



普通高等教育“十五”国家级规划教材

新编英语教程

A NEW

ENGLISH

COURSE

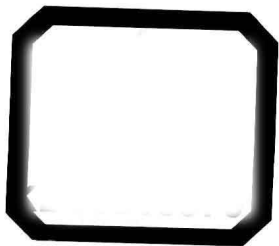
2

练习册 WORKBOOK

修订版
REVISED EDITION

主 编 李观仪
副主编 梅德明





等教育“十五”国家级规划教材

新编英语教程

A NEW ENGLISH COURSE

2

练习册 WORKBOOK

修订版

REVISED EDITION

主 编 李观仪
副主编 梅德明

图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

新编英语教程 (第2册) 练习册 / 李观仪主编. —修订本.

—上海: 上海外语教育出版社, 2008 (2009重印)

ISBN 978-7-5446-0973-9

I. 新… II. 李… III. 英语—高等学校—习题 IV. H319.6

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字 (2008) 第115782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@sflep.com.cn

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

责任编辑: 梁泉胜

印 刷: 上海敬民实业有限公司长阳印刷厂
经 销: 新华书店上海发行所
开 本: 787×1092 1/16 印张 11.25 字数 275千字
版 次: 2008 年 8月第 2版 2009 年 2月第 2次印刷
印 数: 30 000 册

书 号: ISBN 978-7-5446-0973-9/H · 0423

定 价: 26.00 元

本版图书如有印装质量问题, 可向本社调换

《新编英语教程》第二册修订版编写人员：

主 编 李观仪

副主编 梅德明

编 者 李观仪 梅德明

李珮莹 袁锦华

冯慎宇 顾伟勤

本《教程》第二册初版编写人员：

李观仪 李珮莹 袁锦华 欧凯莉 陈华琴 施秋萍

A FEW WORDS ABOUT THE WORKBOOK

Each unit in the **WORKBOOK** of *A New English Course*, Level 2, consists of the following sections: **LANGUAGE STRUCTURES**. Here are exercises that aim at consolidating the main language points taught in each unit.

DIALOGUE I. Here is a gapped dialogue patterned after Dialogue I in SB for you to fill in the missing parts.

DIALOGUE II. Here is a set of exercises on communicative functions. Try to use as many sentences and expressions given in SB as possible.

READING I. Mainly two types of exercises are given in this section: true-false questions and multiple-choice questions.

READING II. Several questions on the text are asked, the answers to which are to be arranged in good order to form a coherent passage. In other words, this is an exercise to help you to write a précis.

COMPREHENSIVE EXERCISES

1 – 2. Spelling and Dictation. Though elementary in nature, these two exercises are important for language students. They might be called the cornerstone of language learning.

3. Listening Comprehension. There are various types of exercises in this section to be done immediately after listening to the recording of the listening comprehension materials.

4. Translation. There are sentence translation exercises as well as passage translation exercises. The exercises in this section are not meant to teach translation as such. They are given to call your attention to the contrast between the English and the Chinese way of expressing ideas.

5. Blank Filling. Exercises in this section, which deal with grammar and vocabulary, are mostly given in context.

6. Vocabulary Work. The exercises in this section mainly deal with phrasal verbs, word formation, synonyms and antonyms, and words and phrases from the reading texts. It is advisable to use a good dictionary when doing these exercises.

Unit 1

LANGUAGE STRUCTURES

A. Match the events and circumstances in the two lists below. Join each pair using 1) *when* 2) *while* as in the example.

Example: He was writing a composition. The telephone rang.

He was writing a composition *when* the telephone rang.

While he was writing a composition, the telephone rang.

Event

Circumstance

1. A bomb exploded.

a. I was arguing with Sophia.

2. Steve came and told her that she'd won the scholarship.

b. The candidate was making a speech.

3. News came that she'd failed in her exams.

c. He was walking in the street.

4. John butted in and took sides with her.

d. He was climbing up the hill.

5. The rain poured down.

e. Linda was singing merrily.

6. A bicycle knocked him down.

f. Mary was making herself a cup of tea.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____

B. Answer the following questions in complete sentences.

1. How long had you been studying English before you became a college student?

2. Had you been speaking English before you joined this class?

What language had you been using in English classes then?

3. How long had you been reading aloud before you had your breakfast?

4. What were you doing when the first bell rang this morning?

5. What happened to the gas stove when Sarah was preparing dinner?

6. What happened when it was raining cats and dogs?

DIALOGUE I

Complete the following dialogue between Jack and Zhen.

Situation: Jack is a student from the United States. He is interested in table-tennis but he finds it difficult to play. He asks Zhen to be his coach.

Jack: Yesterday I went to see a pingpong match. I understand that _____.

Zhen: Yes. Lots of us can play it.

Jack: I'm sorry I can't play pingpong at all. I wonder if _____.

Zhen: With pleasure, just name the day.

Jack: You know, _____, and I found that it was difficult to hit back the ball in the proper way.

Zhen: Of course you _____. At the beginning, you must be careful with every movement.

Jack: I thought _____, but this wasn't the case at all!

Zhen: Then _____?

Jack: I felt frustrated!

Zhen: It was absolutely unnecessary. I used to be very clumsy, but I'm a fairly good player now.

Jack: Good! Then _____.

DIALOGUE II

Requests and Offers

Complete the following dialogues. In each one, politely refuse the request and give a reason for your refusal.

1. A: _____ type these letters by tomorrow afternoon?

B: _____.

2. A: _____ baby-sit for me tonight.

- B: _____.
3. A: _____ play in the basket-ball team next Saturday?
- B: _____.
4. A: _____ cleaning the windows for me?
- B: _____.
5. A: _____ working overtime next weekend?
- B: _____.

READING I

Multiple-choice questions:

- American football and British rugby are different in _____.
 A. methods of scoring B. competitiveness
 C. kicking the ball for points D. ways of protection
- All of the following are major American national sports except _____.
 A. football B. rugby
 C. soccer D. baseball
- American football is largely _____ in origin.
 A. Canadian B. Indian
 C. British D. Japanese
- Soccer's growing popularity in the United States owes a great deal to all of the following efforts except _____.
 A. the promotion of big business and TV advertisers
 B. the work of fashion models
 C. the introduction of a musical background to the games
 D. the employment of experienced coaches from abroad
- The author's attitude toward soccer is _____.
 A. approving B. humorous
 C. flattering D. sceptical

READING II

Write out the answers to the following questions, so that they form a coherent passage.

- Are the Olympic Games an international sports competition?
- When and where were the first Olympic Games held?
- How many contests were there in the first Olympic Games?
- Were other games added later?
- Why were the ancient games stopped in the fourth century A.D.?
- When and where did the competition in modern times start?
- Why does the International Olympic Committee make strict rules for athletes?

8. What different types of games are there?
9. Is winning in the Olympics considered a great achievement and an honour?

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

GUIDED WRITING

- A. In the following paragraph linking words and phrases are missing. Choose the most appropriate listed on SB 1.9 to fill in the blanks.**

Football has a very long history in China. As long ago as the Song Dynasty, it was already a very popular game. Gao Qiu, the famous treacherous official, (1) _____ we all know, rose to control the country by means of his skill in playing the football. (2) _____ only a mere eunuch of the humblest rank with no chances of contacting the emperor, he happened to be a superb player of football. One day, (3) _____ the emperor was playing football, a high fast spinning ball would have been shot beyond the huge compound had Gao Qiu not hooked it back again to land right under the emperor's foot. This made him a great favourite of the emperor's. (4) _____, he came into control of the state through his catering in every way to the dissipated desires of the emperor. (5) _____ this is a painful page in the Chinese history, it shows that the Chinese people have long loved this sport. The football games held every year in our country still remain the focus of interest for millions of Chinese football fans.

- B. The following sentences go together to form an invitation. Put them in the right order. Add linking words where necessary.**

15 January, 20__

Dear Matti,

1. We hope you're interested in coming.
2. I'm sure we'll have a good time.
3. We're having a Folk Dance Evening next Saturday, at 7 p.m., at the Recreation Hall.
4. You're Finnish, maybe you can teach us some of your folk dances.
5. We'll be seeing you!
6. Annettee, Hans, Maria and Pedro are also coming.
7. On the other hand, some of our minority nationality students will also show us how they dance.

Lingling

COMPREHENSIVE EXERCISES

I . Spelling

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.
- 9.
- 10.
- 11.
- 12.

II. Dictation

A.

True (T) or False (F)?

For false statements, write the fact in parentheses.

- ____ 1. The first modern Olympic Games were held in the second century A.D.
()
- ____ 2. The Acropolis is the capital of Greece.
()
- ____ 3. The Parthenon remains perfect in design and proportions.
()
- ____ 4. The temple on top of the Acropolis was reduced to ruins by an explosion.
()
- ____ 5. To Nick, the temple might have remained in fact if the soldiers had been careful with their ammunition.
()
- ____ 6. Nick would be very happy if Socrates still lived today.
()
- ____ 7. As there was not enough time, Nick would not be able to see the other well-known places in Athens.
()
- ____ 8. Nick went to Greece with his aunt and uncle for a visit.
()

IV. Translation**A. Translate the following sentences into English.**

1. 他是经理的儿子,但光凭这一点,他是没有资格批评我们的工作的。(qualify)

2. Smith 先生从教学岗位上退休下来之后,开始从事摄影这一兴趣爱好。(take up)

3. 相比较起来,这幢房子的优点是价格低,而那幢房子的优点是交通便利。(by comparison)

4. 他似乎正在使出全身解数,试图提高这一新产品的销售量。(promote)

5. 那些热切的学生们纷纷挤进了讲堂,以聆听来自剑桥大学的那位著名教授讲课。(crowd)

6. 正如成千上万的其他人一样,她被这件艺术品深深地迷住了。(like)

7. 直到我结婚的时候,我才有钱买了自己的房子。(It...)

B. Translate the following passage into English.

因为雷文港市(Lavenport)的人太多而空间又不足,所以交通问题越来越严重。最近几年由于人口增长很快,该市变得很拥挤。世界上几乎没有一个城市像雷文港市那样拥挤。自 1851 年以来,该市人民一直在拦海拓地(reclaim land from the sea)。现在已经很难想象原来的海岸的面目了。但是几年来,拦海计划的费用越来越贵。今天几乎没有什么有可能拦海拓地的地方了。公共汽车、电车、轿车和出租汽车使街道越来越拥挤。雷文港市的海港是世界上最繁忙的海港之一。每天在雷文港市大约有五百万乘客使用这种或那种公共交通工具。

V. Blank Filling

A. Fill in each blank with a word beginning with the letter printed below.

Have you ever wondered who invented the question mark? (1) T _____ question mark began to (2) t _____ shape in the days of Ancient Rome (3) o _____ 2000 years ago. The (4)

R _____ spoke a language (5) c _____ Latin. In Latin whenever (6) p _____ wrote a question they (7) e _____ the sentence with the word *questio*. (8) T _____ let the reader (9) k _____ that the sentence was a (10) q _____. But it (11) t _____ too long to write *questio* after (12) e _____ question. Many people, therefore, (13) s _____ it to just *qo*. This saved (14) t _____ but unfortunately it also (15) c _____ problems. The reason for this (16) w _____ that the Romans wrote all (17) t _____ words together without leaving (18) a _____ spaces between them. *Qo* could look (19) l _____ the end of (20) a _____ word. So people began to (21) w _____ *qo* like this *q̇*. Over a long (22) p _____ of time the o became (23) j _____ a dot and the *q* just (24) l _____ a squiggle — our question (25) m _____.

B. Fill in each blank with a determiner where necessary.

Mary put (1) _____ hat on and went out into (2) _____ rain. It was (3) _____ cold evening and there was (4) _____ moon. There were (5) _____ people in the street but not many.

Mary had (6) _____ money in her pocket and she bought (7) _____ sweets and (8) _____ newspaper. (9) _____ newspaper was full of (10) _____ pictures of (11) _____ husband under (12) _____ words "CLAPHAM MURDERER CAUGHT AT LAST". Mary could not believe (13) _____ eyes. Then, with (14) _____ horror, she saw that she herself was beside him in (15) _____ picture.

She sat down on (16) _____ bench nearby and began to cry. (17) _____ people looked at her in (18) _____ astonishment, but she did not move until (19) _____ person stopped and talked to her. Then she got up and started walking home, leaving (20) _____ sweets on the bench untouched.

VI. Vocabulary Work

A. Each of the following words has more than one meaning. Write sentences of your own, bringing out at least two meanings for each.

record coach sheet interest top

Examples: Sit there for the *present*. I'll call you when your turn comes.

I gave my daughter a tape-recorder as her birthday *present*.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

B. Choose a word or phrase that best completes each of the following sentences.

1. A _____ statement is a false and malicious one meant to harm a person's reputation.
A. slanderous
B. flattering
C. ill-natured
D. critical
2. Computers can help students _____ objects that are difficult or impossible to view, such as human anatomy, molecular structures, or complex geometrical objects.
A. dramatize
B. visualize
C. realize
D. organize
3. This famous businessman _____ most of the profits from his business to various charities after his success.
A. donated
B. distributed
C. discharged
D. designated
4. In his most celebrated book, the author describes his experience in an unknown country against _____ obstacles of environment and weather, brutal enemies, and failure of supplies.
A. discriminating
B. disgusting
C. disheartening
D. disregarding
5. Beverly Hills is known for the _____ homes of film and television personalities and contains many fashionable shops.
A. priceless
B. luxurious
C. pleasurable
D. precious
6. When people are physically _____ a drug, they suffer ill physical effects if they stop taking the drug.
A. absorbed in
B. accepted by
C. addicted to
D. attracted to
7. Within three months after birth, babies begin to show a preference for complex and _____ stimuli as opposed to simple and familiar stimuli.

Unit 2

LANGUAGE STRUCTURES

Combine each pair of sentences into one, using one or two nominal clauses introduced by *that* or *what*.

Example: Father would be back next week. The news cheered us up.

The news *that* Father would be back next week cheered us up.

1. He had been dismissed. We were surprised by the news.

2. The murderer came into the house through the window. The police found the evidence.

3. Tony made a suggestion. We should not stay up late every day.

4. At once we made the decision. We two would go to help Chenming with her family chores.

5. Her husband had been killed in an accident. She was taken aback by the news.

6. I could not climb the hill. I told him that.

7. Their daughter would get married on 20 April. They told us that.

8. Jenny wanted to ride a bike. She didn't want to take a bus.

DIALOGUE I

Complete the following dialogue between Hua and Yao.

Situation: Hua and Yao are college students. They are discussing the question of students working their way through college. They have different views.

Hua: Have you seen the poster?