

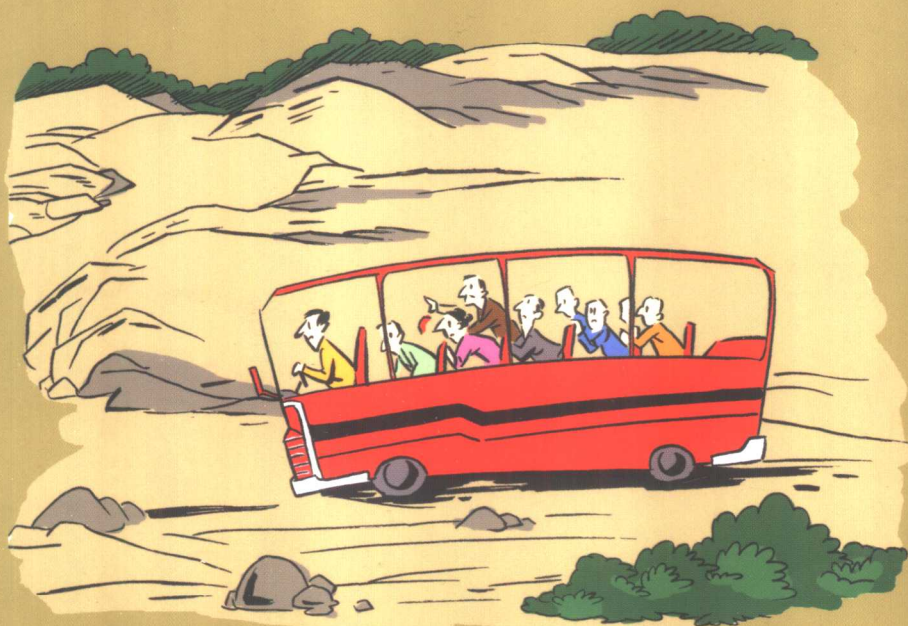
五年制高等职业教育英语教材

英语

第四册(练习册)

CAREER
EDUCATION

主编/赵俊峰 徐笑梅



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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

Transportation



I. Listen and repeat the following phrases and pay attention to sound-linking.

1. there is there are here are far away after all for ever
2. I am go on she is try again more over a lot of eggs
3. wait a minute just a moment an hour and a half at eight
4. a bright idea read it again at an airport a short arm
5. on an island most of us first of all look at it put it on

II. Listening to the dialogue and write out what the man likes, what he dislikes, what he thinks all right, and what he prefers.

1. Likes:

Driving _____

2. Dislikes:

Sitting _____

3. Thinks all right:

Sitting _____

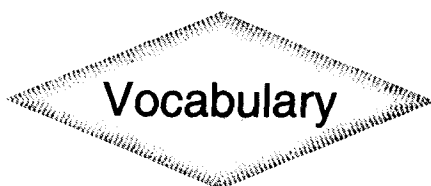
4. Prefers:

Driving _____

III. Listen to the monologue and decide which of the following statements are True or False.

- () 1. The story is about what happened to Henri this morning.
- () 2. Henri rang the bell because he wanted to get off the bus.

- () 3. Henri rang the bell twice because he was told to do so.
- () 4. Henri and the conductor quarreled over what Henri had done.
- () 5. The bus didn't stop at the place Henri wanted to get off.
- () 6. Henri's landlady told him that ringing the bell twice is a signal for the driver to go on.
- () 7. Henri didn't understand a word the landlady had said.
- () 8. Henri is not British.



I. Match the words in Column A with the words in Column B in opposite meaning.

A	B
() 1. straight	a. disturbed
() 2. common	b. curving
() 3. alive	c. rough
() 4. untroubled	d. dead
() 5. smooth	e. difference

II. Fill in the blanks with the words in the box, changing the form if necessary.

competitive	mile	smooth	untroubled	comfort	motorway
recognize	past	pass	transfer	line	

- There is something wrong with the car. It does not run in a straight _____.
- The new machine is highly _____ with the other ones.
- The newly built _____ is very wide. Five cars can run on it at the same time.
- He has changed so much that I can not _____ him at all.
- Three cars _____ but none of them stopped.
- There are 55 _____ from my home to school.
- We have a _____ ride in the new car.
- He waved to me as he walked _____.

9. You have to _____ to bus No. 6 at the railway station.
10. I've got an _____ sleep last night.
11. I like to enjoy the _____ of my favorite chair.

III. Find out the wrong part of each sentence and correct it.

1. My parents and I have a lot of things on common with each other.
a b c d
2. Tom was late yesterday for he was hold off in the traffic jam.
a b c d
3. Mary got used to get up early in the morning.
a b c d
4. Railways are far from dead, they are still alive.
a b c d
5. He was the last one who got off from the bus.
a b c d

IV. Word-bank.

trouble—troubled—untroubled lock—locked—unlocked
stick—stuck—unstuck block—blocked—unblocked



I. Change the following sentences by using anticipatory *it*.

1. That he has been admitted by Cambridge University is well known.
2. When Tom is going to our family is still undecided.
3. Whether he will join us won't make too much difference.
4. That we need more equipment is quite obvious.
5. When we shall have our party is still a question.
6. Whether he will take part in our meeting is still unknown.

II. Look at the following sentences carefully and tick out the subjective clauses.

1. Whatever he does will not make too much difference.
2. We were glad that the boss agreed to our plan.

3. It is not sure when we shall get the results of our interview.
4. He says "Hello" to me whenever he meets me.
5. It is strange that he knows my parents.
6. We must remember that he is still a little boy.
7. He didn't plan his time well, so that he didn't finish the work in time.
8. That he is the tallest boy in his class is quite obvious.
9. The boy who is sitting by the window is my little brother.
10. Whether Tom can be the monitor of his class has not been decided yet.

III. Look at the passage carefully and choose a, b, c, or d to fill in the blanks.

One afternoon two policemen sat in a car by a straight road in Australia. They were 1 the traffic and looking for a stolen car. One of the policeman who was driving the car saw a small plane flying 2 them. He followed it for a few minutes because it was very 3. When the plane flew near to the police car, the driver saw something 4 from it and land in a 5 by the road. He got out of the car and walked across the field. He saw a wallet 6 the ground and 7 it up. Inside the wallet there was a note which 8, "Oil nearly 9. I have to land on the road. Please 10 the traffic."

- | | | | |
|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. a. seeing | b. stopping | c. driving | d. watching |
| 2. a. above | b. after | c. on | d. by |
| 3. a. small | b. old | c. slow | d. fast |
| 4. a. drop | b. dropping | c. to fall | d. falling |
| 5. a. ground | b. field | c. car | d. traffic |
| 6. a. by | b. in | c. on | d. at |
| 7. a. put | b. looked | c. gave | d. picked |
| 8. a. wrote | b. said | c. heard | d. saw |
| 9. a. filled | b. used | c. finished | d. left |
| 10. a. watch | b. stop | c. open | d. start |



I. Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

1. You will recognize the museum as you go past, and get off at the stop just after you pass it.

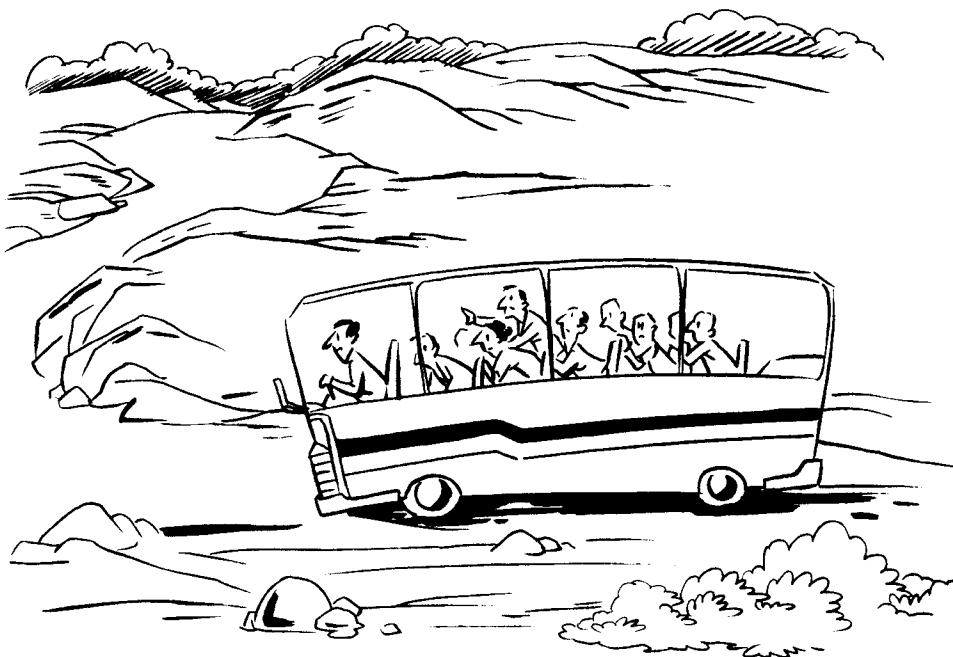
2. I'm sure after I have taken the bus a few times I will get used to it.
3. We all keep hearing that trains are slow, that they lose money, that they're dying.
4. In these days of expensive oil, the railways have become highly competitive with motorcars and planes.
5. What is more, a train takes you from the heart of a city into the heart of another.

II. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. 飞机走直线,火车也是如此。
2. 火车不会像飞机一样,将你送到远离城市中心许多英里以外的地方。
3. 我们才刚刚起步。
4. 我们不能使用汽车是因为我们没有足够的钱来买油。
5. 当我想换乘公共汽车时,该怎么办?



Passage 1



The passengers all swung forward suddenly and the bus started up at a great rate.

April 1st is a day on which, in some countries, people try to play tricks on others. If one succeeds in tricking somebody, one laughs and says, "April Fool!" and then the person who has been tricked usually laughs too.

One April 1st, a country bus was going along a winding road when it slowed down and stopped. The driver anxiously turned switches and pressed buttons, but nothing happened. Then he turned to the passengers with a worried look on his face and said, "This poor bus is getting old. It isn't going as well as it used to. There's only one thing to do if we want to get home today. I shall count three, and on the word 'three', I want you all to lean forward suddenly as hard as you can. That should get the bus started again, but if it doesn't, I am afraid there is nothing else I can do. Now, all of you lean back as far as you can in your seats and get ready."

The passengers all obediently pressed back against their seats and waited anxiously.

Then the driver turned to his front and asked, "Are you ready?" The passengers hardly had enough breath to answer.

"Yes."

"One! Two! Three!" counted the driver. The passengers all swung forward suddenly and the bus started up at a great rate.

The passengers breathed more easily and began to smile with relief. But their smiles turned to surprised and then delighted laughter when the driver merrily cried, "April Fool!"

Post-reading

Read the passage carefully and answer the questions.

1. What kind of day is April 1st?
2. Who is an "April Fool"?
3. What was the country bus in this story doing?
4. What did the driver do when the bus stopped?
5. What did he look like when he turned to the passengers?
6. What did he say to the passengers?
7. What did they do?
8. How did the bus start?
9. How did the passengers feel?
10. Why did they laugh?

Passage 2

Some people think they have an answer to the troubles of car crowding and dirty air in large cities. Their answer is the bicycle, or "bike". In a great many cities, hundreds of people ride bicycles to work every day. In New York City, some bike riders have even formed a

group called "Bike for a Better City". They say that if more people ride bicycles to work there will be fewer cars in the business center of the city and therefore less dirty air from car engines.

For several years this group has been trying to get the city government to help bicycle riders. For example, they want the city to draw special lanes(道路)—for bicycles only—on some of the main streets, because when bicycle riders must use the same lanes as cars, there are accidents.

Bike for a Better City feels that if there are special lanes, more and more people will use bikes.

But no bicycle lanes have been drawn. Not everyone thinks that drawing lanes is a good idea. Taxi drivers don't like the idea—they say it will slow up traffic. Some store owners on the main streets don't like the idea—they say that if there is less traffic, they will have less business. And most people live too far from the center of the city to travel by bike.

The city government has not yet decided what to do. It wants to keep everyone happy. On weekends, Central Park—the largest piece of open ground in New York—is closed to cars. However, the bicycle riders think that this is not enough and keeps fighting to get bicycle lanes.

Post-reading

Choose the best answer for each of the following.

1. In the above passage, the author _____.
 - a. thinks that he has got a good idea to deal with the traffic problems
 - b. doesn't agree with the Bike for a Better City
 - c. just briefly introduced the situation
 - d. scolds the city government
2. The Bike for a Better City _____.
 - a. wants to help the city government to draw special lanes for bicycles
 - b. wants to help the bicycle riders
 - c. wants all city people to ride bicycles
 - d. wants the help of the city government
3. According to the Bike for a Better City _____.
 - a. the more special lanes drawn, the more bicycle riders there will be
 - b. the more bicycles, the more accidents there will be
 - c. the fewer cars, the dirtier the air will be
 - d. the more bicycles, the less business the store owners will have
4. _____ agree to the Bike for a Better City's idea.
 - a. All the people do not

- b. All the people
 - c. None of the people
 - d. Few people
5. The city government has done something _____ .
- a. to satisfy the Bike for a Better City
 - b. to try to satisfy all the people
 - c. to comfort the taxi drivers and store owners
 - d. to reduce the cars in the city

Unit Two

Study Methods

Listening

I. Listen and repeat the following, paying attention to long vowels and diphthongs.

1. a great leader a gray shirt a blue ball
2. All right. Work hard. Start the rehearsal.
Try it out. I can't fall asleep. Please take a seat.
3. It was raining so hard that the plane couldn't take off.
4. Can I stay at your place in town tomorrow evening?
5. When will you give your report on the work of the students?

II. Listen to the dialogues and choose a, b, or c to complete each of the following statements.

Dialogue 1

The man wants to know _____.

- a. how to pronounce the word
- b. the meaning of the word
- c. how to spell the word

Dialogue 2

1. The woman has read _____ this year.
 - a. many novels
 - b. five novels
 - c. four novels
2. The woman read the novel *A Man in Havana* _____.

- a. last Tuesday evening
- b. on Tuesday evening
- c. last Thursday evening

Dialogue 3

Charles has been working on his first novel the whole day but has not _____.

- a. worked out a good title
- b. made a list of characters
- c. designed the plot

III. Listen to the dialogue and fill in the missing words.

Harry: What did you _____?

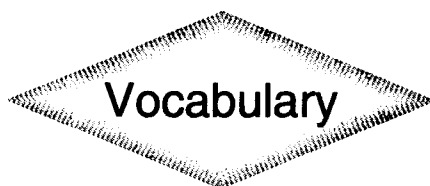
Tim: I thought it was _____.

Harry: Did you _____?

Tim: Yes, _____ you?

Harry: Certainly _____. I thought he talked _____.

Tim: So you think you know _____ he does.



I. Match the words in Column A with the words in Column B in opposite meaning.

A

B

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------|
| () 1. impossible | a. energetic |
| () 2. correctly | b. common |
| () 3. native | c. save |
| () 4. particular | d. possible |
| () 5. weakly | e. wrongly |
| () 6. waste | f. foreign |
| () 7. lazy | g. strongly |
| () 8. smart | h. dead |
| () 9. alive | i. foolish |