



综合英语教程

学习指导

3

Guide to Integrated Skills of English

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新高职综合英语教程

综合英语教程学习指导 3

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内 容 简 介

本书为《新高职综合英语教程》第三册配套用书, 全书包括单元学习目标、课文练习、高等学校英语应用能力考试练习三个部分, 各练习的选材都比较典型, 旨在使学生通过练习切实掌握各项英语实用技能。

本书可作为高职高专院校非英语专业英语课程的辅导教材, 也可供社会上英语自学者使用。

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前 言

本书为《新高职综合英语教程》第三册配套用书，全书包括单元学习目标、课文练习和高等学校英语应用能力考试练习三个部分。

第一部分为单元学习目标，列出了本单元重点需要掌握的词汇、短语、句型、构词法及语法复习要点，旨在突出单元重点和难点，使学生明确单元学习目标，熟练掌握单元核心内容。

第二部分为课文练习，以消化和巩固单元内容为主，题型包括词组互译、连词成句、词组转换、句型操练、完型填空、阅读理解等。词组互译练习包含 **Passage 1** 中的重点短语或词组汉译英和 **Passage 2** 中的英汉短语或词组连线两种形式，主要通过重新组合课文中出现的短语和词组，使学生能够通过翻译进一步掌握和巩固词汇或短语的用法。词组转换练习以 **Passage 1** 和 **Passage 2** 两篇文章中的重点词汇和短语为主，采用以所给词和词组重写句子或连词成句等题型。句型操练通过句型转换或翻译等形式，将文中的重点句型结构举一反三，达到熟练运用的目的。完型填空练习一般摘选 **Passage 1** 或 **Passage 2** 中的精彩段落，对其进行适当的删减或改编，让学生使用文章中的所学词汇，填补空白处的单词。本练习旨在培养学生的语篇感悟能力，同时让学生检测自己对课文的熟悉程度。阅读理解部分包括与《新高职综合英语教程》中同一单元的主题相关的短文两篇，采用多项选择题形式，旨在提高学生的阅读理解能力，同时让学生了解英语语言国家的经济文化及社会风俗等多方面的知识，有助于提高学生的文化素养。

第三部分是英语应用能力测试模拟练习，共计 10 套，每单元一套，与高等学校英语应用能力测试题型相同。试题内容力求再现单元学习内容的重点和难点。这一部分旨在使学生熟悉高等学校英语应用能力考试题型并检测自己的应试能力，为顺利通过高等学校英语应用能力考试打下坚实的基础。

本书由王爱琴主编并统稿。参与编写的人员及具体分工如下：孙淑慧参编第一单元，郑瑾参编第二单元，马利萍参编第三单元，王敏参编第四和第五单元，顾哲参编第六和第七单元，陈晗凝参编第八单元，毛琰虹参编第九单元，王爱琴参编第十单元。

本书编者希望学生根据《新高职综合英语教程》的教学进度，配套使用本学习指导，以期打好语言基本功，提高英语应用能力。由于编者水平有限，加之时间仓促，疏漏之处在所难免，敬请使用本书的教师和学生提出宝贵意见，以便修订时更正。

编 者
2008 年 6 月

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Unit One

Part One: Objective of the Unit (单元学习目标)

I. Key Words and Phrases

1. Words

cease	nonetheless	boredom	rim	shimmer	stir
droop	spurt	interlace	astonishment	bristle	beneath
advertise	reply	scrawl	contract	payment	neighborhood
purchase	interest	incredible	stun	significance	marvelous
accomplishment		underprivileged		tighten	

2. Phrases

hold one's breath	in effect	come over	keep off
fill up	throw away	to one's astonishment	

II. Language Structures

1. After that night, the Master and Salek played the Corelli duet, their bows waving in thin air, just thin air.
2. Despite knowing that I was about to make a terrible business decision, I delivered the piano to her and told her I would carry the contract myself at \$10 a month with no interest, and that 52 payments.
3. Being a pianist of myself, I was stunned by her playing, and I moved to a table beside her where I could listen and watch.
4. I did have to go to my room, because men don't like to be seen crying in public.

III. Exercises for PRETCO (Level A)

Part Two: Text Exercises

I. Translate the following phrases and expressions from Chinese into English. (Passage 1)

- | | |
|----------|-------|
| 1. 被驱赶到 | _____ |
| 2. 用脚打拍子 | _____ |
| 3. 玫瑰藤蔓 | _____ |
| 4. 完美的绽放 | _____ |
| 5. 屏住呼吸 | _____ |
| 6. 冲入 | _____ |
| 7. 充满 | _____ |
| 8. 无声的哭泣 | _____ |
| 9. 叹了口气 | _____ |
| 10. 滑下 | _____ |
| 11. 摇头 | _____ |
| 12. 升入天堂 | _____ |

II. Match the English phrases and expressions in the left column with the Chinese ones in the right column. (Passage 2)

- | A | B |
|------------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. in effect | a. 非凡的成就 |
| 2. finance company | b. 无息 |
| 3. look up | c. 极度贫穷的 |
| 4. with no interest | d. 信贷公司 |
| 5. drive away | e. 实际上, 事实上 |
| 6. come over | f. 最不可能 |
| 7. be least likely to | g. 不让鸡飞到钢琴上 |
| 8. keep the chickens off the piano | h. (指感情、影响)掌握住某人, 占据 |
| 9. throw away | i. 拜访, 探望 |
| 10. marvelous accomplishment | j. 驱车离开 |
| 11. terribly underprivileged | k. 扔掉, 抛弃 |

III. Fill in the blanks with the proper words given below, changing the form if necessary.

- | | | | | |
|---------|-----------------|---------|--------------|-----------|
| boredom | underprivileged | payment | neighborhood | interest |
| reply | astonishment | stir | marvelous | advertise |

1. During childhood, everybody requires that you be obedient and not _____ up trouble.
2. The lowering of _____ rates will act as a stimulant to economic growth.
3. Some big companies _____ their products by sponsoring big sports events.
4. You may imagine their _____ at finding the room empty.
5. You can get a grandstand view of everything here and the spread is _____.
6. He set up Scottish International Educational Trust with \$1 million to help _____ Scots go to college.
7. In _____ to your letter of April 22nd, we are sending you our latest catalogue and the price list.
8. He started off enthusiastically but at some point along the line _____ set in.
9. He keeps pushing me for _____ of the debt.
10. Family, _____, community are apple pie virtues, and unavoidable in political rhetoric.

IV. Rearrange the words into sentences.

1. I, a young man, I, as a salesman, for a piano company, when, was, worked
2. the old lady, writing to us, for \$10 a month, and, that, she, stop, a new piano , I, told, I, could, not ,sell, should
3. and, told, to keep the chickens off, it, I, it, where, rain on it, her, put, least likely to
4. came, as agreed , all 52 of them, was, incredible, the payments, in, it, that
5. that, it, barefoot girl , was, the, little, it, occurred to, me, suddenly
6. insisted on, when, would have sold her, no one, a piano of any kind, the grandmother, a red mahogany piano

V. Structure practice: Rewrite the following sentences after the given models.

Model 1: Although I knew that I was about to make a terrible business decision, I delivered the piano to her.

Despite knowing that I was about to make a terrible business decision, I delivered the piano to her.

1. Although she wanted to see him again, she refused to reply to his letters.

2. However, we have no choice but to carry out price reform, and we must do so though there are all risks and difficulties.

3. Helen Keller made an impact on the world even though she was deaf, dumb and blind from an early age.

Model 2: As I was a pianist of myself, I was stunned by her playing, and I moved to a table beside her where I could listen and watch.

Being a pianist of myself, I was stunned by her playing, and I moved to a table beside her where I could listen and watch.

1. Because she was sick, Jessie was absent from school and stayed at home.

2. Because I don't know her address, I can't write to her.

3. As he has not done his homework, he stayed at home while others of his family went to the movies.

Model 3: I had to go to my room, because men don't like to be seen crying in public.

I did have to go to my room, because men don't like to be seen crying in public.

1. He showed remarkable courage when he confronted danger.

2. She feels awkward as everyone except her is in evening dress.

3. I like those TV programs which enlighten the viewer as well as entertain him.

VI. Fill in the following blanks with the words or phrases you have learned from passage 1.

Salek had never _____ playing his music, _____ he had no violin and no bow when was in the barracks. _____, he found the Master Violinist among the prisoners who were marched into the barracks. Salek felt very sorry for him and tried to talk with him at the first two nights, but he didn't _____. At the third night, Salek played the music instead of calling him. After Salek finished the music and opened his eyes, he found the Master Violinist was looking at him. The Master Violinist had heard the music. After that night on, the two persons played together, and all those in the camp _____ to listen to it with great _____. One night, the guard _____ the barracks, and the barracks _____ silent weeping when the dreadful march of numbers drummed on and on. When the last number was called, Salek found it was the Master Violinist's. So he quickly _____ and stood beneath the Master Violinist, _____ that he would go instead of the Master Violinist. He asked the Master Violinist to stay for the joy, to stay for the music. And it seemed that Salek got what he deserved.

VII. Reading Comprehension

Passage 1

Americans have contributed to many art forms, like jazz, a type of music, which is one of the art forms that started in the United States. Black Americans, who sang and played the music of their homeland, created jazz.

Jazz is a mixture of African music, the work songs the slave sang, and religious music. Improvisation (即兴) is an important part of jazz. This is why a jazz song might sound a little different each time it is played.

Jazz bands formed in the late 1800s. They played in bars and clubs in many towns and cities of the South, especially New Orleans. New Orleans is an international seaport, and people from all over the world come to New Orleans to hear jazz.

Jazz became more and more popular. By the 1920s, jazz was popular all over the United States. By the 1940s, you could hear jazz not only in clubs and bars, but in concert halls as well. Africa, South America and Europe meet and share their music at festivals on every continent. In this way jazz continues to grow and change.

1. Jazz is a kind of music which is created by _____.
 - A. Americans
 - B. Black Americans
 - C. Africans
 - D. European
2. It took about _____ years to make jazz popular in the United States.
 - A. 80
 - B. 200
 - C. 40
 - D. 120
3. Which of the following is NOT TRUE?
 - A. Jazz is now popular all over the world.
 - B. Jazz is a mixture of African music, the work songs the slave sang and religious music.
 - C. Jazz bands made their first appearance in the late 1800s.
 - D. New Orleans lies in the North of the United States.
4. From the text, it can be inferred that _____.
 - A. jazz may become more popular as times goes on
 - B. jazz is only sung by the Black when working
 - C. American people are all jazz lovers
 - D. New Orleans is the place where jazz was first produced

5. What can be the best title of the passage?

- A. American Art Forms
- B. The Development of Jazz
- C. The Music of Black American
- D. The Birthplace of Jazz

Passage 2

It is difficult to say exactly how the music we call “rock” or “rock and roll” began. Its roots go back to many different countries and many different kinds of music and musicians.

Rock music developed mainly from the interaction of black African and white European music. The Europeans and the African slaves who came to America during the seventeenth century, had their own different kinds of music. Black Africans used heavy drumbeats, a rough singing voice, the calling of a melody and answer of a chorus. The white Europeans, mostly the English and the Scots, used a stronger melody, a less heavy beat, and instruments such as guitars, horns, and fiddles. The history of rock and roll is the history of how rock developed from these two traditions.

From the seventeenth to the twentieth century, musicians in the southern United States developed two new forms of music: the blues, usually played by blacks, and country music, played by whites. Black musicians sang the blues accompanied by a guitar. This music was similar to work songs: stories of troubles and pain, with lines that were repeated several times. The words “rock and roll” probably came from the black churches in the South, where people sang spiritual music and danced to the strong rhythms, which they called “rocking and reeling.” At the same time, whites were playing country music, which was mostly traditional dancing music and slow songs that told sad stories. The singers were accompanied by string instruments such as fiddles and guitars.

During this time, blues and country musicians had some influence on each other, but the influence grew stronger after phonograph records became popular in the late nineteenth century. The birth of the electric guitar changed country and blues music in the 1940's. The sound of the electric guitar would become the sound of rock and roll. No one thinks of early rock and roll without thinking of Elvis Presley, the “King of Rock and Roll.” Elvis was an ordinary boy. He grew up poor, learned to sing in church, and became a truck driver when he graduated from high school.

No one thought that this young man with the guitar would change popular culture. But after he recorded two blues songs in Memphis, everything changed. He sang throughout the South and teenagers went crazy over his amazing voice and his attractive performances. His music was an exciting mixture of white country and black blues. With his long hair and tight pants, he became a teenage idol. In two years, he was a national phenomenon.

Elvis's career then went downhill. He went into the army, then stopped performing and made a series of bad movies. He continued to record, but his music rarely had the life of his early songs. He remained

the symbol of rock and roll, however, not only in the United States but also around the world. He died in 1977, at the age of 42, but his music did not die with him. Rock music continues to develop and change, but the heart and soul of rock is the same heart and soul that Elvis expressed.

1. The passage is mainly about _____.
 - A. the life of Elvis Presley
 - B. the history of American music
 - C. the development of rock and roll
 - D. the development of black African and the white European music
2. According to the passage, which of the following statements is NOT TRUE?
 - A. It is quite easy to tell how “rock and roll” began.
 - B. Both the blues and country music were developed by the musicians in the southern United States.
 - C. The blues and country music were developed in southern United States.
 - D. The blues and country music ever had influence on each other.
3. The word “line” (Para. 3, Line 4) means _____.
 - A. the rhythms of the work songs
 - B. a group of words in a passage
 - C. the strings of the guitar
 - D. a group of words in a song
4. Which of the following statements is NOT mentioned in the passage?
 - A. Rock music developed mainly from the interaction of black African and white European music.
 - B. The development of rock and roll has something to do with the musicians in the south of United States.
 - C. Without Elvis Presley there would be no rock and roll.
 - D. Elvis Presley played an important role in early rock and roll.
5. By mentioning Elvis Presley in the last two paragraphs, the author intends to tell us _____.
 - A. the role he played in rock and roll
 - B. how he became a teenage idol
 - C. why he went downhill
 - D. how he expressed the heart and soul of rock and roll

Part Three: Exercises for PRETCO

Part I Vocabulary & Structure

Directions: This part is to test your ability to use words and phrases correctly to construct meaningful and

grammatically correct sentences. It consists of two sections.

Section A

Directions: *There are 10 incomplete statements here. You are required to complete each statement by choosing the appropriate answer from the four choices marked A, B, C and D.*

1. You can't get home _____ your work unfinished.
A. during B. until C. with D. as
2. But for your help, I _____ the chance.
A. can't get B. can't have got C. haven't got D. couldn't have got
3. We'll attend the ceremony _____ we are invited.
A. lest B. until C. unless D. provided
4. It is announced that the next train _____.
A. is to leave B. is about to leave C. is to leaving D. is about to leaving
5. This brand of products is superior _____ others in quality.
A. with B. for C. to D. of
6. _____ made him such a good manager was the training that he had in ICUC.
A. What B. Which C. Who D. That
7. Any student _____ in English can apply for membership.
A. who has a keen interest B. with a keen interesting
C. who is keenly interesting D. when keenly interested
8. Because the first pair of shoes did not fit Lisa properly, the shop assistant showed her _____.
A. another pair B. the other ones C. other shoes D. another shoes
9. There were other players as Wilt, but _____ was skillful at shooting baskets.
A. no one else B. no another one
C. not any else one D. any other one
10. The authorities cannot work out _____ in Guangzhou this spring.
A. businessmen that will come to the trade fair
B. which trade fair will attend the trade fair
C. how many businessmen will attend the trade fair
D. where will the trade fair open

Section B

Directions: *There are 10 incomplete statements here. You should fill in each blank with the proper form of the word given in the brackets.*

11. The thief tried to run away but gave up when he found himself _____ (surround).
12. Please _____ (label) all the boxes clearly so that we'll know which one is ours and which one belongs to you.

13. I can never repay my parents for the many _____ (sacrifice) they made for me.
14. Research shows that humor and fear are two ways to _____ (motivate) students.
15. At first tea was produced only in China; it was later _____ (transplant) to India and Japan.
16. A mother's _____ (bond) with her baby is an infinitely deep one that nothing can replace.
17. There was a deep-rooted racial _____ (prejudice) long before the two country became rivals and went to war.
18. Mary _____ (resent) going work while her husband sits about the house all day.
19. You must have your letter neatly _____ (print) so as to leave a good impression on the receiver.
20. Neither the food nor the service _____ (satisfy) the customers in this restaurant.

Part II Reading Comprehension

Directions: *This part is to test your reading ability. There are five tasks for you to fulfill. You should read the reading materials carefully and do the tasks as you are required.*

Task 1

Directions: *After reading the following passage, you will find five questions or unfinished statements, numbered 21 through 25. For each question or statement there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. You should make the correct choice and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.*

Country music is an American popular-music style. In its current form, country music is a combination of two separate musical traditions: the styles of the Southeastern states and the music of the Southwest, especially Texas. Both styles influence and were influenced by the blues and by black rural dance music.

The first country artists to be widely known achieved popularity in the late 1920s. The music of these performers was heard throughout the south during the 1920s and 1930s on radio programs.

By the 1950s, country music had become a significant force in pop music. Regular appearances on the radio show made stars of many performers. The singer-song writer Hank Williams wrote four million-seller songs in 1950, seven in 1951, and four more in 1953.

By the 1970s, some country musicians began combining country music with electric instruments, creating a country rock sound.

21. What does "Both styles" (Para. 1, Line 3) refer to?
 - A. Country music style and the musical style of the Southeastern states.
 - B. The musical styles of the Southwestern states and the Southeastern states.
 - C. The Southwestern musical style and Texas musical style.
 - D. The styles of blues and the black rural dance music.

22. Country music was not really an important pop music until the _____.
- A. 1920s B. 1930s C. 1940s D. 1950s
23. Hank Williams _____ in 1951.
- A. wrote seven million songs
B. sold seven million copies of his songs
C. wrote seven songs
D. sold seven million copies of his seven songs
24. Electric instruments add to country music a style of _____.
- A. rock music B. blues C. black music D. southern music
25. What do you think can be a proper title of this passage?
- A. Hank Williams, A Great Singer and Songwriter
B. The Influence of Blues and Black Music
C. A Brief Introduction to Country Music
D. Country Music Combined With Electric Instruments

Task 2

Directions: This task is the same as Task 1. The five questions or unfinished statements are numbered 26 through 30.

Background music may seem harmless. But it can have a powerful effect on those who hear it. Recorded background music first found its way into factories, shops and restaurants in the United States. But it soon spread to other parts of the world. Now it is becoming increasingly difficult to go shopping or eating a meal without listening to music.

To begin with, “muzak” (衬托音乐, 背景音乐) was intended simply to create a soothing (安慰) atmosphere. Recently, however, it’s becoming big business—thanks in part to recent research. Dr. Ronald Milliman, an American marketing expert, has shown that music can boost (提高, 增加) sales or increase factory production by as much as a third.

But, it has to be light music. A fast one has no effect at all on sales. Slow music can increase receipts by 38%. This is probably because shoppers slow down and have more opportunities to spot (认出, 挑出) items they like to buy. Yet slow music isn’t always answered. Dr. Milliman found, for example, that in restaurant slow music meant customers took longer to eat their meals, which reduced overall (总的, 全面的) sales. So restaurant owners might be well advised to play up-tempo music to keep the customers moving.

26. The reason why background music is so popular is that _____.
- A. it can have a powerful effect on those who hear it
B. it can help to create a soothing atmosphere
C. it can boost sales or increase factory production everywhere
D. it can make customers to eat their meals quickly

27. Background music means _____.
- A. light music that customers enjoy most
 - B. fast music that makes people move fast
 - C. slow music that makes customers enjoy their meals
 - D. the music you are listening to while you are doing something
28. Restaurant owners complain about background music because _____.
- A. it results in indigestion
 - B. it increases their sales
 - C. it keeps customers moving
 - D. it decreases their sales
29. The word “up-tempo music” probably means _____.
- A. slow music
 - B. fast music
 - C. light music
 - D. classic music
30. The following statements are true EXCEPT _____.
- A. light music has a powerful effect on listeners
 - B. recorded background music was first used in factories, shops and restaurants
 - C. light music can boost sales or increase factory production by as much as a third
 - D. in a restaurant music reduces the overall sales, so it's no good playing music there

Task 3

Directions: After reading the following passage, you are required to complete the outline below it (Numbered 31 through 35). You should write your answers briefly (**in no more than three words**).

A south Jersey transit company is seeking a qualified individual to be a trackman (铁路护路员). Candidate for this position must have a minimum of five years experience as a laborer in heavy construction or railroad track construction and have a working knowledge of the tool used in performances of performing heavy physical labor.

Candidate must have good oral and written communication skills, have a high school diploma or equivalent, normal hearing and vision (corrected or uncorrected) and be without color blindness. Candidate must possess driver's license Class B or obtain one in six months after hire.

Ideal candidate will have previous experience. Must be able to work any shift, any days of weeks, holidays and be able to work alone any hour of the day. Excellent benefit and salary.

Send resume and salary requirements to:

Address: RW 310 Turner Industrial Way

Aston, PA19014