

电大公共英语系列丛书

开放英语 3

综合练习

This Is English 3

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。该系列教材共分为6册。每册教材由主、辅文字教材，录音、录像和计算机辅助课件等多种媒体有机构成。

本书是《开放英语3》的配套辅助教材，在学习内容上紧密配合《开放英语3》，对各单元所学习的词汇、语法、语言功能及听、说、读、写的训练提供了进一步实践的机会并配有一定的讲解。学习者可以利用本书进行有针对性的复习，解决学习中的难点。

本书在编写体例上与《开放英语3》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，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。

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 (International House London), Duncan Sidwell, Paul Knight, Cora Lindsay, Ian Spratley, Andrew Coleman (British Open University); 中央广播电视大学编写组成员有刘黛琳、杨启宁、陈扬。

本教材的内容经过英语教学界专家教授审定。参与审定的专家有胡壮麟(北京大学)、黄震华、史天陆(对外经济贸易大学)、汤德馨、高远(北京航空航天大学)、马登阁(北京第二外国语学院)和林立(首都师范大学)。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。恳请使用多提宝贵意见，以便再版时补充更正。

编者

2003年11月

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Unit 1

In this unit you practise

- the simple and present continuous and past tenses; 一般现在时、现在进行时、一般过去时和过去进行时;
- using **used to** to describe habits in the past; used to 表示过去的习惯;
- vocabulary to describe spare-time activities; 与休闲活动相关的词汇;
- making questions; 提问;
- time prepositions; 表示时间的介词;
- irregular verbs. 不规则动词。

你将来练习本单元所复习的动词时态。

Activity 1

In the following sentences, one verb form is right and one is wrong. Cross out the wrong one. (下面每个句子分别给出了动词的两种形式, 其中只有一种是正确的, 将错误的形式划去。)

Example: Don't shout. The baby ~~sleeps~~/is sleeping now.

1. I watch/am watching a good film on TV at the moment.
2. We were going/went to a good party last Saturday.
3. He's not German. He comes/is coming from Switzerland (瑞士).
4. Be quiet! Someone comes/is coming.
5. Does he want/Is he wanting to go out tonight?
6. I am not liking/don't like my new job.
7. They are speaking/speak four languages very well.
8. Pat was drinking/drunk wine when I came in.

Activity 2


Make sentences with **used to** to show how things were different in the past. (仿照示例, 用 **used to** 造句, 说明过去情况和现在情况的差别。)

Example: The drinks here are expensive. Really? They **used to be** cheap.

1. That restaurant is very dirty.
2. She's always sad.
3. His son is naughty (淘气的).

- 4. It's noisy (喧闹的) here at night.
- 5. His books are boring.
- 6. I hate my job.
- 7. They get up early.
- 8. He speaks to all his employees rudely (粗鲁地).
- 9. I cook very badly.
- 10. We've got an expensive car.

注意：正确使用句子中出现的形容词或副词的反义词，以及人称代词。

 下面我们来学习更多表示喜恶的词汇。

Activity 3

Part A

Put the following verbs into three groups. (将所给动词或词组按照所表达的意思分三栏填入下表。)

Negative feelings (表示否定、不喜欢)	Neutral feelings (中立态度)	Positive feelings (表示喜欢、欣赏)
adore	like	don't mind
quite like	can't stand	hate
		be not keen on
		loathe
		love
		enjoy

注意：不认识的单词可以查词典。

Part B

Now write sentences in the past tense from the following prompts. (仿照示例，用过去时将所给词语连接成句。)

Example: Anne/adore/to eat/in good restaurants.
Anne adored eating in good restaurants.

- 1. The dog/hate/to have/a bath.
- 2. She/quite like/to wear/designer(s') clothes.
- 3. They/hate/to begin/a new term at school.
- 4. I/loathe/to run/at the gym.
- 5. She/love/to do/puzzles.
- 6. He/be keen on/to come/to my house for dinner.

注意：以上句子中的谓语动词都表示喜恶，其后的动词常用其动名词(-ing)形式。

Activity 4

For each of the activities in the box, answer the four questions a-d given below. Use your dictionary to help you if necessary. (通过对a-d四个问题的回答,了解表格中所列的五种休闲活动的场所、参与者、观众和所需设备的说法。)

1. Playing tennis	3. Going to see a play	5. Keeping fit
2. Playing football	4. Playing the piano	

- Where do you go to do this?
- What are the people called who do or perform this?
- What are the people called who watch or listen to this?
- What special equipment do you need?

注意:做完该练习后,核对答案,学习并记住新的词汇。在英语中,不同的活动所用词语的搭配也不同,要注意在学习中逐步积累并掌握这些词语的搭配。

Activity 5

Using the language in Activities 3 and 4, write about your own hobbies and interests. (利用Activities 3和4中的词语,根据你自己的情况写一段话,描述个人的爱好和兴趣。)

Example: I love keeping fit. I go to the gym three times a week and I go running outside once a week.

*Nobody watches me. I hate running outside alone, but I don't mind going to the gym alone.
I need good trainers and socks.*



下面是拼读练习。

Activity 6 Extract 1

Spell the following words out loud. Then listen to Extract 1 to check your answers. (拼读下列单词,然后听Extract 1,检查拼读是否正确。)

Name: Amanda Swift Place: Charlton, Malmesbury, Wiltshire

Name: Craig Hilton Place: Holmes Chapel, Rixborough, Cheshire



下面你来练习提问。

Activity 7

Make questions for the following answers. (仿照示例,根据所给答语提问。)

Part A

Example: She's French.

Is she French?

1. They're at work.
2. You were at the office yesterday.
3. He's got black eyes.
4. She can speak German.
5. It's snowing.
6. I'm wrong. (...you ...?)
7. You were there early.
8. They were eating their lunch.

注意：如果答语谓语部分有系动词或情态动词，可以直接用系动词或情态动词提问。

Part B

Example: *She comes from Italy.*

Does she come from Italy?

1. They lived in a flat.
2. He took sugar in his coffee.
3. I watched a film last night on TV. (...you ...?)
4. It started late.
5. He worked hard.
6. I love my job. (...you...?)
7. She wants to go home.
8. He wanted to stay.

注意：如果答语中的谓语是实意动词肯定式，提问时注意使用恰当的助动词。

Activity 8 Extract 2

Part A

Ask a question for each of the statements you hear, using the prompts given here. (仿照示例，根据所听 Extract 2 中的句子和下面所给提示提问。)

Example: *You hear: I'm reading a good book at the moment.*

You read: What/to call

You say: What's it called?

1. What type/to buy?
2. What/to see?
3. Who/to meet there?
4. What/to eat?
5. Which play/to hear?
6. Where/go?

Part B

Now write an answer to each of the questions according to the following prompts. Put a verb in each answer. Listen to Extract 2 again and pause the recording before you write your answer. (再听一遍 Extract 2, 在听到提问后按下暂停键, 利用所给提示写出完整答案。)

Example: *Anna Karenina*

It's called Anna Karenina (安娜·卡列尼娜).

1. Honda Accord (本田雅阁型汽车)
2. *The Bridge*
3. my cousins
4. roast beef (烤牛肉)
5. *The Soldier* (士兵)
6. Paris



下面复习表示时间的介词和不规则动词。

Activity 9

Fill in each gap with a word given below or cross a slash where no preposition is needed. You will need to use some words more than once. (用方框中所给介词填空, 在不需要介词的地方画斜线。有的词语需使用多次。)

1. I was born in America _____ 1959.
2. I went to university _____ three years.
3. They are arriving _____ 10 o'clock _____ next Sunday morning.
4. I found a good job _____ last year.
5. I go home _____ the weekend.
6. _____ Saturday evening we went to a party.
7. We didn't see Jack _____ the evening.
8. We stayed _____ midnight, then we went home.
9. It happened _____ 7 o'clock _____ the morning.
10. I saw her _____ yesterday.

till/until

during

at

in

for

on

Activity 10

Look at the following list of irregular verbs. Fill in the blanks with the past tense form and the -ing form of each verb. Use the contracted form in the present continuous tense as shown in the example. (仿照示例, 用所给不规则动词的一般过去时或现在进行时填空。在现在进行时中注意使用be动词的缩略形式。)

Example: to bring He brought a book today and he's bringing another tomorrow.

1. to begin He _____ the first one yesterday and he _____ another next week.
2. to buy He _____ a pullover (套头衫) here yesterday and he _____ another tomorrow.
3. to come He _____ last night. The others _____ tomorrow.
4. to feel I _____ ill yesterday. He _____ ill right now.
5. to fly They _____ to New York last week. I _____ there tomorrow.
6. to get She _____ a new job last week. I _____ nowhere (无进展) finding one.
7. to have He _____ one football game this morning and he _____ another this afternoon.
8. to leave They _____ the UK last year. Their son _____ shortly to join them.
9. to make I _____ some bread yesterday. I _____ some more now.
10. to pay He _____ me £ 50 last week and he _____ me £ 60 next week.
11. to shut We _____ at 10.00 o'clock this week. Next week we _____ at 9.00.
12. to sit I _____ in the stalls (正厅前排座位) last night, and I _____ in the balcony (包厢) tonight.

13. to swim She _____ 3 kilometres yesterday and tomorrow she _____ 4 kilometres.

14. to win She _____ last time. _____ she _____ now?

15. to write He _____ one good book. I hear he _____ another now.

注意：现在进行时可以表示正在进行或发生的动作，也可以表示打算或计划做的事情，或按计划会发生的事情。在后一种情况中，可以使用瞬间动词的进行时。例如：The train to Beijing is leaving at half past nine. 开往北京的火车9点半发车。

Activity 11 Extract 3

Answer the questions using the prompts provided. Remember to use the right personal pronoun. (仿照示例，根据所给提示口头回答 Extract 3 中所听到的问题。注意使用正确的人称代词。)

Example: You hear: What's he doing about the milk?

You read: buy

You say: He bought some yesterday and he's buying some more tomorrow.

1. deliver(递, 送)

3. order

5. make

2. cook

4. write

注意: What's he doing about...? 在这里表示询问(某事)安排得怎么样了。

Activity 12

Complete the following sentences by using an appropriate preposition or adverb. (用恰当的介词或副词填空，将下列各句补充完整。)

1. Yesterday I borrowed the car _____ him.

2. The car broke _____ and I had to walk.

3. I needed to find _____ where the nearest garage was.

4. The garage asked me _____ the car.

5. I had to wait _____ hours while it was repaired.

Now for Something Light

Humour

Child: I have arranged a little piece for the piano.

Dad: Good. It's about time we had a little peace around here.

Unit 2

In this unit you practise

- describing people;
- using a selection of multi-word verbs;
- using the verb **to get**;
- using expressions of time;
- saying numbers.

对人物进行描述;
短语动词的用法;
to get 的用法;
表达时间的短语;
数字的发音。



你先来练习对人物进行描述。

Activity 1

Here are some of the adjectives from Unit 2 of the coursebook. Give their opposites. (下表所列是主教材 Unit 2 中学过的单词, 写出相应的反义词。)

attractive		outgoing	
kind		quiet	
dark		tall	
honest		traditional	
mean		warm	



在主教材中我们看到父亲 James 对女儿 Anna Marsh 的描述。下面是 Anna 对 James 的描述。

Activity 2

Read the text and decide which of the statements that follow describe James and which describe Anna. (阅读短文, 并判断下面所列短语哪些是描述 James 的, 哪些是描述 Anna 的。)

Anna Marsh writes about her father James

James is a great father. I have always looked up to him. He's warm and friendly and welcoming. He used to love meeting my friends when I was younger, and now when he comes to see me, he always wants to go to the pub and hear about life in the village. Maybe he's just nosey—but I think he just likes

people. He's very outgoing. He talks to everyone he meets. I'm not like him—I'm a bit shy. But I look like him. I am very tall and dark—I don't look English at all. He was very handsome when he was young, but now he has grey hair and is quite fat.

I grew up in London, but I want my children to grow up in the country. Dad brought me up to believe we only have one life and it's not important what we do for a job, but it is important to be a good person. I don't remember he ever told me off. When I was a child, he was never angry for very long. Or perhaps it was very easy to get round (说服)him!

- | | |
|---|-------------------------|
| 1. warm, friendly, welcoming | 4. look foreign |
| 2. likes going to the pub and talking to people | 5. tall and dark |
| 3. a bit shy | 6. grey hair, quite fat |

Activity 3


Write questions including the word *like* for the following descriptions referred to in Activity 2. (根据 Activity 2 的内容, 用 *like* 提问。)

Example: He's warm and friendly and welcoming.

What is he like?

1. He likes going to the pub and talking to people.
2. No, I'm not like him. I'm a bit shy.
3. No, I don't look like my mother. I look like my father.
4. I am tall and dark. In fact I don't look English at all.
5. He has grey hair and is quite fat.

注意: *like* 在上述句子中有时用作介词 (像……), 有时用作动词 (喜欢), 词性不同意思也不同, 要注意加以区分。

 下面是有关短语动词的练习。

Activity 4

Part A

Find multi-word verbs in the text in Activity 2 with a similar meaning to each of the following. (从 Activity 2 中找出相应的短语动词分别与下面意思相近的释义相匹配。)

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| 1. to admire someone | 4. to tell a child he/she is naughty |
| 2. to become older | 5. to stop someone being angry with you |
| 3. to teach children how to behave | |

Part B

Complete the following sentences using one of the multi-word verbs in the box. (用方框中所列短语动词填空, 完成句子。)

Example: "Who do you admire most in your family?"

"I look up to my grandmother."

1. "Where were you born?"

"I was born in Scotland, but I _____ in London."

2. "You play the piano beautifully."

"Thank you. I _____ my mother. She is a professional musician."

3. "The boss is angry about your last report."

"Don't worry-I can _____ him."

4. "Are you close to your grandparents?"

"Yes, they _____ me after my parents died."

5. "Why is your son crying?"

"He was naughty and I _____ (him)."

6. "Why are you giving that wallet to the police?"

"My parents _____ (me) to be honest."

to take after

to grow up

to get round someone

to look up to someone

to look after someone

to bring someone up

to be something

to tell someone off

注意: 在做这个练习的时候, 要注意动词的时态和形式。

Activity 5

Look at the following expressions in Chinese: look up the verb *to get* in your dictionary and find out the correct word that combines with *get* to make these meanings. (从词典中找出以 *get* 开头的短语动词, 并分别与下面的中文释义相匹配。)

Example: 起床 = *to get up*

1. 上车

3. 与……相处

5. 将……忘怀

2. 下车

4. 不断责备某人

6. 说服某人

注意: 从病中恢复过来, 可以说 *get over an illness*。

Activity 6

Translate the following sentences into English using the multi-word verbs in Activity 5. (用 Activity 5 答案中的短语动词将下列句子翻译成英文。)

Example: 他今天早上没吃早饭。

He didn't have breakfast this morning.

1. 我们在哪儿下车?

2. 汽车站离火车站很近，我们可以在那儿上车。
3. 我有一位新老板。我和她相处不错。
4. 她总是责备我。
5. “我女朋友离开了我。”“别着急，你会忘掉她的。”
6. 我父母很严格，但我能说服他们。



下面我们来练习使用表示时间的介词。

Activity 7 Extract 1

Listen to Extract 1 and answer the questions according to the prompts. (听 Extract 1, 根据提示回答问题。)

Example: You hear: Why do you think Sally is unfriendly?

You read: keep on talk/about me

You say: She keeps on talking about me.

1. keep on ask/for money
2. forever cross/the road to avoid me
3. always ask/the same question
4. forever say/women can't be managers
5. keep on come/into the garden

注意：复述录音中的答案，注意句子的语调。

Activity 8

Complete the following sentences using one of the prepositions from the box below.

(用所给介词填空完成句子。)

My son thinks the house is a hotel.

1. Today he arrived home _____ 4.30.
2. _____ 5.00 _____ 6.00 he made telephone calls.
3. Then he watched TV _____ 7.00.
4. _____ 7.30 he spoke to me _____ the first time when he asked what was for dinner.
5. He never stays at home _____ the evening.
6. He goes out all day _____ Saturdays.
7. He doesn't get up _____ 11 o'clock _____ Sunday morning.
8. One day when he stayed in bed _____ 24 hours, we wondered if he was dead!
9. He doesn't help with the shopping _____ the weekend.
10. He does nothing all day _____ his holidays.
11. But _____ my birthday he always buys me flowers and tells me I'm the best mum in the world.
12. He will be 25 _____ June!

for	on	to	until	in	at	from
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下面我们来练习数字的说法。

Activity 9 Extract 2

Part A

Say the following numbers aloud. (大声说出下面的数字。)

388 567 4,987 2,955 14,902 119,477 165,000,000
13 30 14 40 15 50 16 60

Part B

Now listen to Extract 2 to check your answers. Notice particularly where the stress falls on the following numbers. (听 Extract 2 并核对答案。特别注意下列数字中单词重音的位置。)

13 and 30, 14 and 40, 15 and 50, 16 and 60

注意：在英语中说十几时，单词重音在最后一个音节 /ti: n/，而说几十时，单词重音在前面一个音节上。

Part C

Now practise saying your home and work telephone number or your mobile number. Remember that you say the number in groups of three figures. For example: 568 692.

(下面练习说出你的家庭和单位电话号码或手机号码。记住说数字时以三个为一组来说，例如：568 692。)



下面复习 to get 的用法。

Language Focus

动词 to get 的用法

to get 是英语中很常用的一个动词，可以表达多种意思。例如：

a. to obtain 得到，获得

b. to receive 受到，收到

c. to catch 抓住，赶上，染上

d. to become 变得

e. to arrive 到达

I got my degree at London University.

I got a letter from my American friend last week.

I got the train.

I got fat on holiday in France.

I got there late.

Activity 10

Look at the following ten sentences and decide which meaning (a-e in the Language Focus above) they are closest to. There are two sentences per meaning. (阅读下面的句子，并将句中 to get 的意思和上面 Language Focus 中的 a-e 的意思相匹配。)

1. Did you get my email this morning?

2. He got angry and shouted at the assistant.

3. I got a phone call from the bank.

4. I'll get the drinks!