

全球最大英语学习出版集团之一Thomson Learning力推

汤姆森环球英语教程

English in Action

Barbara H. Foley · Elizabeth R. Neblett

练习册

4



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大连理工大学出版社
DALIAN UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY PRESS

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传 真:0411-84701466

邮 购:0411-84707961

E-mail: dulp@dlutp.cn

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教材简介

总体介绍

《汤姆森环球英语教程》是专为非英语国家的英语学习者编写的大型英语教程。教程的内容包括听、说、读、写四种技能,同时进行语音训练。词汇扩展、语法的系统学习和实际应用技能的培养,尤其强调听说技能的培养和以学生为中心进行素质教育的教学方式。本书利用丰富多彩的内容编排和真实的语言环境充分满足了不同课堂和不同场景教学的需求,并且最大限度地提高了学习者的英语交际等综合能力。

本教材共分四册,针对初级到中高级的英语学习者,每一册阶段性的学习目的各有侧重,从所选择的话题到语言、文化知识循序渐进地代表了四个不同的语言学习级别。

第一册:针对完全零基础或者那些基本没接触过英语的学习者,包括初到美国的学习者和那些虽然在美国生活了很多年但从来没有系统学习过英语的成年人。围绕日常情景,如学校、家庭、工作、社区等等,讲解基本语法知识,常用词汇,日常地道表达和语言功能。认真学习完第一册的读者可以使用英语的基本词组和句子,对其周围日常生活中的事物进行自然交流,阅读和写作。

第二册:针对有初级英语水平英语学习者,围绕校园、工作、饮食、节假日等日常活动,进一步讲解语法、词汇、惯用表达和语用技能。认真学习完第二册的读者可以对身边发生的日常事件,利用规范语法、常用词汇进行准确、自然、轻松的地道表达,使学习者达到初高级水平。

第三册:针对有初中级英语水平的学习者,深入生活话题如宠物、电脑与互联网、健康、自然灾害、婚礼、犯罪等等,结合各国多元文化,进一步巩固和培养语法、词汇、句型和语用技能。认真学习完第三册的读者可以流利、准确地交际,并且发表自己的观点和看法,使学

习者达到中级水平。

第四册:针对中高级水平的学习者,进一步深入话题,如教育、殖民、全球化与区域化、休闲娱乐、商业与工业、今日科技等等,进一步结合跨文化主题,较深层次地巩固、培养和发展语法、词汇、句型和语用技能。认真学习完第四册的读者可以用比较精确、流利、地道的英语进行轻松的交际,并对不同价值观的主题流畅地表达自己的观点,使学习者达到中高级水平。

课时安排

每级课时安排为75到120小时,中国老师可以根据实际情况,借助教师手册和练习册中可供选用的材料组织课堂活动,适当增加内容,延长课时;如果可用课时较少,可以根据实际教学情况适当减少学生活动、小组讨论、阅读、写作或者练习册方面的时间安排。本书充分考虑中国学生不同层次学习者的自身听说水平特点,将第一册和第二册学生用书和练习册分成上下分册版本(1A, 1B 和 2A, 2B)。上下分册版本每册课时安排为40到60个小时,中国教师可以根据实际教学情况灵活安排教学课时。

教学思想和教学方法

本教程利用生活式话题与全球多元主题文化相结合,使英语语言知识体系与文化背景紧密结合。此外,本教程不仅为把英语作为外语的学生提供了大量真实、自然、鲜活的语言环境,而且充分利用具有自发性、挑战性和能引起读者兴趣的各种练习活动来激发读者真正参与到本书中来的热情,这种将接受型学习和创造型学习的教学相结合的方式使每个学习者把自己的学习态度、经历和感觉有效地结合起来,使英语学习变

得真实、深入、个性化和主动化。

本书主要特色

真正零起点 本教材可供没有任何英语基础的初学者学习使用。由最基本的字母表开始的超低起点,适用于更广泛的英语爱好者。

内容生活化 本教材由美国语言培训学校资深教师编写,内容和题材都与日常生活紧密相关,实用性极强。国内学子可由此了解英语国家的生活与文化;欲到英语语言国家移民留学、探索工作的人员,亦可由此掌握英语这门海外生存必备技能。

快捷易用 内容精,进度适中,教授最核心的语法知识和最实用的词汇、句型。轻松简练,易学易用,关键词汇附有实际图片对照参考,学生易于记忆吸收。不仅适合接受能力强的大中学生,而且是成年英语学习者的最佳选择。

注重听说 突出培养听说技能,练就非凡英语交流能力。以听力训练为先导,为良好的口语打下基础;以对话练习为后续,在实际交流中锻炼口语表达能力。听说互动,流利标准的英语口语一蹴而就。

活动丰富 丰富多彩的课堂活动,精心设计的多样化练习;教师以积极有趣的形式促进教学,学生实际使用中巩固提高。本书提供的课堂活动,永远是英语教学的最佳途径。

测试题库 附赠测试题库光盘,便于教师进行日常及阶段性测试。学生学习进度了然于胸,教学从此便捷轻松。

单元组织结构

Dictionary 图解词汇

每单元都以1~2页的图解词汇开始,引入主题。学习者跟着磁带或CD反复听并跟着模仿朗读这些单词,课堂上老师会以各种趣味活动游戏来帮助学生学习并掌握这些与本单位话题相关的主题词汇。这些词汇后通常配有听、说、读、写以及语法等各种练习,使这些关键词汇在各种语境中得到充分运用和理解。

Active Grammar 活用语法

每单元设置了3~6页的语法知识点和功能,通过每个单元中的各种活动将新词汇和语法紧密结合起来。对于第一、二册教程,不要求对语法精通掌握,语法只是用来作为英语基本结构和知识体系的入门介绍,并且通过语法培养读者对英语这门语言有感性 and 理性上的准确认识。本教程不但对每单元的语法知识进行了系统的讲解,而且通过自由的交际活动将语法与听说结合起来。每单元结束时,会对该话题中出现的新的语法项目进行演绎、归纳和总结。

Pronunciation 发音集训

本训练是在活用语法的基础上延伸出来的,针对各个单元中重要的语法知识点和语音特点进行集训,是该单元语法和词汇的补充。比如,单复数、缩写、重读、弱读、连读、节奏和语调等等。

Working Together 小组活动/角色扮演

每单元为读者提供1~2页的小组活动练习,如采访、指路、制订日常时间活动表等等。学生在此环节中允许出现各种可能出现的错误,因为本环节旨在针对每单元的教学要点培养学生的个性和主动性,尽量为学生提供在真实语境中独立运用所学语言的机会,尽可能利用所学的知识达到自然、流畅的表达。

The Big Picture 大图片

这是本教程中作者最喜爱的部分。此环节融听力、词汇和语法训练于一体。每幅鲜活的大图片都向读者展示了一个特别设定的生活场景,如饭店、医生诊所和五金店等等。学生要求先听有关大图片背景的对话或者一段故事,然后进行相关练习,复习本单元语法知识和进行自由的交际活动等等。

Reading 阅读

选择与各单元话题相关的真实的阅读材料,旨在为学生提供真实的语言学习环境,提高学生的阅读能力。阅读篇章中包含新的语法结构和认知词汇,因此学生能独立或者在老师的指导下掌握阅读篇章的大意即可,没有必要搞清楚每个语

法细节和词汇的具体含义。

Writing Our Stories 写下我们自己的故事

写作与口语一样属于提供创造型任务供读者模仿。本教程将此环节分成了两部分——模仿篇和创造篇。书中先向学生展示把英语作为外语或第二语言的学生或教师写的文章作为范例供读者模仿参考,然后通过各种趣味练习如填充句子、联想写作等方式帮助学生完成自己的创作作品。本环节不但可以提高学生的写作能力,而且还可以有效地巩固本单元话题中出现的词汇和语法知识。

Practicing on Your Own 家庭作业

这一部分很简单,就是教师留给学生的家庭作业。中国教师可以根据实际情况将练习拿到课堂上来做,或者留给作为课后作业进行自我复习,特别是听力的复习。例如很多学生把“The Big Picture 大图片”部分的录音作为听力练习来记录录音中的故事或者对话。

Looking at.../Learning Tips 学习点滴

在本单元话题的基础上再生和扩展新的相关知识,进而扩展学生的视野和对语言地道应用的把握。

Grammar Summary 语法点睛

在每单元末都有本话题下重点语法知识的总结,教师可以根据实际需要在每课开始或结束时加以使用。

网络支持

汤姆森学习出版集团为全套教程开发设置了各种网络支持活动,欢迎大家登陆在线学习网站 <http://englishinaction.heinle.com> 了解更多的信息,享受学习的乐趣!

作者的话

我们相信本书一定会给大家带去应有的学习乐趣并且在未来的三四年中一定会再次修订改版。希望大家使用本书的这段时间内将您的切身感受告知我们,大家可以登陆网站 www.heinle.com 用 E-mail 与我们联系。我们真诚地希望知道使用者对本书的看法、意见和建议,最后祝大家轻松学习,快乐使用本教程!



About the Authors



Liz and I both work at Union County College in Elizabeth, New Jersey. We teach at the Institute for Intensive English, a large English as a Second Language program. Students from over 70 different countries study in our classes. Between us, Liz and I have been teaching at the college for over 40 years! When Liz isn't writing, she spends her time traveling, taking pictures, and watching her favorite baseball team, the New York Mets. Liz took many of the pictures in the texts, for which our

students eagerly posed. In the warm weather, I can't start my day without a 15- or 20-mile bicycle ride. My idea of a good time always involves the outdoors: hiking, kayaking, or simply working in my garden.

*Barbara H. Foley
Elizabeth R. Neblett*



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Contents

1	Education	2
2	Colonial Times (1607-1776)	8
3	Family Matters	14
4	Comparisons—Global and Local	20
5	Leisure Activities	26
6	Driving	32
7	Sports	38
8	Changes	44
9	Job Performance	50
10	Regrets and Possibilities	56
11	Let's Get Organized	62
12	Becoming a Citizen	68
13	Business and Industry	74
14	Technology Today	80
15	Country Music	86
	Audio Script	92

Education



Practicing on Your Own

- 1. Complete the sentences that describe each picture. Use the present continuous tense and the verbs in parentheses. Some of the sentences are negative. Then, write one new sentence.**



1. The students are writing (write).
2. They _____ (take) a test.
3. They _____ (sit) in their classroom.
4. _____



5. The students _____ (work) in the college library.
6. The students _____ (research) information on computers.
7. None of the students _____ (print) information right now.
8. _____



9. All of the students _____ (stand) in front of the board.
10. One woman _____ (read) words to her classmates.
11. They _____ (write) sentences.
12. _____

2. Complete the sentences about schools in your native country. Use the simple present tense of the verbs in parentheses. Use negative verbs when necessary.

- Students _____ (attend) school during the summer.
- Elementary school students _____ (take) the bus to school.
- A typical school _____ (have) air conditioning.
- High schools _____ (offer) after-school sports.
- A typical female student _____ (participate) in after-school sports.
- A teacher _____ (wear) jeans to class.
- A parent _____ (meet) the teachers more than once a year.
- Elementary school teachers _____ (call) parents when there is a problem.

3. Write five sentences about the school where you study English.

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

4. Complete the sentences about your class using adverbs of frequency and the verbs in parentheses.

Adverbs of frequency					
Place adverbs of frequency after the verb <i>be</i> and before all other verbs.					
He is <i>never</i> on time.			He <i>always</i> arrives late.		
always	100%	frequently/often	70–80%	rarely/seldom	10–20%
usually	90%	sometimes	50%	almost never	5%
					never 0%

- I _____ (be) late for class.
- I _____ (study) before I take a test.
- My classmates and I _____ (speak) English in class.
- My homework _____ (be) neat.
- I _____ (use) a computer to type my homework.
- If I don't understand something, I _____ (ask) the teacher.
- My classmates and I _____ (work) in groups.

5. Read this story about the three students in the picture. Fill in the correct form of the verbs in parentheses. Use the present continuous or the simple present form.



premed—A premed student plans to attend medical school. Premed students take science courses such as biology, chemistry, and psychology.

Charlie, Ahmed, and Michelle are studying (study) in the student center today. They _____ (study/usually) in the library, but this afternoon they _____ (need) to talk and there _____ (be/not) a place for them in the library. Today, they _____ (prepare) for a biology exam. Their biology instructor _____ (give/always) difficult exams, so they _____ (try) to test each other. Charlie _____ (ask) questions, and Ahmed and Michelle _____ (take) turns answering the questions.

Michelle _____ (want) to get an A in the biology course and so do Ahmed and Charlie. They _____ (be) premed students and _____ (want) to apply to medical school in the future. Premed students _____ (need) good grades in biology and other sciences, so Michelle, Ahmed, and Charlie _____ (spend) the day in the student center preparing for the exam. Other students in the student center _____ (watch) TV or _____ (play) video games, but Charlie, Ahmed, and Michelle _____ (pay/not) any attention to them. They are focused on their studies.

6. Write questions about the story on page 4. Use the cues.

1. Where are they studying?
(they/study)

Answer: In the student center.

2. Where _____
(they/study/usually)

Answer: In the library.

3. _____
(be/place to talk in the library)

Answer: No, there isn't.

4. What kind of exam _____
(they/prepare for)

Answer: A biology exam.

5. _____
(biology professor/give/difficult exams)

Answer: Yes, she does.

6. What _____
(they/do)

Answer: They're testing each other.

7. Who _____
(ask/questions)

Answer: Charlie is.

8. Who _____
(answer/questions)

Answer: Ahmed and Michelle are.

9. Who _____
(need/good grades)

Answer: They all do.

10. Where _____
(they/spend the day)

Answer: In the student center.

11. Who _____
(watch TV)

Answer: Other students are.

**7. Listen and circle Now or Every day.**

- | | | | |
|--------|-----------|--------|-----------|
| 1. Now | Every day | 5. Now | Every day |
| 2. Now | Every day | 6. Now | Every day |
| 3. Now | Every day | 7. Now | Every day |
| 4. Now | Every day | 8. Now | Every day |

**8. Listen and write a short answer.**

Yes, it is. No, it isn't.	Yes, there is. No, there isn't.	Yes, it does. No, it doesn't.	Yes, they are. No, they aren't.
------------------------------	------------------------------------	----------------------------------	------------------------------------

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| 1. _____ | 5. _____ |
| 2. _____ | 6. _____ |
| 3. _____ | 7. _____ |
| 4. _____ | 8. _____ |

**9. Listen to the description of Miami-Dade Community College. Take notes.****Notes**

Number of campuses: _____ Year founded: _____

Annual enrollment: _____ International students: _____

Faculty: _____ Full-time tuition: _____

Degrees and programs: _____

Activities for students: _____

Circle T for True or F for False.

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| 1. Miami-Dade is a private college. | T | F |
| 2. The college has six campuses. | T | F |
| 3. It has 55,000 international students. | T | F |
| 4. All students pay the same tuition. | T | F |

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| 5. Anyone who wants to can attend Miami-Dade. | T | F |
| 6. The college offers bachelor's degrees. | T | F |
| 7. The college offers certificate programs. | T | F |
| 8. All of the students speak Spanish. | T | F |
| 9. Students can live in dormitories on campus. | T | F |



Reading: Applying to a Four-Year College in the United States

In the United States, there are many types of schools of higher education. There are four-year colleges and universities that offer bachelor's degrees and graduate degrees. There are two-year community colleges and junior colleges that offer associate's degrees and certificates. There are also technical schools that teach students specific skills for jobs as electricians, plumbers, beauticians, and auto mechanics. There is a school for every type of student.

Some schools have "open admission", which means they accept anyone who applies. Others select their students, using applications, references, and other factors. Admissions officers of the colleges look at the applications carefully. Here is some of the information that students have to include on their applications:

- What is your previous education (secondary/high school, certificates, other diplomas, etc.)?
- What extracurricular activities do you participate in (e.g., clubs or teams)?
- What volunteer work or community service do you participate in?
- Describe your work history.
- Describe your most interesting work or educational experience.
- Why do you want to attend this school?

Imagine that you are applying to a four-year college. In the space below, answer two of the questions above.

1. _____

2. _____



Colonial Times

(1607-1776)



Practicing on Your Own

1. Compare life today with life in colonial times. Read the sentences about life today. Use the cues to write about life in colonial times.

1. Today, the population is about half male and half female. (six men for each woman)

In colonial times, there were six men for each woman.

2. Most people travel by car. (walk from place to place)

Most people walked from place to place.

3. Most families have one or two children. (six or seven children)

4. Most people have watches. (few people)

5. People gather around the TV at night. (fireplace)

6. Most homes have six or seven rooms. (one or two)

7. There are one or more bathrooms in homes. (no bathrooms)

8. There is no smallpox in the United States. (smallpox/common)

9. Roads are paved. (rough and muddy)

10. People often travel. (rarely)

11. Few people wear wigs. (men, women, and children/wigs)

12. People wash their clothes frequently. (once a month)

2. The presidents. Complete the sentences below with *was* or *were*.

1 st George Washington	1789–1797	No political party
3 rd Thomas Jefferson	1801–1809	Democratic Republican
16 th Abraham Lincoln	1861–1865	Republican
32 nd Franklin D. Roosevelt	1933–1945	Democrat
35 th John F. Kennedy	1961–1963	Democrat
37 th Richard Nixon	1969–1974	Republican
40 th Ronald Reagan	1981–1989	Republican
41 st George H. W. Bush	1989–1993	Republican
42 nd William Clinton	1993–2001	Democrat
43 rd George W. Bush	2001–	Republican

- George Washington _____ the first president of the United States.
- John F. Kennedy _____ the youngest president. Ronald Reagan _____ the oldest. He _____ 78 years old when he left office.
- Many recent presidents _____ governors before they became presidents.
- Richard Nixon _____ the only president to resign.
- Kennedy and Nixon _____ the first two candidates to debate on TV.
- Many presidents _____ lawyers before they became presidents.
- Franklin D. Roosevelt _____ president during World War II.

3. Answer these questions about the information in the chart on the presidents.

- Was George Washington a Democrat? No, he wasn't.
- _____ Washington the first president of the United States? _____
- _____ Jefferson president from 1797 to 1809? _____
- _____ Abraham Lincoln a Republican? _____
- _____ Lincoln president for eight years? _____
- _____ Lincoln and Roosevelt from the same party? _____
- _____ Kennedy in office one full term? _____
- _____ Nixon and Reagan Democrats? _____
- _____ William Clinton president for two terms? _____

Transportation: From colonial times to the twentieth century

1650	The main form of transportation was horse and wagon. It took six to ten weeks to sail across the Atlantic Ocean from England to New York.
1830	Passengers rode on the first railroad train in the United States in Charleston, South Carolina. In 1830, there were 23 miles of railroad track. By 1840, there were 3,000 miles of railroad track.
1869	The first transcontinental railroad connected the east coast and the west coast. Passengers could travel from New York to San Francisco.
1897	The first subway line in the United States opened in Boston, Massachusetts.
1903	The Wright Brothers made the first airplane flight in Kitty Hawk, North Carolina. The flight was only 12 seconds long. By 1908, the Wright brothers could fly for over one hour.
1908	Henry Ford introduced the Model T, the first affordable automobile. Thousands of people bought the Model T for \$850.
1914	The first commercial airline service flew passengers from Tampa to St. Petersburg, Florida.
1929	Charles Lindberg became the first person to fly solo across the Atlantic Ocean. Ten years later, there were regular transcontinental flights.
1961	Russian Cosmonaut Yuri Gagarin was the first person in space. He completed one orbit around the earth in <i>Vostok 1</i> .
1969	Neil Armstrong became the first person to walk on the moon.

4. Write the short answers.

Was the first airplane flight very short?	Yes, it was.
Were there 3,000 miles of track in 1840?	Yes, there were.
Did the Wright brothers develop the airplane?	Yes, they did.
Could people travel easily in 1800?	No, they couldn't.

- Did people travel by horse in the 1700s? _____
- Could people travel by train in 1820? _____
- Were there 30,000 miles of track by 1840? _____
- Could people take a train across the U.S. in 1850? _____
- Was the first airplane flight in 1903? _____
- Was the first airplane flight an hour long? _____
- Could the Wright brothers fly for one hour by 1908? _____
- Did Henry Ford introduce the Model T? _____
- Did thousands of people buy the Model T? _____
- Was the first subway in New York City? _____