



教育部“十一·五”规划建设研究教材
高等院校实用英语专业系列教程

Meet in London

高等院校实用英语专业综合教程

A Practical English Course for College English Majors

主审 上海交通大学 甘露光
主编 吴云

练习册
WORKBOOK



Practical

1

学林出版社

Meet in London

高等院校实用英语专业综合教程

A Practical English Course for College English Majors

第一册（练习册）

主 编：吴 云

编 者：吴 云 应 琮

王志宏 张海明

朱锦霞 庄 婷

学林出版社

图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

高等院校实用英语专业综合教程——Meet in London 练习册. 第1册/
吴云主编. —上海: 学林出版社, 2007.7
ISBN 978-7-80730-400-5

I. 高... II. 吴... III. 英语—高等学校: 技术学校—习
题 IV. H319.6

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字 (2007) 第107678号



高等院校实用英语专业综合教程——Meet in London
练习册 (第一册)

主 编: 吴 云

责任编辑: 吴耀根

特约编辑: 李 力 晓 蓉

封面设计: 刘耀辉

出 版: 上海世纪出版股份有限公司

学林出版社 (上海钦州南路81号3楼)

电话: 64515005 传真: 64515005

发 行: 新华书店 上海发行所

学林图书发行部 (钦州南路81号1楼)

电话: 64515012 传真: 64844088

印 刷: 丹阳日报社印刷厂

开 本: 787×1092 1/16

印 张: 10.75

字 数: 30万

版 次: 2007年7月第1版

2007年7月第1次印刷

书 号: ISBN 978-7-80730-400-5/G · 106

定 价: 22.00元

主 审：上海交通大学 甘露光

主 编：吴 云

执行主编：吴 云

编委会成员： 吴 云 应 琼 王志宏

张 海 明 朱 锦 霞 庄 婷

前言

现代高职高专英语类专业旨在培养合格的中高级涉外管理人员及高级涉外技术服务人员。其培养模式的特点决定了在实际教育中,不仅要听说领先,而且要加大口译的教学比例,注重各类应用文英语写作能力的培养。《高等院校实用英语专业综合教程——Meet in London》正是本着此培养目标,以提高学生基础阶段英语听、说、读、写、译等全面技能为宗旨,以先进的教学理念为指向,在充分尊重语言习得规律的基础上,结合现代高职高专英语专业学生的学习需求精心挑选课文内容,切实为教师和学生提供课内外英语学习服务。

《高等院校实用英语专业综合教程——Meet in London》避免了传统教材体例单一乏味,过分偏重经典阅读、主题面窄等缺陷,横向拓展主题覆盖面,增加信息含量,训练学生实际使用语言交流和处理涉外业务的能力。本套教程共五册,各设12个单元,围绕着12个大主题展开,且每个大主题包含两个小主题,各语言项目短小精炼,听力材料生词不超过5个(第一册以高中习得词汇为起点,二册、三册分别以一册、二册习得词汇为起点),第一册5个来回,第二册7个来回,第三册9个来回。短文或应用文体材料长度:第一册300—400个词,第二册400—500个词,第三、四、五册分别为500—600个词。

本教程各主题内容生动,练习形式活泼多样,口语有看图片、广告或图表问问题、角色扮演对话和根据情景、图片、广告或图表发表演讲等形式;听力训练灵活、课堂操作容易,实际效果突出。每册口译为一个汉译英对话;笔译为:一册4—5个句子,二册6个句子左右的句群,三、四、五册8—10句子的段落;应用文写作从基本商务信函开始,各册相应完成所分配的各类函件和应用文体的套写;语音注重朗读和句子语调的深度训练。

《高等院校实际英语专业综合教程——Meet in London》系列练习册是教程的配套教学用书,与教学内容紧密衔接,练习形式多样化,题目难易程度适中,并配备有答案和录音磁带。

由于编者水平有限,疏漏和不妥之处在所难免,恳请专家和读者不吝指正。

2007年7月编委会

目 录

1 I'm a Freshman 入学伊始.....	1
2 Shopping for Nothing 乐在购物.....	11
3 Taking a Break 娱乐时光.....	22
4 On the Move 交通.....	31
5 Home Is Best 最爱是家.....	41
6 Party Animal 派对高手.....	50
7 Traveling Internationally 环球旅行.....	61
8 Home away from Home 云游四方.....	71
9 The Internet Does It All 网络无极限.....	80
10 Eat to Live 饮食天地.....	89
11 Business Communications 商务沟通.....	98
12 For a Bluer World 同一片蓝天.....	108

1 I'm a Freshman 入学伊始

1. Listening comprehension.

Section A

Listen to the five short conversations only once. Choose the appropriate letters A—D to answer each question.

1. A) Because she was unable to have her picture taken.
B) Because she has not chosen a picture for it.
C) Because she has broken her camera.
D) Because she has gone to a photography class instead.
2. A) She's lent the texts for just a few days.
B) She kept the texts that are still up-to-date.
C) She's no longer interested in science.
D) She moved her science texts away from other books.
3. A) He would prefer calling her next week.
B) He will let her decide about the next class meeting.
C) He would like to buy some refreshments for the class meeting.
D) He definitely wants to know about the next class meeting.
4. A) Both chemistry courses are difficult.
B) Few chemistry courses are hard.
C) Chemistry 402 was worse than chemistry 502.
D) He has only one chemistry course.
5. A) Dick is practically the only one who thinks so.
B) Most people play football differently.
C) Most people are optimistic about this year's football season.
D) Dick is disappointed in football games.

Section B

Listen to the two long conversations twice. Choose the appropriate letters A—D to answer each question.

Conversation 1

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------|
| 6. A) British. | C) Australian. |
| B) French. | D) American. |
| 7. A) English. | C) Library Science. |
| B) Commercial Management. | D) Physics. |

Conversation 2

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------|
| 8. A) A landscape artist. | C) A student. |
|---------------------------|---------------|

- B) A teacher.
 9. A) A text book.
 B) Some paintbrushes.
 10. A) Tomorrow.
 B) This evening.
- D) A school register.
 C) A bouquet of flowers.
 D) Some drawings.
 C) Next week.
 D) Next Monday.

2. Vocabulary.

Find the items equivalent to those given in Chinese in the table below.

A -----	university president	B -----	vocational school
C -----	Bachelor	D -----	teaching assistant
E -----	extra-curricular activities	F -----	associate professor
G -----	scholarship	H -----	teaching faculty
I -----	freshman	J -----	sophomore
K -----	diploma	L -----	tuition
M -----	certificate	N -----	transcript
O -----	work-study program		

Examples: (J) (大学) 二年级学生 (D) 助教

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| 1. () 学费 | () 大一新生 |
| 2. () 职业学校 | () 毕业文凭 |
| 3. () 课外活动 | () 学士 |
| 4. () 成绩单 | () 奖学金 |
| 5. () 教职工 | () 勤工俭学计划 |

3. Translation.

Section A

Complete the sentences by translating into English the Chinese given in brackets.

1. _____ (得知我通过了入学考试), my family were very pleased.
2. When answering questions, you should raise your voice _____ (以便每个人都能听得清楚).
3. _____ (除英语之外), you'd better study another language.
4. For teaching kids, _____ (表扬远远胜于批评).
5. _____ (众所周知) that learning is vital to one's growth.

Section B

Choose the best translation.

6. Usually students who are here on scholarship are automatically covered by an established

insurance plan.

- A) 一般来说, 在这里读奖学金课程的学生会自动购买一份保险计划。
 - B) 通常, 来这里申请奖学金的学生会自动得到一份保险计划。
 - C) 一般来说, 来这里申请奖学金课程的学生要同时申请一份已确立的保险计划。
 - D) 通常, 在这里领取奖学金的学生会自动获得一份已拟好的保险计划。
7. I imagine I could go to the theater again and have just as good a time not trying to think of an opening sentence.
- A) 我想我可以再次上剧院观看, 然后享受一番, 而不去为那句开场白而劳神。
 - B) 我想我可以再次去剧院, 不会为那句开场白而思索很长时间。
 - C) 我想我可以再次上剧院观看, 不会因为想不起开场白而玩得不痛快。
 - D) 我幻想着自己又一次来到了剧院, 玩了一会儿, 因为想不起开场白, 就又回去了。
8. A rabbit moves about by hopping on its hind legs, which are much longer and stronger than its front legs.
- A) 兔子靠后腿跳跃而跑动, 这是因为后腿不及前腿长而有力。
 - B) 兔子靠后腿跳跃而跑动, 其后腿远较前腿长而有力。
 - C) 有较长且有力的前腿的兔子主要靠后腿才能移步。
 - D) 兔子跑动时后腿跳跃, 其身体远较前腿长而有力。
9. Shorthand is a method of recording words rapidly by using symbols or letters to represent sounds.
- A) 速记就是用声音表示的符号和信快速将单词整理归档的方法。
 - B) 速记就是用符号或字母代表声音快速将单词录音的方法。
 - C) 速记就是用符号或字母代表声音快速记下单词的方法。
 - D) 速记就是用符号或信代表声音快速将单词录音的方法。

4. Structure.

Section A

Choose the appropriate letters A—D to complete each statement.

- 1. It is from my course professors _____ I learned a lot about the sketching course.
A) where B) whom C) that D) which
- 2. How can I be assured _____ the quality of service I will be receiving?
A) with B) from C) of D) toward
- 3. Work _____, the workers left for home without delay.
A) were over B) being over C) are over D) over
- 4. No one shall be _____ to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.
A) subjected B) led C) taught D) entitled
- 5. Many local primary school students _____ dancing class this summer vacation.
A) picked up B) enrolled in C) sat for D) appealed to
- 6. The sources of pollution of Ganga or _____ any other river can be classified broadly into point-sources and non-point-sources.
A) for a matter B) in contrast with C) in any matter D) for that matter

7. The timing of the swearing-in of the 13th President on July 25 would be decided in _____ with the President-elect, official sources said on Friday.
A) consideration B) attention C) consultation D) opinion
8. _____ her address, he would have gone to visit her.
A) He had known C) If he knows
B) Had he known D) If he has known
9. The Graduate Student Association _____ funds to graduate students who enrolled in degree programs to participate in professional development for the 2007-2008 academic year.
A) provided B) provide C) is provided D) will be providing
10. Woodward said, "I will not withdraw _____ Laura and Barney are the only ones supporting me." Barney is his dog.
A) as if B) even if C) only if D) no matter whom

Section B

Fill in each blank with the proper form of the word given in the brackets.

11. There was a large (attend) _____ at the party.
12. Pistorius was later (qualify) _____ for running outside his lane.
13. The user should fill in the (register) _____ form to obtain the license key by mail.
14. All the students dislike Peter for his (honest) _____ behaviors.
15. This is an incomplete list of celebrities who (award) _____ the Order of the British Empire.
16. He takes a shower, then walks (extreme) _____ slowly over to the pool, climbs the high-dive platform, jumps in the pool, and swims.
17. The United States Declaration of Independence declared that the Thirteen Colonies were (depend) _____ of the Kingdom of Great Britain.
18. The strikers were threatened with (dismiss) _____ if they did not return to work.
19. Life cannot be more (enjoy) _____ than this: cool weather, quiet night, white beach and red wine.
20. I wish I (take) _____ an applied statistics course. But I thought the course was difficult and gave it up.

5. Reading comprehension.

Section A

Read the passage and choose the appropriate letters A—D to answer each question.

Good health is not something you are able to buy at the drugstore, and you can't depend on getting it back with a quick visit to the doctor when you are sick, either. Making your body last without major problems has to be your own responsibility. Mistreating your system by keeping bad habits, neglecting symptoms of illness and ignoring common health rules can reduce the best

medical care.

Nowadays, health specialists promote the idea of wellness for everybody. Wellness means achieving the best possible health within the limits of your body. Some people might prefer a lot of easier exercise to more strenuous exercise. While one person enjoys playing seventy-two holes of golf a week, another would rather play three sweaty, competitive games of tennis.

Understanding the needs of your own body is the key. Everyone runs the risk of accidents, and no one can be sure of avoiding disease. Nevertheless, poor diet, stress, a bad working environment, and carelessness can ruin good health. By changing your habits or the conditions surrounding you, you can lower the risk or reduce the damage of disease.

1. What does the writer imply about good health?
 - A) The best medical care maintains good health.
 - B) It's late to see the doctor when you feel sick.
 - C) Good health results largely from good habits.
 - D) Doctors are responsible for maintaining people's health.
2. Which of the following is the most similar in meaning to "strenuous" (in Line 3, para. 2)?
 - A) Easy.
 - B) Hard.
 - C) Exciting.
 - D) Funny.
3. What can't people avoid completely according to the passage?
 - A) Accidents and disease.
 - B) Being sick or getting overweight.
 - C) Developing bad habits.
 - D) Neglecting common health rules.
4. What can people do to maintain or improve their health?
 - A) Change their habits.
 - B) Change their working environment.
 - C) Change their living conditions.
 - D) All of the above.
5. What might be the best title for this passage?
 - A) How to Reduce the Damage of Disease
 - B) How to Keep Good Health
 - C) Man and the Environment
 - D) Understanding the Needs of Your Body

Section B

Read the passage and complete the information by filling in the blanks marked 6-10 in not more than 3 words in the table below.

Radley College

SENIOR BIOLOGY TECHNICIAN

From July, 2007

Radley College is an independent boarding school of about 630 pupils, aged 13 to 18, situated in Abingdon, some four miles south of Oxford. We are seeking a laboratory technician to take over as Senior Technician in our well-equipped and successful department.

Working hours are subject to negotiation and will be geared to cover normal teaching periods. Holidays include the normal school holidays (approx. 17 weeks per annum) save for a day or so at the start and end of the Christmas and Easter holidays, and approximately five days at the start and/or end of the summer holidays.

The salary for this appointment will reflect the qualifications and experience of the successful applicant and will be in the region of £ 25,000.

For further details please contact the HR Department at 01235 5430000 or visit our website www.radley.org.uk.

Closing date: 15th December, 2007

Radley College Job Offer

Position: 6 Laboratory Technician
Working Hours: 7
Holidays: 8 per year
Salary: approximately £ 25,000 for 9 applicant
How to contact: call 10 or visit the website

Section C

Read a passage with ten blanks. Select one word for each blank from a list of choices in the box. Don't use any of the words in the bank more than once.

College costs vary quite a bit, depending upon the type of school attended. For example, at many of the more expensive private schools, 11 costs (including tuition, room, board, books, travel to and from home, and other expenses) may 12 \$ 20,000. Of course, public universities are much cheaper. At these schools, tuition is 13 higher for out-of-state students than it is for those whose 14 residence is within that state. Tuition at community colleges 15 about half of the in-state cost of public, four-year colleges and universities.

For those who cannot afford the cost of a college education, 16 aid is the answer. Students in the U.S.A. received about \$ 20 billion per year in financial aid. In recent years, nearly 75% of students in postsecondary programs have been receiving some form of financial aid. There are three main types of financial aid: (a) 17 (grant), which are gifts that students do not repay; (b) 18 to students and/or their parents; and (c) student 19 (work/study), a part-time job which the school gives the student for the academic year. Most financial assistance to outstanding students who do not need the money (commonly called merit-based aid) is limited.

The funds for all of this aid come from three main sources—the federal government, state government, and private 20 . Every American college and university has a financial aid office to help students find out what kind of aid they might be qualified to get and to assist them in

completing the complicated application forms. Aliens who are permanent residents in the U.S.A. are qualified to receive government assistance, but foreign students are not.

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| A) financial | I) averages |
| B) annual | J) permanent |
| C) scholarships | K) employment |
| D) loans | L) manufacture |
| E) prejudice | M) significantly |
| F) exceed | N) entertainment |
| G) constant | O) contributions |
| H) yield | |

6. Reading comprehension (Skimming and Scanning).

Go over the passage quickly and answer the questions.

For questions 1—7, mark

Y (for YES) if the statement agrees with the information given in the passage;

N (for NO) if the statement contradicts the information given in the passage;

NG (for NOT GIVEN) if the information is not given in the passage.

For questions 8—10, complete the sentences with the information given in the passage.

Immigration in the Course of History

As we look back at the 20th century we realize that never in the human history have humans migrated so much. Millions of people have left their homes to relocate in other parts of the world in order to change their destiny. People from all over the world have dared to dream of a better future for themselves and for their children.

Others were forced out of their homelands in order to escape atrocities (暴政, 暴行). The two world wars during this century forced large numbers of people to seek refuge in a distant land in order to survive.

■ Australia

Since 1945, over six million people have come to Australia as new settlers. Their arrival has had a marked influence on all aspects of the society. The trigger for a large-scale migration was the end of World War II.

In Europe, millions of people were driven outside their homelands, unable to return. In Australia, there was a desperate shortage of labor and a belief that substantial population growth was essential for the country's future.

These factors led to the creation of a federal immigration program in 1945.

By 1947, a post-war immigration boom was under way, with a large and growing number of

arrivals of both government-assisted and other immigrants.

Agreements were reached with the United Kingdom, some European countries and the International Refugee Organization (IRO) to encourage migrants, including displaced persons from war-torn Europe, to come to Australia. Between October 1945 and June 1960, 1.7 million people arrived.

A million more migrants arrived in each of the following four decades. Today, nearly one in four of Australia's almost 20 million people were born overseas. New Zealand and the United Kingdom are the largest source countries for migrants, but other regions—notably Asia—have become more significant.

The most ambitious part of Australia's migration program followed the end of World War II. Australia negotiated agreements with other governments and international organizations to help achieve high migration targets. These agreements are no longer in force.

■ Canada

In 1947, the Canadian government proposed broadening immigration policies as it set its sights on two main objectives: to populate Canada and, by so doing, expand its domestic market and develop the country's resources. But Canada remained opposed to massive immigration from the East—a tendency that continued to shape immigration policy until 1962. Canada stressed its former selective policies and reasserted its right to accept or refuse particular classes of immigrants. Other political and international forces at the time, however, contributed to making Canada a country of immigration. In fact, the years following World War II saw the establishment of international bodies and the introduction of human rights legislation and a pressure to welcome “displaced persons” from Europe. This pressure led to the abolishment of the *Chinese Immigration Act* in 1947. The *Chinese Immigration Act* of 1952, however, maintained earlier exclusion based on nationality, ethnicity, climate compatibility, lifestyle and values.

Contrary to the 1920s, immigration focused primarily on the construction and manufacturing industries as opposed to agriculture and mining. A wave of immigration from southern Europe swept across post-war Canada to fill the need for manual labor. The immigration of a highly skilled workforce was also encouraged in the areas of health, education and technology, mostly from Europe.

■ The United States of America

America was built by immigrants. From Plymouth Rock in the seventeenth century to Ellis Island in the twentieth, people born elsewhere came to America. Some were fleeing religious and political persecution (迫害). Most, however, came for economic reasons and were part of extensive migratory systems that responded to changing demands in labor markets. Their experience in the United States was as diverse as their backgrounds and aspirations. Some became farmers and other toiled in factories. Some settled permanently and others returned to their homeland. Collectively, however, they contributed to the building of a nation by providing a constant source of inexpensive labor, by settling rural regions and industrial cities, and by bringing their unique forms of political and cultural expression.

The volume of immigration before the 1960s was staggering. Figures for the colonial period are imprecise, but by the time of the first census (人口普查) of 1790 nearly 1 million Afro-Americans and 4 million Europeans resided in the United States. The European population originated from three major streams: English and Welsh, Scotch-Irish, and German.

Between the end of World War II and the passage of important immigrant reform legislation in 1965, most newcomers to the United States consisted of Europeans displaced by war and Mexican agricultural workers. In 1948 Congress passed the *Displaced Persons Act* that eventually admitted some 400,000 Europeans uprooted by war, although displaced people from Palestine, China, and India were ignored. Congress also responded to the requests of agricultural interests in the Southwest and allowed temporary workers from Mexico, into the country after 1952.

More than 1 million people are entering the U.S. legally every year. From 1983 through 1992, 8.7 million of these newcomers arrived—the highest number in any 10-year period since 1910. A record 1.8 million were granted permanent residence in 1991. Because present law stresses family unification (统一), these arrivals can bring over their spouses, sons and daughters: some 3.5 million are now in line to come in. Once here, they can bring in their direct relatives. As a result, there exists no visible limit to the number of legal entries.

■ **Australia today**

Natural increase has been the main source of population growth over the past hundred years, contributing two-thirds of the increase in population between 1901 and 2001. Immigration has also been a significant contributor to Australia's population growth, and immigration's contribution to population growth is likely to increase during the next 30 years as the ageing of Australia's population leads to the annual number of the deaths exceeding births. It is possible that sometime in the 2030s, immigration may become the only source of growth in population.

1. This article is a brief history of immigration for the countries as the major destination of immigrants.
2. World War II was a key cause of the immigration boom in the past century.
3. The *Immigration Act* of 1952 by Canada abolished all restraints on immigration.
4. Most Americans are offspring of immigrants who came to the new continent to flee political or religious persecution.
5. The *Displaced Persons Act* passed by American Congress in 1948 admitted all immigrants uprooted by war.
6. There is no actual limit to legal entries to the United States for the law protects family unification.
7. Canada encouraged Asia immigrants with high skills to settle inlands.

1. [Y] [N] [NG]

2. [Y] [N] [NG]

3. [Y] [N] [NG]

4. [Y] [N] [NG]

5. [Y] [N] [NG]

6. [Y] [N] [NG]

7. [Y] [N] [NG]

8. The main originations of the early European immigrants to America are _____.
9. Since 1910, the highest boom of immigration to the United States occurred in the decade from _____ through _____.
10. In Australia, it is predicted that immigration may become the only source of growth in population because the annual number of deaths may _____.

7. Writing.

Write a thank-you letter for a job interview. You should write at least 120 words following the outline given below in Chinese:

1. 表达面试后的心情，重申获得这份工作的愿望和热情；
2. 你将如何做好这份工作；
3. 提及面试时没有提到的你的情况；
4. 再次表示感谢上次的面试。

2 Shopping for Nothing 乐在购物

1. Listening comprehension.

Section A

Listen to the five short conversations only once. Choose the appropriate letters A—D to answer each question.

1. A) Buy a parrot. C) Teach the parrot to talk.
B) Talk to the parrot. D) Find someone to care for the parrot.
2. A) The man won't go with the woman.
B) The man will buy a present for the woman.
C) The woman will buy a present for her aunt.
D) The woman will buy a present for the man.
3. A) He finished playing tennis with the photographer.
B) He didn't know he was being photographed.
C) He shares the woman's opinion of the photos.
D) The photographer could have gotten more pictures.
4. A) In a garden. C) At a florist's shop.
B) In the woods. D) At a post office.
5. A) He can't really afford a car.
B) He certainly has enough money for a car.
C) He should get a new car, not a used one.
D) He doesn't really need a car.

Section B

Listen to the two long conversations twice. Choose the appropriate letters A—D to answer each question.

Conversation 1

6. A) Within 30 days. B) After 30 days. C) Within 13 days. D) After 13 days.
7. A) The refund. B) The charge. C) The receipt. D) The signed bill.

Conversation 2

8. A) She can't use the computer to edit word document.
B) She can't use the computer to connect to the Internet.
C) The computer crashed onto the ground.
D) The computer has no modem.
9. A) Because it is against the shop's policy to replace computers with minor problems.
B) Because the shop has not checked the problem.