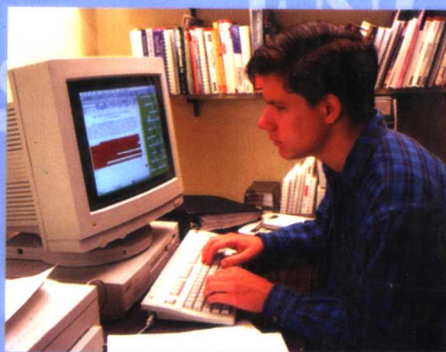


高等职业教育系列教材

# 高职英语同步练习

第二册

主 编 唐琪瑶

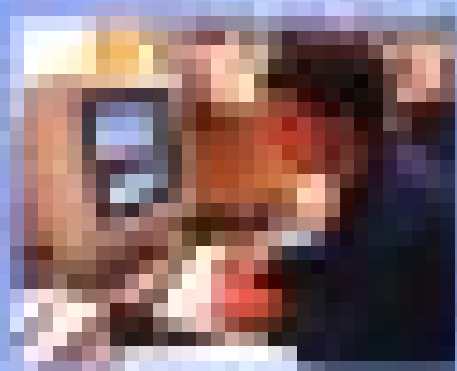


重庆大学出版社

高职高专英语同步练习

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第二册



ENGLISH

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# 高职英语同步练习

## 第二册

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**第二册**

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## Unit 1

# Social Contact

### Task 1 Review of Unit 1

A) Use words and expressions from the text instead of those italicized, making necessary changes in the sentences.

1) How can I *keep in touch with* you?

2) I think he is *keeping away from* me.

3) The children *have been separated into* three groups for the game.

4) I'm writing a paper. Don't *draw away* my attention.

5) I can't move this piano without *help*.

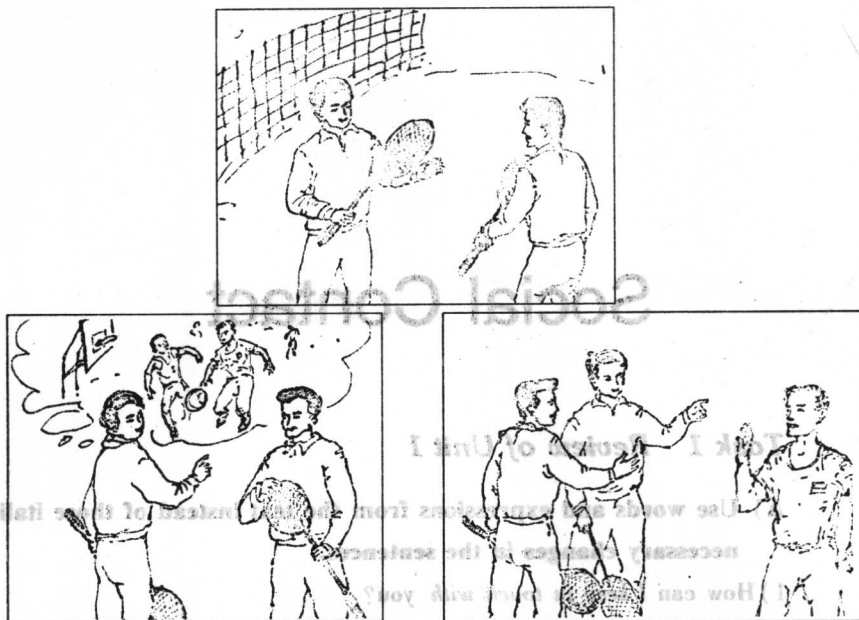
6) People *regard* him as a hero.

7) My general *idea* was that he seemed a pleasant man.

8) We had a *short* holiday last year.

B) Look at the pictures and fill in the blanks, using the words and phrases from the text.





John: Hi, Jack.

Jack: \_\_\_\_\_, John.

John: I'm sorry to have kept you waiting. Let's go.

Jack: I'd like you to \_\_\_\_\_ Albert, a good friend of mine whom I have often talked about with you. He is playing basketball over there. (loudly) Albert, come here.

Jack: I'd like to \_\_\_\_\_ for you. Albert, this is John. (To John) Albert.

Albert: I'm \_\_\_\_\_, Mr. John.

John: Pleased to meet you, Mr. Albert. I have heard so much about you.

### C) Cloze

In talking to a person 1) \_\_\_\_\_ you have just met and about whom you know nothing, the best approach is to try one topic 2) \_\_\_\_\_, usually not by asking questions that can be answered "yes" or "no" 3) \_\_\_\_\_ by asking his advice or opinion. From his answer, hopefully you can carry on a conversation. Don't be afraid of a period of silence and chatter (闲聊) about anything. Think 4) \_\_\_\_\_ you speak. Dorothy Sarnoff wrote: "I is the smallest letter in the alphabet (字母). Don't 5) \_\_\_\_\_ it the largest word in your vocabulary." Say, with Socrates, not "I think," but "what do you think?" You will leave the person 6) \_\_\_\_\_ the impression that you are an interesting and interested person and, just as important, a good listener when you don't monopolize (垄断) the conversation. Of course, take your turn, describing something 7) \_\_\_\_\_ you have been doing or an interesting article you have read, but then stop and ask your new acquaintance his 8) \_\_\_\_\_ about or experiences with the topic.

- |               |           |                |                  |
|---------------|-----------|----------------|------------------|
| 1) a. he      | b. which  | c. whom        | d. whose         |
| 2) a. another | b. other  | c. after other | d. after another |
| 3) a. but     | b. not    | c. no          | d. and           |
| 4) a. after   | b. before | c. who         | d. that          |
| 5) a. speak   | b. call   | c. take        | d. make          |
| 6) a. on      | b. with   | c. to          | d. without       |
| 7) a. who     | b. this   | c. that        | d. whose         |
| 8) a. opinion | b. worry  | c. fact        | d. truth         |

## Task 2 Grammar

### Relevant errors

×1) The fish which I ate it was delicious.

×2) I like the pen is on the table.

×3) The man he is talking to her is our English teacher.

×4) The classroom that windows are broken is ours.

×5) The suitcase lies on the desk is mine.

### A) Decide whether the following sentences are True (T) or False (F).

□1) The paper is on the desk which she wrote.

□2) Which of these trains is the one which goes to Chongqing?

□3) Here is the girl whose schoolbag has been stolen.

□4) Look! The girl and her dog who fell into the river are swimming toward the bank.

□5) Is the river which flows through that town very large?

□6) Is this the car for that you paid a high price?

□7) I have a friend he has a good camera.

### B) Fill in the blanks with the given words: that, which, who, whom, whose.

1) My books are friends \_\_\_\_\_ never fail me.

2) The man \_\_\_\_\_ son works as a doctor is Mr. Smith.

3) She is the secretary to \_\_\_\_\_ Tom spoke.

4) The room \_\_\_\_\_ window is bright now is our bedroom.

5) Take the book \_\_\_\_\_ was on the desk.

6) He is the most boring speaker \_\_\_\_\_ I have ever heard of.

7) There's nothing in the world \_\_\_\_\_ can frighten him.

8) The girl \_\_\_\_\_ likes skating will be here.



### Task 3 Reading

#### Passage A

##### A) Before you read

There are some key words and phrases from the text. Can you guess what it will be about?

introduce      follow with the person's name      further conversation  
remain standing    client (客户)    escort (护送)    make gestures    greet

#### Everyday Manners

Whether you say "How do you do" or "Hello" when introduced to another, follow with the person's name, which adds respect and helps remember his or her name. If you are introduced to someone you have wanted to meet, you can follow "How do you do, Mr. Johnson" or "Hello, Mrs. Smith" with "I'm so glad to meet you—Tim speaks of you all the time!" or others. If you are introduced and left standing with the person you've just met, of course you would attempt (设法) further conversation. Topics on food or weather are commonly used.

A man should rise when a woman comes into a room for the first time and remain standing until she is seated or leaves, or unless she says, "Thank you, but please sit down, I'm leaving in just a moment," or words to that effect. He does not jump up and down every time a hostess or another guest goes in and out.

When a client (客户), whether woman or man, goes to a man's office on business, he should stand up and receive him or her, offer a chair, and not sit down until after the client is seated. When the client rises to leave he stands, escorts (护送) the client to the door, and holds the door for him or her. Neither a man nor a woman rises for a secretary or co-worker in the office.

In a restaurant, when a woman greets a man in passing, he only makes the gesture of rising slightly from his chair and nodding. If she pauses (暂停) to speak for a moment, he rises fully and introduces her to others at his table.

Both the host and hostess always rise to greet each arriving guest. Members of the host's family, including young people, also rise as a guest enters the room with the exception (例外) of a child who is sitting and chatting with an adult. He or she may continue the conversation, seated, unless the guest is brought over to be introduced and the child should stand up immediately.

##### B) A first look

Read quickly through the five paragraphs and match each one with a main idea below.

1) Paragraph 1      a. What a man should do in a restaurant when a woman greets

him in passing.

- |                |  |
|----------------|--|
| 2) Paragraph 2 | b. What you should do when introduced to another.                          |
| 3) Paragraph 3 | c. What the host and hostess should do to greet each arriving guest.       |
| 4) Paragraph 4 | d. What a man should do when a client goes to his office on business.      |
| 5) Paragraph 5 | e. What a man should do when a woman comes into a room for the first time. |

### C) Read and do

1. Decide whether the following statements are True (T) or False (F) according to the passage.

- ☐ 1) If you are introduced to someone you have wanted to meet, you can follow "How do you do, Mr. Smith" with "I'm so glad to meet you".
- ☐ 2) A man should stand up and down every time a hostess or another guest goes in and out.
- ☐ 3) A man should rise for a secretary.
- ☐ 4) In a restaurant if a woman stops to greet a man and speaks for a moment, he should rise fully and introduces her to others at his table.
- ☐ 5) The host always rises to greet each arriving guest and the hostess needn't.

2. Answer the following questions.

- 1) What should be followed with "How do you do" or "Hello" when introduced to another?
- 2) What topics are usually used among those who have just met?
- 3) What a man should do when a woman comes into a room for the first time?
- 4) Until when should a man stand after a client goes to his office on business?
- 5) What should a man do when the client rises to leave?
- 6) Who needn't rise as a guest enters the room?

### D) Vocabulary building

Match these words from the passage to their synonyms.

#### Column A

- 1) respect  
2) attempt  
3) remain

#### Column B

- a. continue to be  
b. have a friendly talk  
c. sb. sth. not included

- 4) on business                      d. make (sb.) known by name (to sb. else)
- 5) gesture                          e. make an effort to do (sth.)
- 6) chat                              f. admiration, feeling of honor
- 7) introduce                      g. expressive movement of a part of the body, esp. the hand or head
- 8) exception                      h. for the purpose of doing business

### E) Language revision

1. Fill in the blanks with the words found in the text and translate each statement into Chinese.

1) Whether you say "How do you do" or "Hello" when introduced to another, follow with the person's name, which adds \_\_\_\_\_ and helps \_\_\_\_\_ his or her name.

2) A man should rise when a woman comes into a room for the first time and \_\_\_\_\_ until she is seated or leaves.

3) When a client, whether woman or man, goes to a man's office on business, he should \_\_\_\_\_ him or her, \_\_\_\_\_ a chair, and not \_\_\_\_\_ until after the client is seated.

4) In a restaurant, when a woman greets a man in passing, he only makes the \_\_\_\_\_ of rising slightly from his chair and nodding.

5) Both the host and hostess always \_\_\_\_\_ each arriving guest.

2. Now complete the missing parts of these sentences.

1)	he should stand up and receive him or her, offer a chair, and not sit down until after the client is seated.
2) When a woman greets a man in passing,	
3)	he stands, escorts the client to the door, and holds the door for him or her.
4) If you are introduced and left standing with the person you've just met,	
5)	he rises fully and introduces her to others at his table.

## Passage B

### A) Fast reading

Read the following passage and choose the best answer.

#### A Famous Star

If you're on holiday in the Western Islands of Scotland and you see a bear, avoid it! It might turn out to be Buddy, the famous star who has appeared in TV ads, films and cabarets (有歌舞表演的酒店). Buddy disappeared when his owner, Andy Robbins, took him for a swim. Police and troops have joined in the search, but they haven't had any success. After all, Buddy is unlikely to appear suddenly, shouting, "It's me! Here I am!" The search party are carrying yoghurt (酸乳酪) and bananas to offer the bear because that's what he likes best. "He isn't dangerous, but he's very hungry." A searcher said. So if you see a 10-foot bear in the Western Island, make sure you are carrying some bananas. They may be just what a hungry bear is waiting for and if you don't meet him, you can always eat them yourself!

- 1) People are likely to see \_\_\_\_\_ if they go to the Western Islands of Scotland.  
a. a bear                      b. an ad.                      c. a film                      d. a cabaret
- 2) Buddy was probably a \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. bear                      b. famous star                      c. hungry person                      d. both a and b
- 3) The author suggests that people carry some bananas there to \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. eat as food                      b. offer the bear  
c. please wild animals                      d. feed Buddy
- 4) The underlined words "avoid it" in the passage means \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. give some bananas to it                      b. not bother it  
c. try to get away from it                      d. both a and b
- 5) Which of the following is not true?  
a. People have not found Buddy.                      b. Robbins lost Buddy by accident.  
c. Buddy has turned into a bear.                      d. Buddy is still at large.

## Passage C

### A) Before you read

Choose the best answer.

The main purpose of this passage is that the aging of the population in America

- a. has changed people's social position
- b. has changed people's understanding of age
- c. has slowed down the country's social develop

## ***The Aging of the Population in America***

America is growing older. Fifty years ago, only 4 out of every 100 people in the United States were 65 or older. Today, 10 out of every 100 Americans are over 65. The aging of the population will affect (影响) American society in many ways—one in which people have a quite different idea of what kind of behavior (行为) is suitable (合适) at various ages.

A person's age no longer tells you anything about his/her social position, marriage or health. There's no longer a particular year in which one goes to school or goes to work or gets married or starts a family. The social clock that kept us on time and told us when to go to school, get a job, or stop working isn't as strong as it used to be. It doesn't surprise us to hear of a 29-year-old university president or a 35-year-old grandmother, or a 70-year-old man who has become a father for the first time. Public ideas are changing.

Many people say, "I am much younger than my mother or my father was at my age." No one says "act your age" any more. We're stopped looking with surprise at older people who act in youthful ways.

### **B) A first look**

Read the text quickly and answer these questions.

- 1) In what ways will the aging of the population affect American society?
- 2) What is the main idea of the second paragraph?
- 3) What does "act your age" mean in the last paragraph?

### **C) Read and do**

Complete the statements and translate them into Chinese.

- 1) Today, \_\_\_\_\_ out of every 100 Americans are over 65.
- 2) People have a quite different idea of \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3) A person's age no longer tells you anything about his/her \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4) There's no longer \_\_\_\_\_ in which one goes to school or goes to work or gets married or starts a family.
- 5) We've \_\_\_\_\_ at older people who act in youthful ways.
- 6) Public ideas are \_\_\_\_\_.

7) \_\_\_\_\_ will affect American society in many ways.

8) It doesn't \_\_\_\_\_ a 29-year-old university president or a 35-year-old grandmother, or a 70-year-old man who has become a father for the first time.

#### D) Vocabulary building

Fill in the spaces using the words in the box in the correct form.

get married	out of	affect	behaviour	used to
position	hear of	suitable	surprise	

- 1) She was sorry for her children's bad \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2) You can choose one \_\_\_\_\_ every ten books.
- 3) The books \_\_\_\_\_ for children are on the third shelf.
- 4) Their opinion will \_\_\_\_\_ our decision.
- 5) He has applied for the \_\_\_\_\_ of assistant manager.
- 6) The bad news \_\_\_\_\_ us.
- 7) Chongqing is no longer what it \_\_\_\_\_ be.
- 8) He has \_\_\_\_\_ to a famous singer.

#### E) Language revision

1. This passage describes the aging of the population. Write one word in each blank.  
Refer to the text if necessary.

America is \_\_\_\_\_. Now 10 \_\_\_\_\_ every 100 Americans are over 65. This will \_\_\_\_\_ American society in \_\_\_\_\_, medicine and \_\_\_\_\_. The aging of the \_\_\_\_\_ in America has changed people's understanding of age. A person's age no longer tells us his or her social position, \_\_\_\_\_ or health. Public \_\_\_\_\_ are changing.

2. Look at the way in which attributive clause is expressed in the passage.

It doesn't surprise us to hear of a 70-year-old man who has become a father for the first time.

It consists of two simple sentences:

- a. It doesn't surprise us to hear of a 70-year-old man.
- b. A 70-year-old man has become a father for the first time.

3. Now divide each of the following sentences into two simple sentences.

1) The social clock that kept us on time isn't as strong as it used to be.

2) We're stopped looking with surprise at older people who act in youthful ways.

## Task 4 Writing

1. Here is an introduction letter that Steven wrote to his friend Anderson to introduce Mr. Thomas Williams, Steven's sales manager, to set up a branch office in Chongqing. Fill in the gaps with the words or expressions from the left box. Notice that there are some extra words.

on a business trip bearer set up a branch office plans go sightseeing have done business introduce writer help or advice sales manager questions Yours sincerely appreciate	<p>Dear Mr. Anderson,</p> <p>This is to _____ to you the _____ of the letter, Mr. Thomas Williams, who is our _____. Mr. Thomas is _____ to China and this is his very first one. With whom we _____ for many years, he would like to _____ in your city and _____ to _____ in Chongqing as well.</p> <p>I want very much to have him meet you and should _____ for any _____ you can give him.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">_____,</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Steven</p>
--	---

2. Suppose you will write a letter to introduce Mr. Johns to your friend Elsie, to help him while he stays in Chongqing.

### Useful information:

- 1) Mr. Johns is a professor in the writer's college.
- 2) Mr. Johns intends to spend one week in Chongqing.
- 3) Mr. Johns is an entire stranger in Chongqing.
- 4) The writer would greatly appreciate it if Elsie would kindly do something to help Mr. Johns.
- 5) The writer thanks Elsie for the trouble that he/she is causing her.




## Unit 2

# Asking for and Giving Information

### Task 1 Review of Unit 2

**A) Use words and expressions from the text instead of those italicized, making necessary changes in the sentences.**

- 1) In America Christmas Day is a day *when the family members come together again*.
- 2) Mr. Smith usually *takes part in* some physical exercises in his spare time.
- 3) Please *examine* the paper before you give it to the teacher.
- 4) Mrs. Black *established* a bookstore near the corner of the street.
- 5) People in that small village like to *talk together in a friendly way* after the supper.
- 6) Please give me a phone *whatever place* you go.
- 7) Smoking is not *permitted* here.

**B) Decide whether the following sentences are true (T) or false (F).**

- ☐ 1) We can walk into the Internet and the Web because they are great places.
- ☐ 2) The Net helps people to communicate with each other more conveniently.
- ☐ 3) People can buy goods in their homes by using the Web.
- ☐ 4) The Internet has made our life more and more colorful.
- ☐ 5) One reason why we call logging on to the Net "surfing the web" is that it can bring us a lot of fun.

**C) Choose the right word or phrase from each pair to complete each of the following sentences.**

- 1) Telephone \_\_\_\_\_ people \_\_\_\_\_ communicate with each other very conveniently.  
( allows... to ; helps... with... )

- 2) You'd better make a \_\_\_\_\_ before you go to stay in a hotel. ( reservation; booking)
- 3) Please \_\_\_\_\_ your paper before you give it to your teacher. ( check; check in)
- 4) They are \_\_\_\_\_ that poor boy. ( laughing at; laughing to )

## **Task 2 Grammar**

### **Relevant errors**

×1) From this window you can see the bookstore which I bought this book.

×2) Mary is good at playing yoga about that I know nothing.

×3) This kind of large stone where the house was built on is very precious.

×4) The boy which Tom is talking to is studying English in America.

×5) I can still remember the old house which I was born.

×6) Finally he found a hole through which he climbed through.

**A) Decide which of the following sentences are true (T) and which are false (F).**

☐1) The picture which he paid \$ 10 000 was once owned by a duke.

☐2) I cannot believe that that restaurant at which I have had such wonderful meals is going to close down.

☐3) I am grateful to him for that advice which I owe all my success.

☐4) The Tower of London about which a lecture is to be given tomorrow was one of the world's historic buildings.

☐5) Geometry which I know nothing seems a very dull subject.

☐6) We can see in a very general way the method which the computer works.

**B) Translate the following sentences into Chinese.**

1) The student to whom the teacher is talking is from Japan.

2) This is the English book which you are looking for.

3) The topic about which the students are talking is the relationship between America and China.

4) Twenty years later he could still remember the day on which he first came to this university.