



高职高专  
公共英语类课程规划教材

# CENTURY ENGLISH

# 世纪英语

## 综合教程 综合练习 I

新世纪高职高专教材编委会组编

主 编 龚 耀



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## 编写与使用说明

《世纪英语综合教程·综合练习》是与《世纪英语综合教程》同步编写的系列配套用书。为了帮助学生深入透彻地了解 and 牢牢掌握《世纪英语综合教程》中每个单元应该掌握的语言知识、语法知识、写作知识、翻译知识和阅读知识,进一步巩固和拓展他们的英语语言基本知识和技能,培养他们课外自学和研学的自觉意识,训练他们阅读、翻译和写作等实际运用英语语言的才能,我们编写了这套《综合练习》。

《世纪英语综合教程·综合练习》依据教育部颁布的《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求》和《高等学校英语应用能力考试大纲》编写,既兼顾了《世纪英语综合教程》中语言知识的复习和巩固,更注重语言应用能力的培养。编写的宗旨是:基于课文,难易适度,以点带面,学、练结合,引导学生温故知新,逐级而上。

本书为《世纪英语综合教程·综合练习 I》,与《世纪英语综合教程 I》配套,供第一学期使用。本书共有十个单元,其中第五和第十单元为阶段自测题(英语应用能力考试 B 级水平)。为了保持与教材的统一性和延续性,本书中每个单元主题都延续了教材中的单元主题。每个单元中的练习设计,都是从高职高专学生的实际英语水平出发,形式多样,循序渐进,并紧密结合高等学校英语应用能力考试的特点和题型。根据教材中不同板块的要求,本书中每个单元设计为五个部分:

1. **词汇操练:**紧密结合课文中的重点词汇,语言难点和重点,基本和常用句型,多角度、全方位进行练习和应用。由浅入深,步步为营,更大更快地扩大学生的词汇量,牢牢掌握每个单元的语言知识点。

2. **语法巩固:**通过全面、系统、实用、有效的各种练习形式,帮助学生进一步牢固掌握英语基本语法,做到概念清晰、准确,运用熟练、无误,拓展知识面,更深更广地了解和学习英语语言知识。

3. **阅读理解:**通过对与主题相关的更深层次文章的阅读,培养学生快速阅读和分析问题、解决问题的能力,逐步引导他们在阅读过程中做到阅读与思维同步,帮助和指导他们从现有的材料中获取新信息、新知识,训练他们分析判断、归纳总结、熟练应用所学外语的技能和技巧。

4. **翻译实践:**完全采用英语应用能力考试的题型,让学生尽快熟悉考试题型,掌握做题方法,并通过此项练习,帮助学生掌握一定的翻译知识和技巧,熟练进行英、汉互译。

5. **模拟套写:**根据教材中每个单元的应用文写作知识,设定情景和任务,依照范文,进行模仿、套写,帮助学生熟记各种应用文的文体和格式,掌握一定的套语,以便在今后的工作中能所用。

《世纪英语综合教程·综合练习》内容丰富,和教材内容相互配套、呼应,有一定的容量,可和《世纪英语综合教程》同步使用。各院校也可根据实际教学时数,选择使用每单元中的相关内容,或作为学生课后练习,进行自测、提高之用。

本书由龚耀担任主编,蒋秀珍,郭春宁,周波担任副主编,潘月洲,杜曾慧,刘欣娟参

与编写。

本书在编写过程中,阅读和借鉴了国内外一些相关的资料 and 文章,得到了大连理工大学出版社有关人员的大力支持和帮助。在此,我们一并表示真挚的谢意。

真诚希望各使用本书的高职高专院校和英语老师们对书中可能存在的错误之处提出批评指正。

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# Unit 1 Greeting and Introduction

## Part A Vocabulary Drill

abide by	address	appropriate	arouse
be used to	insist on	maintain	not...but...
serve as	subordinate	superior	tend to
to some extent	used to	vital	

### 1. Find synonyms from the above box for the following words or expressions.

- 1) keep up; retain; continue \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) make a speech to; speak to \_\_\_\_\_
- 3) better than the average \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) be used as \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) be faithful to; keep \_\_\_\_\_
- 6) person working under another \_\_\_\_\_
- 7) be inclined to; have a tendency to \_\_\_\_\_
- 8) proper; be suited to \_\_\_\_\_
- 9) awaken; cause sb. to become active \_\_\_\_\_
- 10) extremely important and necessary \_\_\_\_\_

### 2. Fill in the blanks with proper forms of the words and phrases from the above box.

- 1) This type of MP3 is \_\_\_\_\_ to that type both in fashion and quality.
- 2) The students are always required to \_\_\_\_\_ these guiding rules for their behavior.
- 3) If we don't know whether a woman is married or not, we \_\_\_\_\_ her "Ms. X".
- 4) Children \_\_\_\_\_ be easily affected by the violent programs on TV.
- 5) The two political parties tried everything to \_\_\_\_\_ their cooperative relations.
- 6) The story \_\_\_\_\_ the students' curiosity about sea animals.
- 7) This beautiful leaf can \_\_\_\_\_ a bookmark.
- 8) \_\_\_\_\_ should be respectful and helpful to their leaders.
- 9) Making such a joke is not \_\_\_\_\_ on this formal occasion.
- 10) Shenyang-Dalian expressway is one of the \_\_\_\_\_ transportation lines in China.

- 11) Don't blame the kids. \_\_\_\_\_, their parents should bear the responsibilities.
- 12) Young people may be quicker to \_\_\_\_\_ the life in a new place.
- 13) This fashion is designed \_\_\_\_\_ for children. \_\_\_\_\_ for adults.
- 14) Although we \_\_\_\_\_ self-reliance, we don't refuse the help from other countries.
- 15) This university \_\_\_\_\_ be called Central University.

**3. Translate the following into English, using the words and phrases in the above box.**

- 1) 遵循礼貌的原则

\_\_\_\_\_

遵守许下的诺言

- 2) 对某人表示适当的敬意

\_\_\_\_\_

用一种合适的学习方法

- 3) 过去通常双手抱拳

\_\_\_\_\_

过去通常在晚饭后散步

- 4) 往往只点点头来打招呼

\_\_\_\_\_

往往只吃很少的东西作为早餐

- 5) 在某种程度上

\_\_\_\_\_

在很大程度上

- 6) 用作他们关系的象征

\_\_\_\_\_

用作通讯媒介

- 7) 习惯用“头衔 + 姓氏”来称呼别人

\_\_\_\_\_

习惯于早睡早起

- 8) 引起他们之间的不快

\_\_\_\_\_

引起学生们学习的兴趣



9) 坚持使用他的姓

坚持要和她待在一起

10) 保持他们之间的距离

保持朋友之间的亲密关系

#### 4. Choose the best answer.

- 1) "How do you do?" is a formal \_\_\_\_\_ you use when meeting a person for the first time.  
A. saying                      B. greeting                      C. calling                      D. respecting
- 2) If you want to go abroad, you have to go through many \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. demonstrations      B. compromises                      C. formalities                      D. designations
- 3) I \_\_\_\_\_ having ice water when I have my meals.  
A. used to    B. am used to  
C. be accustomed to    D. would like to
- 4) He was so rude that we couldn't \_\_\_\_\_ what he said.  
A. abide by                      B. insist on                      C. stick to                      D. believe in
- 5) Do you know the \_\_\_\_\_ of how a computer works?  
A. formality                      B. tendency                      C. principle                      D. evolution
- 6) Heart is one of the \_\_\_\_\_ parts of our body.  
A. mental                      B. necessary                      C. vital                      D. superior
- 7) I picked out those documents that \_\_\_\_\_ the manager's signature.  
A. carried                      B. bore                      C. conveyed                      D. addressed
- 8) The word "professional" has \_\_\_\_\_ of skill and excellence.  
A. connotations                      B. ideas                      C. meanings                      D. feelings
- 9) I often \_\_\_\_\_ in my judgement.  
A. wrong                      B. mistaken                      C. err                      D. incorrect
- 10) The difficult problem can be solved if they agree to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. promise                      B. compromise                      C. conduct                      D. compose

**5. Fill in the blanks with the proper forms of the words given in the brackets.**

- 1) College students are aware of the \_\_\_\_\_ (important) of grasping a foreign language.
- 2) I was not feeling well. When he asked me to do the heavy work, I showed my \_\_\_\_\_ (willing).
- 3) The boy felt quite \_\_\_\_\_ (natural) when he was first introduced to that beautiful girl.
- 4) It is our \_\_\_\_\_ (formal) to stand up at the beginning of a class to greet the teacher.
- 5) We were deeply surprised by these foreign guests' \_\_\_\_\_ (polite) and \_\_\_\_\_ (friendly).
- 6) It is considered \_\_\_\_\_ (appropriate) to tell such a horrible story to the children.
- 7) Please find from the text \_\_\_\_\_ (properly) words to fill in these blanks.
- 8) The prices of daily necessities are having a \_\_\_\_\_ (tend) to rise quickly nowadays.
- 9) What he had said \_\_\_\_\_ (indication) that I was to blame.
- 10) We're making our efforts to create a harmonious \_\_\_\_\_ (social).

## **Part B Grammar Consolidation**

**6. Change the following sentences into plural forms.**

- 1) The man is a teacher from a university.  
\_\_\_\_\_.
- 2) He has made up his mind to make his life better.  
\_\_\_\_\_.
- 3) The boy's mother is looking at her child's photo.  
\_\_\_\_\_.
- 4) The leaf was falling on the roof of the house.  
\_\_\_\_\_.
- 5) The student is using a computer to process datum from the laboratory.  
\_\_\_\_\_.
- 6) The German has drawn a sheep which looks like a deer.  
\_\_\_\_\_.
- 7) A Chinese woman doesn't take her husband's surname after her marriage.  
\_\_\_\_\_.
- 8) A candidate who is not contacted after his interview may consider his application unsuccessful.  
\_\_\_\_\_.
- 9) What is your opinion of my composition written by my friend and me?  
\_\_\_\_\_.
- 10) Not only I but also he is tired of having such a boring class.  
\_\_\_\_\_.

## 7. Mistake spotting.

- 1) I don't want something to eat as I'm not hungry at all. ( )  
A B C D
- 2) We are able to get all the informations from the Internet. ( )  
A B C D
- 3) They are Tom's and Mary's father. ( )  
A B C D
- 4) How many luggage can I carry with me, sir? ( )  
A B C D
- 5) In my opinion, other student can also do the job weil. ( )  
A B C D
- 6) His both sons are graduates of Beijing University. ( )  
A B C D
- 7) In a large and modern self-service shopping mall, one serves yourself. ( )  
A B C D
- 8) None workers have been promoted to a higher position recently. ( )  
A B C D
- 9) The two students are from different countries. One is from England and another is from Italy. ( )  
A B C D
- 10) Either student should listen attentively to the teacher in class. ( )  
A B C D

## Part C Reading Comprehension

## 8. Choose the best answer after reading the following passage.

Do you know the use of Mr., Mrs., Miss and Ms.?

Mr. is used before the names of men no matter what their ages are or no matter whether they are married or not. The advantage is that the word Mr. doesn't tell people whether the man is married or not. And people usually feel it is not important to know whether the man is married or single. All the men can be addressed as Mr. X.

But there are some differences in using Mrs. and Miss.

Western people use Mrs. to address a married woman and use Miss to address a single woman, even if she is not young. If you don't know whether a woman is married or not, how do you address her in an appropriate way? Use Ms. Ms. is used before a woman's last name, i.e. surname or the family name. Many women like to be addressed as Ms. X instead of Mrs. X or Miss X. In general, young women prefer Ms. because older people like the older ways of doing things. The word Ms. is becoming more and more popular in the United States.

Ms. is also very useful in addressing Chinese women whether they are married or not because Chinese women still keep their own surnames after their marriage and, unlike western countries, they don't take their husbands' surnames.

- 1) The advantage of the word Mr. is that \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. it doesn't tell people men's marital status  
 B. it makes people feel that it is not important to know whether a man is married or not  
 C. it can be used to address any man in the world  
 D. it is quite different from the words Mrs., Miss and Ms.
- 2) The word Ms. can be used before the name of \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. an unmarried woman  
 B. any person  
 C. a married woman  
 D. both A and C
- 3) Many women like to use Ms. because \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. the word is convenient to use  
 B. the word is more fashionable than Mrs. and Miss  
 C. it is the most suitable to any woman, old or young  
 D. it doesn't tell whether they are married or not
- 4) The word Ms. is useful to address Chinese women because \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. Chinese women like the word better than western women  
 B. Chinese women keep their family names before and after their marriage  
 C. Chinese women don't want others to know whether they are married or not  
 D. Chinese women change their names after they marry their husbands
- 5) Which of the following statements is true according to the passage?  
 A. Husbands like their wives to be addressed as Ms. X to show their wives are young.  
 B. Ms. is a word which is becoming more and more popular in China as well as in the United States.  
 C. Ms. can be used for both married women and unmarried women in China as well as in the United States.  
 D. Ms. will take the place of Mrs. or Miss in the future.

## 9. Complete the outline after reading the following passage.

When a regular enters the pub, you will often hear a chorus of friendly greetings from other regulars, the publican and bar staff. The regular responds to each greeting, usually addressing the greeter by name or nickname. No one is conscious of obeying a rule or following a formula, yet you will hear the same greeting ritual in every pub in the country.

Pub etiquette does not dictate the actual words to be used in this exchange. The words may not even be particularly polite: a regular may be greeted with "Back again, Joe? Haven't you got a home to go to?" or "Ah, just in time to buy your round, Joe!".

When you first enter a pub, don't just order a drink — start by saying "Good

evening," or "Good morning," with a friendly nod and a smile, to the bar staff and the regulars at the bar counter. Don't worry if the initial response is somewhat reserved. By greeting before ordering, you have communicated friendly intentions. Although this does not make you an "instant regular", it will be noticed, and your subsequent attempts to initiate contact will be received more favorably.

You may well hear a lot of arguments in pubs — arguing is the most popular pastime of regular pubgoers — and some may seem to be quite heated. But pub-arguments are not like arguments in the real world. The pub-argument is an enjoyable game, just for fun.

Listen carefully, and you will realise that most pub-talk is also a form of free-association. You will notice that pub-conversations rarely progress in any kind of logical manner; they do not stick to the point, nor do they reach a conclusion. Free-association is the easiest form of choreographed pub-talk to join in. Having established that the conversation is "public", you just say whatever happens to come into your head in connection with the current topic of conversation.

#### What you may do in a pub

- 1) You may not required to 1 \_\_\_\_\_ or to 2 \_\_\_\_\_ ;
- 2) The words you use may not be 3 \_\_\_\_\_ ;
- 3) When you enter a pub, you are supposed not to 4 \_\_\_\_\_ first but to 5 \_\_\_\_\_ the bar staff and other regulars.

### 10. Answer the questions after reading the following passage.

In most cultures, when you meet acquaintances for the first time during a day, it is normal to greet them. The main purpose of this greeting is to build up a good relationship between the people concerned, and each language has a number of set phrases which can be used for this purpose. Sometimes, there can be considerable differences in the type of phrases which can be used, and cultural misunderstandings can easily result. The following is a true example.

A young British woman went to Hong Kong to work, and at the time of her arrival, she knew nothing about the Chinese culture of language. On her way to school one day, she went to the bank to get some money. To her surprise, the bank clerk asked her if she had her lunch. She was exactly surprised at such a question because in the British culture it would be regarded as an indirect invitation to lunch. Between unmarried young people it can also indicate the young man's interest in dating the girl, so since this bank clerk was a complete stranger to the British girl, she was very much embarrassed, and hastily commented that she had eaten already. After this she proceeded to school and was even more surprised when one of the teachers asked her the same question. By now she realized that it could not be an invitation, but was puzzled as to why they asked it. In the following days she was asked the same question again and again, and she spent hours trying to work

out why so many people kept asking her this. Eventually she came to a conclusion that people must be concerned about her health. She was somewhat underweight at the time, and so she concluded they must be worrying that she was not eating properly! Only much later did she discover that the question had no real meaning at all — it was merely a greeting.

- 1) Why do you greet somebody when you meet him or her?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 2) What can different types of greetings result in?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3) Why was the English woman so surprised when the bank clerk asked her if she had her lunch?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4) Why was she asked the same question by so many people?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 5) What can you learn from this passage?  
\_\_\_\_\_

## Part D Translation Practice

### 11. Choose the best Chinese versions (No.1–No.8) and put the two paragraphs into Chinese(No.9–No.10).

- 1) Address to strangers also alters some of the rules. ( )  
 A. 对陌生人说话也会使一些规则发生变化。  
 B. 在对陌生人写地址的一些规则上发生了变化。  
 C. 对陌生人的称谓也会改变一些规则。  
 D. 招呼陌生人也使一些规则起了变化。
- 2) Western and Chinese cultures have diverse ways to deal with leave-takings. ( )  
 A. 西方文化的告别方式和中国文化类似。  
 B. 西方文化和中国文化在告别方式上有所不同。  
 C. 西方文化和中国文化在告别方式上同出一辙。  
 D. 西方文化和中国文化用相反的方式来处理分别。
- 3) Western people believe that to be willing to visit and converse with someone is to have respect for him. ( )  
 A. 西方人认为要愿意去看望并结识一个人就得对他表示敬意。  
 B. 西方人认为乐意访问并与其相交是对他有敬意。  
 C. 西方人认为愿意拜访某人并与之交谈是对他尊敬。  
 D. 西方人认为愿意去拜访一个熟识的人是表示对他的尊敬。
- 4) To terminate the visiting is not of one's own free will, but because of some other

arrangements.

( )

- A. 最终的访问不是某人自由选择的,而是有其他安排的。
- B. 因为有其他的安排,所以某人自己要求结束访问。
- C. 结束拜访不是出于某人自己的意愿,而是因为有其他安排。
- D. 终止访问不是他情愿的,而是由于有一些其他的安排。

5) They try to make their leaving sound reluctant by finding some reasons and apologize for it to make the leaving acceptable for both parties. ( )

- A. 他们尝试着离开听起来不愿呆的地方,他们找出一些理由,为这些理由而感到抱歉,使双方接受。
- B. 他们试着离开,听起来不太愿意,他们找某些原因道歉,使得互相的告别被接受。
- C. 他们尽量使分别听起来不愿意,他们找出原因并为了让双方都接受分别而为之道歉。
- D. 为了尽量使分别听起来非出本愿,他们为此会找出一些理由表示歉意而使双方都能接受。

6) It should be noted that these expressions employed by Chinese guests to show concern for their hosts can only be appropriate for business visit in the English environment. ( )

- A. 应该写一张条子告知中国客人使用这些表达方式来对主人表示关心,而且只适用于英语环境中的商务访问。
- B. 应该注意,中国客人对主人表示关心所用的表达方式只适用于英语环境中的商务访问。
- C. 应该写一张便条告知对主人表示关心的中国客人,他们用的表达方式只适用于英语环境中的商务访问。
- D. 应该注意,中国客人对主人表示关怀,使用了这些表达方式,在英语环境下的商务访问中也适合。

7) Complications arise when relative age and relative rank are not both the same. ( )

- A. 当相关年龄和职务两者不一样时,复杂情况就会出现。
- B. 相对于年龄和职务来说,两者不同时,就会出现复杂局面。
- C. 复杂情况会暴露出来,当年龄和职务的关系不同时。
- D. 复杂情况会出现,当亲戚的年龄不同于亲戚的职务时。

8) Southern speech usually adds the formula Title plus First Name to indicate familiar respect. ( )

- A. 南方的演讲一般用头衔加姓氏来表达家人的敬意。
- B. 南方人发言常用头衔加姓名来表示熟悉的敬意。
- C. 南方语言常常增加头衔加姓的方式来表达类似的敬意。
- D. 南方人讲话通常用头衔加名字来表示亲密的敬意。

9) In English speaking countries, people, different as they are in age and status, have a tendency to call the others directly by their names, even first names except when they call the doctors, not arousing offence between them, but demonstrating a sense of friendliness. When in doubt, use the formal manner of address, since it is better to err on



the side of formality.

- 10) When you enter the pub, you will often hear a chorus of friendly greeting from other people, the publican and bar staff. You respond to each greeting, usually addressing the greeter by name or nickname. No one is conscious of obeying a rule or following a formula, yet you will hear the same greeting ritual in every pub in the country.

## Part E Writing Imitation

12. Complete the following Letter of Congratulation by filling in the blanks according to the information given in Chinese.

September 10, 2006
<p>Dear Li Ming,</p> <p>I am very glad to know (你通过了高等学校英语应用能力考试 PRETCO) _____ and (取得了优异的成绩) _____.</p> <p>I'm writing to (表示最热烈的祝贺) _____ on your success.</p> <p>Also I'd like to (表达我对你取得更大成就和保持健康的良好祝愿) _____.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(你真诚的) _____</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Wang Tao</p>

13. Complete the following Letter of Thanks by filling in the blanks according to the information given in Chinese.

September 14, 2006
<p>Dear Wang Tao,</p> <p>I am (非常感谢你) _____ for your (你在九月</p>

十日的来信中表达的真挚祝贺) \_\_\_\_\_ on my passing  
 the PRETCO exam. I couldn't have succeeded (没有你的帮助) \_\_\_\_\_.  
 It's very kind of you (为我所做的这一切) \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (再次表达真挚的谢意) \_\_\_\_\_.

Faithfully yours,  
 Li Ming

### ***English Proverbs about Greetings***

1. If your ears glow, someone is talking of you.  
耳朵发烧,有人念叨。
2. First impressions are half the battle.  
初次见面,印象最深。
3. Bare words, no bargain.  
空言不能成交易。
4. Better say nothing than nothing to the purpose.  
与其说话不中肯,不如半句也莫吭。
5. Many a true word is spoken in jest.  
笑语之中吐真言。

