



高职高专“十一五”规划教材

- 读者定位准确，目标化学习
- 题材新颖实用，任务化学习
- 结构纵横合理，立体化学习
- 课件科学先进，交互式学习

新思维高职高专英语

综合训练 (第1册)

- 总主编：赵小冬
- 主 编：朱定逸 廖娟妹
- 副主编：董 艺 欧阳兰芬



北京理工大学出版社

BEIJING INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY PRESS

高职高专“十一五”规划教材

第1册 综合训练

新思维 高职高专英语

第1册 综合训练

一、精确定位，量体裁衣

本套教材紧扣《高职高专英语课程教学基本要求》提出的教学目的，覆盖了所要求掌握的实用英语语言知识。主编朱定逸、廖娟妹，副主编董艺、欧阳兰芬，编者罗沛笙、辛燕清、梁联雅、陈芃、陈露晓、扈捷，力求使英语学习做到学以致用、学后能用。

二、题材新颖，与时俱进

突出以“实用为主、够用为度”的原则。为了适应新时期高职高专英语教学的需要，以及中国加入WTO后对人才的实际需求，本套教材广泛选材，从最新报纸、杂志、网络文章中收编了许多实用的交际性内容和与时俱进的材料，注重文章的趣味性、可读性，力求使学生在听、说、读、写、译五个方面得到全面的提高。

三、纵横结构科学，体现立体化教学

1. 教材的每一本书都是采用板块式结构，围绕一个主题，将语法、阅读技巧、写作技巧、翻译技巧和各种日常应用文的文体格式进行全面渗透。配有大量的练习和答案，且讲解细致。

2. 本套教材的结构：主教材《新思维高职高专英语》1、2册由15个单元组成，3、4册为《综合训练》。每册《新思维高职高专英语听说教程》配有录音材料光盘。第1册为预备级教材，帮助入学时英语起

北京理工大学出版社

BEIJING INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY PRESS

图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

新思维高职高专英语综合训练. 第1册/赵小冬总主编;朱定逸,廖娟妹分册主编. —北京:北京理工大学出版社, 2007.6

高职高专“十一五”规划教材

ISBN 978 - 7 - 5640 - 1249 - 6

I. 新… II. ①赵…②朱…③廖… 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 067671 号

冬小媛， 影主总

主 辦 米 安 處 粵 啟 社

茶兰明烟 芳 董 彰主編

藥 者 羅 辛 燕 栗 類 藥

對 風 如 雲 如 茂 如

六平鳳

出版发行 / 北京理工大学出版社

社 址 / 北京市海淀区中关村南大街 5 号

邮 编 / 100081

电 话 / (010)68914775(办公室) 68944990(批销中心) 68911084(读者服务部)

网 址 / <http://www.bitpress.com.cn>

经 销 / 全国各地新华书店

印 刷 / 北京圣瑞伦印刷厂

开 本 / 787 毫米 \times 1092 毫米 1/16

印 张 / 6.25

字 数 / 123 千字

版 次 / 2007 年 6 月第 1 版 2007 年 6 月第 1 次印刷

印 数 / 1 ~ 6000 册

定价 / 10.00 元

责任校对 / 张 宏

责任印制 / 李绍英

图书出现印装质量问题,本社负责调换

Preface 前言

为了深入贯彻和落实教育部最新颁发的《高职高专英语课程教学基本要求》和切实提高广大高职高专学生的英语语言基础，强化其英语使用和涉外交际能力，进一步适应高等职业教育领域英语教学的改革和发展，我们在广泛比较现行各种不同版本高职高专英语教材的优点和不足的基础上，深入各级各类高职高专院校一线教学实践的教师队伍中，进行调查研究，组织了一批教学经验丰富，专门从事高职高专英语教学的几十名资深教授和中、青年骨干教师编写了该套《新思维高职高专英语》系列教材。在本套丛书中，我们彰显以下几个特色：

一、精确定位，量体裁衣

本套教材紧扣《高职高专英语课程教学基本要求》提出的教学目的，覆盖了所要求掌握的实用英语语言知识和交际技能。结合目前高职高专（非英语专业）的英语课程设置特点（多数高职高专院校的公共英语课开设两个学期，教学时数低于《高职高专英语课程教学基本要求》提出的180~220学时）的现实条件和学生的实际水平以及社会对高职高专学生英语水平的期望，本套教材将基础知识学习、实用技能训练和文化背景介绍有机地融为一体，力求使英语学习做到学用结合、学以致用、学后会用。

二、题材新颖，与时俱进

突出以“实用为主、够用为度”的原则。为了适应新时期高职高专英语教学的需要，以及中国加入WTO后对人才的实际需求，本套教材强调实用科学性，从最新报纸、杂志、网络文章中收编了许多实用的交际性内容和与时俱进的材料，注重文章的可读性、趣味性，力求使学生在听、说、读、写、译五个方面得到全面的提高。

三、纵横结构科学，体现立体化教学

1. 教材的每一本书都是采用板块式结构，围绕一个个主题，分层次循序渐进地将语法、阅读技巧、写作技巧、翻译技巧和各种日常应用文的文体格式进行全面渗透。配有大量的练习和答案，且讲解细致。

2. 本套教材的结构：主教材由《新思维高职高专英语综合教程》1~4册，《新思维高职高专英语综合训练》1~4册及《新思维高职高专英语听说教程》1~4册组成。1、2册由15个单元组成，3、4册由10个单元组成。每册《新思维高职高专英语综合教程》配有教师讲义光盘，其中包括《综合教程》、《听说教程》及《综合训练》的习题答案。每册《新思维高职高专英语听说教程》配有录音材料光盘。第1册为预备级教材，帮助入学时英语起

本套系列教材由赵小冬教授任总主编。由于编者水平有限,在编写过程中难免出现种种疏漏和不足,敬请读者批评指正。

的编辑英寺高僧高本融同不排各寺照例出云云。原为高僧所撰，兼有英、藏、汉、蒙四
种文字并附图中印人题词，实为佛教界一致好评之寺高僧高类各器各入聚，上相基陀

编者

费平音，中印高僧高多士月帕高塔高英寺高僧高商从口去，富丰经籍等译其一了脱脱，突
个儿不以显译作，中译必查本亦。林德尼唐《新英寺高僧高华思海》卷初了即能破于

编者

亦禁朴量，立宝商群，一

[illegible]

掛屏四子，蝶藻林隱，二

[illegible]

學樣對本立照本，學樣對本立照本，三

1. 教材的每一本由幾米用幾種文字編排，除正文外，還有幾個一個一個的插圖，每個插圖都經過幾米精心設計，並配上幾米自己的文字。

[illegible]

Contents 目录

Unit 1 / 1

Reading in and writing out / 1

A. 2004, the Safest Year for Air Travel / 1

B. Air Traveling in China / 2

Grammar focus / 4

名词复数 / 4

Merry learning / 6

Unit 2 / 7

Reading in and writing out / 7

A. Customer Complaints / 7

B. Christmas Shopping / 8

Grammar focus / 10

序数词的构成 / 10

Merry learning / 11

Unit 3 / 12

Reading in and writing out / 12

A. Tipping / 12

B. Buy Money / 13

Grammar focus / 16

基数词的用法 / 16

Merry learning / 16

Unit 4 / 18

Reading in and writing out / 18

A. Travel Brazil / 18

B. Traveling Abroad / 19

Grammar focus / 22

冠词 / 22

Merry learning / 23

Unit 5 / 24

Reading in and writing out / 24

A. Xi'an China International Travel

Service Itinerary / 24

Contents 目录

B. Wonders of Yangtze River / 25

Grammar focus / 27

形容词性物主代词和

名词性物主代词 / 27

Merry learning / 28

Unit 6 / 29

Reading in and writing out / 29

A. A Secretary's Work / 29

B. An Appointment Letter / 30

Grammar focus / 32

There be 句型 / 32

Merry learning / 33

Unit 7 / 34

Reading in and writing out / 34

A. Zhang Loves Traveling / 34

B. My Job / 35

Grammar focus / 37

情态动词 / 37

Merry learning / 38

Unit 8 / 39

Reading in and writing out / 39

A. I Am Doing a Part-time Job / 39

B. Working in USA and Canada / 40

Grammar focus / 42

祈使句和双宾语 / 42

Merry learning / 43

Unit 9 / 44

Reading in and writing out / 44

A. A Costly Problem with the American

Hotel Industry / 44

B. Housewives at Home / 45

Grammar focus / 47

一般过去时和现在完成时的比较 / 47

Merry learning / 48	Reading in and writing out / 69
Unit 10 / 49	A. Definitely / 69
Reading in and writing out / 49	B. The Railway / 70
A. The Boss's Office / 49	Grammar focus / 72
B. How to Prepare for an Interview / 50	状语从句 / 72
Grammar focus / 54	Merry learning / 73
将来时间的表达方法 / 54	Unit 14 / 74
Merry learning / 56	Reading in and writing out / 74
Unit 11 / 57	A. I Am a Busy Man / 74
Reading in and writing out / 57	B. What We Know About
A. The Pyramids (I) / 57	Language / 75
B. The Pyramids (II) / 58	Grammar focus / 78
Grammar focus / 61	定语 / 78
被动语态 / 61	Merry learning / 79
Merry learning / 62	Unit 15 / 80
Unit 12 / 63	Reading in and writing out / 80
Reading in and writing out / 63	A. Mrs. Scott / 80
A. An Invitation Card and Reply / 63	B. Looking for a Company / 81
B. A Letter of Acceptance / 64	Grammar focus / 84
Grammar focus / 67	状语 / 84
介词短语作定语、状语和	Merry learning / 84
宾语补足语 / 67	Vocabulary / 85
Merry learning / 68	Proper Nouns and Phrases / 91
Unit 13 / 69	
Reading in and writing out / 39	
A. I Am Doing a Part-time Job / 39	
B. Working in USA and Canada / 40	
Grammar focus / 42	
Unit 8 / 39	
Reading in and writing out / 39	
A. A Costly Problem with the American	
Hotel Industry / 44	
B. Housewives at Home / 45	
Grammar focus / 47	
Unit 9 / 44	
Reading in and writing out / 44	
A. A Costly Problem with the American	
Hotel Industry / 44	
B. Housewives at Home / 45	
Grammar focus / 47	
Unit 5 / 24	
Reading in and writing out / 24	
A. Xi'an China International Travel	
Service Industry / 24	
B. Traveling Abroad / 19	
Grammar focus / 22	
Unit 4 / 18	
Reading in and writing out / 18	
A. Travel Brazil / 18	
B. Traveling Abroad / 19	
Grammar focus / 22	
Unit 3 / 12	
Reading in and writing out / 12	
A. Tipping / 12	
B. Buy Money / 13	
Grammar focus / 16	
Unit 2 / 7	
Reading in and writing out / 7	
A. Customer Complaint / 7	
B. Christmas Shopping / 8	
Grammar focus / 10	
Unit 1 / 1	
Reading in and writing out / 1	
A. Zhang Li's Travel / 1	
B. My Job / 1	
Grammar focus / 3	
Unit 7 / 3	
Reading in and writing out / 3	
A. A Secretary's Work / 3	
B. An Appointment Letter / 3	
Grammar focus / 5	
Unit 6 / 3	
Reading in and writing out / 3	
A. Air Traveling / 3	
B. Air Traveling / 3	
Grammar focus / 5	
Unit 5 / 3	
Reading in and writing out / 3	
A. 2004 A. 2004	
B. Air Traveling / 3	
Grammar focus / 5	
Unit 4 / 3	
Reading in and writing out / 3	
A. 2004 A. 2004	
B. Air Traveling / 3	
Grammar focus / 5	
Unit 3 / 3	
Reading in and writing out / 3	
A. 2004 A. 2004	
B. Air Traveling / 3	
Grammar focus / 5	
Unit 2 / 3	
Reading in and writing out / 3	
A. 2004 A. 2004	
B. Air Traveling / 3	
Grammar focus / 5	
Unit 1 / 3	
Reading in and writing out / 3	
A. 2004 A. 2004	
B. Air Traveling / 3	
Grammar focus / 5	

Unit 1

- | | | | |
|--|--------|--------|------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1. Chinese travelers like chatting warmly. | 商业旅行 | 商业旅行 | commercial |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Domestic air travel in Australia is very safe. | 国内航空旅行 | 国内航空旅行 | domestic |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3. People travel by air is like travel by sea. | 人们旅行 | 人们旅行 | travel |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4. Chinese passengers are very busy and hurried. | 中国乘客 | 中国乘客 | passengers |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5. The desk clerk is a friend of the author. | 柜台服务员 | 柜台服务员 | desk clerk |

B. Air Traveling in China



Reading in and writing out

Passage

A. 2004, the Safest Year for Air Travel

Last year was the safest year since World War II for **commercial air transport**, both in terms of passengers killed and aircrafts **destroyed** or damaged, one international organization said.

Data showed the chances of dying in an airline **accident** in 2004 were one in every 10 million people flying against nearly three in 2002 and more than seven in 1996. The figures took account of varying passenger numbers over the years.

In 2004, a **total** of 428 people lost their lives out of more than 1.8 billion passengers carried by all airlines. In 2003, a total of 663 people were killed out of 1.65 billion passengers. In



2002, 974 people were killed out of 1.6 billion passengers.

New Words and Expressions

commercial	/kə'mɜ:ʃəl/
transport	/træns'pɔ:t/
destroy	/dis'trɔi/
data	/'deɪtə/
accident	/'æksɪdənt/
total	/'təʊtl/

adj.	商业的
vt.	运输
vt.	毁坏
n.	数字
n.	事故
n.	总共

B. Air Traveling in China

Domestic air travel in China is quite different from traveling anywhere within Australia. When the Chinese travel, they **chat** loudly to strangers. The plane was no exception to buses and trains and the noise levels were much the same.

As people rushed to recover bags from the overhead **compartments** or they waited, they were calling across the aisles, chatting and laughing.

I enjoyed this scene as I sat and waited for my time, getting off after the aisles cleared. Interestingly, my bags were the second to appear. Thank God my Chinese luck was still with me. I was **overweight** when I checked in at Pudong Airport. With a friendly smile, I **pleaded** that I was a teacher carrying heavy books, and the desk clerk let my excess baggage go through.

New Words and Expressions

domestic	/də'mestɪk/
chat	/tʃæt/
compartment	/kəm'pɑ:tmənt/
overweight	/'əʊvəweɪt/
plead	/pli:d/

adj.	国内的
vi.	聊天
n.	小箱子
adj.	超重
vt.	恳求, 恳请

Check your understanding

1. Answer the following questions according to Passage A.

1. In what way can 2004 be said the safest year after the World War II?
2. How many passenger may die in 10 million flied by airlines in 2004?
3. How much more is the possibility of dying in 1996 than in 2004?

4. How many passengers died in 2002 in every 10 million passengers?

4. The fire started in the basement and quickly spread to the first floor.

II. Decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F).

- ☐ 1. Chinese travelers like chatting warmly with strangers.
- ☐ 2. Domestic air travel in Australia is very quiet.
- ☐ 3. People travel by air is like travel by bus or by train in China.
- ☐ 4. Chinese passengers are very busy and hurry when they are getting off plane.
- ☐ 5. The desk clerk is a friend of the author.

Build up your language stock

I. Match the words and expressions in Column A with their explanations in Column B.

A	B
1. commercial	a. whole quantity
2. transport	b. talk easily
3. destroy	c. more weight than normal
4. accident	d. to carry from one place to another
5. figure	e. having profit as a chief aim
6. total	f. unexpected, undesirable event
7. domestic	g. something is not included
8. chat	h. number
9. exception	i. to ruin completely
10. overweight	j. within a country

II. Complete the following sentences with words and expressions in the box, change the form if necessary.

thank accuse popular regard come put think set

1. We put back all our profit into the company.

2. When it came to modern jazz, few people know more than Tom.

3. It is regard to Sandy that I got the job.

4. I think of him as someone who will always help me.

5. The North African coast is increasingly popular with British holidaymakers.

6. The doctor is accuse of carelessness.

7. Her parents always thank her as the cleverest of their children.

2002, 974 2002 8. I wish you'd set a good example to your younger brothers.

III. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. 我昨天碰巧在马路上遇到他。(happen) ☐
2. 这女孩子由于不遵守交通规则, 在车祸中受了伤。(injure) ☐
3. 很久以前我放弃了那种想法。(give up) ☐
4. 听到这一消息, 全国都陷入深切的悲痛。(at the news) ☐
5. 他作为优秀歌手为大家所知。(be known to) ☐
6. 除了名单上的姓名外, 还有两位学生。(in addition to) ☐



Grammar focus

名词复数

Practise your grammar

I. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. 许多书放在书架上。
2. 房子里有许多家具。
3. 我们两个班有三个男孩。
4. 公共汽车用来运送大量乘客。
5. 他有好多把小刀。
6. 我们每年举行两次运动会。

II. Choose one form below to complete the following sentences.

1. Many species of animals which once lived on the earth no longer in existence.
A. is B. are C. was D. were
2. The committee can't come to a decision, because is at odds.
A. it has B. they have C. it is D. they are
3. This is a new TV series about how handicapped children develop their own skills.
A. have taught B. teaches

- C. to teach D. were taught
4. The fire started in the basement and quickly spread to the first floor where it destroyed all the _____ in the language lab.
A. furnitures and equipments B. furniture and equipments
C. furnitures and equipment D. furniture and equipment
5. Even though I have only _____, let me pay the bill.
A. a few dollars B. few dollars
C. a little dollar D. little dollar
6. Sending "special delivery" costs about fifteen times as much as sending _____ "regular delivery".
A. a piece of mail B. pieces of mail
C. mails D. each mail
7. Many animals in the forest died in last _____.
A. winter's heavy snow B. winter's heavily snows
C. winter heavy snow D. winter heavy snows
8. The audience of yesterday's concert _____ composed almost of students.
A. was B. is C. were D. have
9. This question is too difficult, and everyone is _____.
A. at one's wits end B. in his wits end
C. at his wits end D. out of his wits end
10. Would you like some _____ for food?
A. lamb or pork B. lambs or pork
C. lambs or porks D. lamb or porks
11. After going through his composition, I think most of his writing _____ rubbish.
A. are B. is C. were D. was

A. Customer Complaints

12. He was finally persuaded to give up _____.
A. a tobacco B. the tobacco C. tobacco D. tobaccoes
13. She didn't know _____ information had been known by the public.
A. how many B. how much
C. how many of the D. the number of
14. This wonderful present was sent by _____.
A. a friend of my father B. a friend of my father's
C. my father friend D. my father friend's

If the customer found that he or she has bought a defective item, he often can return it to the shop within a reasonable period of time, such as 30 days. Many stores would replace the defective items or return the purchase price to the customer. But they often require that the customer bring in the receipt with the



Merry learning

Body Parts — Ear

A piece of light music is easy on the ears. (悦耳动听).

We are usually all ears (专心聆听) for big news.

Walls have ears (隔墙有耳) and Pitchers have ears. (壶罐有耳).

注意 e 的读音

capable	/ˈkeɪəbəl/	有能力的
forgettable	/fəˈgetəbəl/	易忘记的
level	/ˈlev (ə) l/	水平
nerve	/ˈnɜːv/	神经
chatterer	/ˈtʃætərə/	饶舌的人
interest	/ˈɪntrɪst/	利益, 利息
break	/ˈbreɪk/	打破, 决裂

Unit 2

Unit 2

Unit 2

4. How should customers deal with defective products?

不满意

adj.

\dɪ'sɪsfɪd/

defective

5. How can a customer get refund when he buys a defective product?

人管理

n.

\ˈsɜːpəvaɪzə/

supervisor

赔偿

n.

\ˈremɪdi/

remedy

有缺陷的

adj.

\dɪ'fektɪv/

defective

替换

n.

\ˈrɪplə/

replace

购买

n.

\ˈpʊrʃaɪz/

purchase

票

n.

\ˈrɪsɪpt/

receipt

- ☐ 1. American people like buying at Christmas.
- ☐ 2. The author is a department at eight.
- ☐ 3. K - mart is a department store.



Reading in and writing out

Passage

A. Customer Complaints

In most countries, when a customer is **dissatisfied** with a product or the service he or she receives, it is common to ask to speak to the manager or **supervisor** of the company or shop to register one's complaints. One expects the manager to **remedy** the situation personally or at least provide an adequate explanation for what went wrong.

If the customer found that he or she has bought a **defective** item, he often can return it to the shop within a reasonable period of time, such as 30 days. Many stores would **replace** the defective items or return the **purchase** price to the customer. But they often require that the customer bring in the receipt with the



defective goods.

New Words and Expressions

dissatisfy	/ˌdis'ætɪsfai/	adj.	不满意的
supervisor	/ˈsju:pəvaɪzə/	n.	监督人
remedy	/ˈremɪdi/	vt.	补救
defective	/di'fektiv/	adj.	有缺陷的
replace	/ri(:)'pleɪs/	vt.	替换
purchase	/ˈpɜ:tʃəs/	vt.	购买
receipt	/ri'si:t/	n.	发票

B. Christmas Shopping

It was two days before Christmas. Everything went wrong with me. I was **due** at my post — the toy department of K-Mart — at eight. But I was ten minutes late because I **overslept**. At 10 o'clock the front doors of K-Mart opened. The flood of shoppers edged along to the toy department. Soon they began shouting in my ears, pushing me around or demanding angrily.

This is one of the typical sceneries of the Christmas shopping. Almost all shops will cut price at the Christmas season. Parents have to buy various kinds of gifts for kids, no matter whether they like it or not, because that is a duty. Many stores, especially those who **specialize** in goods for children, can sell more at the Christmas season than in the first ten months of the year.

To American business men, Christmas is nothing but business and money.

New Words and Expressions

due	/dju:/	adj.	到期的
overslept	/ˌəʊvə'slept/	adi	睡过头的
specialize	/ˈspeʃəlaɪz/	vt.	专门化

Check your understanding

I. Answer the following questions according to Passage A.

1. When a customer gets dissatisfied with the products, what does the customer often do in a store?

2. Why will the customer be dissatisfied?

3. What will a manager do when a customer complains?

4. How should customers deal with defective products?

5. How can a customer get refund when he buys a defective product?

II. Decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F) according to Passage B.

- ☐ 1. American people like buying at Christmas.
- ☐ 2. The author should arrive at the toy department at eight.
- ☐ 3. K - mart is a department store.
- ☐ 4. American people are eager to buy toys before Christmas.
- ☐ 5. Parents buy the toys for children as a duty instead of for fun.

Build up your language stock

I. Choose one given word or phrase to replace the underlined words or phrase.

help them be wrong with too so that as usual put aside
right now open up

1. Would you please give away your novel, and take out your text-book?
2. The policeman asked the passenger to provide information about the case.
3. In spite of the heavy rain, Tom went to work as before.
4. I cannot start my computer; something must happen to it, I must call the repair man.
5. When his neighbors were in trouble, he would like to give them a hand.
6. The math problem is over difficult for him to work out.
7. He takes note of what she tells him to insure that he will not forget it.
8. Who can tell me his phone number and present address at once?

II. Put the following sentences into Chinese.

1. She looks like a boy.
2. Speak slowly so that everybody can catch you.

3. I will go instead of you.
4. You will soon become used to this way of living.
5. Do you agree with me?
6. The game is no longer interesting to us.

III. Put the following sentences into English.

1. 他喜欢在商场里游荡。
2. 你可以给我买一些书回来吗?
3. 各种各样的人都要买圣诞礼物。
4. 女人喜欢把钱花在衣服上。
5. 她喜欢穿有花朵的衣服。



Grammar focus

序数词的构成

Practise your grammar

I. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. 今天是1998年9月18日。
2. 我们正在学第17单元。
3. 现在是21世纪的头十年。
4. 大学只有差不多三分之一的英语老师是男的。

II. Translate the following phrases into English.

1. 第七日
2. 第九个小矮人
3. 18世纪60年代
4. 四分之一的工资
5. 三分之二的人口
6. 1月1日