

电大公共英语系列丛书

开放英语1

综合练习

This Is English 1

Workbook

(英) Duncan Sidwell 刘黛琳 主编

中央广播电视大学出版社



International House
THE INTERNATIONAL HOUSE WORLD ORGANISATION

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前言

“开放英语”系列教材是中国中央广播电视大学与英国开放大学合作，为中国远程开放学习者编写的一套适合于自学的多种媒体英语教材。本书是《开放英语1》的配套辅助教材，在编写体例上与《开放英语1》相呼应，内容安排上打破了辅导教材的传统做法，增加了“虚拟导师”。即在提供词汇、语法、语音、听、说、读、写等多方面练习的同时，将教师的讲解与帮助融入其中，使远程开放英语学习的过程不再“孤独”。

在每个学习任务开始前学习者都会得到“虚拟导师”的指点。“虚拟导师”不但提供学习方法的指导，还引导学习者步入真实的交际语境中，通过大量、反复的实践，使学习者一步一个脚印地迈向学习目标。

为了帮助学习者打下良好的语音基础，本练习册中配有语音知识讲解及练习，还配有一部情节曲折的广播连续剧和一些幽默小笑话，这既可为学习者营造一个轻松愉快的氛围，又能使其学到真实地道的英语。

本书是中英合作的产物，集体创作的结晶。本系列教材由Duncan Sidwell（英国开放大学）和刘黛琳（中央广播电视大学）主编，参与编写的英方编写组成员有Anne Timson（伦敦国际语言学校）、Duncan Sidwell、Paul Knight、Cora Lindsay、Ian Spratley（英国开放大学）；中央广播电视大学编写组成员有刘黛琳、孙建华、常凤艳、刘明园。

本教材的内容经过英语教学界专家教授审定。参与审定的专家有黄震华（对外经济贸易大学）、汤德馨（北京航空航天大学）、何曾楣（对外经济贸易大学）、吴树敬（北京理工大学）、周淑清（北京教育学院）和吕中舌（清华大学）。本书编写过程中，得到中央广播电视大学出版社有关同志的热情帮助，在此一并表示衷心感谢。

由于时间紧张、任务繁重，难免会有疏漏之处。恳请使用者多提宝贵意见，以便再版时补充更正。

编者
2002年11月

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Unit 1

In this unit you

- study numbers;
- practise telling the time;
- study vocabulary for countries and nationalities.

数字;
时间;
国家与国籍。



本单元涉及到数字的用法, 我们先来练习一下数字、电话号码和房间号码。

Activity 1 Extract 1

Listen to Extract 1 and repeat (听Extract 1, 并重复所听到的数字。)

1 one	2 two	3 three	4 four	5 five
6 six	7 seven	8 eight	9 nine	10 ten
11 eleven	12 twelve	13 thirteen	14 fourteen	15 fifteen
16 sixteen	17 seventeen	18 eighteen	19 nineteen	20 twenty
21 twenty-one	32 thirty-two	43 forty-three	54 fifty-four	
65 sixty-five	76 seventy-six	87 eighty-seven	98 ninety-eight	100 one hundred
101 one hundred and one	110 one hundred and ten			
999 nine hundred and ninety-nine	1,000 one thousand			
1,200 one thousand two hundred	1,234 one thousand two hundred and thirty-four			
2,000 two thousand	2,010 two thousand and ten			

Language Focus

数字的使用

1. Room numbers

- 1-100 的房间号码这样说:

如: Room 26 读作 room twenty-six, Room 84 读作 room eighty-four, Room 100 读作 room a hundred.

- 房间号大于100时, 如是三位数字, 需要逐一读出数字:

如: Room 101 读作 room one oh one, Room 227 读作 room two two seven.

- 四位数字时, 既可以逐一读出数字, 也可以两位两位的读出:

如: Room 1224 可以读作 one two two four, 也可以读作 twelve twenty-four.

- 整百的房间号例外, 如 Room 200 读作 room two hundred, Room 300 读作 room three hundred.

2. Telephone numbers

电话号码只需按数字逐一读出, 比如 872469 读作 eight seven two four six nine。通常人们说电话号码时中间有停顿, 比如 790 286 读作 seven nine oh (停顿) two eight six。数字0在电话号码和房间号中均读作oh (字母O的发音), 在电话号码中也可以读作zero。

Activity 2 Extract 2

Write down the telephone numbers you hear. Just write down the number as a number (e.g. 790 137). Do not write any words. (听Extract 2, 并用数字写出所听到的电话号码。)

Activity 3

Practise saying the following numbers. Say the telephone numbers 4, 5 and 6 in the groups they are written in. (说出下列数字, 第4、5、6题均为电话号码, 在说电话号码时要有停顿。)

Example: 560 3318 *five six oh (pause) three three one eight*

- | | | |
|--------|------------|------------------|
| 1. 34 | 3. 200 | 5. 0797 478 9022 |
| 2. 392 | 4. 217 569 | 6. 789 3471 |

两个相同的数字连在一起, 也可以用 *double*, 如22 读做 *double two*。



现在我们来练习表达时间。

Activity 4 Extract 3

Listen to Extract 3 and repeat the following times expressed using the 24 hour clock. (听Extract 3, 并重复24小时表示法。)

Example: 19.27 *Nineteen twenty-seven*

- | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 07.25 | 13.44 | 20.31 | 08.15 |
| 14.30 | 18.04 | 12.13 | 24.00 |

尽量多跟读几遍。12小时表达法如何说? 别着急, 以后会学的。

Activity 5 Extract 3

Without reading the times, listen to Extract 3 again and write down the times you hear. (听Extract 3, 不要看上面的时间, 边听边写出听到的时间。)



下面我们再看一下用 *like* 表示喜欢做某事时动词的变化。

Language Focus

动词的-ing形式

用 *like* 表示喜欢做某事时, *like* 后面的动词之后要加-ing, 如 *I like reading / eating / listening / talking / studying*.

- 大多数的动词是在其后面直接加-ing, 但是, 如果动词以辅音加不发音的e结尾, 要去掉e, 再加-ing, 如: *I like writing (write)*。类似的动词有: *arrive (arriving)*, *dance (dancing)*, *leave (leaving)*, *make (making)*, *take (taking)*。注意 *see* 中的e是发音的, 所以不属此类 (*see* → *seeing*)。
- 如果动词以重读闭音节结尾, 末尾只有一个辅音字母, 要先双写最后一个辅音字母, 再加-ing, 如: *I like running in my free time. (run)* 类似的动词有: *put (putting)*, *sit (sitting)*, *stop (stopping)*, *swim (swimming)*。

- 如果动词以-l, 结尾, 通常要双写-l, 再加-ing, 如: She likes travelling (travel). (但在美国英语中写成 traveling.)

还有一些不规则的变化, 以后将逐步学到。

Activity 6

Complete the following sentences by adding -ing to the verb in brackets. (按示例完成下列各句, 使用动词的-ing形式。)

Example: They like (read) books. → They like reading books.

1. I like (go) to the cinema.
2. She likes (dance).
3. He likes (listen) to the radio.
4. I like (watch) TV.
5. They like (swim).
6. I like (eat) fish.
7. She likes (learn) English.
8. He likes (study) Chinese.

Activity 7

Now write some sentences about what you like doing, using the following verbs and, where possible, the words in the box. (用下列动词和方框中的词写出一些句子, 表达你喜欢做的事情。)

Example: watch → I like watching football.

write run travel read study cook swim
play drive walk eat watch work drink

football	long books	tea	Chinese food	apples
tennis	English films	letters	the piano/the guitar	my car

你的动词变化形式写对了吗? 如没有把握, 可以核对一下答案。



下面你先阅读一篇短文, 然后学习一些有关国家、国籍和语言的词汇。

Activity 8

Read the following text and answer the questions that follow it. Decide whether they are true (T) or false (F). (阅读下文, 然后回答正误判断题。)

My name is Helena. I am from Greece (希腊) and I am an English student in London. In Greece I work in an office and I live in a flat in Athens (雅典) with my brother.

Four other students are in my class in London. They are all European (欧洲人). Carla is Italian (意大利人). She is very beautiful. In Rome (罗马) she lives alone (单独的), but in London she lives with me. She works for the government (政府).

Yuri is from Russia (俄罗斯). He likes studying English and playing football in his spare time (业余时间). In Russia he is a bank manager and he lives with his wife. In London he lives alone.

Eric and Barbara are husband and wife. He is from Germany (德国) and she is from France (法

国). They are both doctors, but they like playing music in their spare time. They have got a flat in Frankfurt (法兰克福). He is 65 years old, but she is 42. They have got two children. Geoff is the teacher. He is from Australia (澳大利亚). We like his lessons!

	T	F
1. Helena is English.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Helena lives with her brother in London.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Carla is Italian.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Yuri likes playing music in his spare time.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. Eric is from Germany.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. Eric and Barbara have got a flat in Munich.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7. Eric is a bank manager.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Activity 9

Complete the table given below. You will need to use some words more than once. One example has been done for you. (按示例将下列有关国家、语言和国籍的词填写在表格内, 有的词将不止使用一次。)

COUNTRY	LANGUAGE	NATIONALITY
China	Chinese	Chinese

USA	Spain	British	German
Spanish	Chinese	French	Japanese
China	Britain	Canadian	Italian
Greece	Japan	Egypt	Russia
American	Australia	France	Canada
English	Italy	Egyptian	Australian
Greek	Germany	Russian	Arabic (阿拉伯语)

在 *Britain*, *America* 和 *Australia* 人们使用什么语言? 如遇到困难, 可以查一下词典。你也可以再添加一些相关的词汇。

Activity 10

Write a sentence to show the country and nationality of each person in the text in Activity 8. (按示

例为 Activity 8 短文中的每个人写一句话，说明其国籍。)

Example: Helen: Helen is from Greece, and she is Greek.

1. Yuri:
2. Carla:
3. Eric:
4. Barbara:
5. Geoff:



最后你来做一些语音练习。

Activity 11 Extract 4

Listen to Extract 4 and repeat the first two words after the speaker, then practise saying the rest of the words in the box. (听Extract 4 并跟读前两个单词，然后练习读出其他的词。)

/t/	/l/	/h/	/dʒ/	/j/
restaurant	lin	how	Japan	your
rice	like	his	job	playing
reading	lunch	her	enjoy	yes
room	leave	have	jump	young
red	let	here	June	yet

Pronunciation Focus

/l/ 和 /r/ 的发音区别：

读 /l/ 时，舌尖要抵住上齿龈，让气流从舌侧流出；而发 /r/ 时，舌尖卷起来，停在口腔中央，不要贴在任何部位上，让气流从舌面和硬腭之间流出。

Now for Something Light

Riddle

1. What is the longest word in the English language?
2. What letter of the alphabet can you drink?

Humour

Teacher to a new student: Where are you from?

Student: From Scotland, Miss.

Teacher: Which part?

Student: All of me, Miss.

Unit 2

In this unit you

• *practise forming questions;*

提问;

• *give information using the time and days of the week.*

时间和星期。



在做Activities时，一定要先弄清楚练习的要求是什么。下面我们来看教材中常用的一些指示语。

Activity 1

Match each verb with a noun or noun phrase. They are in three groups. (将下面三组中的每个动词和名词或名词短语相匹配。)

- | | |
|---------------|---|
| 1. Read | a. the extract. |
| 2. Listen to | b. the email to your friend. |
| 3. Write | c. the short text below. |
| 4. Complete | d. new words in the glossary (词汇表). |
| 5. Fill in | e. the unfinished sentences (未完成的句子). |
| 6. Look up | f. the gaps (空格). |
| 7. Match (匹配) | g. the words after the speaker. |
| 8. Repeat | h. the two halves (两半). |
| 9. Answer | i. the sentences in the right order (正确顺序). |
| 10. Put | j. whether the answers are true or false (答案是对还是错). |
| 11. Decide | k. the questions below. |



从第三单元开始，尽量理解英语指示语。下面你将要练习如何提问。

Activity 2

Make questions from these words. (利用给出的单词组成问句。)

Example: *where/live?* → *Where do you live?*

- | | |
|---------------------------|--|
| 1. when/start work? | 4. how/go to work? |
| 2. what time/finish work? | 5. where/like going/in your free time? |
| 3. where /eat lunch? | 6. what/drink/in the morning? |

4. Assistant: Athens? Certainly sir. What is your name, please?

5. Passenger: B-O-W-Y-E-R. When's the next flight?

6. Passenger: Good Morning.

7. Passenger: No, I don't. I'd like to fly to Athens.

6 → □ → □ → □ → □ → □ → □

Part 2

8. Passenger: Sorry, it's too early. What time is the flight in the evening?

9. Passenger: Half past seven is fine.

10. Assistant: The next flight is at a quarter to four.

11. Assistant: At half past seven.

12. Assistant: Thank you. Enjoy your flight.

10 → □ → □ → □ → □ → □ → □

在做这样的排序练习时，可以从几方面找线索。比如说如果上一句是问话，就可以找与之相关的答案，如果是陈述句，就可以找关键内容的重复或与之相关的解释，另外也可从角色的分配中找线索，比如在这个对话中如果上一句话是 *passenger* 说的，下一句就应该从 *assistant* 说的话中去找。

Activity 8

You are flying to Paris. Write the passenger's part of the dialogue, using your own name and details. (你要飞往巴黎。在下面的对话中，售票员的话已给出，根据自己的情况将乘客的话补充完整。)

Passenger: Good morning.

Clerk: Good morning, sir, do you have a reservation?

Passenger: (1) _____. I'd like to fly to (2) _____.

Clerk: Paris. Certainly sir. What is your name, please?

Passenger: (3) _____.

Clerk: Could you spell it, please?

Passenger: (4) _____. _____?

Clerk: The next flight is at a quarter to four.

Passenger: (5) _____. _____?

Clerk: At half past seven.

Passenger: (6) _____.

Clerk: Would you like smoking or non-smoking?

Passenger: (7) _____.

Clerk: Thank you. Enjoy your flight.

Now practise reading the conversation aloud. (现在练习朗读这个对话。)

Language Focus

名词复数

大多数的名词复数形式由单数名词结尾加-s构成，但是也有例外情况。

- 以辅音+y结尾的名词要变y为i，然后加-es。

baby babies

party parties

- 以元音+y结尾的名词，变复数是直接加-s。例如：day→days, boy→boys。

- 以-ch, -sh, -s, -x, -z结尾的名词变复数时，加-es。例如：

box boxes

bus buses

church churches

bush bushes

- 以f或fe结尾的名词，变复数时先将f或fe变为ve，然后加-s。例如：

half halves

leaf leaves

life lives

wife wives

- 有些名词复数形式的变化是不规则的。例如：

child children

foot feet

man men

person people (persons)

tooth teeth

woman women

对于这些不规则的名词复数形式变化，最好随学随记。

Activity 9

Complete the sentences in the right column. Put the words in *italics* into the plural. (用左侧句中的斜体字的复数形式将右侧句子补充完整。)

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. They bought (买了) the <i>cat</i> and the <i>dog</i> for their <i>child</i> . | They bought two _____ and three _____ for their _____. |
| 2. He is filling my <i>tooth</i> (补牙). | He is filling two of my _____. |
| 3. The <i>woman</i> is buying my <i>box</i> . | These _____ buying my _____. |
| 4. His <i>foot</i> is hurting (疼). | His _____ hurting. |
| 5. There is a <i>man</i> in the <i>bus</i> . | There _____ many _____ in the two _____. |
| 6. The <i>child</i> is looking after (照顾) the <i>baby</i> . | The _____ looking after the two _____. |



最后你来做一些语音练习。

Activity 10 Extract 3

Part A

The first two words on the lists below are on the tape. Listen to these two words, and then pause the tape and read the rest of the list practising the sound you have heard. (下列每组单词中的前两个单词在录音中可以听到。听前两个单词，然后暂停，自己读出其余的单词。)

/ɜ/	/ʃ/
leisure (闲暇) vision (视觉) usually pleasure (高兴)	nationality (国籍) finish fish Shanghai reception (接待处) ship

Pronunciation Focus

/ʃ/和/ɜ/的发音

在发这两个辅音时，舌尖离开上齿龈，同时往后缩一点点。双唇噘起，好像小孩子生气时的口形。让气流由舌尖与上齿龈之间的缝隙中流出。

/ʃ/是清辅音，声带不振动。

/ɜ/是浊辅音，声带要振动。

/ʃ/和/ɜ/是比较难发的音，中文中不可能找到相同的音。发成中文的“西”，“许”，“是”或者“日”都是错误的。关键在于唇形和舌位。嘴唇起来时要向外翻一点。舌比“西”要靠后些，比“日”要靠前些。

Part B

The first two words on the lists below are on the tape. Repeat to these two words, and then pause the tape and read the rest of the list practising the sound you have heard. (下列每组单词中的前两个单词在录音中可以听到。跟读前两个单词，然后暂停，自己读出其余的单词。)

/θ/	/ð/
three thanks third think thing	the there this then brother

Pronunciation Focus

/θ/和/ð/的发音

在发这两个辅音时，将舌尖略伸出，放在上下齿之间，轻触上齿。气流从上齿和舌尖之间流出。

/θ/ 是清辅音，声带不振动。

/ð/ 是浊辅音，声带振动。

汉语中没有这种发音，许多人感到不习惯。正因为如此，我们更应该多练习。

Now for Something Light

Riddle

1. What can change water into waiter?
2. Name two days of the week that begin with a T.

Humour

Teacher: Peter, what would you get if I asked you to add 1456 to 2814?

Student: The wrong answer, Miss.