

电大公共英语系列丛书

# 开放英语 6

## 综合练习

## This Is English 6

## 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6》的配套辅助教材，在学习内容上紧密配合《开放英语6》，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6》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, Jennifer Parsons (International House London), Duncan Sidwell, Paul Knight, Cora Lindsay, Ian Spratley (British Open University); 中央广播电视大学编写组成员有刘黛琳、牛健和常凤艳。

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、史天陆（对外经济贸易大学）、汤德馨（北京航空航天大学）、马登阁（北京第二外国语学院）和张政（北京工商大学）。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

2005年5月

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# Unit 19

In this unit you practise

- language from the unit;
- plural forms of countable noun;
- stative and active verbs in present tenses;
- question tags;
- accepting and declining invitations;
- the zero and first conditionals.

单元中的语言点;

可数名词的复数形式;

状态及行为动词的现在时态;

反意疑问句;

接受及拒绝邀请;

真实条件句。



You first review language from Unit 19.

## Activity 1

Read each sentence and decide which of the four underlined words or phrases is wrong: A, B, C or D.  
(阅读下面的句子, 判断下划线部分 A, B, C, D 中哪一个选项是错误的。)

Example: John is really interested in sport, but he isn't belonging to a sports club.

A B C D

Answer: C (Correct answer: **doesn't belong**.)

1. He shouldn't have stolen the money from his mother's bag, shouldn't he?

A B C D

2. He's such a good cook that everything he makes is tasting delicious.

A B C D

3. If people will work too hard every day, they don't have time to relax.

A B C D

4. I hope they are study harder at school next week or they'll fail their exams.

A B C D

5. If children is brought up in the country, they are usually healthier.

A B C D

6. Everybody looks for meaning in their lives in a different way, doesn't he?

A B C D

7. Look at these photos to see if you are remembering what the thief looks like.

A B C D



8. If you don't hear from me by 11 o'clock, you know that something's wrong.

A

B

C

D



*In the next two activities, you review the plural forms of countable nouns and practise using them with the possessive -s.*

## Activity 2

### Part A

Write the plural form of the following nouns using *-ies*, *-es*, or *-s*. Note that two of the words on the list have plural forms with either *-s* or *-es*. (用 *-ies*, *-es* 或 *-s* 写出下面名词的复数形式。注意其中两个单词的复数形式既可用 *-s* 也可用 *-es*。)

Example: *baby babies*

a. ferry (渡船)

e. party

i. box

b. volcano (火山)

f. potato

j. mosquito (蚊子)

c. crash

g. church

k. hero

d. piano

h. photo

l. tomato

### Part B

Write the plural form of the following nouns using *-s* or *-ves*. Note that two words in the list have plural forms with either *-s* or *-ves*. (用 *-s* 或 *-ves* 写出下面名词的复数形式。注意其中两个单词的复数形式既可用 *-s* 也可用 *-ves*。)

a. half

e. hoof (蹄)

i. thief

b. knife

f. self

j. wife

c. scarf (围巾)

g. shelf (架子)

d. leaf (叶)

h. roof

## Activity 3

Complete each sentence with the plural form of a word from the box below in the correct form. You will sometimes need to use the possessive form, adding *'s* or *'s'* to the noun. (仿照示例, 用方框内名词的复数形式完成下列句子。有时需要用加 *'s* 或 *'s'* 的所有格形式。)

Example: *The police found the \_\_\_\_\_ car two days after the robbery.*

*The police found the **thieves'** car two days after the robbery.*

1. It seems unfair that \_\_\_\_\_ salaries are often higher, even when they do the same jobs as women.
2. She couldn't find any shoes to fit her. Her \_\_\_\_\_ were too big.
3. I think it's very important to know the names of all my \_\_\_\_\_ friends and who they play with.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ lives can often be difficult if they have to look after their children and work in full-time jobs.

5. My cat proudly(自豪地) brought two dead \_\_\_\_\_ into the house yesterday.  
 6. In general, \_\_\_\_\_ salaries are usually based on their experience.  
 7. I had to go to the dentist yesterday because two of my \_\_\_\_\_ were hurting.  
 8. The price of bus fares in the UK has gone up by 25 \_\_\_\_\_ this year.

child	foot	man	penny	mouse	person	tooth	woman	thief
-------	------	-----	-------	-------	--------	-------	-------	-------



You now practise verbs which change their meaning depending on whether they are used in their stative or active forms.

### Activity 4

Look at the pictures and complete what the people are saying in each picture. Use a verb from the box in the simple present or present continuous. (看图并用方框内动词的一般现在时或现在进行时将下列句子补充完整。)



1. 'Oh, look! Kevin Smith \_\_\_\_\_ in *Macbeth* this week.'  
 2. 'This food \_\_\_\_\_ delicious.'  
 3. 'This apple pie \_\_\_\_\_ very good.'  
 4. 'No, I \_\_\_\_\_.'  
 5. 'I'm sorry, I can't talk now. I \_\_\_\_\_ dinner.'

have	appear	think	smell	taste
------	--------	-------	-------	-------



You now practise question tags including some irregular ones.

## Activity 5

### Part A

Complete the sentences with the correct question tag. (仿照示例，完成下列反意疑问句。)

Example: *They don't like me, \_\_\_\_\_?*

*They don't like me, **do they**?*

1. They should be here soon, \_\_\_\_\_?
2. You won't be late tonight, \_\_\_\_\_?
3. He hasn't got a computer, \_\_\_\_\_?
4. You've applied for that job, \_\_\_\_\_?
5. They'd already decided, \_\_\_\_\_?
6. She wouldn't be interested, \_\_\_\_\_?
7. Phone me later, \_\_\_\_\_?
8. We can go there tomorrow, \_\_\_\_\_?

### Part B

Write a word or phrase from the box in each sentence. (仿照示例，用方框内的词语填空，将下列句子补充完整。)

Example: \_\_\_\_\_ *I say is ever right, is it?*

*Nothing*

***Nothing** I say is ever right, is it?*

1. \_\_\_\_\_ wants to help me, do they?
2. \_\_\_\_\_ called and left me a message, didn't they?
3. \_\_\_\_\_ book a holiday now, shall we?
4. They'd \_\_\_\_\_ met her before, had they?
5. \_\_\_\_\_ going to see you tomorrow, aren't I?
6. \_\_\_\_\_ I invited to the party has replied, haven't they?
7. \_\_\_\_\_ has been arranged for the wedding, hasn't it?
8. \_\_\_\_\_ letters have been delivered since last Friday, have they?

no	I'm	everybody	never	somebody	nobody	everything	let's
----	-----	-----------	-------	----------	--------	------------	-------



*You now study ways of inviting and responding to invitations.*

## Language Focus

### 邀请及回应

#### ● 发出邀请

礼貌地邀请某人做某事时，常用 *Would you like to...* 句式。例如：

*Would you like to come?*

#### ● 接受邀请

接受邀请时，常用下列表达方式：

*Yes, I'd love to. Thank you. That would be lovely/fantastic/great.* [礼貌但非正式]

*Thank you. It would be a pleasure.* [较正式]

通常接受邀请后还要询问进一步的信息。例如：

*What time does it start? Where is it going to be? Do you want me to bring anything?*

#### ● 拒绝邀请

在英国，拒绝邀请时只说 “No, I can't.” 会被认为是很粗鲁的。通常拒绝邀请时应先表示感谢或歉意，然后再说明理由或给出一个借口。常用的表达方式如下：

*I'd love to but... / Thank you but ... + reason*

*I'm sorry, I'm afraid I can't. + reason*

例如：

*I'd love to, but I'm already busy on that day.*

*I'm sorry, I'm afraid I can't. I have to go to a wedding then.*



*You now practise this language.*

### Activity 6 Extract 1

You will hear six invitations followed by three responses. Choose the best response: A, B or C. You do not see the responses so you should listen very carefully. You should listen to the extract only once. (下面你将听到六个邀请句，每个邀请句后有三个答语。仿照示例，从 A, B, C 三个答语中选择最佳回答。由于答语只出现在录音中，因此需专心听录音。录音应只放一次。)

*Example: You hear: Would you like to go and have a coffee?*

*A. Yes, with milk and sugar.*

*B. Yes, I'd love to.*

*C. I don't want to.*

*Answer: B*



*You now practise responding to invitations.*



## **Activity 7 Extract 2**

### **Part A**

Respond to the invitations by accepting and using the prompts to ask for extra information. Pay attention to the stress and intonation of *I'd love to*. (听 Extract 2, 仿照示例, 接受邀请并根据提示询问更多的信息。注意 *I'd love to* 的重音和语调。)

*Example: You hear: Would you like to come to my birthday party?*

*You read: ask what time it starts*

*You say: Yes, I'd love to. What time does it start?*

1. ask when the christening will be
2. ask where the party will be
3. ask what time the film starts

### **Part B**


Respond to the invitations by refusing and using the prompts to make an excuse or give a reason. (听 Extract 2, 仿照示例, 拒绝邀请并根据提示说明理由或给出口。)

*Example: You hear: Would you like to come to my son's christening?*

*You read: go away for the weekend.*

*You say: I'm sorry, I'm afraid I can't. I'm going away for the weekend.*

4. go to a christening then
5. go on holiday tomorrow
6. work late tonight

 *You now practise using the zero and first conditionals.*

## **Activity 8 Extract 3**

Respond to the questions you hear using the prompts below. (听 Extract 3, 仿照示例, 根据提示回答问题。答语中用真实条件句。)

### **Part A**

*Example: You hear: What happens if people do lots of exercise?*

*You read: get fitter*

*You say: If people do lots of exercise, they get fitter.*

1. feel more relaxed
2. don't remember where we came from
3. have a great party

**Part B**

*Example: You hear: What will happen if he keeps working late?*

*You read: get very tired*

*You say: If he keeps working late, he'll get very tired.*

4. become a workaholic

5. get more stressed

6. won't be able to work

# Unit 20

In this unit you practise

- |   |                |
|---|----------------|
| • <i>prepositions used in a text;</i>                                 | 介词用法;          |
| • <i>vocabulary related to the film industry;</i>                     | 影视词汇;          |
| • <i>the spelling and pronunciation of past simple regular verbs;</i> | 规则动词过去式的拼写与发音; |
| • <i>reflexive pronouns.</i>  | 反身代词。          |



You first read an article about the success of the Harry Potter (哈利波特) books.

## Activity 1

Read the text and answer the multiple-choice questions that follow. (阅读下面的短文并回答短文后的选择题。)

### Harry Potter and Merchandising (商业化)

The creator (创作者) of Harry Potter, J.K. Rowling (乔安娜·凯瑟琳·罗琳), earned £ 100 million in 2003 after the publication (出版) of her fifth book, *Harry Potter and the Order of the Phoenix* (《哈利波特与凤凰令》). In the UK alone, 1.78 million copies were sold on the first day, June 21, which means one copy for every 35 people. This was a record in British publishing, where the average novel sells around 2,000 copies.

In January 2004, the world's most famous boy wizard (奇才) set another new record when worldwide sales of the first five Harry Potter books hit 250 million. They were sold in more than 200 countries and translated into 60 languages, ranging from Hindi (印第语) to Ancient Greek.

As a result, not only the publishing industry but also teachers and parents everywhere have congratulated (祝贺) J.K. Rowling for encouraging the world's children to read in an era dominated by television, cartoons and computer games.

The phenomenal sales of the Harry Potter books, however, are only part of the success story. The films adapted from the books have generated (产生) even more money from huge merchandising revenues. Since the release of *Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone* (《哈利波特与魔石》) and *Harry Potter and the Chamber of Secrets* (《哈利波特与密室》) in November 2001 and 2002 respectively, Harry Potter computer games, clothes and a range of items such as the Harry Potter

alarm clock, have been in great demand.

In a British television interview in 2003, J.K. Rowling commented, 'I think it's quite well known that if I could have stopped all merchandising, I would have done.' However, Warner Brothers, the company that makes the films, need the merchandising revenues to finance the high cost of producing the special effects necessary for the films. When asked if she worried about the merchandising products being more important than her books, she replied, 'No. I don't worry about it. I think the books will always be more important than the bits of plastic (塑料制品).'

*I think the books will always be more important than the bits of plastic.* “我认为书永远都比塑料造出的东西重要。”这里作者用 *plastic* 指电影及上文提到的各种商品。

- J.K. Rowling earned \_\_\_\_\_ after the publication of her fifth book in 2003.  
A. £ 1.78 million                      B. £ 2,000 million                      C. £ 100 million
- Nearly 1.8 million copies of *Harry Potter and the Order of the Phoenix* were sold on the first day \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. worldwide                      B. in the UK                      C. in 200 countries
- The average British novel sells \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. about 2,000 copies  
B. one copy for every 35 people  
C. 250 million copies worldwide
- Harry Potter books can be read in \_\_\_\_\_ languages.  
A. 60                      B. 200                      C. 250
- People from all over the world are pleased because J.K. Rowling has encouraged children to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. watch cartoons on TV                      B. play computer games                      C. read more books
- Since the release of the films, children want to own \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Harry Potter clothes  
B. alarm clocks  
C. a range of Harry Potter products
- J.K. Rowling \_\_\_\_\_ the merchandising of Harry Potter products.  
A. likes                      B. doesn't like                      C. doesn't mind about
- The film company needs merchandising revenues to pay \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. for the costs of making the film  
B. J.K. Rowling  
C. for the costs of advertising



*You now focus on the use of prepositions in the text in Activity 1.*



## Activity 2

Complete the sentences below by choosing the most appropriate preposition in relation to the text. (选择合适的介词完成下面的句子，使句子内容与短文相符。)

1. People have congratulated J.K. Rowling \_\_\_\_\_ encouraging children to read.  
A. to                                      B. about                                      C. for
2. The film company makes a lot of money \_\_\_\_\_ merchandising.  
A. for                                      B. from                                      C. at
3. Harry Potter products have been in great demand \_\_\_\_\_ the release of the films.  
A. since                                      B. for                                      C. because
4. The merchandising revenues are used to finance the costs \_\_\_\_\_ making the films.  
A. for                                      B. to                                      C. of
5. J.K. Rowling is not worried \_\_\_\_\_ the threat of merchandising to her books.  
A. of                                      B. about                                      C. by



*You now review vocabulary relating to the film industry.*

## Activity 3

Complete each sentence about the Harry Potter films using a word from the box below. (用方框内的词语填空，完成下面的句子。)

1. The Harry Potter films were \_\_\_\_\_ for several film awards.
2. The films have won \_\_\_\_\_ from parents and children worldwide.
3. The Harry Potter stories are all about magic (魔法), so a lot of \_\_\_\_\_ are needed in the films to show this.
4. The films have been a great success at the \_\_\_\_\_.
5. The \_\_\_\_\_ for the films were not written by J.K. Rowling.
6. The \_\_\_\_\_ of the films tried to make them as similar as possible to the books.
7. The young actors in the film gave very good \_\_\_\_\_.
8. Owing to the popularity of the books, the films were a great \_\_\_\_\_ success, earning millions of dollars.

screenplays	commercial	box office	performances
nominated	acclaim	special effects	director



*You now review the simple past and present perfect tenses.*