

# Integrative English

# 英语

修订版

主编 晨梅梅

 南京师范大学出版社  
NANJING NORMAL UNIVERSITY PRESS

非英语专业专科用



## 大纲及参考答案

# 2

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## 江苏省成人高等教育英语课程教学大纲 (非英语专业专科用)

根据原国家教委《全国成人高等教育英语课程教学基本要求(非英语专业专科用)》，结合江苏省成人高等教育学生的实际，特制订本教学大纲。

### 一、教学对象

本课程的教学对象为成人高等专科各专业的学生，以成人在职业余学习为主要学习形式。学生入学时应掌握基本的英语语音和语法知识，认知单词 800 个，并在读、译、听方面受过基本训练。

### 二、教学目的

本课程的教学目的是：培养学生具有一定的听、说、读、写、译的能力，使他们能用英语简单地交流信息。在修完规定的课程之后，掌握良好的语言学习方法，打下较为扎实的语言基础。

### 三、教学要求

本课程必须在教学的全过程中加强英语基础知识和技能的训练，着重培养学生运用语言的能力。本课程的教学基础要求主要有以下七个方面：

#### 1. 语音

能运用国际音标拼读单词，朗读时语音、语调基本正确。

#### 2. 词汇

领会掌握 3000 个单词，对其中 2000 个左右的单词能正确拼写，英汉互译，能掌握 500 个常用词组的用法，并初步具有运用英语基本构词法识别生词的能力。

#### 3. 语法

掌握基本英语语法规则，能解决阅读与翻译的一般语法问题。

#### 4. 阅读能力

能较顺利地阅读中等难度的一般题材文章，阅读速度达到每分钟 50 个单词，理解基本正确。

能读懂简单的应用文，如信函、说明书、图表等。

#### 5. 翻译能力

能借助词典把中等难度的一般题材文章译成汉语，理解基本正确，译文达意。能运用所学的语言及语法知识将中文单句及常见复合句译成正确的英文句子。

#### 6. 听与说的能力

能听懂没有生词的简单会话和短文，能听写没有生词、结构简单的句子。学会最基本的日常用语并能进行简单的日常会话。

#### 7. 写的能力

能根据要求写出语法正确的句子：能写简单的书信、便条等常见应用文，要求词、句基本达意，无大的语法错误。

### 四、教学具体安排

基础英语阶段的教学时数应在 160~200 学时之间，不少于 160 学时，每周 3~4 学时，课内外时数比例不低于 1:3。

### 五、考试

学生在完成规定的教学内容之后，可由所在学校统一报名参加由江苏省教育厅组织的英语考试。时间通常为每年的 1 月份和 6 月份。具体日期则要根据江苏省教育厅每学期下发的通知为准。



## 江苏省成人高等教育非英语专业专科 英语课程考试大纲

### 一、总则

江苏省教育厅在颁发的《江苏省成人高等教育英语课程教学大纲(非英语专业专科用)》中规定:“学生在完成规定的教学内容之后须参加由江苏省教育厅组织的统一考试,合格者方可获得江苏省教育厅的毕业验印。”本考试大纲就是根据这一规定而设计。考试的目的在于全面考核已修完本英语课程的学生是否达到教学大纲所规定的各项要求。

教学大纲指出,成人高等教育非英语专业专科英语课程教学的目的是培养学生具有一定的听、说、读、写、译的能力,使他们能用英语简单地交流信息;在修完规定的课程之后,掌握良好的语言学习方法,打下较为扎实的语言基础。因此,本考试主要考核学生运用语言的能力,同时也考核学生词语用法和语法结构的掌握程度。

本考试是一种标准化考试。考试范围主要是教学大纲所规定的要求和江苏省教育厅统一组织编写,由南京师范大学出版社出版的英语教材《Integrative English》1~3册的内容;其中1~2册为夜大、函授生的教学内容;1~3册的前6课为脱产学生的教学内容。为了保证考试的信度,除翻译(英译汉和汉译英)及写作部分为主观题外,其余试题均采用客观选择题形式。

本考试每年举行两次。由江苏省教育厅高教处组织出卷和实施考试。

### 二、考试内容

本考试包括六个部分,其中夜大、函授学生的考卷包括听力理解、词语用法与语法结构、阅读理解、完形填空、英译汉及汉译英;脱产学生考卷包括听力理解、词语用法及语法结构、阅读理解、完形填空、英译汉和写作。

听力理解部分(Listening Comprehension)共10道题,考试时间为10分钟。要求考生分别听5个单句和5个对话,并根据所听内容从每题4个选择项中选出一个正确答案。

听力理解部分的考试目的是测试学生最基本的英语听力能力,考试范围为英语教材听力部分所包含的内容。

词语用法与语法结构(Vocabulary and Structure)共20道题,考试时间为20分钟。要求考生从每小题4个选择项中选出一个最佳答案。内容全部选自教材中的相关练习。

词语用法与语法结构部分的考试目的是测试学生运用词语、短语及语法结构的能力。考试范围为英语教材中相关的内容。

阅读理解(Reading Comprehension)共20道题,考试时间为35分钟。要求考生阅读若干篇短文,总阅读量为1000个词左右。每篇短文后有若干问题,考生根据文章内容从每题4个选择项中选出一个最佳答案。选材原则是:

1. 题材广泛,可以包括人物传记、社会、文化、日常知识、科普常识等,但是所涉及的背景知识应能为学生所理解;
2. 体裁多样,可以包括叙述、说明文、议论文等;
3. 文章的难度适中,无法猜测而又影响理解的关键词,如超出教材的范围,用汉语注明词义。

阅读理解部分主要测下述能力:

1. 掌握所读材料的主旨和大意;
2. 理解说明主旨和大意的事实和细节;
3. 既理解字面的意思,也能根据所读材料进行一定的判断和推论;
4. 既理解个别句子的意义,也理解上下文的逻辑关系。

阅读理解部分的考试目的是测试学生通过阅读获取信息的能力,既要求准确,也要求有一定的速度。文章大部分选自英语教材。

完形填空(Cloze)共20道题,考试时间为25分钟。在一篇题材熟悉、难度适中的短文(约200个词)中留有20个空格,每个空格为一题。每题有4个选择项,要求考生在全面理解内容的基础上选择一个最佳答案,使短文的意思和结构恢复完整。填空的词项包括结构词和实词。

完形填空部分的考试目的是测试学生综合运用语言的能力。内容选自课外。

英译汉(Translation from English into Chinese)共5句,考试时间为15分钟。句子选自英语教材。要求考生用规范的中文将所给的英文句子翻译出来。

英译汉部分的考试目的是测试学生的英语理解程度和汉语表达能力。

汉译英(Translation from Chinese into English)共5句,考试时间为15分钟。句子选自英语教材。要求考生运用所学过的词、短语和句型结构将所给的汉语句子翻译成达意并符合英语习惯的句子。

汉译英部分的考试目的是测试学生对英语单词、短语、句型和基本语法知识的掌握程度和应用能力,以及英语表达能力。

写作(Writing),考试时间为15分钟。要求学生根据要求写出简单的书信、便条等常见应用文,词、句基本达意,无重大语法错误。

写作部分的考试目的是测试学生初步的英语写作能力,内容与形式均不超出教材的范围。

为不断提高成人学生综合运用英语的能力,统一考试卷中将有10%~15%的以课内知识为基础的、紧密联系实际应用的课外内容,其中夜大、函授学生的试卷不超过10%,脱产学生的试卷不超过15%。

### 三、答题及计分方法

客观题用机器阅卷,要求考生从每题4个选择中选出一个最佳答案,并在答题卡上用铅笔在相应的字母中间划一条横线。试卷上不作任何记号。每题只能选择一个答案,多选作废。客观题以答对的题数计分,主观题按科学的语分标准评分。本试卷总分为100分,60分为及格标准,85分优秀。

试卷六个部分的题目数、计分和考试时间列表如下:

夜大、函授学生试卷

序号	题号	各部分名称	题目数	计 分	考试时间
I	1~10	听力理解	10 题	10 分	10 分钟
II	11~30	词语用法与语法结构	20 题	20 分	20 分钟
III	31~50	阅读理解	20 题	30 分	35 分钟
IV	51~70	完形填空	20 题	10 分	25 分钟
V	71~75	英译汉	5 题	15 分	15 分钟
VI	76~80	汉译英	5 题	15 分	15 分钟

脱产学生试卷

序号	题号	各部分名称	题目数	计 分	考试时间
I	1~10	听力理解	10 题	10 分	10 分钟
II	11~30	词语用法与语法结构	20 题	20 分	20 分钟
III	31~50	阅读理解	20 题	30 分	35 分钟
IV	51~70	完形填空	20 题	10 分	25 分钟
V	71~75	英译汉	5 题	15 分	15 分钟
VI		应用写作	1 篇	15 分	15 分钟

## 练习参考答案与课文参考译文

## UNIT 1

## I EXERCISE 1

1. a      2. d      3. b      4. b      5. b      6. d

## I EXERCISE 2

1. b      2. c      3. a      4. d      5. c      6. d

## I EXERCISE 3

1. Some people can pick up new vocabulary, master rules of grammar, and learn to write in the new language more quickly than others.
2. Successful language learners learn languages actively, independently and purposefully.
3. Yes, they are important. But language learners should't only depend on teachers or text books.
4. We should be willing to make mistakes and then learn from them.
5. No, they don't.
6. Because they want to communicate with the people who speak the language and learn from them.
7. It is easy to practise a language when you want to learn with it.
8. The author suggests that the readers should try some of the techniques outlined in the passage.

## II EXERCISE 4

- |              |                       |              |                       |
|--------------|-----------------------|--------------|-----------------------|
| 1. picked up | 2. had been waited on | 3. picked up | 4. pick...up          |
| 5. pick out  | 6. pick out           | 7. waited on | 8. was/is waiting for |

## II EXERCISE 5

- |                 |                   |                     |                                |
|-----------------|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1.仔细地看一下        | 2.猜错              | 3.独立的学习者            | 4.寻找线索                         |
| 5. first of all | 6. learn actively | 7. think in English | 8. the chance to use languages |

## II EXERCISE 6

1. d      2. g      3. e      4. f      5. h      6. b      7. a      8. c

## II EXERCISE 7

- |              |                      |            |                |
|--------------|----------------------|------------|----------------|
| 1. less than | 2. regularly         | 3. Outline | 4. clue        |
| 5. less than | 6. on the other hand | 7. active  | 8. communicate |

## III EXERCISE 8

- A Zhang Wei: Hello, Wang Dan, how are you **getting on with** your English learning?
- Wang Dan: **Not very well**, I'm afraid. And I'm really worried.
- Zhang Wei: What's the problem? Do you have trouble **following your teacher** in class?
- Wang Dan: No. In fact I can understand my teacher very well. **My biggest headache** is that when the teacher asks me to say something in class, I just can't talk well enough. Zhang Wei, can you recommend **some good ways** of improving



my oral English? I know you speak very good English.

Zhang Wei: Thank you. But I'll be glad if I can be of any help. I think you are not confident enough. You should practise speaking English **as much as possible** after class.

Wang Dan: But I **don't have any chance** to speak English.

Zhang Wei: We have many such chances. You can join our English Club, go to the **English corner**, and find yourself a partner to talk with.

Wang Dan: Good idea! **Thanks a lot.**

**B** Reporter: How do you feel about your English learning here?

Student: I'm **doing very well**. And I really like English.

Reporter: Could you please tell me **your experience** in learning English?

Student: Of course. I have learned English for about 7 years. I started to learn English when I was in junior high school. Now I'm taking up English **as a basic course** here in the university.

Reporter: Are you learning English for **particular purposes**?

Student: I am learning English for lots of different purposes. First of all, I have to pass the Unified English Test before my graduation. More important, English may be **useful to me** in the future.

Reporter: From your pronunciation and intonation, I think your English is very good. You know you have only studied here for a little more than one year.

Student: It's **very kind of you** to say so. But there are still some aspects that I find very difficult. And I'll work harder.

Reporter: Good. I wish you **more success** in your English learning.

Student: **Many thanks.**

### III EXERCISE 9

Different language learners have different **purposes** for learning a new language. Some people learn a second language in order to learn about the **culture** of the people who speak that language. They may be **interested** in the history and the customs of these people, for example, or they may want to study the literature of the language. Other language learners want to **travel** to other countries. They need to know the languages of those countries **so that** they can talk with people and understand what they say. They want to **make friends** with the people they meet. Many people learn languages for **professional** purposes. These people want to learn more about their **fields** by studying in other countries or reading books and journals in different languages. They often need to use other languages in their work.

### IV EXERCISE 10

- |           |                    |                     |                 |
|-----------|--------------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| 1. larger | 2. the most famous | 3. better           | 4. more quickly |
| 5. fewer  | 6. biggest         | 7. less interesting | 8. earlier      |

### IV EXERCISE 11

- |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. a | 2. a | 3. a | 4. b | 5. b | 6. d | 7. a | 8. b |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|

## IV EXERCISE 12

1. His oral English is better than mine.
2. Professor Smith is the best English teacher that we have ever met.
3. Of the three I like Bill the best.
4. English is becoming more and more important in their work and in their lives.
5. 是什么使他们学起语言来容易得多?
6. 学生们非常急切地想知道考试的结果。
7. 苏珊钢琴弹得比爱丽丝还要好。
8. 请尽早把你们的作业交上来。

## V EXERCISE 13

- |                       |                                   |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. knowing — to know  | 2. uncomplete — incomplete        |
| 3. of — to            | 4. so — as/not so/not as          |
| 5. to abroad — abroad | 6. communicate — communicate with |

## V EXERCISE 14

1. It is necessary for us to learn English actively, independently and purposefully in order to master it.
2. Some students are not willing to speak English in class.
3. We can learn from other countries, but we should't depend on them.
4. Some people find it very easy to learn English.
5. In spite of the problems and difficulties in my learning of English, I still love it very much.
6. Instead of waiting for others to come to help, they finished the work by themselves.
7. Successful language learners can pick up a new language more quickly.

## VI EXERCISE 15

## Résumé

Name: Zhang Ming	Birth Date: Jan. 16, 1977
Sex: Female	Health: Excellent
Address: 140 Hanzhong Road, Nanjing, Jiangsu	Tel: (025) 64317410
Education:	1993.9—1996.8 No.1 Middle School of Nanjing 1996.9—2000.8 Foreign Languages Department of Nanjing University
Qualifications:	Will earn Bachelor's Degree of English Passed Band 8 English Test for English Majors Obtained National Computer Test Certificate with Grade A

**VI EXERCISE 16**

1. About three hundred and fifty million people.
2. The number of the people who speak English as a mother tongue is surpassed by the number of the speakers of Chinese.
3. Yes.
4. More than one hundred million.
5. Because English can provide ready access to world scholarship and world trade.
6. Because a great many people — and a great many peoples — are involved in the use of English, and millions of people in the world use it as the first language, the second or foreign language.
7. It belongs to all those who use it.
8. The author wants to tell the readers that English is very important and that it is widely used in the world.

**VI EXERCISE 17**

1. d    2. e    3. h    4. a    5. c    6. f    7. b    8. g

**VI EXERCISE 18**

- |   |                           |
|---|---------------------------|
| 1. 母语                                   | 2. 官方语言                   |
| 3. 与……有关(或有牵连)                          | 4. 多种多样的                  |
| 5. three hundred and fifty million      | 6. the second language    |
| 7. scientific and technical periodicals | 8. a broadcasting company |

## HOMEWORK

---

**Exercise 1**

- |                      |               |            |
|----------------------|---------------|------------|
| 1. learn from        | 2. of falling | 3. despite |
| 4. communicated with | 5. accepted   | 6. a lot   |

**Exercise 2**

1. They don't seem to be any more intelligent than others.
2. They tried to find the rules for themselves and formed their own conclusions.
3. After graduation I will go abroad to learn English as well as I can.
4. This depends on your attitudes towards making mistakes in your studies.
5. If your English learning has not been successful, you have probably not practised using it regularly.
6. You may do well to try the study techniques outlined above.

**Exercise 3**

1. He is the tallest man that I have (ever) seen.

2. He spends at least as much time watching TV as he does writing.
3. Alice was not a top student but she worked harder than anyone else in her class.
4. The Yellow River is the second longest river in China.
5. He is by far the best writer of his age.
6. It rains more often here than in my hometown.

#### Exercise 4

1. Which subject do you like better, English or Chinese?
2. Of all the courses I like maths the least.
3. My English is not as good as I like it to be.
4. Today's temperature is a little higher than that of yesterday.
5. He is the older of the two.
6. More and more people are beginning to learn foreign languages.

#### 课文参考译文

### 成功的语言学习者

有些人似乎了解学习语言的诀窍。与其他人相比,他们能够更快地学会生词,掌握语法或规则,学会用这门新的语言写作。他们似乎并不比别人有任何聪明之处,那么,是什么使得他们学习语言显得如此的轻松呢?如果仔细观察一下这些语言学习的成功者们,也许我们会找到一些使他们的语言学习更加轻松的技巧。

首先,成功的语言学习者都是独立的学习者。他们不依赖课本或老师;他们寻找自己的语言学习方法。他们不是等老师来解释,而是设法自己找出语言的结构和规律。他们善于猜测,自己寻找线索并得出结论。如果猜错,他们就再猜一遍。他们设法从自己的错误中学到东西。

成功的语言学习是主动的学习。因此,成功的学习者不是等待机会使用这一语言,而是去寻找这样的机会。他们寻找说这门语言的人,请这些人纠正错误。他们会想方设法去进行交流。他们重复所听到的内容,说一些奇怪的东西,心里并不感到害怕。他们愿意出错,然后再尝试一遍。当交流出现困难时,他们会接受那些不确切、不完整的信息。对他们来说,学会用这种语言去思考要比知道每一个词的意思重要得多。

最后,成功的语言学习者是有目的学习者。他们之所以想学这门语言是因为他们对这种语言及说这种语言的人感兴趣。要与这些人进行交流并向其学习,他们必须学会这门语言。他们发现经常练习使用这种语言并不难,因为他们想借助它来学习。

你属于哪一种语言学习者呢?如果你是一个成功的语言学习者,你很可能一直在独立地、主动地、有目的地学习。另一方面,如果你的语言学习一直不太成功,你不妨试试上面提到的这些方法。

## 补充阅读参考译文

### 世界语言

大约有 3 亿 5 千万人以英语为母语:约占世界人口的 1/10,且分布于全球各个大陆,在数量上仅次于讲各种华语的华人。全世界 3/4 的邮件以及直通电报和海底电报均使用英语。全世界一半以上的科技期刊使用的语言也是英语:从硅谷到上海,科技界使用的语言是英语。全球电脑中 80%的信息都是用英语贮存的。欧洲几乎有一半的商业交易都是用英语进行的。英语还是体育界的语言:奥林匹克的官方语言是英语。世界上 5 家最大的广播公司(CBS, NBC, ABC, BBC, CBC)用英语播送节目,其听众人数通常超过 1 亿。

对于非洲、亚洲和南美洲人来说,英语是要掌握的一门重要外语,这并不仅仅因为英语是英国和美国的语言,而是因为它使人们容易使用世界学术成就和进行世界贸易。它比其他任何语言都更为普及。

因此,有一点是正确的:许许多多的人——许许多多的民族——都在使用英语。全球 4 个大陆上有无数的人把英语作为第一语言,世界各地还有无数的人把英语作为第二语言或者外语使用。这就使得我们对于英语的重要性有了一些认识,它也向美国和英国表明:英语并不仅仅归这两个国家所有。英语也是加拿大人、印度人、澳大利亚人和尼日利亚人的通用语言。它属于所有使用英语的人们。

# UNIT 2

## I EXERCISE 1

1. c      2. a      3. d      4. a      5. c      6. d      7. c      8. c

## I EXERCISE 2

1. T      2. T      3. F      4. T      5. T      6. T      7. T      8. T

## I EXERCISE 3

1. Because when you go to the bank to open a savings account, you will be given a passbook.
2. The advantages are that you can withdraw money whenever you need it and that you can earn interest on the account.
3. When they go on a vacation or travel on business to another city or state.
4. No. Because if the checks are lost, you can receive a refund for the total amount.
5. You must fill out a signature card and pay a yearly rental fee.
6. Because the bank wants to make sure your credit is good.
7. Commercial loans, real estate loans and personal loans.
8. They get real estate loans to buy houses or land.
9. Because it is their largest source of income.
10. It would be very difficult to carry out the complex business affairs of the modern world.

## II EXERCISE 4

- |                  |                   |               |                     |
|------------------|-------------------|---------------|---------------------|
| 1. left...behind | 2. are drawing in | 3. drew...out | 4. leave...out      |
| 5. left out      | 6. drew up        | 7. drew up    | 8. is leaving...for |

## II EXERCISE 5

- |                   |                   |                     |                   |
|-------------------|-------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| 1. 年租金            | 2. 借贷             | 3. 因公出差             | 4. 储蓄账户           |
| 5. 首次存款           | 6. monthly salary | 7. source of income | 8. account number |
| 9. withdraw money | 10. pay interest  |                     |                   |

## II EXERCISE 6

1. h    2. b    3. f    4. i    5. a    6. c    7. g    8. d    9. j    10. e

## II EXERCISE 7

- |             |            |                |                |
|-------------|------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. required | 2. issued  | 3. in addition | 4. complex     |
| 5. source   | 6. initial | 7. deposited   | 8. transferred |

## III EXERCISE 8

- A Traveller: Can I **cash** these traveller's checks, please?
- Clerk: Certainly. What kind of **currency** do you want to cash?
- Traveller: US dollars.
- Clerk: **How much** would you like to cash?
- Traveller: Two hundred dollars, please.



Clerk : Good. Please **sign your name** here on each of these checks. Have you got **your passport** with you here?

Traveller : No, but I have my **driver's licence**. Will it do?

Clerk : Sure. **How** would you like the cash?

Traveller : Fifties will be fine.

Clerk : Here you are. **Anything else?**

Traveller : No, thank you.

B Clerk : Can I help you?

Student : Yes please. I'd like to **exchange some money**.

Clerk : What kind of currency do you want to change?

Student : I want to exchange some American dollars **against** RMB.

Clerk : It's 804 RMB yuan for 100 US dollars.

Student : Good. I'd like to change 200 US dollars.

Clerk : Please **fill in** this form, sign your name and **show** me your passport.

Student : Here you are. And here are the checks.

Clerk : How would you like it?

Student : **Ten hundreds**, please. **And the rest**, in small change.

Clerk : Here you are.

Student : Thanks.

### III EXERCISE 9

A checking account is money that a customer **deposits** in order to use that money to write checks. Savings accounts pay the depositors **interest** but checking accounts do not. In fact, checking account customers pay the bank a **service charge** for administering the account.

A depositor must **present** his passbook for any savings account transaction. The bank **records** these transactions in the depositor's passbook. Checking account **customers**, however, do not have passbooks. They themselves record the **amounts** of the checks that they write and they receive a **monthly** statement from the bank. This statement lists all the checks that the bank paid and all deposits that the **account holder** made during the month.

### IV EXERCISE 10

1. How he learned English so well is still a secret.
2. Whoever fails in the exam will have a make-up examination next month.
3. What he saw in Beijing gave him a deep impression.
4. Whether he will speak at the meeting or not is very important to us.
5. It was suggested that they should hold an English evening on the weekend.
6. It is a pity that he didn't pass the College English Test Band 4.
7. Is it possible that you will finish the work in 3 days?
8. What he needed was more time.

## IV EXERCISE 11

1. d    2. a    3. b    4. d    5. a    6. d    7. c    8. c

## IV EXERCISE 12

- Whoever comes to see me will be welcomed.
- What surprised me most was that his English was so good.
- It's not very important whether we should go or stay here.
- Why he did so will remain a puzzle forever.
- 原来她认识那个男人。
- 所需要的是一些好书。
- 凡是值得做的事就值得把它做好。
- 已经宣布什么时候开会了吗?

## V EXERCISE 13

1. b    2. a    3. d    4. b    5. d    6. b    7. c    8. d

## V EXERCISE 14

- She has an advantage over me, for she is a college graduate.
- This kind of thing varies from person to person.
- How much do you charge for a hair-cut?
- Jim took the advantage of the lunch time to compare his notes with Fred's notes.
- The majority of customers are willing to type a personal number when depositing money.
- Whoever fills out the application can get the loan.
- That sum of money has been transferred to my account.
- The employees of the bank try to provide good services for the customers.

## VI EXERCISE 15

约翰·史密斯	序号 12
加利福尼亚, 中心城市	2007.2.8
第一号大街 158 号	
支付对象和单位 <u>中心百货商店</u>	\$ 20 $\frac{00}{100}$
贰拾 _____ 美元	
加利福尼亚, 中心城市	<u>约翰·史密斯</u>
中心银行和信托公司	

## VII EXERCISE 16

- Because Friday is their busiest day.
- He thinks it is natural for them to forget things.
- Yes. Because computers are now doing much of the work that the tellers used to do and they will help them serve the customers better.
- Customers' forgetfulness.

5. Because with the latest information about the accounts, the staff can advise their depositors correctly.
6. First, the application of computers in the bank; second, the many different term-deposit accounts available to the customers.
7. Both the management and the service are very good.
8. He is very proud of his bank and very confident about the future development of the bank.

### VII EXERCISE 17

1. f    2. a    3. b    4. j    5. c    6. d    7. e    8. g    9. h    10. i

### VII EXERCISE 18

- |            |                 |                             |                     |
|------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. 最新信息    | 2. 取款单          | 3. 高利率 P                    | 4. 与……合作            |
| 5. come to | 6. fixed assets | 7. a certificate of deposit | 8. close an account |

## HOMEWORK

### Exercise 1

- |                    |                   |         |
|--------------------|-------------------|---------|
| 1. Compared to     | 2. entered        | 3. vary |
| 4. a great deal of | 5. In addition to | 6. for  |

### Exercise 2

1. Please inform me of your account number so that I can pay the cash into your account.
2. This bank makes loans to individuals for the purchase of houses.
3. The foreign student pays bills and other expenses with credit cards.
4. The amount of time for depositing and withdrawing money has been reduced and the number of the customers has increased.
5. The advantage of traveller's checks is that they are safe and convenient.
6. You'll not be able to open the safe-deposit box unless your signature is genuine.

### Exercise 3

1. That he passed the test is impossible.
2. It makes no difference when we start the project.
3. Is it very important whether or not his credit is good?
4. Who should go there will be discussed next week.
5. What he wants is a good rest.
6. It is reported that new reforms will be carried out in the bank.

### Exercise 4

1. What he was thinking about was how to carry out these plans.
2. Whether she will come back remains to be a question.
3. Is it possible that the number of the customers will increase in the future?