

普通高等学校少数民族预科教材 (试用)

英语同步练习

(一年制)

教育部普通高等学校少数民族预科教材编写委员会 编

上册

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前言

为适应普通高等学校少数民族预科教学的需要,教育部民族教育司组织编写了普通高等学校少数民族预科《大学语文》、《汉语精读教程》、《初等数学》、《英语》、《计算机》、《大学预科生入学教育》、《民族理论与民族政策》等系列教材。本套教材的使用对象为普通高等学校少数民族一年制预科与两年制预科的学生。其中《大学语文》、一年制《英语》适用于一年制预科学生;《汉语精读教程》、两年制《英语》适用于两年制预科学生。《初等数学》、《计算机》、《大学预科生入学教育》、《民族理论与民族政策》适用于一年制和两年制预科学生。

本套教材是以教育部制定的各科课程教学大纲为依据,参照近年来预科学生的普遍水平,遵循有利于国家统一、民族团结、贴近生活、贴近社会的原则进行编写的。为保证教材的适用性,教材编写人员与部分预科教学的一线老师进行了充分的沟通。许多预科教学的一线教师承担了一定的编写工作。

本套教材充分考虑了少数民族学生的实际情况,针对预科阶段的教学特点,在高中阶段各科教学内容的基础上,指导学生对应掌握的学科知识进行查漏补缺,补预结合,使之全面提高。同时,教材在编写过程中,渗透了新的教育理念,真正贴近学生的需要,注重对学生学习能力的培养,力求把教材的思想性、科学性、趣味性、综合性统一起来,突出教材的适用性和可操作性,力求做到难易适度,由浅入深,梯度推进,逐步提高,使他们通过一年或两年预科阶段的学习达到教学的目的,成为维护民族团结、促进和谐发展、实现民族复兴的骨干人才。

由于时间仓促,教材中难免有疏漏或不足之处,希望各地有关学校在试用中提出宝贵意见,以待今后进一步修订。

编写说明

为适应普通高等学校少数民族预科教学的需要,在教育部民族教育司的组织领导下,在北京邮电大学及北邮民族学院、语言学院各位领导的关心、鼓励和帮助下,我们编写了这套英语教材。本教材的使用对象是普通高等学校本科一年制少数民族预科学生。

大学预科《英语》(一年制)教材是根据国家教育部和国家民委颁发的《普通高等学校少数民族预科英语教学大纲》编写的。为便于更好地承续大学英语本科教学,也参照了高等学校本科《大学英语教学大纲》。民族预科学生经过中学阶段的学习应已掌握了英语基本语音、基本语法知识及一定的词汇量,并在听、说、读、写等方面受过基本训练。本教材力求补预结合,使学生通过学习,以及进行大量的词汇、句型、语法、阅读及综合能力方面的训练,使其英语语言知识在原有基础上有较大的提高,为顺利进入本科阶段并完成《大学英语教学大纲》的学习奠定良好基础。

本教材共两册。每册包括12个单元,供一个学期使用。主要内容包括课文(Text)、生词(New Words)、短语(Phrases and Expressions)、注释(Notes)、练习(Exercises)等。为加强对课文的理解还配有补充阅读一篇(Supplementary Reading),另外,在前10课课后设了语法(Grammar)讲解和练习,以供有需求的学生有选择地使用。

练习形式包括就课文理解回答问题、单词和短语填空、词形转换、词汇配伍、重点结构模仿造句、句型转换、完型填空、汉英翻译、口语练习及补充的综合练习。

本教材同时配有相应的《英语同步阅读》和《英语同步练习》。

本套教材从编写计划的提出,到样章的编写以及在整个编写过程中承蒙北京邮电大学民族教育学院各位领导的关心和鼎力支持,其中朱建平老师做了大量的组织联络等工作,郑素花老师、张耀忠老师、祝东梅老师在样章的编写、选材、练习形式的设置等方面提供了大力的帮助。在此我们一并表示诚挚的感谢。限于编者的水平、精力、时间,教材中难免有瑕疵,希望广大英语教师和读者不吝赐教,当不胜感激之至。

编 者

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Unit One

Exercise 1. Complete the sentences as required.

Complete each of the following sentences according to the content of the text. To make this task easier, the initial letter of each word has been written out for you.

1. Good choice of friend, I thought, and hoped that my daughter wouldn't forget her friend's r _____.
2. Invariably, she would choose v _____ for family night.
3. She would prepare and serve a special snack to c _____ the exciting event.
4. Both my husband and I thought that if she practiced more, her reading would be more enjoyable and less l _____.
5. She didn't like having to do reading, but she was i _____ to think that she could earn as many movies as she wanted, whenever she wanted.
6. There were 12 hearts to color in, one for 15 minutes of reading. We l _____ them "I love to read".
7. In order to get the prize, reading became a necessary evil to e _____ (or p _____) for my daughter.
8. Over Christmas vacation, she g _____ l _____ i _____ her reading.
9. Another day, my daughter asked d _____ (or h _____): "Could we have a family reading night tonight?"
10. My daughter is not getting much exercise. This is my only c _____ at present.

Exercise 2. Choose the ONE that best completes the sentence from the four choices given under each sentence.

1. He used his powerful friends to help him get into the civil service (政府行政部门) through the _____ door.
A. rear B. back C. behind D. backward
2. As _____, she has to wear diapers (尿布).
A. an infancy B. an adult C. an infant D. a teenager
3. Mr. Hill _____ his land to us at \$50,000 a year.
A. borrows B. bought C. lends D. rents
4. She often complains to me _____ her husband's rudeness.
A. for B. on C. about D. in terms of
5. Everyone of us should hold a _____ attitude toward life.
A. positive B. absolute C. negative D. good
6. The movie finally made a box office (票房) _____.

- A. strike B. succeed C. hit D. stroke
7. His honesty _____ him great respect.
A. makes B. earns C. gathers D. deserves
8. Before the plane takes off, you must put a _____ on your luggage at the airport.
A. mark B. postcard C. paper D. label
9. This term, I gained 4 _____ in Math and English courses.
A. points B. scores C. credits D. grades
10. I graduated from the NO. 3 _____ middle school (附属中学) of the factory.
A. connected B. attached C. associated D. related
11. By the time this letter reaches you, I _____ the country (我已经离开这个国家了).
A. will have left B. will leave C. will be leaving D. would have left
12. My computer is frozen. I have to have it _____ before 5 p. m.
A. repair B. fix C. repaired D. mend
13. We had a _____ holiday this summer.
A. delighted B. delightful C. delight D. delightfully
14. Look in the TV guide to see what's _____ tonight.
A. on B. about C. in D. at
15. All I requested _____ you was that you came early.
A. in B. on C. by D. of

Exercise 3. Complete each of the unfinished words with the correct suffix, make changes to the underlined words if necessary.

-y, -tion, -ness, -cion, -dom or -ment

- The project was cancelled while it was still in its _____. (infant)
- Would you like to come to my birthday _____ next Monday? (celebrate)
- The news caused great _____ among students. (excite)
- This is a society with a high _____ of stable marriages (稳定婚姻率高). (frequent)
- Your _____ for reading makes you a good reader. (eager)
- All proved the _____ of his decision. (wise)
- Scientists have made many important _____. (discover)
- The country is making _____ to go to war. (prepare)
- I have a _____ that she is not telling me the truth. (suspect)
- There is room for further _____ in your English. (improve)

Exercise 4. Collocation.

The following words are taken from the text. Find out more expressions containing the words. You may consult the dictionary if necessary.

1) earn

_____ (谋生)

_____ (以正当的手段凭努力工作赚钱)

- _____ (获得证书)
 _____ (应得的休息)
- 2) credit
 _____ (以赊购方式买下)
 _____ (给予表扬)
 _____ (赢得信任)
 _____ (信用卡)
- 3) pick
 _____ (斟酌词句)
 _____ (采草莓)
 _____ (挖鼻孔)
 _____ (剔牙)
- 4) start
 _____ (创办一份报纸)
 _____ (启动车)
 _____ (从头做起)
 _____ (早早动身)
- 5) Christmas
 _____ (圣诞卡)
 _____ (圣诞老人)
 _____ (圣诞前夕)
 _____ (圣诞树)
- 6) vacation
 _____ (复活节假期)
 _____ (长假/暑假)
 _____ (大学生的假期工作)
 _____ (在度假)

Exercise 5. Word Bank.

There is a passage with ten blanks. You are required to select one word for each blank from a list of choices given in a word bank. Read the passage through carefully before making your choices. Each choice in the bank is identified by a letter. Please write down your answer to each item. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.

A) hides	B) important	C) behind	D) save
E) doubts	F) dog	G) class	H) real
I) fit	J) carefully	K) another	L) people
M) hell	N) friendly		

We can make mistakes at any age. Some mistakes we make are about money. But most mistakes are about _____. (1). "Did Jerry really care when I broke up with Helen?" "When I got

that great job, did Jim really feel good about it, as a friend? Or did he envy (嫉妒) my luck?" "And Paul—why didn't I pick up that he was _____ (2) just because I had a car?" When we look back, _____ (3) like these can make us feel bad. But when we look back, it's too late.

Why do we go wrong about our friends—or our enemies? Sometimes what people say _____ (4) their real meaning. And if we don't really listen, we miss the feeling _____ (5) the words. Suppose someone tells you, "You're a lucky dog." Is he really on your side? If he says, "You're a lucky guy," that's being friendly. But "lucky _____ (6)"? There's a bit of envy in those words. Maybe he doesn't see it himself. But bringing the "dog" bit puts you down a little. What he may be saying is that he doesn't think you deserve your luck.

"Just think of all the things you have to be thankful for" is another voice that says one thing and means _____ (7). How can you tell the _____ (8) meaning behind someone's words? One way is to take a good look at the person talking. Do his words _____ (9) the way he looks? Does what he says square with (与……平行/水平) the tone of voice? His posture? The look in his eyes? Stop and think. The minute you spend thinking about the real meaning of what people say to you may _____ (10) another mistake.

Exercise 6. Cloze.

In order to teach a dog to come when he is called, the _____ (1) must use a long rope. One end of the rope should be tied to the dog's _____ (2). Then, he should be allowed to go away on his own. His name should be called along with the word "come". The rope should be jerked (猛拉) at the same time. The command should be repeated several times while the rope is being jerked. The lesson should be repeated until he _____ (3) the command.

When the dog has learned to come when called, the lesson should be taught _____ (4) the rope. If he does not come when he is called, the rope must be used again. This lesson should be repeated with and without the rope until he learns to come without it.

Another lesson is teaching the dog to walk on the left side of his trainer. A leash (狗带或狗绳) is needed for this lesson. The leash is _____ (5) in the right hand.

The next step in this lesson is to say "heel" (紧跟不舍). If the dog runs forward or lags _____ (6), the leash should be jerked and the command should be repeated. Short, _____ (7) jerks are more effective than a continuous pull.

When the dog has learned to walk on the _____ (8) side, the lesson should be tried without the leash in an enclosed area. If the dog leaves, the leash should be put back _____ (9). The lesson should be repeated with and without the leash.

With the dog at heel position, he can learn how to sit. At the same time, his leash should be pulled back and his body should be pushed down. This lesson can be repeated with the leash, and later without it, until he will sit _____ (10) command.

- | | | | |
|-------------|----------|------------|---------------|
| 1. A. host | B. coach | C. teacher | D. trainer |
| 2. A. body | B. leg | C. collar | D. head |
| 3. A. takes | B. obeys | C. learns | D. listens to |
| 4. A. with | B. off | C. without | D. out of |

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| 5. A. tied | B. held | C. fastened | D. taken |
| 6. A. slowly | B. backward | C. behind | D. after |
| 7. A. quick | B. powerful | C. strong | D. careful |
| 8. A. either | B. right | C. correct | D. both |
| 9. A. in | B. on | C. quickly | D. carefully |
| 10. A. according to | B. with | C. by | D. on |

Exercise 7. Translation.

Put the following sentences into English by using what you've learned in this unit.

1. 我为庆祝乔迁准备了一些小点心。(snack, celebrate)

2. 她总抱怨生活条件差,但我从不介意。(complain, mind)

3. 他第一个跑到终点,远远领先于其他选手。(way)

4. 高年级学生有进入这个阅览室的特权。(privilege)

5. 培养学龄前儿童的读写能力已是普遍现象。(literacy)

Exercise 8. Summary of the key points in this unit.

What have you learned from this unit? Write them down!

Grammar Exercises**1. Distinguish the types of sentences according to the structure and function**

例: Her uncle lives on the eighth floor, and his room faces the park.

(A) 并列句 (B) 陈述句

1. An ancient boat was found 50 metres below sea surface.

(A) _____ (B) _____

2. Please line up one after another.

(A) _____ (B) _____

3. May I have the pleasure of dancing with you?

- (A) _____ (B) _____
4. The future belongs to those who believe in the beauty of their dreams.
(A) _____ (B) _____
5. What is the key to being successful?
(A) _____ (B) _____
6. The most important thing in communication is to hear what isn't being said.
(A) _____ (B) _____
7. When fate hands us a lemon, let's try to make lemonade.
(A) _____ (B) _____
8. In a full heart there is room for everything, and in an empty heart there is room for nothing.
(A) _____ (B) _____
9. How pleasant it is to find a rich life.
(A) _____ (B) _____
10. There are a lot of skyscrapers in this city.
(A) _____ (B) _____

2. 标出下面句子的基本类型 (Distinguish the types of sentences by using SV, SVP, SVO, SVOO or SOVC)

E. G. : Miss Brown assigned us a lot of homework yesterday. (SVO)

1. The sun always sets early in winter. ()
2. It has rained every day so far this month. ()
3. Is Asia in the northern Hemisphere? ()
4. The old lady wanted to find a person to talk with. ()
5. They are talking about something important. ()
6. We consider this design practical. ()
7. I showed them our new campus. ()
8. Prof. Li will give the students a lecture on American literature this evening. ()
9. Do you mind my opening the back door? ()
10. It is no use our learning theory without practice. ()
11. Everyone appreciates being appreciated. ()
12. I will make life more enjoyable for others. ()
13. Could you tell me the way to the railway station? ()
14. How long have you been studying here? ()
15. This kind of silk feels much better than that one. ()
16. We must get the work finished this morning. ()

3. Multiple choice

1. On new Year's Eve, New York City holds an outdoor _____ which attracts a crowd of a million or more people.
A. incident B. event C. case D. affair
2. The medicine is on sale everywhere. You can get it at _____ chemist's.

- A. each B. some C. certain D. any
3. If tap water were as dangerous as some people think, _____ would be getting sick.
A. a lot of more us B. more a lot of us
C. a lot of us more D. a lot more of us
4. Anne couldn't concentrate (集中) _____ what she was reading while her family were watching TV.
A. to B. on C. for D. in
5. Tony is very disappointed _____ the result of the exam.
A. with B. toward C. for D. on
6. I can _____ some noise while I'm studying, but I can't stand loud noises.
A. come up with B. put up with C. catch up with D. keep up with
7. The little man was _____ one meter fifty in height.
A. almost more than B. nearly more than
C. hardly more than D. as much as
8. I should like to rent a house, modern, comfortable and _____ in quiet neighborhood.
A. all in all B. after all C. above all D. over all
9. Between 1980 and 1998, the number of the overseas visitors expanded _____ 27%.
A. by B. for C. to D. in
10. It has long been known that there is _____ electric field inside _____ earth.
A. a, / B. an, the C. the, / D. an, /

Unit Two

Exercise 1. Word Match.

Each word in the left column is related somehow to one of the words in the right column. Find it out and write the corresponding letter in the ().

- | | |
|---|---------------|
| 1. () halfway between rare and well-done | A) vegetarian |
| 2. () a product or a kind of food made in a particular region or place | B) raw |
| 3. () on the contrary | C) medium |
| 4. () widely accepted or liked | D) dessert |
| 5. () someone who doesn't eat meat or fish at all | E) gravy |
| 6. () grind or turn something into a soft, pulpy mixture | F) serve |
| 7. () a sweet course served at the end of a meal | G) popular |
| 8. () prepare and offer food | H) specialty |
| 9. () uncooked | I) orient |
| 10. () the countries of Asia | J) mash |
| | K) whereas |
| | L) plain |

Exercise 2. Choose the ONE that best completes the sentence from the four choices given under each sentence.

- Everyone has a moment in history which belongs to him in _____.
A. special B. particular C. especial D. different
- People in different cultures have very different ideas about _____ is good to eat.
A. that B. which C. what D. how
- The police _____ arrest a wrong person _____ let pass any suspect.
A. prefer... to B. prefer to... rather than
C. would... rather D. prefer... rather than
- His heart _____ at the sight of the injured child.
A. fused B. melted C. blended D. mixed
- Some Americans like their steak _____ while some prefer it well-done.
A. medium B. middle C. average D. moderate
- In southern China, local citizens usually eat _____ food to make themselves hot and thus remove the moisture from their bodies.
A. salty B. spicy C. pepper D. bitter
- Mrs. White is one of those _____ people who still believe in ancient myths even in such

modern times.

- A. rare B. seldom C. sparse D. ordinary
8. You have to pay the down payment in _____.
A. progress B. progression C. advance D. advancement
9. APEC is the organization which deals with the economic and trade issues in the Asia-Pacific _____.
A. area B. location C. district D. region
10. In China, some people enjoy Peking Opera very much, _____ others don't.
A. whereas B. however
C. despite D. nevertheless
11. The manufacturer _____ its new type of products to the demands of the middle class.
A. directed B. oriented C. located D. focused
12. The cold dishes served after dinner carried a(n) _____ flavor.
A. subtle B. elegant C. graceful D. delicate
13. In my hometown, there are _____ snacks and specialties.
A. vary B. varieties C. various D. a variety of
14. There is a _____ chance for the _____ drinker to give up drinking.
A. clear... thick B. slim... thick C. clear... heavy D. slim... heavy
15. If you _____ a healthy diet, you _____ be overweight.
A. keep... would not B. kept... will not
C. had kept... would not D. are kept... will not

Exercise 3. Fill in the blanks by following the examples.

Noun	Meaning	Adjective	Meaning
tradition	传统, 惯例	traditional	传统的, 惯例的
It is a tradition for Chinese to eat dumplings to celebrate the Spring Festival.		Sometimes housewives begin weeks in advance to prepare the traditional food served on certain holidays.	
orient			
nation			
region			

续表

Noun	Meaning	Adjective	Meaning
delicacy			
favor			

Exercise 4. Collocation.

The following words are taken from the text. Find out more expressions containing the words. You may consult the dictionary if necessary.

1) prepare

- _____ (做饭菜)
- _____ (为度假做准备)
- _____ (筹备聚会)
- _____ (为失败作好准备)

2) make

- _____ (准备早餐)
- _____ (编造故事)
- _____ (没有什么区别)
- _____ (弥补失去的时间)

3) serve

- _____ (上咖啡)
- _____ (服兵役)
- _____ (先来后到)
- _____ (活该)

4) halfway

- _____ (半途而废)
- _____ (与……妥协)
- _____ (中点)
- _____ (差不多可接受)

5) learn

- _____ (学习一门手艺)
- _____ (接受教训)
- _____ (得知……的近况)

6) good