

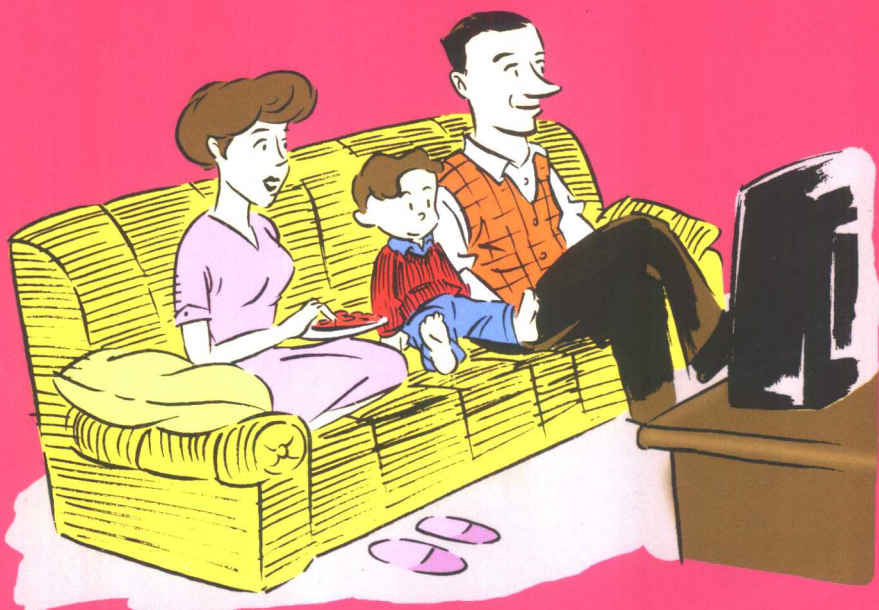
五年制高等职业教育英语教材

英语

第五册(练习册)

CAREER
EDUCATION

主编/赵俊峰 周 澍



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前 言

“五年制高等职业教育英语教材”是根据《五年制高等职业教育实用英语课程基本要求》和《普通高等专科学校英语课程基本要求》编写的。全套教材共8册(16本),其中基础阶段6册,专业阶段2册。每册又分为教科书和练习册。前6册供基础英语教学阶段使用,后2册供专业英语教学阶段使用。

本教材借鉴国内外优秀的教学理论与方法,博采众长,将实用性和知识性融为一体,将应用性贯穿始终,立足实用、打好基础、强化能力。

本教材选文题材广泛,集时代性、知识性、趣味性、思想性、信息性、前瞻性和实用性为一体,以反映当代的社会生活为主,兼顾科技、政法、文史等方面的主题,体裁多样,图文并茂。

本教材以素质教育为核心,以培养交际能力为重点,尽量处理好语言知识传授和应用能力培养的关系。此外,还系统地复习和讲授语法和语音知识。

本教材以话题为中心,主要选择实用性较强的常用话题,配合各项基本技能训练项目,多层次、多方面接触语言材料,正确使用语言,充分表达讲话者的想法。

由于编者水平与经验有限以及成书仓促等原因,书中难免有不足之处,恳请广大师生提出宝贵意见。参加本教材编写的同志还有柳英林、邓学历、谭小瑛、董平、张伟等。

编者

2003年6月

使用说明

“五年制高等职业教育英语教材”是一套供综合训练的英语教材，适用于五年制高等职业教育和其他相同层次的学校使用。全套教材共8册(16本)，其中基础阶段6册，专业阶段2册。每册由教科书和练习册组成。练习册是对教科书的补充，应和教科书配套使用。

本教材每册由10个单元组成，每单元都有一个独立的主题，有Text A和Text B两篇课文。Text A由Speaking, Reading, Writing组成，Text B为课后阅读材料。每单元后还有语法项目的总结。

编写本教材时，我们着重从以下几个方面考虑：

1. 注意教材的科学性、知识性和可读性的同时，突出语言的信息功能。在选材时，注意结合高职的特点、学生的年龄层次和知识结构等，有针对性地选取介绍外国的社会、文化、教育、风俗等方面的材料。这样，学生可以通过课文学习，既学到语言又不断扩大知识面。
2. 注意和初中教材的衔接。在语法教学方面，采取复习旧语法和讲授新语法相结合的形式。同时，尽量简化对语法条文的解释。另外，本书还采用先进的交际教学方法，让学生在练的同时，发现并总结语法规律。
3. 在词汇教学方面，本教材同样注意与初中教材的衔接。凡是在初中英语教学大纲中出现过的词汇，本教材原则上不再列为生词。
4. 教科书和练习册的部分练习的设置注意利用录音设备，以满足英语教学条件差、师资力量不足的学生自学的需要，也有利于英语基础较差的学生学习。
5. 针对高职学校的实际情况和学生学习外语的目的，本教材对听、说、读、写、译等技能的要求尽量做到合理，并有所侧重。听、说方面的内容主要是语言的日常交际功能的基本项目；同时，本教材配以适当的笔头练习，包括英、汉对译及写作；对读的要求则略微偏重。

在编写过程中，我们参考了国内外大量的英语教材和有关资料，学习和研究了各种教材的特点，并结合高职学校的实际，经多次讨论和修改，然后定稿。

由于编者水平有限，疏漏之处敬请国内外同行和读者批评指正。

编者
2003 年 6 月

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Unit One

Music

Listening

Phonetics

I. Tones used for tag questions.

Tag questions can be used in the rising tone or falling tone. If the falling tone is used, it means the speaker is sure and expects the listener to agree with him. The rising tone, however, means that he is not completely sure and wants to hear the listener's opinion. In this part, you'll hear eight sentences with tag questions. Listen and mark whether it is the rising tone or falling tone.

1. There isn't any life on the moon, is there?
2. Beijing is very big, isn't it?
3. Nowadays families are becoming smaller, aren't they?
4. You used to play football, didn't you?
5. You are crazy about music, aren't you?
6. We can't do that, can we?
7. Bethoven is a famous composer, isn't he?
8. You can drive, can't you?

Dialogues

II. Listen to the dialogues and choose the correct answers to the questions.

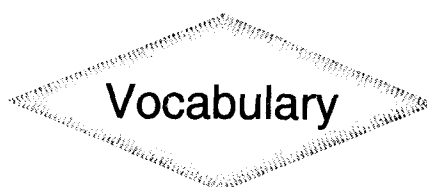
1. a. It's modern.
b. It's noisy.
c. It's harmful.
2. a. Action movies.
b. Activities.

- c. All kinds of movies.
- 3. a. He disagrees.
- b. He agrees with the first man.
- c. Neither a nor b.
- 4. a. He is an ordinary student.
- b. He disagrees.
- c. He agrees in a way.

Monologue

III. Listen to the monologue and choose the correct answers.

- 1. a. Only young men.
- b. Only American people.
- c. People of all ages.
- 2. a. For its beautiful sound.
- b. For its fast pace and beat.
- c. For its performance.
- 3. a. Rock music only.
- b. Country music.
- c. Rock music, country music, etc.



I. Match the words in Column A with the words or phrases in Column B.

A

- 1. affect
- 2. wander
- 3. minor
- 4. high-tech
- 5. vehicle
- 6. fatigue

B

- a. tiredness
- b. involving high technology
- c. have an effect on
- d. means of transport
- e. small or unimportant
- f. walk aimlessly

II. Choose the right words and complete the following sentences.

1. This is only a _____ operation. Don't worry too much about it.
a. tiny b. minor c. little
2. They _____ back to work an hour later.
a. wandered b. wondered c. ventured
3. Supply will soon _____ demand.
a. overthrow b. overwork c. overtake
4. This medicine made me quite _____, and I couldn't open my eyes.
a. sleepless b. sleepy c. sleeping
5. He _____ her to change her mind.
a. persuaded b. dissuaded c. prevented
6. His view is _____ to yours.
a. object b. oppose c. opposite

III. Finish the sentences with the words or phrases in the box.

lead to	point out	be concerned with
a matter of	fatal	speed find oneself

1. My English teacher likes to _____ my mistakes in pronunciation.
2. He _____ very _____ the development of China.
3. They had made a _____ mistake in their work.
4. He _____ down the street.
5. When he woke up, he _____ in a hospital.
6. Hard work _____ success.
7. Success in business is simply _____ knowing when to take a chance.

IV. Word-bank.

1. over + take → overtake well + being → well-being high + tech → high-tech
2. v. — n.
concentrate — concentration relax — relaxation associate — association

Grammar

I. Choose the correct one and complete the following sentences.

aren't you	doesn't she	did they	can't you
were they	were there	isn't it	will he

1. Your mother speaks fluent English, _____?
2. You can play the piano, _____?
3. Women were not allowed to take part in the games, _____?
4. For centuries there were no Olympic Games, _____?
5. You are good at singing, _____?
6. It's a pleasant piece of music, _____?
7. They didn't go to the concert last night, _____?
8. He won't go by boat, _____?

II. Complete the following dialogues with tag questions.

1. A. You can dance well, _____ you?
B. Yes, I can.
2. A. It's very cold today, _____ it?
B. Yes, it's very cold.
3. A. Your father _____ like light music, does he?
B. No, he doesn't.
4. A. You have never heard of e-mail, _____?
B. Yes, I have. I use e-mail very often.
5. A. They like to listen to music while driving, _____?
B. No, they don't.

III. Choose the right words and complete the following sentences.

1. John recognized you, _____?
a. did he b. didn't he c. hasn't he d. has he
2. Smith seldom falls ill, _____?
a. does he b. hasn't he c. has he d. didn't he

3. There were dangers to health, _____?
a. were there b. weren't there c. aren't there d. is there
4. Tom has arrived already, _____?
a. had he b. has he c. hadn't he d. hasn't he
5. Well, it's no wonder really, _____?
a. wasn't it b. is it c. isn't it d. was it



I. Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

1. This is only a minor operation.
2. He persuaded us into joining them.
3. Smoking will affect your health.
4. He got lost in thinking.
5. His selfishness brought about his ruin.

II. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. 这只是一个小程序。
2. 我们劝他放弃那个计划。
3. 看电视过多会影响你的视力。
4. 他陶醉在音乐中。
5. 嘈杂的音乐有时会引发车祸。



Passage 1

A musician who played pop music in a club lived in a boarding house in the center of London. He always used to get back to his room very late at night and sometimes in the early hours of the morning. He was so tired when he got back that he would sit on the edge of his bed, take off his shoes and throw them on the floor, and say, "Thank goodness, another day

is over. ” He would then get into bed and fall fast asleep.

But the poor lodger who had the room under the musician’s was woken up each night or early in the morning by the two sounds that the two shoes made as they landed on his ceiling. Finally, he could not stand it any more and went and complained to the musician. Naturally, the musician was very upset and promised that in future after taking off his shoes he would put them down as quietly as possible on the carpet.

The next day, he got back from his club at about one o’clock in the morning, went up to his room, sat on the edge of his bed, took off one shoe and threw it on the floor. He was just about to do the same with the other when he suddenly remembered the promise he had made the day before. So with great care, he put the second shoe down silently on the carpet. Then he got into bed and fell fast asleep.

An hour later, he was woken up by a violent knocking on his door. It was the lodger who slept in the room just under his. “ Please! Please! Please! ” the lodger pleaded, “ drop the other shoe, I’ve been waiting for a whole hour for you to drop it. As soon as you do, I can go to sleep. ”

Post-reading

Decide whether the statements are True or False.

- () 1. This story happened in a lodging house in London.
- () 2. The musician always got back home very early.
- () 3. After being warned by the poor lodger, the musician was careful enough when taking off his shoes.
- () 4. One day, the lodger who lived under the musician was so happy that he asked the musician to drop the other shoe.

Passage 2

American music flowered in the second quarter of this century. Several conditions lead to the flowering of American music.

These elements first include a lot of creative talent. Where one talent arises we find his work mirrored in the writings of others. These others may themselves be composers of special ability.

Second, there must be opportunity for the technical education of the young composer.

Third, in such periods there seems to be a natural relationship between composer and performer. Music is written to be performed and heard.

Fourth, in such periods there must be an audience for the music of his own time. The public is a willing and interested listener to new music. Such a public expects music to be written and expects to hear it.

There is evidence today that certain of these conditions already exist in America and that others are developing. The first condition is already met. The number of composers writing today in the United States is great.

The second condition, the facilities of the training of the young composers, are present almost everywhere.

The third condition has not fully realized. But there are signs that the listener is not far behind. I am always impressed by the number of young men and women who come back to the greenroom after the performance and discuss the music of Harris.

There are several composers who will influence the direction of composition in the United States for a number of years. Gershwin, for example. His effect on American music has been enormous. His music is gay, witty, emotional, but always fun to listen to.

Post-reading

Choose the best answers.

1. The flowering of American music took place in _____.
 - a. this early century
 - b. in the second quarter of this century
 - c. in 18th century
 - d. recently
2. How many conditions responsible for the flowering of American music are mentioned?
 - a. 4.
 - b. 3.
 - c. 5.
 - d. 6.
3. Which is NOT true?
 - a. In this century there appeared many musical talents.
 - b. Young composers have got many chances for education.
 - c. The relationship between composers and performers are not so good.
 - d. More people enjoy music.
4. Gershwin's influence on American music is _____.
 - a. small
 - b. great
 - c. not so much
 - d. not mentioned

Unit Two

Social Issues



Listening

I. Listen and repeat, paying attention to the intonation.

A Lesson in Etiquette

Peter and John go to a restaurant to eat. They both ask for steak. The waiter brings the steak to them shortly afterwards. Peter grabs the larger steak. John says to him angrily:

"What bad manners you have! You helped yourself first and you took the larger piece!"

Peter answers, "If you had been in my place, which piece would you have taken?"

"The smaller, of course."

"Then what are you complaining about? You've got it, haven't you?"

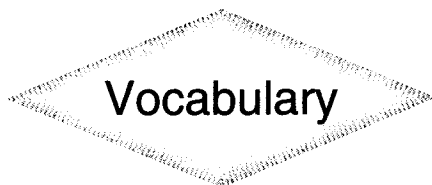
II. Listen to the monologue and make the best choice.

1. The best title is _____.
 - a. A Puppy Goes to the Movies
 - b. Teaching a Puppy Tricks
 - c. Making Baby Clothes
 - d. A Puppy Wins a Prize
2. Dogs are not allowed _____.
 - a. in houses
 - b. at the movies
 - c. to have friends
 - d. to play outside
3. Heather dressed her puppy in _____.
 - a. a man's hat
 - b. boy's clothes
 - c. her mother's dress
 - d. pink socks
4. During the movie, the puppy _____.
 - a. barked and barked
 - b. ran away

- c. was quiet
 5. The word "clothed" means _____.
 a. washed
 c. rested
 d. bit a woman
 b. petted
 d. worked

III. Listen and make the best choice.

1. The best title is _____.
 a. Children Cook Their Own Dinner
 b. Living in the City Is Fun
 c. Two Children Save a Building
 2. To put out the fire, Lisa and Mark used _____.
 a. sand b. milk c. water d. salt
 3. Lisa and Mark saved the building by _____.
 a. running away b. following directions
 c. playing a game d. reading a book
 4. The fire started in the _____.
 a. bedroom b. bathroom c. kitchen d. garage
 5. The word "pitched" means _____.
 a. found b. threw c. saved d. ate



I. Match the words in Column A with the phrases or sentences in Column B.

- | A | B |
|----------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. relative | a. a person who studies society |
| 2. individual | b. pass things out |
| 3. population | c. get larger |
| 4. increase | d. get smaller |
| 5. sociologist | e. number |
| 6. method | f. person |
| 7. shortage | g. the number of people in an area |
| 8. distribute | h. way |

- | | |
|-------------|----------------------|
| 9. decrease | i. natural resources |
| 10. figure | j. family member |
| | k. frequent |
| | l. not enough |

II. Choose the right words or phrases and complete the following sentences.

affect	as well as	disposal	hazard
protest	provide	recycled	suppose

- The government cannot _____ all young people with a job.
- _____ something should go wrong, what would you do then?
- There are various ways in which computers can _____ our lives.
- Women _____ men, have a fundamental right to work.
- They are trying to come up with a safe _____ of radioactive waste.
- Alcohol is a real health _____ if you drink too much.
- More and more people are using _____ paper.
- They made all efforts to _____ that they had never heard of him.

III. Match the words that mean the opposite.

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1. warlike | a. literate |
| 2. be supposed to | b. slowly |
| 3. typical | c. increase |
| 4. illiterate | d. underpopulated |
| 5. individual | e. peaceful |
| 6. no longer | f. unusual |
| 7. rapidly | g. rights |
| 8. huge | h. shouldn't |
| 9. humid | i. training |
| 10. decrease | j. group |
| 11. overpopulated | k. tiny |
| | l. still |
| | m. dry |

IV. Word-bank.

literate—illiterate

legal—illegal

regular—irregular