



普通高等教育“十一五”国家规划教材

College Practical English

Integrated Course

# 大学实用英语 综合教程练习册

(预备级)

主编 胡辉丽 郑淑媛

English

北京出版社

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## 前 言

《大学实用英语》是根据教育部颁布的《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求》(以下简称《基本要求》)编写的一套供高职高专学生使用的大学英语教材。2006 年被教育部正式批准为“十一五”国家规划教材,是我国高职高专英语教学的一个重要科研项目。

本套教材共分四级:预备级、第一级、第二级、第三级,每级包括《综合教程》、《听说教程》、《教师参考书》和《综合教程练习册》四个分册。

其中,《综合教程》包含四大模块:Speaking、Reading、Writing、Grammar。每单元由三篇课文组成,课文 A 为精读材料,配有阅读理解、词汇词组、句子结构、英汉翻译等多种练习。课文 B 突出英语应用能力训练,按照《基本要求》编写,由浅到深,包括日常交际能力训练和业务能力训练,涵盖了《基本要求》中所提到的各种信函、外贸单证、经贸合同等高职高专学生将来就业常用的应用文。课文 C 为泛读材料,并配有阅读理解练习题,供学生们课外阅读。这四大模块包括了“说”“读”“写”,而将“译”融于 Text A 后的练习中。《综合教程》预备级,有 16 个单元,《综合教程》一至三级,每册含 10 个单元。

《听说教程》配合《综合教程》使用,力求使学生在“听”、“说”两方面进一步得到训练。每单元设有三大部分,既有单词、句子等基础训练,又有情景会话、短文阅读等能力的提升训练。为保证学习效果,教材配了录音磁带和光盘,同时聘请经验丰富的英美语言专家朗读、使用一流语音设备制作,并派专人监制。

《综合教程练习册》按高等学校英语应用能力 A、B 级考试要

求编写。题型相似,但内容又紧扣教材,学生通过本书练习,可熟悉英语应用能力考试题型,有助于学生参加高等学校英语应用能力 A、B 级考试。

《教师参考书》为教师提供了每单元的相关背景知识、难句解释、语言点释例、补充材料、课文参考译文和练习答案以及《听说教程》中听力的原文和练习答案。多媒体课件由我们和北京洪恩教育科技有限公司共同制作。

本书为《综合教程练习册》预备级,包含 16 个单元,主要供各个学制的高职以及高等专科院校的一年级上学期学生使用。习题取材广泛,内容新颖,紧扣教材,配套《综合教程》使用,也可在教师指导下供学生课外自学使用。

《大学实用英语》组织了一批国内知名的专家、教授及部分高校骨干教师参与编写。英籍专家 Andrew Meek 也参加了部分内容的编写和审阅。对他们的辛勤工作,我们表示衷心的感谢。

编 者

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# Unit One

## Class

### Part 1 Structure

*This part is to test your ability to use words and phrases correctly to construct meaningful and grammatically correct sentences.*

**Exercise 1** Match verbs from column A with nouns from column B.

- | A                | B          |
|------------------|------------|
| ( ) 1. study     | a. singing |
| ( ) 2. go        | b. oneself |
| ( ) 3. love      | c. model   |
| ( ) 4. like      | d. English |
| ( ) 5. make      | e. science |
| ( ) 6. introduce | f. home    |

**Exercise 2** Fill in the blanks with the words or phrases given in the box, and change the form if necessary.

introduce help sb. do sth. and like  
enough be but who brown water

1. There isn't \_\_\_\_\_ food for these men.
2. Xiao Ming often \_\_\_\_\_ her mother \_\_\_\_\_ housework.
3. Mr. Li \_\_\_\_\_ a new teacher to our class.
4. How are you? How \_\_\_\_\_ everything with you?
5. She felt a little cold, \_\_\_\_\_ she is fine now.
6. There are a good many outdoor activities \_\_\_\_\_ indoor activities.
7. Can you tell me \_\_\_\_\_ wants to make a pen friend with me?
8. Mr. Brown's daughter has long \_\_\_\_\_ hair.
9. There is some \_\_\_\_\_ in the glass.
10. Our classmates help each other \_\_\_\_\_ sisters and brothers.

**Exercise 3** There are 10 incomplete sentences here. You are required to complete each statement by choosing the appropriate answer from the 4 choices marked A, B, C and D.

1. —Is this bridge made of \_\_\_\_\_?

- Yes, it is made of 23,000 huge \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. stone; stone                      B. stones; stones  
C. stone; stones                      D. stones; stone
2. This shop sells \_\_\_\_\_ clothing.  
A. child's and woman's              B. children and women's  
C. children's and women              D. children's and women's
3. There are three \_\_\_\_\_ in our clinic.  
A. woman doctor                      B. woman doctors  
C. women doctor                      D. women doctors
4. The girl always wears beautiful \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. clothes              B. cloth              C. clothing              D. dress
5. The \_\_\_\_\_ of the cottage were covered with \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. roofs; leafs                      B. roofs; leaves  
C. rooves; leafs                      D. rooves; leaves
6. I'm afraid there isn't any \_\_\_\_\_ for you in my car.  
A. place              B. room              C. seat              D. sit
7. With the address to help him, he had no \_\_\_\_\_ in finding the old man's house.  
A. difficulties              B. difficulty              C. troubles              D. mistakes
8. He is a \_\_\_\_\_ child, that is, he is a child of \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. three-years-old, three year old  
B. three-years-old, three years old  
C. three-years-old, three-year-old  
D. three-year-old, three years old
9. The Olympic Games are held once \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. every four years                      B. each fourth year  
C. every-four-year                      D. every four year
10. There are a lot of \_\_\_\_\_ officers.  
A. woman police                      B. women police's  
C. women police                      D. women's police

**Exercise 4** There are 10 incomplete sentences here. You should fill in each blank with the proper form of the word given in the brackets.

1. He is making a study of fresh water \_\_\_\_\_ (fish).  
2. There are more than a dozen \_\_\_\_\_ (gold-fish) in the bowl.  
3. Now the people are eating more \_\_\_\_\_ (fruit) than they did before 1980s.  
4. Various \_\_\_\_\_ (fruit) are on sale now.  
5. The truck was loaded with \_\_\_\_\_ (bedding), \_\_\_\_\_ (suitcase) and \_\_\_\_\_ (food).  
6. Most of the houses in the village were burnt to \_\_\_\_\_ (ash) during the war.



7. Painting in \_\_\_\_\_ (oil) is one of their spare-time activities.  
 8. The main agricultural exports are \_\_\_\_\_ (rice) and meats.  
 9. There are three \_\_\_\_\_ (people) in my family.  
 10. Our monitor has a few \_\_\_\_\_ (thing) to tell you.

**Exercise 5 Cloze.**

It was Sunday afternoon. 1 was shining. Jimmy was sitting in front of a 2. A man came 3 to him, "Excuse 4." he asked, "Is 5 mummy at home?" "Yes." 6 Jimmy. The man began to 7 the doorbell. He rang and rang, but there was no 8. At last he turned back to Jimmy and said, "I thought you 9 your mummy was at home." "I did," answered Jimmy, "but this 10 my house."

- ( ) 1. A. The sun      B. The star      C. The moon      D. Light  
 ( ) 2. A. room      B. gate      C. park      D. house  
 ( ) 3. A. from      B. up      C. in      D. out  
 ( ) 4. A. my      B. mine      C. me      D. I  
 ( ) 5. A. his      B. her      C. your      D. our  
 ( ) 6. A. answered      B. spoke      C. told      D. talked  
 ( ) 7. A. hear      B. turn      C. watch      D. ring  
 ( ) 8. A. question      B. answer      C. child      D. mummy  
 ( ) 9. A. answer      B. spoke      C. told      D. said  
 ( ) 10. A. is      B. isn't      C. was      D. wasn't

**Part 2 Reading Comprehension**

*This part is to test your reading ability. There are 5 tasks for you to fulfill. You should read the reading materials carefully and do the tasks as you are instructed.*

**Exercise 6** Read the passage and decide whether the following statements are true or false.

Peter's grandpa lived in the countryside. Once Peter went to stay with him for a few weeks. One afternoon they went out for a walk. They saw a lot of people and his grandpa waved(挥手) to them all. Peter said, "Grandpa, do you know everyone here?"

"No, I don't." said his grandpa.

"Then why do you wave them all?" asked Peter.

"Well, Peter," answered his grandpa, "when I wave to someone and he knows me, he will be happy. If he doesn't know me, he will say to himself, who is that man? Why did he wave to me? And then he will not be tired on his way. So I make everyone happy."

- ( ) 1. Peter lived with his grandpa in the countryside.  
 ( ) 2. Peter's grandpa waved to all the people when he went out for a walk one afternoon.

- ( ) 3. All the people knew Peter's grandpa.  
( ) 4. Peter waved to all the people on the way.  
( ) 5. His grandpa waved to them all because he wanted to make everyone happy.

**Exercise 7** Read the passage and choose the best answers.

I'm very happy to introduce our new Chinese teacher, Miss Li. She is from Beijing. Miss Li graduated from the University of Beijing in 2004. She studied Chinese there for four years. Last year she went to America. She taught Chinese there for one year. All her students there liked her.

Miss Li knows Chinese well and knows how to teach Chinese. She loves America and American people. She would like to make friends with American students. She will work as a Chinese teacher in our college. She will be with us for one year.

I feel happy to have Miss Li with us. She comes to America to help us learn Chinese. With her help we can learn Chinese better.

Miss Li, all of us are very happy to have you here. And we wish you all the best in the year to come. Thank you!

1. Miss Li is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. American      B. Chinese      C. English      D. Japanese
2. Miss Li became a student of the University of Beijing in \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. 2001      B. 2000      C. 1999      D. 1998
3. Miss Li went to America last year to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. study English      B. travel      C. see her friend      D. teach Chinese
4. Miss Li will teach Chinese in the college for \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. one year      B. two years      C. three years      D. many years
5. Miss Li is a \_\_\_\_\_ Chinese teacher.  
A. poor      B. old      C. good      D. happy

**Exercise 8** Read the passage and complete the following sentences.

My name is Jim. My family is at No. 24 Jiefang Street. In the morning my father goes to work. My younger sister and I go to school. My father takes us to school. My mother stays at home. She does the housework. In the afternoon, she usually sees her friends. They often drink tea together. In the evening we come home earlier than my father. At nine we usually do our homework and then go to bed. My father usually reads newspaper, but my mother watches TV. On weekends, my parents take us to the park. And we all have a good time there. On Sundays we don't go to school.

1. There are \_\_\_\_\_ people in Jim's family.  
A. three      B. four      C. five
2. In the morning, Jim's mother \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. goes to work very early  
B. stays at home to do the housework

- C. goes to the factory
3. Jim's mother usually \_\_\_\_\_ in the afternoon.
- A. reads newspaper  
B. does some shopping  
C. goes to meet her friends
4. Jim's father \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. comes home very early  
B. doesn't come home as early as the children  
C. doesn't come back home
5. They have a good time \_\_\_\_\_ on weekends.
- A. in the school      B. at home      C. in the park

**Exercise 9** Read the passage and choose the best answers.

In most languages, a greeting is usually followed by "small talk". Small talk means the little things we talk about at the start of a conversation(会话). In English-speaking countries people often make small talk about the weather: "Nice day, isn't it?" "Terrible weather, isn't it?" But there is something special about small talk. It must be about something which both people have the same opinion about. The purpose of small talk is to let both people agree on something. This makes meeting people easier and more comfortable. People usually agree about the weather, so it is a safe topic for small talk. But people often disagree about religion(宗教) or politics so these are not suitable topics for small talk in English. The topics for small talk also depend on where the conversation is taking place. At football matches, people make small talk about the game they are watching: "Great game, isn't it?" At bus stops, people may comment(评论) about the transport(运输) system: "The bus service is terrible, isn't it?"

Greetings and small talk are an important part of conversation in any language. The way people greet each other and the things they talk about, however, may be different from one language to another. This shows that there is much more to learn when we learn a language than just the vocabulary and the grammar of the language. We also have to learn the social behavior(行为) of the people who speak it.

1. Small talk \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. is a kind of conversation with short words  
B. is a greeting when people meet each other  
C. is to let people disagree about something  
D. is something we talk about to start with a conversation
2. The favorite topic of small talk is about \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. the weather      B. politics      C. games      D. language
3. The passage suggests that when we learn a language \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. we should learn about the transport system of the country

- B. we should only master the grammar and vocabulary  
 C. we should know the culture about the country  
 D. we should grasp the importance of the language
4. When we say "Great game. Isn't it?" We in fact \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. ask a question B. have a conversation  
 C. greet each other D. begin a small talk
5. What we learn from the passage is that \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. different language has different grammar  
 B. small talk is an important part of conversation in a language  
 C. small talk depends on the purpose of the conversation  
 D. in English-speaking countries we should talk about the weather

**Exercise 10** Read the passage and choose the best answers.

Many American women are earning money outside their homes today. Among women who are 18 to 64 years old, 50 percent have jobs. In general, working women have had more education than those who stay at home. 32 percent of working women have attended college, compared with 20 percent of those who do not have jobs.

Among women with jobs, 8 out of 10 drive a car to work, and many of them take a vacation away from home during the past year. Much of the traveling is by air.

These figures come from a report which was written for advertisers. It offers a new picture of women today. For instance, it tells advertisers that 51 percent of all American women have travelled by air—along with 59 percent of all American men.

The lesson for American business is that many women now have other interests besides their homes. They like advertisements which show women in office, planes and cars.

1. After reading the passage we know that \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. all women in the USA have jobs  
 B. all the women in the USA like to work very much  
 C. Half of the women aged 18 to 64 in the USA have jobs  
 D. 50 percent of the USA women have jobs outside their homes
2. \_\_\_\_\_ of the working women in the USA have been to university.  
 A. Nearly one third B. About a quarter  
 C. One fourth D. About a half
3. During the past year, most working women took vacation \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. by car B. by bike  
 C. by air D. by foot
4. The report \_\_\_\_\_ for advertisers offers \_\_\_\_\_ to them.  
 A. written, a new picture of women  
 B. written, a new photo

- C. writing, a new book for persons
  - D. written, a new book for
5. What is the lesson for American business?
- A. Many women still pay more attention to their homes.
  - B. Nowadays many women have other interests besides their homes.
  - C. Many women have no interests.
  - D. Many women don't care of their homes any longer.

## Part 3 Translation

**Exercise 11** This part is to test your ability to translate English into Chinese. Each of the sentences is followed by four choices of suggested translation marked A, B, C, D. Make the best choice.

1. Either of the children is quite capable of looking after the baby.
  - A. 没有一个小孩能照看这个婴儿。
  - B. 有一个小孩能照看这个婴儿。
  - C. 这两个小孩都能很好地照看这个婴儿。
  - D. 他们都不能很好地照看这个婴儿。
2. Tom's coming to the party made me happy.
  - A. 汤姆来参加晚会, 使我很开心。
  - B. 我开心的是汤姆来参加过晚会了。
  - C. 汤姆很开心来参加晚会。
  - D. 汤姆来参加晚会我们都开心。
3. He was annoyed at not having been invited to the party.
  - A. 他很懊恼被邀请去参加宴会。
  - B. 他很懊恼没有被邀请去参加宴会。
  - C. 被邀请去参加宴会是很烦的事。
  - D. 没有被邀请去参加宴会, 他很庆幸。
4. Mr. Black is looking forward to seeing his Chinese partner soon.
  - A. 布莱克先生盼着早点儿与他的中国同伴见面。
  - B. 布莱克先生面朝着他的中国同伴。
  - C. 布莱克先生看着他的中国同伴的面。
  - D. 布莱克先生早些时间与他的中国同伴见了面。
5. I make a suggestion that he call on the director a week later.
  - A. 我要他一周后去拜访主管。
  - B. 我建议他一周后去拜访主管。
  - C. 我建议他一周后打电话给主管。
  - D. 我提议他一周后打电话给主管。

**Exercise 12** This part is to test your ability to translate Chinese into English. Each of the sentences is followed by four choices of suggested translation marked A, B, C, D. Make the best choice.

1. 虽然他已经老了,但是他还没有停止工作。  
A. Even though he is very old, he doesn't stop working yet.  
B. Even though he is very old, but he doesn't stop working yet.  
C. Though he is very old, but he doesn't stop working yet.  
D. Even though he is very old, he don't stop working yet.
2. 除非我们把机器修理一下,要不它会一直发出很大的噪音。  
A. The machine will continue to make noise when we have it repaired.  
B. The machine will continue to make noise because we have it repaired.  
C. The machine will continue to make noise if we have it repaired.  
D. The machine will continue to make noise unless we have it repaired.
3. 对我来说,史密斯先生来与不来都一样。  
A. It makes no difference to me when Mr. Smith will come or not.  
B. It makes no difference to me whether Mr. Smith will come or not.  
C. It makes no difference to me that Mr. Smith will come or not.  
D. It makes no difference to me how Mr. Smith will come or not.
4. 这有两扇门,一扇通向起居室,另外一扇通向厨房。  
A. There are two doors, one of which leads to the living room and the other to the kitchen.  
B. There are two doors, one of which to lead to the living room and the other to the kitchen.  
C. There are two doors, one of which leading to the living room and the other to the kitchen.  
D. There are two doors, one of which led to the living room and the other to the kitchen.
5. 警察问村民这里是否是他们发现那个失踪儿童的地方。  
A. The police asked the villagers if it was the place which they found the lost child.  
B. The police asked the villagers if it was the place what they found the lost child.  
C. The police asked the villagers if it was the place that they found the lost child.  
D. The police asked the villagers if it was the place where they found the lost child.

## Part 4 Writing

**Exercise 13** This part is to test your ability to do practical writing or speaking. You are required to introduce yourself according to the instructions given in English below.

(新学年的第一天老师要求我们每人用英语在班会上做个简要的自我介绍。自我介绍应包括):

1. name, age, appearance
2. family, place where you live
3. interests and hobbies
4. friends and schools
5. likes and dislikes

## Unit Two

### School

#### Part 1 Structure

*This part is to test your ability to use words and phrases correctly to construct meaningful and grammatically correct sentences.*

**Exercise 1** Match the words or phrases in Column A with the ones that have the same meaning in Column B.

- | A                 | B  |
|-------------------|--|
| ( ) 1. garden     | a. grounds of a school where the main buildings are          |
| ( ) 2. campus     | b. practice  |
| ( ) 3. exercise   | c. building for a collection of books kept there for reading |
| ( ) 4. library    | d. sport-ground  |
| ( ) 5. playground | e. public park   |

**Exercise 2** Fill in the blanks with the words or phrases given in the box, and change the form if necessary.

go	by the side of	do exercises	work hard	want
be	study	be kind to	nice to meet you	

- A: Bob, this is my friend, Mary.  
Mary, this is Bob, my younger brother.  
B: \_\_\_\_\_, Bob.  
C: Me too.
- The Grand Hotel is \_\_\_\_\_ a beautiful lake.
- You'd better \_\_\_\_\_ every day.
- Mr. Li \_\_\_\_\_ all of us.
- We may pass the exam if we \_\_\_\_\_.
- Let's \_\_\_\_\_ to school.
- Tom \_\_\_\_\_ to see his brother.
- There \_\_\_\_\_ fifty students in the classroom.
- There \_\_\_\_\_ a picture on the wall.
- Li Ming \_\_\_\_\_ English every day.



**Exercise 3** There are 10 incomplete sentences here. You are required to complete each statement by choosing the appropriate answer from the 4 choices marked A, B, C and D.

- Have you seen Tom and Mary?  
—I haven't seen \_\_\_\_\_ of them.  
A. neither                  B. any                  C. either                  D. none
- His camera is more expensive than \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. hers                  B. her                  C. it                  D. its
- \_\_\_\_\_ of them knew about the plan because it was kept in a secret.  
A. Each                  B. Any                  C. No one                  D. None
- She heard a terrible noise, \_\_\_\_\_ brought her heart into her mouth.  
A. it                  B. which                  C. this                  D. that
- We couldn't eat in a restaurant because \_\_\_\_\_ of us had \_\_\_\_\_ money on us.  
A. all; no                  B. any; no                  C. none; any                  D. no one; any
- Does \_\_\_\_\_ matter if he can't finish the job on time?  
A. this                  B. that                  C. he                  D. it
- Although he's wealthy, he spends \_\_\_\_\_ on clothes.  
A. little                  B. few                  C. a little                  D. a few
- \_\_\_\_\_ he said at the meeting astonished everybody present.  
A. What                  B. That                  C. The fact                  D. The matter
- \_\_\_\_\_ is a fact that English is being accepted as an international language.  
A. There                  B. This                  C. That                  D. It
- I hope there are enough glasses for each guest to have \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. it                  B. those                  C. them                  D. one

**Exercise 4** There are 10 incomplete sentences here. You should fill in each blank with the proper form of the word given in the brackets.

- She \_\_\_\_\_ (write) four letters to her son every month.
- He said "Good morning" in a \_\_\_\_\_ (friend) way.
- The boy always has great trouble \_\_\_\_\_ (understand) what the teacher says in class.
- There is hardly any \_\_\_\_\_ (differ) in their attitudes toward their colleagues.
- It is \_\_\_\_\_ (reason) for parents to pay for their children's education.
- For those foreign students who are interested in \_\_\_\_\_ (learn) Chinese, the university offers a Chinese training program every summer.
- She went to a large hospital after \_\_\_\_\_ (graduate) from a medical school.
- A Youth Hotel is a place that offers a night's sleep in friendly surroundings at a \_\_\_\_\_ (reason) price.
- I prefer \_\_\_\_\_ (live) in the country rather than in a city.
- The young man made several constructive suggestions about the environmental