



普通高等教育“九五”国家级重点教材

# 新编英语教程

## A NEW ENGLISH COURSE

主 编 李观仪  
副主编 梅德明

英语专业用  
(修订版)  
(REVISED EDITION)

2

练习册  
WORKBOOK



上海外语教育出版社

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## A FEW WORDS ABOUT THE WORKBOOK

Each unit in the **WORKBOOK** of *A New English Course*, Level 2, consists of the following sections:

**LANGUAGE STRUCTURES.** Here are exercises that aim at consolidating the main language points taught in each unit.

**DIALOGUE I.** Here is a gapped dialogue patterned after Dialogue I in SB for you to fill in the missing parts.

**DIALOGUE II.** Here is a set of exercises on communicative functions. Try to use as many sentences and expressions given in SB as possible.

**READING I.** Mainly two types of exercises are given in this section: true-false questions and multiple-choice questions.

**READING II.** Several questions on the text are asked, the answers to which are to be arranged in good order to form a coherent passage. In other words, this is an exercise to help you to write a précis.

### COMPREHENSIVE EXERCISES

1 - 2. Spelling and Dictation. Though elementary in nature, these two exercises are important for language students. They might be called the cornerstone of language learning.

3. Listening Comprehension. There are various types of exercises in this section to be done immediately after listening to the recording of the listening comprehension materials.

4. Translation. There are sentence translation exercises as well as passage translation exercises. The exercises in this section are not meant to teach translation as such. They are given to call your attention to the contrast between the English and the Chinese way of expressing ideas.

5. Blank Filling. Exercises in this section, which deal with grammar and vocabulary, are mostly given in context.

6. Vocabulary Work. The exercises in this section mainly deal with phrasal verbs, word formation, synonyms and antonyms, and words and phrases from the reading texts. It is advisable to use a good dictionary when doing these exercises.

# Unit 1

## LANGUAGE STRUCTURES

- A. ~~Match the events~~ and circumstances in the two lists below. Join each pair using 1) *when* 2) *while* as in the example.

**Example:** He was writing a composition. The telephone rang.

He was writing a composition *when* the telephone rang.

*While* he was writing a composition, the telephone rang.

### Event

### Circumstance

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. A bomb exploded.  | a. I was arguing with Sophia.            |
| 2. Steve came and told her that she'd won the scholarship. | b. The candidate was making a speech.    |
| 3. News came that she'd failed in her exams.               | c. He was walking in the street.         |
| 4. John butted in and took sides with her.                 | d. He was climbing up the hill.          |
| 5. The rain poured down.                                   | e. Linda was singing merrily.            |
| 6. A bicycle knocked him down.                             | f. Mary was making herself a cup of tea. |

1. *I was arguing with Sophia when a bomb exploded.*  
*while I was arguing with Sophia, a bomb exploded.*
2. *The candidate was making a speech when Steve came*  
*while - doing,*

3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_

- B. Answer the following questions in complete sentences.

1. How long had you been studying English before you became a college student?

*I had been studying English for seven years before I became a college student.*

2. Had you been speaking English before you joined this class?

What language had you been using in English classes then?

*I ~~the~~ had been speaking Chinese in English classes before I joined this class.*

3. How long had you been reading aloud before you had your breakfast?

*I had never been reading aloud before I had my breakfast.*

4. What were you doing when the first bell rang this morning?

*I was reading the book when the first bell rang this morning.*

5. What happened to the gas stove when Sarah was preparing dinner?

*Sarah was preparing dinner when the gas stove caught fire.*

6. What happened when it was raining cats and dogs?

## DIALOGUE I

Complete the following dialogue between Jack and Zhen.

**Situation:** Jack is a student from the United States. He is interested in table-tennis but he finds it difficult to play. He asks Zhen to be his coach.

**Jack:** Yesterday I went to see a pingpong match. I understand that *you all like it many people play it*

**Zhen:** Yes. Lots of us can play it.

**Jack:** I'm sorry I can't play pingpong at all. I wonder if *you could coach me*

**Zhen:** With pleasure, just name the day.

**Jack:** You know, *I'm a beginner*, and I found that it was difficult to hit back the ball in the proper way. *find difficult*

**Zhen:** Of course you *can*. At the beginning, you must be careful with every movement.

**Jack:** I thought *it was so easy to play*, but this wasn't the case at all!

**Zhen:** Then *at first*?

**Jack:** I felt frustrated! *hard to*

**Zhen:** It was absolutely unnecessary. I used to be very clumsy, but I'm a fairly good player now. *you'll be mine coach.*

**Jack:** Good! Then *if you can*

## DIALOGUE II

Requests and Offers

Complete the following dialogues. In each one, politely refuse the request and give a reason for your refusal.

1. A: *I wonder if I could* type these letters by tomorrow afternoon?

B: *Yes, of course*

2. A: baby-sit for me tonight.

- B: \_\_\_\_\_
3. A: I wonder if you could play in the basket-ball team next Saturday?
- B: Sure thing / if you like / I'd love to
4. A: Would you mind cleaning the windows for me?
- B: I'm sorry I can't. I have sth to do.
5. A: would you mind working overtime next weekend?
- B: I afraid I can't because I'd have sth important to do next weekend.  
I'd love to but

## READING I

### Multiple-choice questions:

- American football and British rugby are different in \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. methods of scoring                      B. competitiveness  
 C. kicking the ball for points              D. ways of protection
- All of the following are major American national sports except \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. football                                      B. ~~rugby~~  
 C. soccer                                        D. ~~baseball~~
- American football is largely \_\_\_\_\_ in origin.  
 A. Canadian                                      B. Indian  
 C. British                                        D. Japanese
- Soccer's growing popularity in the United States owes a great deal to all of the following efforts except \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. the promotion of big business and TV advertisers  
 B. the work of fashion models  
 C. the introduction of a musical background to the games  
 D. the employment of experienced coaches from abroad
- The author's attitude toward soccer is \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. approving                                      B. humorous  
 C. flattering me                                      D. sceptical 怀疑

## READING II

Write out the answers to the following questions, so that they form a coherent passage.

- Are the Olympic Games an international sports competition?
- When and where were the first Olympic Games held?
- How many contests were there in the first Olympic Games?
- Were other games added later?
- Why were the ancient games stopped in the fourth century A.D.?
- When and where did the competition in modern times start?
- Why does the International Olympic Committee make strict rules for athletes?



8. What different types of games are there?
9. Is winning in the Olympics considered a great achievement and an honour?

## GUIDED WRITING

- A. In the following paragraph linking words and phrases are missing. Choose the most appropriate listed on SB 1.9 to fill in the blanks.

Football has a very long history in China. As long ago as the Song Dynasty, it was already a very popular game. Gao Qiu, the famous <sup>kick</sup> treacherous official, (1) Just as we all know, rose to control the country by means of his skill in playing the football. (2) While only a mere eunuch of the humblest rank with no chances of contacting the emperor, he happened to be a superb player of football. One day, (3) When the emperor was playing football, a high fast spinning ball would have been shot beyond the huge compound had Gao Qiu not hooked it back again to land right under the emperor's foot. This made him a great favourite of the emperor's. (4) So, he came into control of the state through his <sup>up to</sup> catering in every way to the dissipated desires of the emperor. (5) Though this is a painful page in the Chinese history, it shows that the Chinese people have long loved this sport. The football games held every year in our country still remain the focus of interest for millions of Chinese football fans.

- B. The following sentences go together to form an invitation. Put them in the right order. Add linking words where necessary.

15 January, 20\_\_

Dear Matti,

1. We hope you're interested in coming. 2

2. I'm sure we'll have a good time. 6

3. We're having a Folk Dance Evening next Saturday, at 7 p.m., at the Recreation Hall. /

4. You're Finnish, maybe you can teach us some of your folk dances. 3

5. We'll be seeing you! 7

6. Annetee, Hans, Maria and Pedro are also coming. ①

7. On the other hand, some of our minority nationality students will also show us how they dance. ①

3.

5.

Lingling

**COMPREHENSIVE EXERCISES****I . Spelling**

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

8.

9.

10.

11.

12.

**II . Dictation****A.**

B.

### III. Listening Comprehension

Before listening to the tape-recording, look at the two pictures below and go over the explanations beside them.

#### 1. The Acropolis



This is a picture of the Acropolis. It is in Athens, Greece. On top of the Acropolis is the Parthenon. It is a magnificent temple built in honour of Athena, the Ancient Greek Goddess of Wisdom.

#### 2. Socrates



Socrates was a great Greek philosopher. He spent all his spare moments in studying or in teaching the young men of Athens. He was a very deep thinker. He always tried to find out the exact truth about everything.

## True (T) or False (F)?

For false statements, write the fact in parentheses.

- \_\_\_ 1. The first modern Olympic Games were held in the second century A.D.  
( )
- \_\_\_ 2. The Acropolis is the capital of Greece.  
( )
- \_\_\_ 3. The Parthenon remains perfect in design and proportions.  
( )
- \_\_\_ 4. The temple on top of the Acropolis was reduced to ruins by an explosion.  
( )
- \_\_\_ 5. To Nick, the temple might have remained in fact if the soldiers had been careful with their ammunition.  
( )
- \_\_\_ 6. Nick would be very happy if Socrates still lived today.  
( )
- \_\_\_ 7. As there was not enough time, Nick would not be able to see the other well-known places in Athens.  
( )
- \_\_\_ 8. Nick went to Greece with his aunt and uncle for a visit.  
( )

## IV. Translation

A. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. 他是经理的儿子,但光凭这一点,他是没有资格批评我们的工作的。  
He was not enough to qualify for that work only because he was manager's son. but that alone <sup>sb be qualified for doing</sup> (qualify)
2. Smith 先生从教学岗位上退休下来之后,开始从事摄影这一兴趣爱好。  
After Mr Smith dropped out of the teaching, he began to take up the interest of photography. <sup>take up</sup>
3. 相比较起来,这幢房子的优点是价格低,而那幢房子的优点是交通便利。  
By comparison, that is convenient in transportation. <sup>(by comparison)</sup>
4. 他似乎正在使出全身解数,试图提高这一新产品的销售量。  
He seems to be making every effort to promote this new product. <sup>(promote)</sup>
5. 那些热切的学生们纷纷挤进了讲堂,以聆听来自剑桥大学的那位著名教授讲课。  
Three eager students crowded into the room to listen to the lecture of that famous professor from Cambridge College. <sup>(crowd) hear sb. lecture</sup>

6. 正如成千上万的其他人一样,她被这件艺术品深深地迷住了。(like)  
~~she, was addicted to the work of art.~~ <sup>she, was greatly fascinated by</sup> like millions of others, people.
7. 直到我结婚的时候,我才有钱买了自己的房子。(It...)  
~~I was not until I got married that I could afford to the house.~~

### B. Translate the following passage into English.

因为雷文港市(Lavenport)的人太多而空间又不足,所以交通问题越来越严重。最近几年由于人口增长很快,该市变得很拥挤。世界上几乎没有一个城市像雷文港市那样拥挤。自1851年以来,该市人民一直在拦海拓地(reclaim land from the sea)。现在已经很难想象原来的海岸的面目了,但是几年来,拦海计划的费用越来越贵。今天几乎没有有什么有可能拦海拓地的地方了。公共汽车、电车、轿车和出租汽车使街道越来越拥挤。雷文港市的海港是世界上最繁忙的海港之一。每天在雷文港市大约有五百万乘客使用这种或那种公共交通工具。

problems Because of ~~the~~ enough people and the lack of room, the traffic has been growing <sup>increasing</sup> in the city of Lavenport. <sup>(pace)</sup> Recent years ~~for the population~~ <sup>has been</sup> increasing very fast, the city become quite crowded. <sup>paralyzing</sup> ~~the city is crowded~~ <sup>as</sup> ~~the~~ <sup>has</sup> ~~been~~ <sup>is</sup> ~~the~~ <sup>one of the</sup> ~~most~~ <sup>busiest</sup> port in the world. Every day, about 5,000,000 (5 million) ~~people~~ <sup>passengers</sup> ~~use this or that~~ <sup>make use of</sup> ~~conveyances in Lavenport.~~ <sup>some kind of transport on</sup> ~~other~~

## V. Blank Filling

### A. Fill in each blank with a word beginning with the letter printed below.

Have you ever wondered who invented the question mark? (1) The first question mark began to (2) take shape in the days of Ancient Rome (3) over 2000 years ago. The (4)

Romans spoke a language (5) called Latin. In Latin whenever (6) people wrote a question they (7) ended the sentence with the word *questio*. (8) They let the reader (9) know that the sentence was a (10) question. But it (11) took too long to write *questio* after (12) every question. Many people, therefore, (13) simplified to just *qo*. This saved (14) time but unfortunately it also (15) caused problems. The reason for this (16) was that the Romans wrote all (17) their words together without leaving (18) any spaces between them. *Qo* could look (19) like the end of (20) a *rather* word. So people began to (21) write *qo* like this *q*. Over a long (22) period of time the *o* became (23) just a dot and the *q* just (24) like a squiggle — our question (25) mark.

### B. Fill in each blank with a determiner where necessary.

Mary put (1) her hat on and went out into (2) the rain. It was (3) a cold evening and there was (4) no moon. There were (5) some people in the street but not many.

Mary had (6) a little money in her pocket and she bought (7) a packet of sweets and (8) a newspaper. (9) The newspaper was full of (10) the pictures of (11) her husband under (12) the words "CLAPHAM MURDERER CAUGHT AT LAST". Mary could not believe (13) her eyes. Then, with (14) a horror, she saw that she herself was beside him in (15) one picture.

She sat down on (16) a bench nearby and began to cry. (17) Some people looked at her in (18) a astonishment, but she did not move until (19) one person stopped and talked to her. Then she got up and started walking home, leaving (20) the sweets on the bench untouched.

## VI. Vocabulary Work

A. Each of the following words has more than one meaning. Write sentences of your own, bringing out at least two meanings for each.

记录 record    coach    sheet    兴趣 interest    顶部 top    礼物 present

Examples: Sit there for the *present*. I'll call you when your turn comes.

I gave my daughter a tape-recorder as her birthday *present*.

1. keep/break the record.

2. \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_

**B. Choose a word or phrase that best completes each of the following sentences.**

1. A \_\_\_\_\_ statement is a false and malicious one meant to harm a person's reputation.  
 A. slanderous B. flattering  
 C. ill-natured *= bad temper* D. critical
2. Computers can help students \_\_\_\_\_ objects that are difficult or impossible to view, such as human anatomy, molecular structures, or complex geometrical objects.  
 A. dramatize *(200)* B. visualize  
 C. realize D. organize
3. This famous businessman \_\_\_\_\_ most of the profits from his business to various charities after his success.  
 A. donated B. distributed *(50)*  
 C. discharged *(20)* D. designated
4. In his most celebrated book, the author describes his experience in an unknown country against \_\_\_\_\_ obstacles of environment and weather, brutal enemies, and failure of supplies.  
 A. discriminating B. disgusting  
 C. disheartening D. disregarding *(20)*
5. Beverly Hills is known for the \_\_\_\_\_ homes of film and television personalities and contains many fashionable shops.  
 A. priceless B. luxurious  
 C. pleasurable D. precious
6. When people are physically \_\_\_\_\_ a drug, they suffer ill physical effects if they stop taking the drug.  
 A. absorbed in B. accepted by  
 C. addicted to D. attracted to
7. Within three months after birth, babies begin to show a preference for complex and \_\_\_\_\_ stimuli as opposed to simple and familiar stimuli.

- A. common                      B. normal  
C. strange                      D. novel
8. The oldest known systems of education in history had two characteristics in common; they taught religion, and they \_\_\_\_\_ the traditions of the people.
- A. developed                      B. encouraged  
C. forwarded                      D. promoted
9. Though unsuccessful, steam-powered models of airplanes made by the English inventor Henson in 1847 were \_\_\_\_\_, as many later models generally followed his designs.
- A. encouraging                      B. instructive  
C. promising                      D. victorious
10. With the increasing consciousness of self health care, millions of Chinese people \_\_\_\_\_ in a variety of daily physical exercises, ranging from the traditional shadow boxing to the modern aerobics.
- A. compete                      B. participate  
C. play                      D. share



## Unit 2

### LANGUAGE STRUCTURES

Combine each pair of sentences into one, using one or two nominal clauses introduced by *that* or *what*.

**Example:** Father would be back next week. The news cheered us up.

The news *that* Father would be back next week cheered us up.

1. He had been dismissed. We were surprised by the news.

*The news that he had been dismissed surprised us.*

2. The murderer came into the house through the window. The police found the evidence.

*The evidence that the murderer came into the house through the window was found by the police.*

3. Tony made a suggestion. We should not stay up late every day.

4. At once we made the decision. <sup>that</sup> We two would go to help Chenming with her family chores.

5. Her husband had been killed in an accident. She was <sup>震惊</sup> taken <sup>that</sup> aback by the news.

6. I could not climb the hill. I told him that.

*what I told him was that I could not climb it.*

7. Their daughter would get married on 20 April. They told us that.

*what they told us was that their daughter would get married on 20 April.*

8. Jenny wanted to ride a bike. She didn't want to take a bus.

*the fact was that Jenny wanted to ride a bike not to take a bus*

### DIALOGUE I

Complete the following dialogue between Hua and Yao.

**Situation:** Hua and Yao are college students. They are discussing the question of students working their way through college. They have different views.

**Hua:** Have you seen the poster?