

高等学校教材

# 新编英语教程

4

李观仪主编

## A NEW ENGLISH COURSE

Workbook

上海外语教育出版社

高等学校教材

# 新编英语教程

英语专业用

4

练习册

李观仪 (主编)

朱嫣华 袁锦华 李珮莹

张小玲 陈华琴

上海外语教育出版社

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## 出 版 说 明

《新编英语教程》是为我国大专院校英语专业编写的一套综合训练英语教材，共分五级，每级教材由学生用书、练习册、教师用书组成。本教材第一至第三级以语法结构为基础，第四至第五级以课文为主，兼顾交际法教学原则，综合训练听、说、读、写语言能力，也培养一定的交际能力，狠抓基本功，给学生打好扎实的英语基础。本书是这套教材中的第4册，配有英语国家人士录制的课文和听力材料的录音磁带。

参加本书审稿工作的有中山大学、山东大学、北京大学、辽宁大学、南开大学、复旦大学、上海师范大学、华东师范大学、广州外国语学院、解放军外国语学院、国际关系学院等十一所高等学校的代表，并由中山大学方淑珍教授担任主审。参加审稿会的代表对这套教材提供了宝贵的意见和建议，并认为本教程是一套思想性、科学性和实践性较强的教材，一致推荐出版。现经高等学校外语专业教材编审委员会审查批准，同意公开出版，特此说明。

## A FEW WORDS ABOUT THE WORKBOOK

Each unit in the WORKBOOK of *A New English Course, Level 4*, consists of:

### TEXT I

**Comprehension.** Here inferential questions, questions on the author's attitude and intention, and questions on the students' own opinion are asked. Besides, some complicated sentences with implicit meanings are to be explained by the students in their own words. These two types of exercises, it is believed, will help the students to gain a thorough comprehension of the text.

**Language Work.** Exercises in this section aim at familiarizing the students with grammatical and lexical items and items of usage arising from the text.

### TEXT II

**Comprehension.** Comprehension questions in this section are of various types. They aim at a general comprehension of the text.

### TEXT III

An authentic text in the form of a magazine article, a page from an encyclopaedia, etc, is given in each unit. Each text is followed by a comprehension exercise.

### LISTENING COMPREHENSION

Questions to test the students' listening ability are of various kinds.

### GUIDED WRITING

**Sentence Combination.** This aims at helping the students to reconstruct sentences.

**Composition Writing.** This is to be done by the students individually.

**Letter Writing.** Informal letters of various kinds are to be written.

### INTEGRATED EXERCISES

Spelling

Dictation

Blank Filling

Translation

# Unit 1

## TEXT I

### This Year It's Going to Be Different

#### Comprehension

#### A. Answer the following questions.

1. What does the sentence 'New Year's resolutions are like anything else — you get out of them what you put in' mean?

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2. How did the writer try to make this year different from other years?

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3. Why did the writer look forward eagerly to New Year's Day?

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4. What kind of father and husband do you think the writer was?

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5. How did his wife react to his considerateness, good mood, and helpful attitude?

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6. Why did all his efforts to be a good father and husband end in failure?

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7. What is the implied meaning of 'We're just happy to have you back again'?

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**B. Explain the following sentences in your own words:**

1. Pretty clearly, anyone who followed my collection of rules would be blessed with a richer life, boundless love from his family and the admiration of the community.

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2. Be spontaneous in showing affection.

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3. A sincere compliment is worth its weight in gold.

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4. Meet your child at his own level.

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5. There was a series of shrieks down the hall. I found Gretchen in tears.

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6. The most trivial chore can prove rewarding if approached with zest.

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7. I struck up a conversation with Kit, trying to establish some kind of rapport.



8. You never bothered with small talk before. Why start now?

**Language Work**

**A. Complete the following table.**

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
1. creativity			
2.			beautifully
3.	resolve		
4.			morally
5.		illustrative	
6.	suggest		
7. collection			
8.		admirable	
9.			differently
10.	imagine		
11. harmony			
12.		impressive	
13.			distributively
14.	explain		
15. disappointment			

**B. Fill in each blank with a word or a phrase from the box.**

admiration of the community	be about four-fifths done
be about to perform open-heart surgery on	be blessed with

be in a poisonous mood  
 boundless love  
 encourage creativity in the young  
 on  
 strike up a conversation with  
 ten-year-old  
 with more zest  
 would have thrown in the sponge

be spontaneous  
 drawn by  
 establish a kind of rapport  
 sneak up on  
 swarm around  
 tired of  
 worth its weight in gold

### My Mother

On December 1, 1903, my mother was born in a little village in New York State where her father was principal of the school. She (1) \_\_\_\_\_ a happy life and two doting parents. At a very early age she showed a talent for music. Before she was five she had learned to play on the old square piano that had been the cherished possession of the family. Being their only child, she had (2) \_\_\_\_\_ from her parents. They gave her all the advantages that they could afford.

When she was seven years old, the family moved to Springfield, Illinois. Fortunately their next-door neighbour there was a kindly old German musician who always (3) \_\_\_\_\_. When he discovered my mother's love of music, he (4) \_\_\_\_\_ in offering to give her lessons free. That same year she entered school, but her greatest interest was music. Before she was twelve, she had read a number of books (5) \_\_\_\_\_ music and was never (6) \_\_\_\_\_ practising, and she had played in many a public concert.

On her sixteenth birthday, she was overjoyed by the gift of a new piano. She approached her music lessons (7) \_\_\_\_\_ than ever before. She thought her diligence was (8) \_\_\_\_\_ to her parents. Her happiness didn't last long. Within a year, she lost her father. Having to support herself and her mother, she began giving music lessons to the children of the neighbourhood. Soon she won the (9) \_\_\_\_\_. With the help of two of her musical friends, she took part in public concerts and gave readings. Many young men (10) \_\_\_\_\_, (11) \_\_\_\_\_ her talent.

When she was eighteen, she met my father who (12) \_\_\_\_\_ her and they gradually (13) \_\_\_\_\_ by discussing a variety of subjects. Before long she married my father, who was an engineer. She then worked as an accompanist. The next year I was born and mother had to give up her work. Father worked overtime on a building project. Ten months of hard work broke his health. When the project (14) \_\_\_\_\_, my father died.

Father's death was a terrible blow to my mother. For months she (15) \_\_\_\_\_ and she became suddenly older and grey hair began to (16) \_\_\_\_\_ her. Everybody feared that she would never get over her loss. But as soon as she regained her health, she bravely set about trying to earn a living for the three of us, Mother herself, my (17) \_\_\_\_\_ brother and I. Six afternoons a week she played in one of the largest theatres. She was earning a comfortable living, but after

a time the heavy strain began to affect her health. Anybody else (18) \_\_\_\_\_ but she insisted on keeping every engagement. On November 12, 1937, she had a heart attack. When they (19) \_\_\_\_\_ her, she died.

In the estimation of the world, perhaps my mother did not accomplish anything of note. Her dream of becoming a great musician she failed to realize, but her brave efforts proved her character. During her brief life of thirty-four years she made hosts of friends and brought happiness to many people. To me her courageous struggle will always be an inspiration.

C. Fill in each blank with a word from the box.

after	back	down	for
in	off	on	out
over	to	up	

- I'll tell you how to get to the little town of Stratford-upon-Avon in detail. You'd better take it \_\_\_\_\_.
- By wearing a well-tailored suit and a bowler hat with an umbrella in one hand and a suitcase decorated with British flags in the other, he hitch-hiked successfully in the US, because everybody took him \_\_\_\_\_ an Englishman.
- 'Why do some women like to decorate the Christmas tree but dread taking it \_\_\_\_\_?' 'Because it is not easy to take a tree \_\_\_\_\_. It is sometimes difficult to remove the decorations and often the pine needles go all over the floor.'
- My cousin has an ear for music; I think he takes \_\_\_\_\_ his father in musical ability.
- Mrs Long insisted that Tom should take \_\_\_\_\_ what he said about his unole and aunt and behave properly in his new surroundings.
- This factory is going to take \_\_\_\_\_ more skilled workers for the project.
- I can't possibly take \_\_\_\_\_ anything I am reading because my mind is completely on the picnic we're going on tomorrow.
- The Class 2 boys had a bad habit of taking \_\_\_\_\_ the principal and the teachers.
- Henry went to the dentist and had one of his decayed teeth taken \_\_\_\_\_ painlessly.
- 'Do you suppose he'll take a bribe?' 'What do you take him \_\_\_\_\_?'
- 'Mrs Long, this sleeve is too big. Will you please take it \_\_\_\_\_ about half an inch for me?'  
'But last time you said the sleeve was too small and you had it let \_\_\_\_\_. You really are fussy.'
- The owner of the house is not at home. He has taken the dog \_\_\_\_\_.
- Peter had measles so he took \_\_\_\_\_ his bed for a week.
- Who do you think will take \_\_\_\_\_ the boxing commission since the well-known promoter has retired?

15. Going to evening school after work and attending to household chores take \_\_\_\_\_ most of her spare time.

## TEXT II

### My Financial Career

#### Comprehension

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

Put a T before the statement if you think it is true and put an F if you think it is false.

For false statements, write the facts in parentheses:

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. The hero of the story didn't know that he would act in such a foolish way in the bank.  
If he had known, he wouldn't have gone.  
( \_\_\_\_\_ )
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. It was the last time he went to a bank.  
( \_\_\_\_\_ )
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. At the end of their talk, the manager was no longer interested. So he greeted Mr Montgomery with 'Good morning' and introduced the writer to Mr Montgomery.  
( \_\_\_\_\_ )
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. The clerks were angry because of his foolish manner.  
( \_\_\_\_\_ )
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Although the man became very rich, he never went to the bank again.  
( \_\_\_\_\_ )

## TEXT III

Bear in mind the following questions when you read the text.

1. Why is Washington considering introducing its first tax-amnesty (=pardon) programme?
2. How many billion dollars could a six-month amnesty raise?
3. How many states have offered amnesty programmes?
4. What are some of the disadvantages of this programme?

Now read the text.

## Will Tax Cheaters Be Getting a Break?

**H**ow can the U.S. government raise tax revenues without raising taxes? One way may be to get tax evaders to pay up. To encourage those truants to come forth, Washington is considering introducing its first tax-amnesty program—one that would allow the cheaters to clear their consciences without penalty. Supporters of the idea say that a six-month amnesty could raise up to \$25 billion from guilt-ridden Americans. And congressional supporters of the plan say that the states have shown amnesty can work. In the last three

years 18 states have offered amnesty programs. Among the success stories: New York raised \$334 million in three months; Massachusetts took in \$85 million.

**Fair share:** But not everyone is a convert. Internal Revenue Service Commissioner Roscoe L. Egger Jr. told the House Ways and Means Committee last week that he believes the collection estimates are overstated. Most of the critics denounced the idea as an insult to those who pay their fair share. "It penalizes honest people and is one of the worst proposals

I've ever heard," says Republican Budget Committee member Sen. Slade Gorton. Egger, along with Treasury Secretary James A. Baker III, noted that amnesty could make future tax collection even more difficult by suggesting the possibility of future amnesties. Backers of the plan say the government must now that it would be a one-time offer, and that stricter enforcement would follow. The administration has yet to take a stand on amnesty, but the lure of billions of dollars in new revenues may be hard to resist.

### Vocabulary

- revenue n. the total annual income of the state  
 truant n. here, tax evader; person who does not pay the right amount of tax  
 amnesty n. general pardon  
 convert n. person who changes from one principle or belief to another

### Comprehension

#### Multiple choice questions

- How can the US government raise tax revenues?
  - By punishing tax evaders.
  - By protecting honest people.
  - By making the 'truants' pay their tax in full.
- Which of the following is the view of the supporters of the tax-amnesty programme?
  - The tax-amnesty idea is an insult to honest people.
  - The tax-amnesty programme would raise a large amount of money.
  - Amnesty could adversely affect future tax collection.
- Why is it likely that amnesty will cause more difficulties?
  - Because it may create more cheaters.
  - Because it will need strict enforcement.

- C. Because it may lure the administration to make more money.
4. How many states have introduced amnesty programmes?  
A. Twenty-five.      B. Two.      C. Eighteen
5. Which of the following ideas is not mentioned in the text?  
A. Amnesty will allow all the cheaters to have clear consciences.  
B. Amnesty can work.  
C. New York has benefited from amnesty.

## LISTENING COMPREHENSION

- A. Fill in the budget described in the dialogue.

### A Family Budget

Income:
Expenses:
Housing:
Food:
Car:
Electricity:
Gas:
Books:

- B. Answer the following questions.

Who does the man say he is?

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What is he actually and what does he want to do?

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## GUIDED WRITING

### Sentence Combination

Combine the following sentences into three effective paragraphs. The sentences in each numbered group make up one sentence.

1. Is it common for people to carry cash in China?

It is much less common for people to do so in the West?

1.10

2. To have large amounts of cash on hand is not safe.  
It is often not safe to do so in the West.
3. People use cheques.  
People use credit cards.  
Most people do so to avoid carrying cash with them.
4. Cheques are used to pay rent.  
They are used to pay for utilities.  
They are used to pay telephone bills.  
They are commonly used.  
They can also be used to make purchases.  
Credit cards are used to make purchases.  
Credit cards are mainly used in such a way.
5. Credit cards are pieces of plastic.  
They are usually 5.5 cm wide.  
They are usually 8.5 cm long.
6. Credit cards are issued by banks.  
They are issued by stores.  
Stores want people to spend more money.
7. The buyer is purchasing something.  
He will use his credit card.  
He will give it to the seller.
8. The seller will check the information and record it on the credit card.  
He will accept it.  
He will accept no money when a credit card is used for a purchase.
9. The seller will give the buyer a receipt.  
He will give another receipt to the bank.
10. The bank will send the buyer a bill.  
It will usually send him a bill after 30 days.

### **Basic Writing Techniques**

**Write what you see, hear, taste, smell and touch on a walk in a park, by a hillside, on a hill ... on an autumn afternoon.**

### **Composition Writing**

1. Write body paragraphs 1—4 of 'An Exhilarating Experience'. In your composition exercise-book write the title, the opening paragraph, the body paragraphs, and the concluding paragraph, or
2. Write a composition on 'A Typical Work Day'.

**Letter Writing**

Write a letter to your Uncle Tom introducing one of your old classmates who needs some advice.

**INTEGRATED EXERCISES****Spelling**

- |     |     |     |
|-----|-----|-----|
| 1.  | 2.  | 3.  |
| 4.  | 5.  | 6.  |
| 7.  | 8.  | 9.  |
| 10. | 11. | 12. |

**Dictation**



**Blank Filling:**

Fill in each blank with a suitable word.

### The Stock Market

Perhaps you can guess what happens at a stock market from its (1) \_\_\_\_\_. It is called a market because it is a place where some people (2) \_\_\_\_\_ things and others buy (3) \_\_\_\_\_. An (4) \_\_\_\_\_ of things takes place. The things that are exchanged at the stock market are shares of stock in business or companies. The (5) \_\_\_\_\_ represent a partial ownership of the company. In (6) \_\_\_\_\_ words, if you buy shares of stock in a (7) \_\_\_\_\_, you become a (8) \_\_\_\_\_ owner of the business. The stock market or stock exchange, (9) \_\_\_\_\_, is a place where people can buy or sell shares in a particular (10) \_\_\_\_\_ or business.

Many different (11) \_\_\_\_\_ of people buy (12) \_\_\_\_\_ of stock in the stock market. Some of these people are very (13) \_\_\_\_\_. They have a lot of money; they have much more money than they really need for everyday living (14) \_\_\_\_\_. They buy shares of stock in (15) \_\_\_\_\_ of getting more money than they have. Other people are not very rich, but they buy (16) \_\_\_\_\_ anyway. They may buy it to try to become (17) \_\_\_\_\_. Or they may buy it as a part of the plan to save (18) \_\_\_\_\_. There are many other (19) \_\_\_\_\_ why people buy and sell stock. In (20) \_\_\_\_\_, everyone who buys or sells stock hopes to make money. All the people who buy stock are investing money in a company or business. They are called (21) \_\_\_\_\_.

Investing money in the stock market is a (22) \_\_\_\_\_. Everyone hopes to make money by (23) \_\_\_\_\_. Companies that need money are (24) \_\_\_\_\_ that many people are (25) \_\_\_\_\_ to gamble in order to make money. The stock market is a very interesting and complex part of the business (26) \_\_\_\_\_.

**Translation**

Translate the following into English.

乔过去多次躲过了警察的追捕，但没有一次象现在这样。他害怕了。他趴在屋顶上留神着声响，下面什么地方有人在嚷嚷和尖叫，然而他对那嘈杂声并不在意。他看看四周，寻找着警察的踪迹。一次他听到踏在波纹铁皮屋顶 (corrugated iron-roof) 上的脚步声，简直有点