

在职硕士英语系列

English Course for M.Ed

教育硕士

English Course for M.Ed

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余静娴 主编

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《教育硕士英语教程》 练习册(上)

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使用说明

本书为《教育硕士英语教程》(上)的练习册,供使用该教程的广大学生和自学者使用。本练习册由十个单元组成,每个单元包括:

1. 听力训练:含有听力理解和听力欣赏两部分内容,并提供听力材料原文、答案和详解。
2. 词汇练习:以选择题形式向学员提供运用词汇的语境,达到复习巩固所学词汇的目的,并有答案解析可参考。
3. 阅读理解:含有四篇题材丰富的英语短文,并配有精心设计的理解题,供学员快速浏览后在理解的基础上作出判断选择,以提高阅读理解能力。每篇短文均有中译文和答案解析。
4. 阅读欣赏:含有趣味阅读和幽默英语材料,以提高阅读兴趣。
5. 写作训练:围绕同单元课文的主题,设计作文题目,拟定写作提纲,并有范文供学员参考。
6. 语法复习:针对在职研究生离校时间长、语法规则生疏的特点,每个单元至少复习一个语法项目,归纳要点,精讲重点、难点,并以典型例句说明用法。同时提供选择、改错形式的语法练习题,使学生能运用并巩固所复习的语法知识。答案及解析能使学员解惑。

本书编写时间仓促,疏漏和不当之处,恳请不吝赐教。

编者

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Unit One

I . Listening Comprehension

Listen to the following passage and choose the best answer for each of the following:

1. The listener sent an e-mail to the radio station in order to _____.
 - A. ask about the special programs on Valentine's Day
 - B. learn about Valentine's Day and its celebration
 - C. complain about the celebration of Valentine's Day in foreign countries
2. According to the legend, Valentine's Day was celebrated on February 14th in memory of _____.
 - A. a man called Saint Valentine who helped many people on that day
 - B. a man called Saint Valentine who was killed for his Christian belief
 - C. the tradition of celebrating a lovers' day in ancient Rome
3. How do the modern young lovers express their own love to each other?
 - A. They send gifts including cards, flowers and chocolate to each other.
 - B. They pay to have their messages of love printed on newspapers.
 - C. Both A and B

Tapescript

Our VOA listener question this week comes in an e-mail from Iran. He asks about Valentine's Day and how it is celebrated.

Americans celebrate Valentine's Day each year on February fourteenth. It is named for Saint Valentine, an early Christian churchman who reportedly helped young lovers. Valentine was executed for his Christian beliefs on February fourteenth, more than 1 700 years ago. But the day that has his name is even older than that!

More than 2 000 years ago, the ancient Romans celebrated a holiday for lovers. As part of the celebration, girls wrote their names on pieces of paper and put them in a large container. Boys reached into the container and pulled one out. The girl whose

name was written on the paper became his girlfriend, or sweetheart, for a year.

Lovers still put their names on pieces of paper. They send each other Valentine's Day cards that tell of their love. Sometimes they also send gifts, like jewelry, or flowers, or chocolate candy, or all three!

Americans usually send these gifts and cards through the mail system ... or lately, in a computer message. But some use still another way to send their messages. They pay to have them printed in a newspaper.

Some of the messages are simple and short: "Jen, I love you very much, Peter." Others say more. This one, for example: "Dan, roses are red, violets are blue, I hope you love me as much as I love you. Forever, Mary."

Most of the newspapers that print such messages are local. But one is sold throughout the United States and in many other countries too. It is *USA Today*. This means that a Valentine message can be sent to someone you love in a far away city or town almost anywhere in the world.

Will this kind of Valentine's Day message reach the one you love? Only if you are sure that he or she reads the newspaper.

Chinese translation of the passage:

本周,一位伊朗听众发来电子邮件,向我台的“美国之音”节目提出了听众问题。他询问情人节的来历以及如何庆祝这个节日。

美国人在每年的2月14日都要举行情人节庆祝活动。这个节日是以基督教徒圣·瓦伦丁的名字命名的。相传他曾帮助过许多对情侣。1700多年前的2月14日,瓦伦丁由于其基督教信仰而被处死,但实际上圣·瓦伦丁节比这个事件还要古老。

2000多年前,古罗马人欢庆了情人的节日。庆典中有一项活动是女孩把自己的名字写在纸上,然后把它放入一个大容器。男孩则分别伸手从容器里抽出一张纸来,纸上有她名字的那个女孩就要在一年中做那个男孩的女友或情人。

现在,情侣们仍然把自己的姓名写在纸上。他们互赠情人卡,倾吐爱意。有时他们也送礼品,如送珠宝或鲜花或巧克力糖,有时三者皆送!

美国人通过邮政系统寄送这些礼物和贺卡……近来也有人将其附在电脑发出的讯息中。但还有一些人用另一种方式发送信息,他们掏钱在报纸上表达爱慕之意。

有的讯息极其简短,如:“简,我非常爱你,皮特。”另一些人则绵绵情意溢于言表,如:“丹,玫瑰是红色的,紫罗兰是蓝色的,但愿你像我爱你一样深深地爱着我。

永远爱你的玛丽。”

登载这类信息的多为地方性报纸,但有一种是在全美及其他许多国家出售的报纸,即《今日美国》。这意味着无论你的心上人身在世界上任何遥远的城市或城镇,你都可以将情人节的爱意发送给对方。

你心爱的人能收到这样的情人节爱的信息吗?只要你能肯定他或她能读到那种报纸。

Key:

1. B 2. B 3. C

II . Vocabulary

Replace the underlined parts in the following sentences with proper words or expressions:

1. He wanted to become a singer, but was opposed by his parents.
2. He is in a bad mood because he had a quarrel with his girlfriend yesterday.
3. These trees are suitable to small gardens, as they do not need much room.
4. The new CPU dramatically enhances the capability of accessing data in the computer.
5. If one promises to perform his duty, he should brave it out.
6. Many economic experts conceived of the probability that the interest rates would be reduced again to save the economy from the depression.
7. He promised to go to bed soon after the TV program was over.
8. She must have had something to say as she looked at me with a thoughtful expression on her face.
9. Considering the physical condition of the elderly man, it is a wonder that he works over 16 hours on his book every day.
10. It is a false belief that animated cartoons are only suitable for children.
11. The wide spread of the mad cow disease has aroused great panic among many European countries.
12. The computer virus was designed to infect only Word documents at a fixed time.
13. The two cases that happened at the same time led the police to believe that they were connected.
14. It is impossible to stick to all these statements made 20 years ago now that many things have changed.
15. With USB port connectors, auxiliary devices can be joined to the computer very

easily.

练习:

1. deprecated
他想当一名歌手,但遭到了父母的反对。
2. in that
他心情不好,因为昨天与女朋友吵架了。
3. befit
这些树适合种在小花园里,因为它们不占空间。
4. competence
新型 CPU(中央处理器)显著提升访问电脑数据的能力。
5. discharge
如果谁承诺要履行职责,他就应该信守诺言。
6. envisaged
许多经济专家预计,为摆脱经济萧条,很可能再次降低利率。
7. presently
他保证这套电视节目一结束,便马上睡觉。
8. reflective
她看我时脸上一副沉思的表情,显然像是有话要对我说。
9. Given
就老人的身体状况来看,他每天写书达 16 小时以上,真是不可思议。
10. fallacy
认为动画片只适合小孩,这种看法是种谬误。
11. prevalence
广泛蔓延的疯牛病在欧洲许多国家造成了恐慌。
12. given
这种病毒被设计定在某一特定的时间爆发,且只会感染 Word 格式的文件。
13. concurrent cases
两起案件同时发生,使警察相信两者有所关联。
14. cling to
既然现在情况已发生了许多变化,那么坚持 20 年前所作的种种声明已不可能。
15. attached to
USB 接口可使外设很容易连接到电脑上。

III . Reading Comprehension

Passage One

Anziz and His Magic Flute

There was once a shepherd boy named Anziz who worked for a rich but cruel money-lender.

While Anziz was looking after the sheep, he played his flute.

When the money-lender found him playing the flute during working hours, he broke the flute and fired the boy.

There was nothing the people of the village could do to help Anziz because they all owed the money-lender money.

Not long after this, an old man visited the village. When he heard what had happened, he taught Anziz how to play magic music. This music was so wonderful that even animals liked to listen.

One night, the money-lender dreamed about a white rabbit with a black spot on its head. In the morning, he sent his son to find and catch this rabbit.

Before long, the money-lender's son came across Anziz in the forest playing his magic for the animals. One of them was the white rabbit.

The money-lender's son paid Anziz a lot of money for the rabbit and took it away. However, before he got it home, it escaped.

The money-lender was very angry and sent his second son to get the rabbit. The same thing happened. It happened again when he sent his third son.

The money-lender decided to get the rabbit himself. He soon found Anziz and began to bully him. However, Anziz played his flute and the money-lender was quickly surrounded by fierce animals.

"Please make the animals go away!" he begged Anziz.

"I will if you will give away half of all your money to the people of the village," Anziz said.

The money-lender agreed, and Anziz told the animals to leave him alone.

The money-lender kept his word, and the people were forever grateful to Anziz.

(295 words)

Judge whether each of the following statements is true or false:

1. Animals obeyed Anziz because he had learnt the magic to control them.

2. The money-lender did not break his word because he felt sorry for what he had done to the villagers.

Chinese translation of the passage:

安齐兹和他的魔笛

从前有个叫安齐兹的放羊娃, 他为一个富有而残忍的放债人干活。

安齐兹放羊的时候便会吹起他的笛子。

放债人发现他干活的时候吹笛子, 便毁了他的笛子, 并解雇了他。

村民们无法帮助安齐兹, 因为他们都欠了放债人的债。

不久, 一位老人拜访了这座村子。他听说这件事后, 便教安齐兹吹奏有魔力的音乐。他吹奏的音乐是如此的美妙动听, 连百兽也给迷住了。

有天夜里, 放债人梦见了头上长有一块黑斑的白兔, 于是第二天早上便派儿子去捕捉这只兔子。

不久放债人的儿子在森林里碰见了安齐兹, 他正在为动物们吹奏魔笛, 其中就有那只白兔。

他付给安齐兹许多钱, 买走了那只兔子, 可是在他到家之前兔子却逃走了。

放债人很生气, 于是派了二儿子去抓那只兔子, 但相同的情况发生了。他派了三儿子去时情况亦然。

于是放债人决定亲自出马捉拿这只兔子。他很快发现了安齐兹, 便开始吓唬他。但安齐兹吹响了魔笛, 一群凶猛的野兽立即将放债人团团围住。

“求求你让这些野兽走开吧!” 他向安齐兹求饶道。

“如果你把自己的一半家产散发给村民们, 我就放你走。” 安齐兹说道。

放债人答应之后, 安齐兹叫野兽们放走了他。

放债人不敢食言, 村民们一辈子都感激安齐兹。

Exercises

1. T 文中提到, 一位老人教会安齐兹吹有魔力的音乐。
2. F 放债人不敢食言, 因为他怕遭到野兽的再次袭击。

Passage Two

Easter Eggs

When the first spring flowers blossom, Easter comes. It is the oldest Christian feast, commemorating (纪念) the resurrection (复活) of Jesus Christ.

Along with the traditional Easter walk or outing, the giving of Easter eggs and, more recently, of Easter presents is a main feature of the feast. Parents give their

children "Easter eggs" — colored and boiled eggs, chocolate eggs, marzipan eggs — Easter bunnies(兔子), sweets, and other gifts. In some German regions, children virtually "collect" Easter eggs from their relatives, especially their godparents.

Usually, the Easter eggs are carefully hidden in the garden or in the house and the children must search for them on the morning of Easter Sunday. They are told that the Easter bunny has brought them. This anonymous, mysterious bunny is like Santa Claus at Christmas. But it is less of an "educational" figure than Santa Claus is, since the eggs are not given to children as rewards for being good.

Some Easter egg games have been preserved at certain places in Germany or have ever been newly developed. Children try to outdo each other in rolling colored eggs down grassy slopes, for instance, or they knock the eggs' pointed ends together and the child whose eggs does not shatter gets the broken ones, too. In some places, this custom was even used as the name of a local festival.

Easter presents furnish interesting stories of cultural and social change. The first historical mention of colored eggs goes back to the year 1230 A. D. In the 16th and 17th centuries colored eggs were given as Easter presents. In the Baroque period it became customary for young people who wanted to become engaged to give each other colored and decorated eggs. This remained a rural custom in some regions of central and eastern Europe for a long time.

The origin of the "Easter egg" custom is not fully known. One reason for it is that around Easter time the rural household had plenty of eggs handy. The hens began to lay eggs again in the spring. Another explanation is that Easter marks the end of the time of fasting, during which eggs and meat were forbidden. The decisive factor, however, probably had to do with the taxes which the peasants had to pay to their lords, to the church, or to their parsons(教区牧师). Easter was one of the dates when they became due and many eggs were among the payments delivered at this time. The lords of the land, especially the church and the monasteries(修道院), gave some eggs to the poor as a kind of charity.

Modern society claims that all men have the same rights and obligations. The customs relating to gifts have changed accordingly. Easter eggs have lost their original color of charity, and have become "surprise gifts". Presents are now exchanged between individuals who want to surprise their friends or relatives and make them happy.

(515 words)

Choose the best answer for each of the following:

1. Which of the following activities is not commonly practiced in many Western countries?
 - A. Hide the colored eggs in the garden or house.
 - B. Walking or outing.
 - C. Rolling colored eggs down slopes.
2. Nowadays sending Easter eggs to one another is mainly as _____.
 - A. an exchange of love
 - B. a kind of charity
 - D. an exchange of happiness

Chinese translation of the passage:

复活节彩蛋

当春天的第一批鲜花绽放时,复活节便来临了。它是基督教里最古老的节日,纪念耶稣的死后复活。

除了传统上的复活节出游以外,赠送复活节彩蛋和近年来流行的送节日礼物,是这一节日的主要特色。父母纷纷送给孩子们各种各样的彩蛋:煮熟了的彩蛋、巧克力彩蛋和杏仁彩蛋。此外,还有复活节小兔、糖果以及其他礼物。在德国某些地区,孩子们简直就是向他们的亲戚,尤其是教父教母“征集”彩蛋。

大人们常常把彩蛋埋在花园里或藏在屋内,孩子们要在复活节周日的早晨把它们找出来。大人们说是小兔送来的彩蛋。这只匿名的神秘小兔如同圣诞老人一般,不过论形象它却不像圣诞老人那样有教育意义,因为它的彩蛋并非作为奖赏,只奖给那些乖孩子的。

在德国某些地区,人们至今还保留着某些复活节彩蛋的游戏并有所推陈出新。比如,孩子们在长满青草的坡地上滚彩蛋,比比看谁的蛋滚得快;或者,他们拿鸡蛋的尖端互相碰撞,谁的鸡蛋撞不破,谁就赢得了对方的破壳鸡蛋。在有些地方,这一风俗甚至成了当地节日的名称。

复活节礼物的演变生动有趣地反映出文化和社会的变迁。历史上有关彩蛋的记载最早可上溯到公元1230年。直到16和17世纪人们才开始把彩蛋作为礼物来赠送。在巴洛克时代,要想订婚的男女青年互赠彩色和有装饰画的蛋已成为一种乡村习俗,并且在中欧和东欧的一些地区延续了相当长的时间。

然而人们对于“彩蛋”习俗的来历却不甚了解。人们送彩蛋的原因之一也许是,在复活节前,农户手里已有很多蛋,而随着春天的到来,鸡又开始下蛋了。还有另一种解释是,复活节的来临标志着斋戒的结束,人们又可以吃鸡蛋和肉了。然

而,庆祝复活节的一个关键因素也许和当时农民们必须向领主、教堂或教区牧师交税有关。复活节是交税的最后期限之一,大量鸡蛋便成了一种抵押税收的物品交了上来,而领主,尤其是教堂和寺院,便拿出其中的一部分施舍给穷人。

现代社会主张,所有人都应该具有平等的权利和义务。这一习俗的意义当然也随之发生了变化,复活节彩蛋已不再具有原先那种慈善的色彩,变成了“给人带来惊喜的礼物”。人们互赠礼物,给朋友和亲人带来一份惊讶,一份欢乐。

Key:

1. C 滚彩蛋只在德国部分地区流行。
2. C 只有C项描述的是送彩蛋的现状。

Passage Three

New Blood for the Count

Metaphilm, a new company, is spending \$8 000 000 on Brain Stoker's original Dracula, a clean break with the more than 40 Dracula movies made already which are genre pieces rather than true portrayals.

The part of Count Dracula has not been cast yet and may not be easy to assign. Bela Lugosi is dead. And since this authentic Dracula must look younger and younger as the film progresses, such gnarled embodiments of wickedness as Richard Burton may be ruled out.

"Dracula has been around for four hundred years and is still a sensualist," said Wolf, the writer of the script. "Think of the energy that requires! I would like to see him played as intelligent, brilliant and turned on. I argue that the story of Dracula has one theme, that Dracula is the Anti-Christ."

"The great chase at the end of the story cries out for lavish, modern special effects. Imagine the scene. You are looking down a long, jagged, paleolithic valley, full of appalling rocks and crags. A slowly winding cortege carries Dracula's body, flanked by ferocious gypsies."

"Snow starts to fall. Two leagues away, two sets of good guys race to overtake the body before the sun goes down-the sun is an actor in the film. A magic circle has been drawn to keep out vampires."

"Old Dr. van Helsing and his band of young men are shooting with repeating rifles at wolves who are running down the mountains to protect the gypsies from the good guys. You cannot possibly be faithful to that finale except on a giant screen with the very latest film techniques."

"Dracula has also come to reflect America's present day anxieties and confusions," says Wolf. "He soothes our fear of death by living for ever on a diet of blood and by growing always younger he appeals to a culture that hates to be more than 40."

(328 words)

Judge whether each of the following statements is true or false:

1. Wolf in the passage is probably a producer.
2. Wolf describes the wide symbolism of Dracula to imply why the audience like to watch movies about Dracula.

Chinese translation of the passage:

《吸血鬼伯爵》将重现银幕

好莱坞一家名叫梅塔费尔姆的电影公司将投入 800 万美元把布拉姆·斯托克的这部原著《德雷库拉伯爵》搬上银幕,其风格与过去所拍摄的 40 多部有关吸血鬼伯爵的影片风格相比有明显变化,因为以前的此类影片都反映了不同的流派而没有忠实于原作。

德雷库拉伯爵这一角色由谁出演至今尚未敲定,也确实很难选定。曾因饰演德雷库拉伯爵而成名的贝拉·卢戈西已经去世。由于德雷库拉的原始形象必须随着情节的发展变得越来越年轻,因此像理查德·伯顿等善演邪恶化身的饱经风霜的面孔也会落选。

"德雷库拉已经活了 400 年,依然吸血成性",该剧作家伍尔夫说道。"想想需要多大的能量才能演好这个角色!我希望见到银幕上的他聪明、优秀并且容易激动。我认为德雷库拉的故事主题只有一个:德雷库拉是一个反基督教者。"

"故事结尾处的大追逐一幕需要大量现代特别的音响和画面加以展现。想像这一幕吧,一条旧石器时代留下来的山谷里全是令人毛骨悚然的巨岩峭壁,你朝下望去,只见一支运送德雷库拉的送葬队伍正沿着蜿蜒的山路缓缓行进。突然,他们遭到了一群凶残的吉普赛人的伏击。"

"这时,雪下了起来。两里格(长度单位,约为三哩或三哩)之外,两队代表正义的人马正朝这边赶来,他们要在太阳落山之前赶上送葬队伍——太阳在影片中也扮演了一个角色,它投下的充满魔力的光环把吸血鬼统统赶走。"

"老医生范·赫尔新率领一群年轻人,向赶下山来为吉普赛人助阵的狼群不断开火。除非使用超大屏幕及最新的拍摄技术,否则要想忠实地再现这幕结局是根本不可能的。"

"德雷库拉这一形象也反映了当今美国社会里存在的焦虑和困惑,"伍尔夫说

道。“他以吸食人血获得永生,从而缓解了人们对死亡的恐惧,而他总是越活越年轻,这一点正迎合了如今人们讨厌活过 40 岁的社会文化。”

Key:

1. F 他写了这部电影的剧本,因此他应是剧作家,而并非制片人。
2. T 德雷库拉的残忍形象象征了社会邪恶的一面,也反映了当今美国社会存在的焦虑和困惑。

Passage Four

The Capital City

Washington, D. C. (District of Columbia), the capital of the United States, was named after two important people in American history, George Washington and Christopher Columbus. It lies on the Potomac River between Maryland and Virginia. Many tourists, both from other parts of the U. S. and abroad, visit this city, especially in the early spring when the cherry trees given by the government of Japan begin to blossom. This city is the site of many federal government buildings, monuments and museums.

The U. S. federal government has three branches: the legislative, which makes laws; the executive, which enforces them; and the judicial, which interprets them. All three branches have their home in the capital. The two houses of the U. S. Congress, the Senate and the House of Representatives, meet in the Capitol. The President, the chief of the executive branch, has his office and home in the White House. The highest court in the U. S. judiciary system, the Supreme Court, is also located in the capital.

The monuments to three presidents, George Washington, Thomas Jefferson and Abraham Lincoln, add to the beauty of the city. The capital is also a big cultural center, known especially for the Smithsonian Institution with its museums of science, technology, history and art.

(217 words)

Choose the best answer for each of the following:

1. Which of the following constructions is not located in Washington?
 - A. The Senate.
 - B. The Statue of Liberty.
 - C. The White House.
2. The branch of the U.S. federal government which puts the law into force is