

五年制高等职业教育英语教材

英语

第六册（练习册）

CAREER
EDUCATION

主编/赵俊峰 王庆芝



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第六册（练习册）

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江苏工业学院图书馆
藏书章

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

英语第六册(练习册)/赵俊峰,王庆芝主编

北京:中国人民大学出版社,2003

(五年制高等职业教育英语教材)

ISBN 7-300-05148-0/H·419

I. 英…

II. ①赵…②王…

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 (2003) 第 106969 号

五年制高等职业教育英语教材

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第六册(练习册)

主编 赵俊峰 王庆芝

出版发行 中国人民大学出版社

社 址 北京中关村大街 31 号

邮政编码 100080

电 话 010-62511242 (总编室) 010-62511239 (出版部)

010-62515351 (邮购部) 010-62514148 (门市部)

网 址 <http://www.crup.com.cn>

<http://www.ttrnet.com> (人大教研网)

经 销 新华书店

印 刷 河北三河汇鑫印务有限公司

开 本 787×1092 毫米 1/16

版 次 2003 年 12 月第 1 版

印 张 7.75 插页 1

印 次 2003 年 12 月第 1 次印刷

字 数 170 000

总定价(共二册): 25.00 元 本册定价: 10.00 元

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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，让学生在练习的同时，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

City Life

Listening

I. Read the following poems, paying attention to their rhythm.

Bed in Summer

In winter I get up at night,
And dress by yellow candle-light.
In summer, quite the other way,
I have to go to bed by day.
I have to go to bed and see,
Or hear the grown-up people's feet,
Still going past me in the street.
And does it not seem hard to you,
When all the sky is clear and blue,
And I should like so much to play,
To have to go to bed by day?

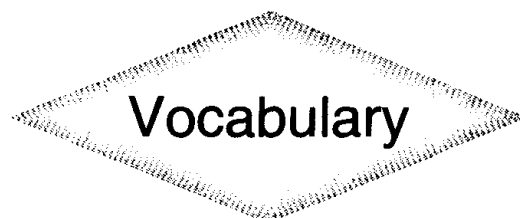
II. Listen to the dialogue and write T or F for each statement you hear.

1. ()
2. ()
3. ()
4. ()
5. ()

III. Listen to the monologue and write T or F for each statement you hear.

1. ()

2. ()
3. ()
4. ()
5. ()



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

A

B

- | | |
|--------------------|--|
| () 1. nearly | a. go away from |
| () 2. load | b. very small bit |
| () 3. desert | c. completely |
| () 4. lock | d. woman waiter |
| () 5. waitress | e. almost |
| () 6. gallery | f. take in |
| () 7. entirely | g. have relation to |
| () 8. absorb | h. put things on a truck, etc. |
| () 9. particle | i. room for the display of works of arts |
| () 10. concern | j. fasten a door |

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

1. Please don't make any noise. The baby is _____.
 a. woken b. asleep c. sleep d. wake up
2. A _____ is a man whose job is fighting fires.
 a. policeman b. reporter c. nurse d. fireman
3. After the serious flood, the whole village _____.
 a. deserted b. was deserted c. empty d. left
4. Listen! Can you hear planes _____ overhead?
 a. roaring b. shouting c. crying d. running
5. Look at those people who _____ home after work.
 a. in a hurry b. on their way c. are hurrying d. coming back
6. When spring comes, the snow _____.

- a. runs b. escapes c. walks d. disappears
7. A lot of money is needed for the _____ of the old library.
a. repair b. making c. prepare d. condition
8. The city is located at the _____ of the Yellow River, where it flows into the sea.
a. point b. end c. head d. mouth
9. The noise from the street _____ our work.
a. effected b. affected c. influenced d. impact
10. He did it without _____.
a. power b. interest c. effort d. energy

III. Complete the following sentences with the phrases in the box. Change the forms where necessary.

wake up	break out	crowded with	in a hurry	entirely
on the way	explore	concern	level	aware of

- I don't think a nuclear war is going to _____ in the near future.
- The noise _____ him _____ at midnight.
- I came cross a traffic accident _____ home.
- All the streets are _____ happy people on that day.
- As he got up late, my father rushed to work _____.
- The doctor _____ about current theories of cancer treatment.
- The color looks _____ wrong on you.
- An earthquake _____ most of the town.
- He is _____ the wound on his leg.
- Are you _____ the problem that you have caused?

IV. Word-bank.

ecology—ecological—ecologist
differ—difference—different
poison—poisonous
peace—peaceful
threat—threaten
introduce—introduction
population—overpopulation

exist—existence
surround—surrounding
noise—noisy
disturb—undisturbed
enjoy—enjoyment
pollute—pollution
sleep—oversleep



I. Fill in the blanks with the suitable form of the given verbs.

1. How old were you when you learnt _____? (drive)
2. I don't mind _____ home but I'd rather _____ a taxi. (walk, get)
3. I can't make a decision. I keep _____ my mind. (change)
4. He had made his decision and refused _____ his mind. (change)
5. Why did you change your decision? What make you _____ your mind? (change)
6. It was a really good holiday. I really enjoyed _____ by the sea again. (be)
7. Did I really tell you I was unhappy? I don't remember _____ that. (say)
8. "Remember _____ Tom tomorrow." "OK. I won't forget." (phone)
9. The water here is not very good. I'd avoid _____ it if I were you. (drink)
10. I pretended _____ interested in the conversation but really it was very boring. (be)

II. Fill in the blanks with the preposition in the box.

in	at	for	of	by
----	----	-----	----	----

Early 1 the 20th century the American housewife shopping 2 her family's dinner bought meat 3 one store, groceries at another, and fruits and vegetables 4 still another. Then chain stores introduced new methods 5 food selling. Chain stores began to sell meats, groceries, dairy products, and vegetables in the same store. Housewives liked this one-stop shopping. 6 the late 1920's about 40 percent 7 food was sold in chain store 8 the United States.

III. Reduce each of the sentences from complex to simple.

1. What he said on that occasion was unworthy of a man of his age and experience.
2. What we have learnt already is a step towards learning what we do not know at present.
3. We know what we are, but we do not know what we shall be.
4. The explanation John gave was not to the point.



5. The evil that men do lives after them.
6. The house that stands in front of us, about a mile distant, was built of stones which were dug out of its own site.
7. There is no branch of knowledge so difficult that it cannot be conquered by perseverance.
8. The higher up the hydrometer floats in the liquid, the more dense it is.

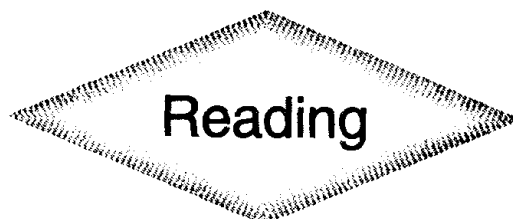


I. Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

1. He did the work in a hurry.
2. The clock woke me up.
3. On the way to school, he had an accident.
4. The buses are crowded with people.
5. A good book will never desert us when we are lonely.

II. Translate the following sentences into English.

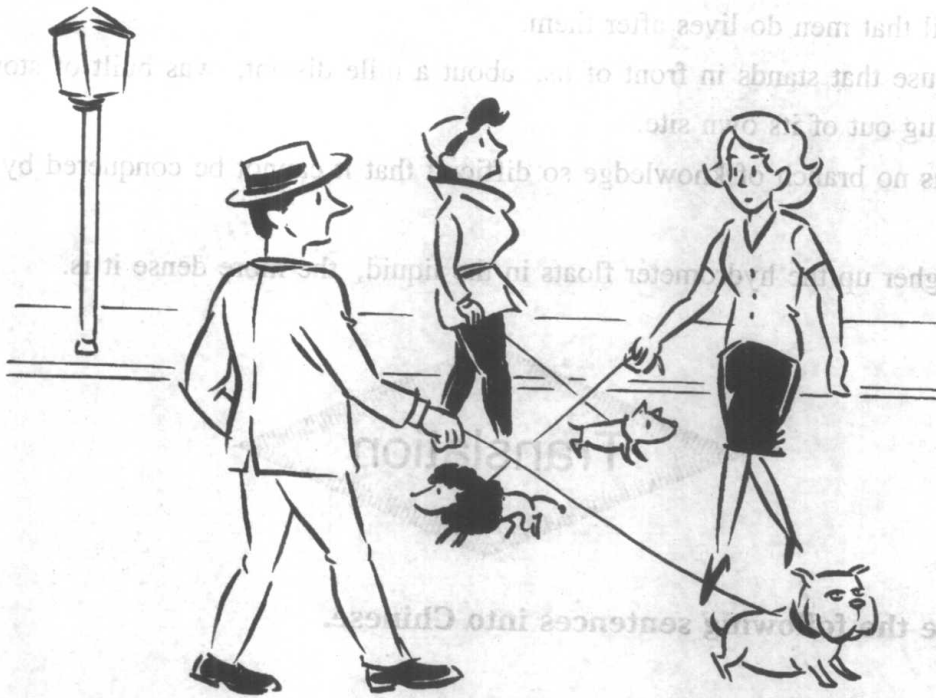
1. 他匆匆忙忙地锁上门。
2. 他太累了，不要叫醒他。
3. 在回家的路上，他买了一些报纸。
4. 餐馆里挤满了人。
5. 不要在朋友有困难的时候离弃他。



Passage 1

When you take a walk in any of the cities in the West, you often see a lot of people walking dogs. It is still true that a dog is the most useful and faithful animal in the world, but the reason why people keep a dog has changed. In the old days people used to train dogs to protect themselves against attacks by other beasts. And later they came to realize that a dog





The main reason why people keep dogs has changed from protection to friendship.

was not only useful for protection but willing to obey his master. For example, when people used dogs for hunting, the dogs would not eat what was caught without permission.

But now people in the city need not protect themselves against attacks of animals. Why do they keep dogs, then? Some people keep dogs to protect themselves from robbery. But the most important reason is for companionship. For a child, a dog is his best friend when he has no friends to play with. For young couples, a dog is their child when they have no children. For old couples, a dog is also their child when their real children have grown up. So the main reason why people keep dogs has changed from protection to friendship.

Post-reading

Choose the best answer for each of the following.

1. According to the passage, in the old days people trained dogs _____.
 - a. for protection against robbery
 - b. just for fun
 - c. for companionship
 - d. for protection against other animals
2. The word "companionship" may mean _____.
 - a. worship
 - b. treasure
 - c. friendly relationship

- d. partnership
3. The dog were used for hunting because _____ .
- a. they were good hunters
 - b. they obeyed their masters
 - c. they were useful for protection
 - d. they did not eat other animals
4. The most important reason for people to keep dogs now is _____ .
- a. They need companion
 - b. They like children
 - c. They enjoy hunting
 - d. They want to protect themselves
5. We can infer from the passage that _____ .
- a. dogs can be helpful to those who need company
 - b. city people always feel lonely
 - c. dogs can be interesting
 - d. the city can be a very dangerous place

Passage 2

Do you think there is too much noise in our city? If you live near the airport, you will be unhappy because only a plane taking off makes a very loud noise. The sound of planes or heavy vehicles is likely to make you deaf if you hear them all the time.

However, most people in our city do not seem to mind noise. They like to enjoy music when they are doing uninteresting jobs. It is a new danger because "pop" music, when played through powerful amplifiers, can reach 120 decibels at a distance of five feet. It is known that a continuous noise of over 85 decibels can cause deafness.

Recently it was discovered that many young people in America could hear no better than 65-year-old people.

In the past we used to think that only workers in noisy places became deaf. For example, when newspapers and books are being printed, the noise level is about 85 decibels, and some of the workers became deaf. Scientists believe that 10 percent of all workers in Britain are being made deaf by the noise where they work.

Moreover, noise of less than 85 decibels can make some people tired and anxious. We all know that too much noise makes life difficult and unpleasant. It can damage health and prevent people from working well. Workers in noisy offices are not as efficient as workers in quiet offices. Noise makes people less efficient. Can anything be done to reduce or control noise?

In Britain the Government has recently made several laws to reduce noise. Moreover, the Government has spent a good deal of money on making airports and main roads quieter. In

Japan, America and Norway there are such laws, too. As a result, workers can demand compensation if they become deaf.

Post-reading

True or False?

- () 1. Noise is one of the problems in our city.
- () 2. Pop music is always enjoyable.
- () 3. Only noise above 85 decibels is harmful to people.
- () 4. Workers in quiet offices work more effectively than those in noisy offices.
- () 5. Some laws are made in Britain to improve noise pollution.

Unit Two

Unusual Happenings

Listening

I. Listen to some short dialogues or sentences. Choose the best answer to indicate the situation each item is describing.

1. a. In a taxi.
b. On a bus.
c. Driving in a town.
2. a. In a gift shop.
b. Walking to a center.
c. Using an underground system.
3. a. Walking in a city center.
b. On a bus.
c. Driving in a town.
4. a. At a hotel reception.
b. In a gift shop.
c. At a service station.
5. a. Hiring a car.
b. Changing money.
c. Missing luggage.
6. a. At a service station.
b. Hiring a car.
c. Checking train times.
7. a. At an airport information desk.
b. At hotel reception.
c. Missing luggage.
8. a. Arriving at a hotel.

- b. Using an underground system.
- c. Driving in a town.
- 9. a. At a service station.
- b. At hotel reception.
- c. At an airport information desk.
- 10. a. Driving in a town.
- b. Checking bus times.
- c. Hiring a car.
- 11. a. Using an underground system.
- b. On a bus.
- c. Walking in a city center.
- 12. a. At an airport information desk.
- b. On a bus.
- c. In a taxi.
- 13. a. At hotel reception.
- b. Checking train times.
- c. Driving in a town.
- 14. a. In a taxi.
- b. On a train.
- c. On a bus.

II. Listen to the announcement and choose the best answer to each question you hear.

- 1. a. During the flight.
- b. Shortly before taking off.
- c. Shortly after taking off.
- d. Just before landing.
- 2. a. No, it's not permitted.
- b. Yes, but only during day flight.
- c. Yes, but it's restricted to certain areas of the plane.
- d. Yes, but only in the toilet.
- 3. a. To read the "Safety in Flight" leaflet.
- b. To find out where they can smoke.
- c. To consult the hostesses.
- d. To read the signs in the front of the cabin.
- 4. a. To have some small gifts.
- b. To have a bird's-eye view of the landscape.