

电大公共英语系列丛书

# 开放英语 5

## 综合练习

## This Is English 5

## 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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刘黛琳

主编

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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5》的配套辅助教材，在学习内容上紧密配合《开放英语5》，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5》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 (International House London), Duncan Sidwell, Paul Knight, Cora Lindsay, Ian Spratley, Christine Considine (British Open University); 中央广播电视大学编写组成员有刘黛琳、孙建华、崔松和刘占荣。

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、高远（北京航空航天大学）和马登阁（北京第二外国语学院）。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

2004年11月

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## Unit 1

In this unit you practise

- *some ways of talking about the future;*
- *the continuous verb forms;*
- *forming noun groups;*
- *stating advantages and disadvantages;*
- *using connecting words;*
- *describing personality.*

表示将来;

进行时态;

名词的修饰语;

表达优势与劣势;

连接词语;

描述个性。



In the first activity you revise ways of talking about the future.

## Activity 1

Complete the following text with the correct form to describe the future. (用所给动词表示将来的适当形式填空, 将下列各句补充完整。)

A: Have you made the hotel reservation, Mike?

B: Yes, I have. We (1) \_\_\_\_\_ (to stay) in the Milton Hotel. It's in the centre of Cardiff (卡迪夫, 英国港市).

A: Have you told them when we are arriving?

B: Not yet, I (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (to phone) them when we are nearly there.

A: Remember, my mobile isn't working.

B: Okay, I (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (to take) mine.

A: How long (4) \_\_\_\_\_ (it/to take) to get there?

B: I hope we (5) \_\_\_\_\_ (to be) there by four.

A: Yes, but it is Friday afternoon, and the motorway is closed, so there (6) \_\_\_\_\_ (to be) a lot of traffic.

B: Yes, but most people (7) \_\_\_\_\_ (probably/to leave) later, after they finish work.

A: That's true. I think the weather (8) \_\_\_\_\_ (to improve) – but look at that black sky at the moment – (9) \_\_\_\_\_ (it/to rain) on the journey.

B: Perhaps it (10) \_\_\_\_\_ (to be) better in Cardiff. But I (11) \_\_\_\_\_ (to put) the raincoats in the car, just in case.



## Language Focus

### 表示将来

- 现在进行时可用于表示按计划、安排将要发生的动作。
- 一般将来时表达谈话时作出的即时决定。
- 一般将来时可用于表示预测，常与表达可能性的副词连用，如 probably, possibly, maybe 等。
- to be going to do sth 侧重表达个人的打算和意图。



In the next activity you practise the continuous present tense.

### Activity 2

Complete the following sentences with the simple or continuous present of the verb in brackets. (用所给动词的一般现在时或现在进行时填空，将下列句子补充完整。)

1. Anna always starts later on Tuesday, so I \_\_\_\_\_ (not, to see) her on that day. I do see her on Wednesday however.
2. Can you come back later? He \_\_\_\_\_ (to sleep).
3. He's a bit fed up because he lost his job and he \_\_\_\_\_ (to try) to find another one.
4. I've told him twice, but he \_\_\_\_\_ (not, to believe) me.
5. John's moved. He \_\_\_\_\_ (not, to live) next door anymore. He now lives in London.
6. She \_\_\_\_\_ (to get) ready to leave.
7. The traffic is terrible at the moment, so I sometimes \_\_\_\_\_ (to take) the train.
8. They \_\_\_\_\_ (not, to build) a new garage. They don't have enough money.



You now practise noun groups.

### Activity 3 Extract 1

Using the cues in your book, combine the information you hear in the recording into a single sentence. Notice the reduced attributive clause in the example and use one in your answers wherever possible. (仿照示例，利用提示和录音中听到内容组句，在句中应使用现在分词短语。)

Example: You read: I saw a man with some wood.

You hear: to carry

You say: I saw a man carrying some wood.

- |                                |                                   |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. I saw a boy on a bike.      | 4. I saw someone in the office.   |
| 2. I saw a woman with a child. | 5. I saw John with lots of books. |
| 3. I saw Sally in a car.       | 6. I saw someone in the sea.      |

7. I heard someone at the door.

8. I saw someone at the bus stop.

*to see sb doing sth* 表示“看见某人做某事”。表示感觉的动词如 *see, find, hear, watch* 等后接含有现在分词的复合宾语, 表示感受到某动作正在发生。



*In the next activity you write a paragraph about advantages and disadvantages.*

#### Activity 4

Use the following outline and ideas to write a short paragraph discussing the advantages and disadvantages of living alone or living with a partner. Use appropriate linking words for addition and contrast. Add ideas of your own if you want to and give your own opinion in the conclusion. (利用以下提纲写出独居或与配偶合住的优势与劣势。注意连词的用法, 在结尾处应写明你的个人观点。)

##### Living Alone

You can spend your money how you like.

You can watch what you want on TV.

You don't have to talk when you don't want to.

You can eat what you like when you like.

##### Living with a partner

You share your living costs.

You can't always do what you want.

You don't get lonely.

You can share the cooking and housework.

One of the main advantages of living with a partner is that \_\_\_\_\_.

In addition, \_\_\_\_\_. What is more, \_\_\_\_\_.

On the other hand, despite \_\_\_\_\_, a disadvantage of living with a partner is that \_\_\_\_\_. Also, \_\_\_\_\_.

An advantage of living alone is that \_\_\_\_\_. However, this also means that \_\_\_\_\_.

Therefore, to sum up, in my opinion \_\_\_\_\_.



*In the next two activities you revise some vocabulary for describing people.*

#### Activity 5

Match the two halves of the sentence. Change the second half of the sentence into the correct form of the present tense. (仿照示例, 将下列句子的开头部分和结尾部分相匹配, 将字母填入括号中。)

然后将结尾部分 a-j 中的动词变成正确的现在时形式，组成完整的句子。)

Example: 1 j

A person who is ambitious wants to be successful.

1. (     ) A person who is ambitious (志向远大的)

\_\_\_\_\_.

2. (     ) A person who is confident

\_\_\_\_\_.

3. (     ) A person who is honest

\_\_\_\_\_.

4. (     ) A person who is idealistic (理想主义的)

\_\_\_\_\_.

5. (     ) A person who is kind

\_\_\_\_\_.

6. (     ) A person who is patient

\_\_\_\_\_.

7. (     ) A person who is polite

\_\_\_\_\_.

8. (     ) A person who is reliable (可靠的)

\_\_\_\_\_.

9. (     ) A person who is single-minded (一心一意的)

\_\_\_\_\_.

10. (     ) A person who is cheerful (快活的)

\_\_\_\_\_.

a. to behave well with good manners.

b. not, to tell lies.

c. not, to mind if something takes a long time.

d. always/to do/what she/he says she/he will do.

e. to have/strong ideas and principles.

f. not, to be/afraid of new situations and believes in him/herself.

g. to like/to help other people.

h. to be/focused on doing one thing.

i. to be/always happy.

j. to want/to be successful.

## **Activity 6**

### **Part A**

Now match the adjectives in Numbers 1-10 in Activity 5 with the closest opposite adjective from the



list below. Use your dictionary to help you if necessary. (从 Activity 5 的 1~10 中找出下列形容词的反义词。)

- |              |              |         |              |               |
|--------------|--------------|---------|--------------|---------------|
| 1. cynical   | 3. impatient | 5. rude | 7. unfocused | 9. unreliable |
| 2. dishonest | 4. lazy      | 6. shy  | 8. unkind    | 10. miserable |

*un-*, *dis-* 和 *im-* 是表达否定意义的前缀, 可加在词根或单词前面构成其反义词。

### Part B

Now write some sentences to describe yourself and members of your family. (用以上两个练习中所学的词汇写几句话, 介绍你自己及家人的个性和特点。)

*Examples: I am confident and idealistic, but sometimes I can be impatient and unreliable.*

*My son is honest and kind, but sometimes he can be lazy and unfocused.*



Now you practise the present perfect tense.

### Activity 7

Complete the following paragraph with the present perfect tense using the continuous or the simple aspect. (用现在完成时或现在完成进行时填空, 将下面的段落补充完整。)

I'm worried about my brother and his wife. I've noticed that they (1) \_\_\_\_\_ (to row) constantly for the last two or three months.

My brother looked unhappy the other day and when I asked him about it, he said, "We (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (to spend) a lot of time apart. Josie (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (to go out) with her own friends and not with me."

They (4) \_\_\_\_\_ (not, to visit) my parents together since last Christmas. I (5) \_\_\_\_\_ (to phone) Josie a few times and I (6) \_\_\_\_\_ (to ask) about their problems but she has refused to talk about it all. Actually, I (7) \_\_\_\_\_ (to think) about going to see them in a few days to try to talk to them about it, but I (8) \_\_\_\_\_ (not, to decide) yet.

### Activity 8 Extract 2

#### Part A

The following are key words from Extract 2. Read the list, then listen to the extract and number the words in the order in which you hear them. (在 Extract 2 中用到了下面的单词。根据单词在录音中出现的先后顺序排序。)

- |              |          |            |
|--------------|----------|------------|
| a. always    | c. angry | e. happy   |
| b. ambitious | d. first | f. honesty |

g. like

h. married

i. older

j. patient

k. respect

l. single

m. works

### Part B

Now write down each sentence as a dictation using the key words you have identified to help you. (听写录音中的句子, 有困难时可参考 Part A 中的词汇。)

### Activity 9 Extract 3

Answer the questions on the recording using the correct form of the present perfect or present perfect continuous according to the prompts below. (仿照示例, 根据提示用现在完成时或现在完成进行时回答听到的问题。)

*Example 1: You hear: Why is she tired?*

*You read: to start work at 6 a.m. this week*

*You say: She's been starting work at 6 a.m. this week.*

*Example 2: You hear: What are you looking for?*

*You read: to lose my key*

*You say: I've lost my keys.*

- |   |                                       |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| 1. to look for a parking space            | 5. to finish all my homework          |
| 2. to see her boyfriend with another girl | 6. not, to phone for two weeks        |
| 3. to be sent from the other class        | 7. not, to finish his tea yet         |
| 4. to work in the kitchen                 | 8. to row (争吵) with him several times |

- 现在完成时强调动作的结果, 表示已经完成的动作和事情, 而该动作或事情与现在有联系。
- 现在完成进行时指“刚才”或“近来”发生的动作, 一直持续到现在。这个时态多用于表示持续动作的动词。

## Unit 2

In this unit you practise

- |  |               |
|--|---------------|
| • <i>the passive voice;</i>  | 被动语态;         |
| • <i>using connecting words;</i>   | 连接词语;         |
| • <i>some of the differences between British and American vocabulary ;</i> | 英式英语与美式英语的差异; |
| • <i>prepositions;</i>   | 介词;           |
| • <i>thanking and apologising using short answers;</i>                     | 致谢与致歉的礼貌用语;   |
| • <i>tense differentiation.</i>  | 区分不同时态的用法。    |



In Activity 1 you revise the passive voice.

### Activity 1

Read the following sentences which describe the preparations for a party and put the verb in brackets in the correct tense in the passive voice. (下面的句子涉及为一次生日聚会所做的准备, 用括号中动词的适当时态和被动语态填空, 将句子补充完整。)

1. My father is 70 tomorrow. Birthdays in my family \_\_\_\_\_ (always, to celebrate) in great style (气派).
2. The preparations for the party \_\_\_\_\_ (to finish off) right now.
3. The food \_\_\_\_\_ (to order) from the caterers (宴会承办人) last week.
4. The caterers \_\_\_\_\_ (to tell) the approximate figures (大概的数字) before the final order \_\_\_\_\_ (to send).
5. More people \_\_\_\_\_ (to invite) after that.
6. A second order \_\_\_\_\_ (to make) to a different company a couple of days later.
7. When we visited them yesterday, the food \_\_\_\_\_ (to prepare) badly while we watched them.
8. They \_\_\_\_\_ (to tell) to improve the quality the day before.
9. The company says that it \_\_\_\_\_ (to understaff 人手不足) at the moment, so it is difficult.
10. We have decided that the extra food \_\_\_\_\_ (only, to use) if it is needed.
11. All the food \_\_\_\_\_ (to deliver) tomorrow morning before lunch.
12. The better food \_\_\_\_\_ (to display) on tables in the hall.
13. The other food \_\_\_\_\_ (to keep) in the kitchen.



14. The tables \_\_\_\_\_ (to lay).  
 15. The flowers \_\_\_\_\_ (to put) in the hall. It all looks beautiful.

## Language Focus

### 被动语态的用法

在英语中，被动语态的使用不如主动语态广泛，但用被动语态的场合也不少，比汉语用得广泛。使用被动语态的场合包括：

1. 没有必要说出或难以明确说出动作的执行者时；
2. 出于礼貌避免说出动作的执行者时；
3. 出于行文的需要，如当动作执行者带有较长的定语或为了避免变化主语时；
4. 需要强调动作的接受者或动作的对象时。

### Activity 2

Write out the sentences in Activity 1 to form a single paragraph. Link the sentences using the connecting words in the box. (用方框中的连接词语将Activity 1中的句子组成一个段落，有的词使用多次。)

however  
while

so  
finally

unfortunately  
therefore

despite that fact  
and



The next activity reviews some of the British and American vocabulary you looked at in the coursebook unit.

### Activity 3

Match the American word or phrase to the British English equivalent. (将下列美式英语词语与英式英语词语相匹配。)

American English	British English
1. highway	a. a bill
2. street-car	b. a tap
3. pharmacy	c. public toilets
4. rest room	d. boot (of a car)
5. gasoline	e. car park
6. a check	f. chemist
7. subway	g. motorway
8. trunk	h. pardon

American English	British English
9. parking lot	i. pavement
10. to wash up	j. petrol
11. a faucet	k. queue
12. to be mad at sb	l. bus
13. excuse me	m. to be angry with someone
14. line up	n. to wash one's hands
15. sidewalk	o. underground



In the next activity you find out the error in each sentence.

### Activity 4

In each of the following sentences, four words are underlined. One of them is incorrect; it may be incorrect because of the grammar of the sentence or as an item of vocabulary. Indicate which one should be corrected, A, B, C or D. Write the letter next to the number. (下面每个句子中的四个划线处有一处存在语法或用词错误, 找出错误的一项, 并将字母填入数字旁的括号内。)

- ( ) The world's oldest city has been destroyed many times in it's history.  
A B C D
- ( ) You can booked your ticket by phone if you prefer.  
A B C D
- ( ) I just saw him in his office carried two large files.  
A B C D
- ( ) I will have to work both nights or weekends to finish.  
A B C D
- ( ) I seldom eat turkey at thanksgiving. I prefer to have a fish.  
A B C D
- ( ) There was so much delicious foods at the party I didn't know where to start.  
A B C D
- ( ) The table, who was laid so well, was commented on by all.  
A B C D
- ( ) He wants the money, but not the responsible of the new job.  
A B C D



In the next activity you choose the most appropriate response to a series of statements.

## Activity 5 Extract 1

### Part A

You will hear one statement, followed by three responses, A, B and C. Write down A, B or C for the best response. (在听到的每个句子后有三个应答。选择最佳的应答，组成小对话。)

*Example: I've got my exam tomorrow.*

*A. I've been working hard.*

*B. Good luck!*

*C. When is my test?*

*B is the best response.*

做这个练习时，需从语言的交际功能上考虑选择正确的应答。

### Part B

Check your answers to Part A carefully, and then listen to the extract again and give the appropriate reply. Remember to use a wide voice range to indicate interest and politeness. (再听一遍 Extract 1 并作出恰当的应答，注意用不同的语气表示出谈话的兴趣及礼貌。)



*You now practise prepositions after verbs.*

## Activity 6

Complete the following sentences. (用恰当的介词填空完成下列句子。)

1. The Pilgrims waited impatiently \_\_\_\_\_ spring.
2. They built houses that they made \_\_\_\_\_ wood.
3. They were hungry and had to search \_\_\_\_\_ food in the forests.
4. Fortunately they did not have to fight \_\_\_\_\_ the Native Americans.
5. The local people were interested \_\_\_\_\_ their farming methods.
6. Because they didn't speak English, they could not speak \_\_\_\_\_ them.
7. The Pilgrims invited the local people \_\_\_\_\_ their festival.
8. The Pilgrims were very pleased \_\_\_\_\_ the extra food they received.



*In the final activity you practise giving polite answers.*

## Activity 7 Extract 2

Listen to Extract 2 and respond to the questions. In questions 1-4 give a positive reply, and in questions 5-8 give a negative reply. (听 Extract 2 并按要求做应答。第 1-4 句做肯定回答；第 5-8 句做否定