商务英语综合教程 综合训练 PRACTICE AND PROGRESS



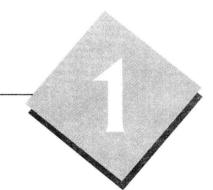
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综合训练



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前言

到2012年为止,教育部已批准62所高校设立商务英语本科专业,新近修订出台的高等学校本科专业目录将商务英语专业放入基本目录,预计将有更多的高校将开办该专业。为了提高商务英语人才培养质量,办出专业特色,对外经济贸易大学教育部商务英语国家级教学团队实施人才培养模式和课程体系改革,率先在1—2年级开设了综合商务英语课程,在上海外语教育出版社的支持和努力下,出版了《商务英语综合教程》1—4册。教材以现代语言教育理论和教材设计理论为指导,将语言、商务与文化三者有机融合,突出学生跨文化交际能力的培养。

为方便《商务英语综合教程》的教学和使用,我们为教程配套编写了《综合练习册》1—4册。我们希望通过《综合练习册》达到以下目标:

- ◆ 便于学生更好地掌握《商务英语综合教程》中的语言知识和技能,可以作为课程学习的延伸 阶段,让学生自主检测和巩固所学内容。
- ◆ 给学生提供更多、更便捷的语言综合训练,特别是提供丰富的商务、经贸背景下的语言综合训练,使学生更早地接触专业语言,了解专业语言特点和培养专业语言技能。
- ◆ 在语言综合训练的同时, 使学生尽早地熟悉英语专业四级的题型, 适应考试的要求。
- ◆ 培养学生自主学习的习惯和能力,发现学习中的问题并做出相应的补救。

《综合练习册》每册包括与教材各单元对应的八个单元练习,每单元包含两大部分:课文训练部分和英语专业四级考试题型综合训练部分。课文训练部分与课文教学内容保持高度一致,是针对语言点和技能的进一步训练,有主课文总结填词、词语翻译和单项选择、语法要点补充训练、改错、配合教材中的学习技巧和写作技巧的补充训练。专业四级综合训练包含四级考试各题型,充分体现商务英语专业对学生的语言技能要求,提升学生的语言综合运用能力。

《商务英语综合教程》1—4册专为商务英语专业本科一、二年级编写,可供商务英语专业学生、 财经类院校本科生、其他各经管商务类学生使用。也可作为社会各类商务英语读者学习商务英语的 教材。

> 编者 2012. 6. 12

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| Key | |



Part One Text-oriented Exercises

Words and **Expressions** Complete the following summary of Text I, using the words given below.

outreach, access, traffic, tap, tactic, whim, potential, advantage, innings, scratch

| rea | b 2.0 gives small-business owners 1 to markets they couldn't normally ch, and many small-business owners have begun to use Web-based tools such as blogs run their businesses. |
|-----------|---|
| Go a d | was not setting up a blog on a 3 but combining it with the logle AdWords to drive 4 Web 2.0 has actually put small businesses at decided 5 when it comes to reaching out and touching 6 stomers. However, the key to any Web 2.0 7 is getting a handle on your hals and your real audience. |
| and | b 2.0 helps companies 8 into customers, compete and innovate efficiently d effectively. Even so, small businesses have barely 9 the surface of what b 2.0 offers, and they're only in the first 10 in engaging in this stuff. |
| Tra | anslate the following sentences with the words and phrases provided. |
| 1 | 你想要重点关注消费水平,但在过去40年间人们在消费水平方面的差异似乎没有变大。(variance). |
| 2 | 苹果公司又一次提前获得英特尔公司新技术的使用权。他们的合作将使 iMac 产生巨大利润。(access, generate) |

| | . 3 | 借助这张信用卡,您 度。(merchandise, on | 可以轻松地选择商品 a whim) | 品或旅行优惠,我们t | 也不会随意降低信用额 |
|------------------------|-----|--|--|--|--|
| | 4 | 电力市场的整合可能场准入壁垒的增加。(| 导致市场流动性进一 liquidity, barrier) | 步减弱,带来更高的 | 交易成本,从而导致市 |
| | 5 | 任何有形的奖励都应 accompanied by) | ž该伴有认同感, 使 | 卓越的工作表现得以 | 有效推广。(tangible, |
| | 6 | 新奥尔良正成为一个 影响力的新型社会企 | 汇聚创新、理想、海 业。(launch, impactf | 敗情和人才的地方,じ ul, ventures) | 以打造国内最具创造力和 |
| | 7 | 加拿大原子能有限么 (potential, capitalize c | 소司(AECL)在利用 on) | 新兴的全球性核电市 | 场方面拥有巨大潜力。 |
| Usage and Structure | 0 | often perceived as A. tangible | l companies have no a(n) asset. B. visible | ot given much attention | on to branding, which is D. invisible |
| | | We realize that in out of Malaysia v country.A. have been preof. have been preof. | which has nothing t ccupied by | ors may a lot o do with the economic B. have preoccupied D. have preoccupied | |
| | | 3 Unemployed wor their usual incom A. equivalent to | kers receive welfare e. B. equal to | C. equivocal to | D. equivalent with |
| | | disputes. A. multiplying | B. a multitude of | C. multitude of | n other bilateral D. multitude |
| | | We put a lot of he now.A. pay off | nard work into local B. pay out | initiatives, and that's C. pay up | D. pay back |

| | 6 Today, the unions in a collective meeting decided to the different holding a strike next Thursday, Oct. 28, and a demonstration for Saturday Nov. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---------------------------|----------------------------|--|
| | | A. make | B. split | C. compromise | D. dealt |
| 7 There have been some signs of growth: a swelling equi- confidence a few notches; and jobless claims fell noti- are still quite high. | | | ss claims fell noticeably | last week, they | |
| | | A. but | B. yet | C. albeit | D. as |
| | 8 | scheme should be | | r with the introduction of | idustry groups argue the of a carbon price. D. phase in |
| | 9 | The money will | be used to buy US | Government bonds, wh | ich will help bring down |
| | | | id free upi | | D. Erroschle |
| | | A. disposed | | | D. disposable |
| 10 Da Dong Restaurant was a from the grand old lady of roas restaurants, Quanjude, the over-two-century-old legend that won over emperors. | | | | | |
| | | A. spin-off | B. spin-out | C. spinning-off | D. spinning-out |
| | 11 | global s | ourcing for both ma | arket access and cost red | |
| | | A. employ on | - | C. capitalize in | D. employ in |
| 12 Captains of industry can change their minds on multi-million do | | | million dollar accounts | | |
| | | A. with a whim | B. on whim | C. on a whim | D. in whim |
| 0 | Re | write the follow | ing pairs of sente | nces with "with" stru | icture. |
| 1 By the early 1960s the folk boom had been in full swing. Kate and Anna school in Montreal, where they saw Pete Seeger and the Weavers in concert. | | | | | |
| 2 Problem debt, defined as missing two or economic climate. Citizens Advice report inquiries about mortgage and loan arrears | | | te. Citizens Advice | reported a 49 percent i | s a big issue in the current ncrease in the number of |
| | 3 | Prices have been strong in recent sales. Neil Roberts, head of popular culture at Christie's, says that the market doesn't seem to have been touched by the downturn. | | | |
| | | | | | |

| 4 I | Both experts agree that prices are most stable for names that are icons. The Beatles got No. 1 in music and Marilyn Monroe top billing in film. |
|-------|--|
| | Science fiction is a popular general area. Items linked to the stars of Star Wars and Doctor Who are in constant demand. |
| 6 | Social enterprises certainly reflect the coalition government's big society concept to encourage civic engagement. 2012 acts as "a catalyst for mass participation". |
| 7 | Health secretary Andrew Lansley has recently declared that the NHS would be transformed into the "largest social enterprise sector in the world". Andrew Lansley left no doubt as to the rising profile and burgeoning role of the social enterprise movement. |
| 8 | Private sector auditing firms assist my office. My office will begin attesting to the enhanced performance information as it becomes available. |
| 9 | Oil price soars to a new high. Many private car owners decided to commute by bus, and many potential buyers for cars hesitated to make decisions. |
| 10 | Virus could spread very quickly throughout an organization. It wasn't unusual to find hundreds of computers within a personal company infected by viruses transmitted via email attachments. |
| S) 11 | udge which of the following underlined parts is wrong and make corrections. |

0

1 There's external <u>pressure</u> for low prices from customers <u>expected</u> more for less and internal pressure from the belief that pricing is a make-or-break factor when products launch.

D

2 Correctly setting the <u>launch price</u> for a product or service can <u>reset marketing price</u>
A
B
C
expectations and boost the profit trajectory (轨迹) across the remainder of that <u>offering's</u> life cycle.

D

3 The country obviously offers some of the world's biggest growth opportunities — A
but only for consumer product companies that understand and responsive to this rapidly

B
C
evolving marketplace.

D

4 Most intriguingly, though, China's consumers <u>prioritize</u> purchases across different

product categories by trading down among them: the Chinese maximize their

 $\frac{\text{buying power}}{D} \text{ by spending more in the categories they care about most and less in } D$

5 What executive isn't challenged by the daily barrage of <u>conflicted</u> economic reports

attempting to clarify the question of the hour: will the global recovery build or

lapse into another recession?

D

others.

Practice of Skills



Writing Skills

Read the following passage and try to insert proper punctuations.

The term cloud computing has inspired a lot of thought energy ideas and enthusiasm its also sparked a lot of head-scratching brow-furrowing and definition-debating

You might think that after several years of the concept being in the forefront of thought around business computing this might have resolved itself and there would be a single holistic view of what the cloud means if you thought that you'd be wrong

Attendees at Oracle (Nasdaq: ORCL) OpenWorld have been treated this week to the embodiment of the debate over what the cloud is courtesy of two rather prominent figures in the world of software Oracles Larry Ellison and Salesforce.com's (NYSE: CRM) Marc Benioff the positions they took on the cloud were totally predictable since their views catered to product images each is trying to project however they were also an indication of why users find it hard to fully grasp what the cloud means no one at the vendor level is willing to provide a complete definition

Part Two Comprehensive Exercises

| Cloze Decide which of the cho the corresponding blan | | ould best complete tl | ne passage if inserted in |
|--|---|--|---|
| Management is a career. | Leadership is a calli | ng. | eing a leader is simple. |
| leader. You don't have leadership role. | e to have that "spe | cial something" to _ | to be a successful the |
| the courage of your co when you understand y most deeply held truths | onvictions to see the sour66 | em manifestas guide and ste as from | s, and more importantly, 5 reality. Only ward based on your own 8 to leader. |
| teammates or anything | else, what they are 111 for them and for | looking for is someoned they know is the organization. The | s, associates, co-workers, e in whom they can place working for the greater y're looking for someone |
| Because it is only their trust in you 16 quality, productivity, in | that you know you you see it is that younovation andof 18 | ou have followers — u have moved into the rour organization is the 17 achie that you're gi | people who have placed hat leadership role. And transcending all previous vements. You're operating ving budget back to the |
| corporation — and you You're achieving | | ou always dreamed co | uld be achieved. And no |
| only that, but it's actual1 A. as2 A. looking3 A. achieve | B. be | C. being C. appearing C. realize | D. outlook D. take |
| 4 A. defined5 A. from6 A. status | B. defining B. as B. place | C. definite C. in C. role C. will you | D. definitely D. into D. position D. you will |
| 7 A. can you8 A. director9 A. see10 A. trust | B. you can B. manager B. overlook B. belief | C. employer C. look for C. credence | D. clerkD. overseeD. trustworthiness |
| 11 A. Anybody12 A. group13 A. not | B. AnyoneB. goodB. not only | C. Someone C. deed C. nothing | D. Somehow D. goods D. only D. comply |
| 14 A. rely | B. listen | C. follow | D. compry |

| 15 | A. when | B. if | C. then | D. that |
|-------------------|----------------------------|--|--------------------------|---|
| 16 | A. the way | B. what | C. which | D. the means |
| 17 | A. remittance | B. revenant | C. revenue | D. reparation |
| 18 | A. efficacy | B. speed | C. efficiency | D. rate |
| 19 | A. goals | B. bush | C. aims | D. destination |
| | A. that | B. which | C. in which | D. what |
| | | | | |
| The sug sen | gested answers i tence. | itences in this se marked A, B, C an | d D. Choose the one | sentence there are four that best completes the |
| 1 | Japanese consum | er confidence | for the first time | in seven months to 41.1 in |
| | January, from 40. | 1 in December. | | |
| | A. rise | B. rose | C. have risen | D. will rise |
| 2 | The EU has cont | inuously and repea | atedly called on the Ira | qi government to |
| _ | | | ect the human rights o | |
| | A. limit | B. confine | C. restrict | D. refrain |
| _ | | | i | . II. I O. 1 C |
| 3 | | | | nister, Hiroko Ota, who for |
| | | | longer be considered | a top-tier economy. |
| | A. none other tha | in | B. no other than | |
| | C. no more than | | D. none the less | |
| 4 | | | | y policy soon, that |
| | warranted only if | there were signs o | f inflation getting emb | edded into expectations and |
| | feeding through | to higher wages. | | |
| | A. would have be | en | B. will be | |
| | C. could have be | en | D. would be | |
| 5 | Ford he says no | w sells more cars | in a week than it | in a year when it first |
| 3 | started out. | W Sells more cars | | |
| | A. was | B. did | C. has been | D. had |
| | | | | |
| 6 | | | not build golf courses o | |
| | A. Whichever | B. However | C. Whenever | D. Whatever |
| 7 | A 25-year gas-im | port contract with | Turkmenistan will hel | p cover its gas deficit, but at |
| | of Russ | ian gas. | | |
| | A. twice the price | e | B. the price of twice | ce |
| | C. as much as th | e twice price | D. twice more than | n the price |
| 8 | "There is no soo | ial scene " said Ms | Gordon, a money ma | nnager in Manhattan, who is |
| 0 | | with the slow pace. | . Coruen, a massay | , |
| | A. at house | B. at most | C. at home | D. at bean |
| | | | | |
| 9 | They wrap then | iselves around oily | substances suspended | l in water, and keep them in |
| | | The second secon | C | D. cuenendina |
| | A. suspension | B. suspense | C. suspender | D. suspending |
| 10 | After the townshi | et attacks a lot of | LIS citizens postponed | l or overseas travel |

| | A. called off | ime at home. B. called out | C. called up | D. called over |
|----|---|---|--|---|
| 11 | | | | t here but they need to sues when they venture |
| | A. plentiful | B. appreciative | C. sufficient | D. wholesome |
| 12 | about breaking deall the following A. the man who leads the man who leads the man who leads to the man who leads the man who leads to | | n art and everyday life." XCEPT d ne food | a conceptual exhibition The underlined part has |
| 13 | Ottawa's Sussex | Drivething | gs began to go wrong. | e minister's residence in D. until |
| | A. as | B. as when | | |
| 14 | | = | anot be used to compl ody at the table was Rep | ete the sentence. "Tony ublican." |
| | A. nearly | B. almost | C. quite | D. practically |
| 15 | | | | last month of the quarter |
| | at the time they _A. renew | their first es B. release | stimates of quarterly GD C. rehearse | D. relieve |
| 16 | | | | season of June and |
| 10 | September quart | ters is expected to be | | ngs in the busy season in |
| | the second half of A. slack | of the fiscal year. B. slow | C. low | D. quiet |
| 17 | | | | highs last seen in June |
| | 2008, before the | | | |
| | A. approach | B. acquire | C. achieve | D. attain |
| 18 | American official agreement they as A. could have the C. should have t | now say was not nece ought | t they about the essary and was drawn up B. might have though D. must have though | |
| 19 | Littlet A. he know | | oundly jeered when he s C. may he know | stepped on to the stage. D. did he know |
| 20 | | Street consider t B. it strange what | | at company rose so fast. D. strange why |
| 21 | After all, the co | nsequences ofecome even fatter and | junk food are every d unhealthier adults. | where: fat and unhealthy |
| | A. all that | B. all what | C. all which | D. that |
| 22 | Those who stay | yed despite knowing | the dangers — some | even practiced evacuation |

| | drills — trapped by I | poverty. | |
|----|---|--|---|
| | A. has been | B. must have bee | n |
| | C. had been | D. must be | |
| 23 | Germany's parliamentthe annual pace of installation | | olar power, aiming to reduce |
| | A. appealed B. assigned | C. approved | D. arranged |
| 24 | Some people work from hom for lost time when they return | 1. | |
| | A. make out B. make up | C. make upon | D. make over |
| 25 | Under the new concept of unanimously by world leaders tion in a state's internal affairs A. adapted B. adjoined | s at a UN world summit in is permitted in the event o | New York in 2005, interven- |
| 26 | | terpret them correctly. The | re always clues and advance he underlined phrase means D. untidily |
| | A. unhappily B. unexpec | ctedly C. unofficially | D. untidity |
| 27 | In one poll earlier this year, 3 quality about their p | | ey could not think of a single |
| | A. respectable B. decent | C. admirable | D. approachable |
| 28 | | rra Firma, a British priva to finance and sell properti B. taken as D. tied up with | te-equity firm, have already es to tenants. |
| 29 | could transform lives and live | lihoods. | timated. If they take off, they |
| | A. potential B. magnitu | ide C. gradient | D. firmness |
| 30 | First, since 1945 Britain has easily into existing notions of | | of immigrants who do not fit wn pyramids to up. |
| | A. scramble B. hurry | C. run | D. crawl |
| | ading Comprehension his section there are four pas | | ons or unfinished statements, |
| | | | |

each with four suggested answers marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that you think is the best answer.

Passage A

Inflation is widely disliked. A number of economists think that inflation's bad reputation is undeserved, and that, while people complain that inflation makes things more expensive, they fail to recognize that inflation also raises their wages.

The net result of inflation could be to increase wages and prices in the same proportion, without harming consumer's purchasing power.

A person on a fixed income, such as a pensioner receiving a specific number of dollars

a month — a so-called "defined benefit" pension — does have less purchasing power when prices rise. However, Social Security benefits automatically increase with wages in the economy, and thereby automatically increase with inflation in the long run.

We also have to remember that for everyone receiving a payment specified in dollars, there's someone else making those payments. For example, a worker with a fixed mortgage payment sees that payment decline as a share of his income as inflation pushes up his wages. For this reason, inflation is said to favor debtors and harm creditors.

The government is a major debtor, and some people suggest that sudden inflation would relieve the government's debt burden and permit the government to spend more (prolonged inflation would just require the government to pay higher interest rates on its debt).

Even if our government had no debt, inflation would increase tax revenue. Ronald Reagan famously complained about "bracket creep": the personal income tax was not automatically indexed to inflation, so taxpayers moved into higher tax brackets as inflation raised their incomes, even though the extra income was barely enough to keep up with rising prices.

Consider, for example, a zero-inflation economy in which homes and business normally sell for what the seller paid when he originally purchased the property. According to our tax laws, those sellers would owe no capital gains tax.

In a 10 percent-inflation-rate economy, assets would appreciate in dollar terms at about 10 percent a year, even though their inflation-adjusted values were constant. When the assets were sold, their accumulated value, including that annual 10 percent gain, would be taxed.

With saving being less profitable thanks to inflation's back-door income tax <u>hike</u>, people will save and invest less. Inflation's harm to capital accumulation reduces productivity, and ultimately the inflation-adjusted wages workers receive.

- 1 According to the passage, which of the following reasons explains inflation's bad reputation?
 - A. It is widely disliked.
 - B. It favors debtors and harms creditors.
 - C. It increases wages and prices in the same proportion, harming consumer's purchasing power.
 - D. It makes things more expensive.
- 2 Which of the following is correct?
 - A. Inflation will have no effect on people with a fixed income.
 - B. People may save and invest less due to the increase in the income tax caused by inflation.
 - C. For assets sold in a 10 percent-inflation-rate economy, there will be no capital gain because these assets' inflation-adjusted values were constant.
 - D. The government would always benefit from inflation.
- 3 According to the passage, which of the following is true about "bracket creep"?
 - A. Taxpayers have to move into higher tax brackets as inflation raises their incomes.
 - B. Bracket creep is the slow movement in one's tax payment.
 - C. Bracket creep is a jump in one's income.
 - D. Bracket creep occurs when the personal income tax is automatically indexed to inflation.