in small discussion, or something in between? Do you want to be able to talk with your professor? Think less about your major—no matter how sure you are of it—and more about your interests. What will your brain need from college classes? Which school can best provide it?

What does your wallet say?

Let’s be real: finances play a big role in where you decide to go. Even if you love two places equally, getting a full scholarship from one school and not the other is a pretty hard thing to turn down. Take a good, solid look at your finances, while remembering that most financial aid packages are negotiable.

Choosing which school to attend is a big decision. It can be just as stressful as applying to school—except that all that stress is crammed into a much shorter span of time. With a deep breath, a little focusing, and a lot of thinking, you can make sure you make the choice that’s right for you.

1. What is the critical decision when you heard back from school?
- A. To decide whether to attend college or not.
 - B. To decide which major you should choose.
 - C. To decide which college to attend?

- D. To decide whether to borrow money or not.
2. One of the most important things for students to remember when picking a college to go to is _____.
A. what kind of learner they are
B. think a lot about your major
C. find a large lecture hall to study
D. think less about your interest
3. How can we describe the role finances play in where you decide to go?
A. Very important.
B. Not important.
C. Not mentioned in this passage.
D. Hard to say.
4. According to the information in the passage, can we negotiate the financial aid packages?
A. Most of them are negotiable.
B. Some of them are negotiable.
C. None of them are negotiable.
D. All of them are negotiable.
5. What is the main idea of the passage?
A. The importance of college education.
B. How to become a successful college student.
C. How to choose which college to attend.
D. The tips of living on campus.

Part IV Translation

Direction: This part is to test your ability to translate English into Chinese.

Please find the correct translation from the four choices marked A, B, C and D.

1. Perhaps three days was long enough for the campus population to have forgotten me.
A. 也许三天的时间足以让人们把校园忘记。
B. 兴许三天时间已经足以让校园里的人把我忘在脑后。
C. 也许三天的时间已经足够长,校园里的人口已经不记得了。
D. 兴许三天的时间以及足够忘记校园的人口数量。
2. I looked up to find that another poor soul had met the same fate as I had.
A. 我抬头看见另一个贫穷的家伙已经和我遭遇一样的命运。
B. 我抬头看见一个可怜的灵魂遭遇了我所经历的命运。

- C. 我抬头看见一个可怜的家伙遭遇了和我之前一样的命运。
D. 我看见上面有一个贫穷的家伙和我命运相同。
3. You must discipline yourself and set up a regular schedule in order to succeed.
A. 要想取得成功你必须遵守纪律和有关规章制度。
B. 要想取得成功你必须严于自律并且建立一个定期的进度表。
C. 只要遵守纪律和相关规章制度你就能取得成功。
D. 只要严于自律和遵守相关规章制度你就能取得成功。
4. Even if you think a course is the most boring one in the world, force yourself to be interested.
A. 即使你认为这门课是世界上最枯燥的课程,你也要强迫自己对它感兴趣。
B. 即使是世界上最枯燥的课程,你也不用强迫自己就能对它感兴趣。
C. 如果你能够对世界上最枯燥的课程感兴趣的话,你就不用强迫自己。
D. 如果你能够强迫自己的话,那么你就能对世界上最枯燥的课程感兴趣。
5. I first began to wonder what I was doing on a college campus when my parents drove off, leaving me standing pitifully in a parking lot.
A. 当我父母开车离去,我站在停车场开始可怜巴巴地思考大学校园的人在干什么。
B. 当我父母开车离去,我独自站在停车场上,可怜巴巴地思考为什么要到大学校园里来。
C. 当我父母开车离去,我开始思考为什么父母把我可怜巴巴地留在停车场上。
D. 当我父母开车离去,留下我可怜巴巴地站在停车场上时,我开始寻思我在大学校园里该做什么。

Part V Applied Writing

Direction: Write a poster according to the given information in Chinese.

请根据下列内容写一张海报。

为了配合希望工程帮助贫困山区小孩重返校园,北京大学将于2009年5月28日下午3点到5点在大讲堂(lecture hall)举办 Show Your Love 慈善演出。

主要节目有:舞蹈—3:00 p. m., 民歌(Folk songs)—3:30 p. m., 魔术表演—4:00 p. m., 戏剧—4:30 p. m.。

票价:20元。

Unit 2 Restaurant

提要:

1. 本单元的听力训练重点: How to order and give response?
2. 在本单元中,将着重训练以下的词汇和短语:

1. Words:

die	v.	死亡
famous	adj.	著名的
attract	v.	吸引
efficient	adj.	高效率的
necessity	n.	必需品,必要性
national	adj.	国家的;民族的
formal	adj.	正式的

2. Phrases:

think of	考虑,想起
difference between... and...	区分,不同

3. 本单元训练中强调的语法项目是: 情态动词(参见北京大学出版社《新世纪实用英语教程》第一册 Unit 2 语法解析)。

4. 应用能力方面的训练是: 如何撰写投诉信(a complaining letter)。

Part I Listening Comprehension



Section A

Direction: This section is to test your ability to give proper responses. There are five recorded questions in it. After each question, there is a pause. The question will be spoken twice. When you hear a question, you should decide on the correct answer from the four choices marked A, B, C, and D given in your test paper.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. A. I don't like. | B. I'll have a cup of coffee, please. |
| C. Hurry up. | D. You are right. |
| 2. A. Yes, I'd like a hamburger. | B. It's time for dinner. |
| C. Thank you very much. | D. No problem. |
| 3. A. Me, too. | B. It doesn't matter. |
| C. No more. | D. Thanks a lot. |
| 4. A. Where should I seat? | B. It's a waste of time. |

- C. Ice cream, please.
 5. A. I don't care.
 C. Don't you know?
 D. Why are you so late?
 B. But it is too early.
 D. Ok, here you are.

Section B

Direction: This section is to test your ability to understand short dialogues. There are five 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 four choices marked A, B, C, and D given in your test paper.

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| 6. A. Going shopping. | B. Finding a restaurant. |
| C. Buying fruit. | D. Giving directions. |
| 7. A. Smoking. | B. No-smoking. |
| C. No parking. | D. Caution. |
| 8. A. Classroom. | B. Airport. |
| C. Hospital. | D. Restaurant. |
| 9. A. Buy books. | B. Book a table. |
| C. Moving out. | D. Take a bus. |
| 10. A. Rare. | B. Medium. |
| C. Well-done. | D. Sweet. |

Section C

Direction: In this section you will hear a recorded short passage. The passage is printed in 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 line provided 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 world's three 11 fast food brands are McDonald's, KFC and Pizza Hut and they are all from America. 12, two out of three Americans avoid these kinds of 13. I personally avoid them because they are unhealthy and while it may taste good going down, it feels like a 14 in my stomach afterwards. Most Americans who are in the habit of 15 at these places do so only for convenience.

Part II Structure and Vocabulary

Section A Structure

Direction: There are ten incomplete sentences here. You are required to complete

each statement by choosing the appropriate answer from the four choices marked A, B, C, and D.

16. All the people started early so that they _____ there in time.
A. got B. was getting C. could get D. must get
17. —I saw Annie in the supermarket yesterday.
—You _____ her; she is still studying abroad.
A. mustn't see B. can't have seen
C. won't have seen D. couldn't see
18. —I don't know why he is late.
—Nor do I. He _____ an accident.
A. could have had B. should have had
C. might have had D. must have had
19. —Where is Jack? I can't find him anywhere.
—He _____ his homework upstairs.
A. might have done B. must have done
C. must be doing D. must do
20. It was possible that I _____ go to America at that time.
A. may B. shall C. might D. should
21. My parents never remember my telephone number, and they always _____ look it up.
A. must B. can C. should D. have to
22. We tried to stop him from going there, but he just _____ listen.
A. won't B. wouldn't C. might not D. may not
23. When the old man was alive, he _____ sit for hours at the door.
A. would B. could C. must D. might
24. Mr. Bush is on time for everything. How _____ it be that he was late for the important meeting?
A. can B. should C. may D. must
25. After he has his meal, he _____ go to that coffee shop at the corner.
A. used to B. will C. had better D. dare

Section B Vocabulary

Direction: There are 10 incomplete statements here. You should fill in each blank with the proper form of the word given in the brackets. Write the word or words in the corresponding space on the line provided.

26. Have you ever (think) _____ of going abroad to study?
27. Many people (die) _____ during the Second World War.