

世纪高职高专实用教材系列

New Experiencing and Practical English

新体验

(第一册)

实用英语

当堂练练

主编 章 蕴

Workbook

上海教育出版社

世纪高职高专实用教材系列

New Experiencing and Practical English

新体验 实用英语

(第一册)

学学练练

Workbook

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(第一册)

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前言 Preface

《新体验实用英语——学学练练》(第一册)是《新体验实用英语——综合教程》(第一册)的同步自学练习用书,是教程内容的扩展和延伸。本书紧扣《新体验实用英语——综合教程》(第一册)各单元的教学内容与体例,力求巩固和扩大教材所设计的听、说、读、写、译等语言技能的训练和词汇、语法等语言知识与用法的学习和提高。

《新体验实用英语——学学练练》(第一册)的编排模式融合了《新体验实用英语——综合教程》(第一册)和全国高等学校应用能力考试B级的形式,因此它是配合教科书供学生自主学习的好伴侣,本书由8个自学练习单元和2个自测练习单元组成,各单元由语音、听力理解、词汇语法、阅读理解、英文翻译等5部分组成。

听力理解由问题回答、对话理解、段落词汇填空等三部分组成。词汇语法练习包括短语和语法的选择、适当形式填空等部分。阅读理解包括选择、短文阅读填空、中英词义搭配以及问题回答。翻译则是与本单元主题相近的英译中练习。

参照英语应用能力B级考试的要求,本书加编了2套自测模拟考题,巩固所学的知识,并且使学生初步接触B级考试的形式和内容。

全书练习突出语言技能和语言知识的综合训练,强调在听力训练的基础上进行阅读和写译技能的训练,词汇、语法等练习与教材密切配合,以达到复习巩固教材内容的目的。学学、练练、测测结合,能激发学生课外自学英语的积极性。

《新体验实用英语——学学练练》(第一册)是学好《新体验实用英语——综合教程》(第一册)的辅学必备材料,它可以帮助学生复习所学内容,扩大练习园地,开阔知识视野,提高学习兴趣。将教材与练习册很好地配合使用,一定会取得事半功倍的效果。

编者

2006年3月

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Unit One

Greetings and Introductions

Part One
Phonetics

Directions: In each of the following groups of words, there is one underlined part with the same sound as the underlined part of the given word. You are required to pick it out.

1. bit
A. kite B. pick C. decide D. nice
2. desk
A. pen B. bee C. below D. me
3. name
A. trap B. fat C. lake D. flash
4. use
A. dumb B. luck C. uck D. introduce
5. hot
A. nose B. lock C. rose D. close
6. cap
A. make B. face C. game D. map
7. side
A. dive B. pig C. swim D. fit
8. fact
A. paper B. wake C. gas D. tape

Part Two

Listening Comprehension



Section A

Directions: This section is to test your ability to give proper answers to questions. There are 5 recorded questions in it. After each question there is a pause. The questions will be spoken two times. When you hear a question, you should decide on the correct answer from the four choices marked A, B, C and D.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. A. Nice to see you. | B. Fine. Thanks. And you?. |
| C. Good morning. | D. Lovely day, isn't it? |
| 2. A. Let's just do it. | B. Just do it as you like. |
| C. Yang Ming from Beijing, China. | D. Let me introduce myself. |
| 3. A. Nanjing, a city not far from here. | B. Yes, you can. |
| C. Where are you from? | D. Why not? |
| 4. A. Yes. Good morning. | B. You are welcome. |
| C. Yes. It's a small world, isn't it? | D. I'm glad to meet you. |
| 5. A. I'm from Shanghai, China. | B. I major in computer. What about you? |
| C. I'm glad to hear that. | D. It's hard to say. |



Section B

Directions: This section is to test your ability to understand short dialogues. There are 5 recorded dialogues in it. After each dialogue, there is a recorded question. Both the dialogues and questions will be spoken two times. When you hear a question, you should decide on the correct answer from the four choices marked A, B, C and D.

- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 6. A. Tokyo. | B. New York. |
| C. Washington. | D. London. |
| 7. A. They are sisters. | B. They are brothers. |
| C. They are friends. | D. They are strangers. |
| 8. A. Computer. | B. Music. |
| C. English. | D. Engineering. |
| 9. A. A teacher. | B. A girl. |
| C. A manager. | D. A secretary. |
| 10. A. He's ill. | B. He lost his money. |
| C. He's not good at maths. | D. He didn't win the prize. |



Section C

Directions: In this section you will hear a recorded short passage. The passage is printed below, but with some words or phrases missing. The passage will be read three times. During the second reading, you are required to put in the missing words or phrases in order of the numbered blanks according to what you have heard. The third reading is for you to check your writing.

Americans commonly 11 themselves to each other and begin conversations with strangers or common acquaintances. The idea is that a simple conversation can 12 a life long 13, so they should "seize the day." They don't usually ask, "What is your name?" When first 14 someone, they often extend their hand, 15, and say, "Hi, I am..."

Part Three

Vocabulary and Structure

Exercise 1

Directions: Fill in the blanks with the proper expressions. Change the forms where necessary.

make sure	have an effect on	make no difference	change
learn about	be sure to	be supposed to	at the thought of
be thought as	expect		

1. People's attitudes towards health _____ from age to age.
2. Don't worry. He _____ come.
3. According to the announcement (通知), everyone _____ attend the evening party.
4. _____ not to wake the baby up.
5. His words _____ our opinion.
6. My parents _____ me to have a bright future.
7. Her tears fell down _____ her daughter.
8. It is helpful to _____ some table manners.
9. It _____ whether you go today or tomorrow.
10. What he said _____ not true.

Exercise 2

Directions: In this section, there are 10 incomplete sentences. You are required to complete each one by deciding on the most appropriate choice from the four ones marked A, B, C and D.

11. Go and have _____ before we set out.
A. some sleep B. the sleep C. sleep D. a good sleep
12. I'll keep _____ eye on the baby when she is away.
A. the B. an C. a D. much
13. Mother does most of _____ at home.
A. clean B. cleaning C. to clean D. the cleaning
14. _____ singer and _____ dancer has accepted the invitation.
A. A; a B. The; the C. The; a D. The; /

15. Biology is _____ science of _____ nature.
A. the; the B. the; / C. /; the D. /; /
16. They came to Shanghai by _____ sea.
A. an B. a C. / D. the
17. Doctors should work hard to save _____ sick and wounded.
A. a B. some C. the D. /
18. We elected him _____ monitor.
A. a B. the C. one D. /
19. Tractors have taken _____ place of horses.
A. a B. the C. an D. /
20. Take these chairs away. They are in _____ way.
A. one B. a C. the D. /

Exercise 3

Directions: Fill in each blank with the proper form of the word given in the brackets.

21. As for me, it is (acceptable) _____ to smoke in public.
22. He had a good working (relation) _____ with his colleagues.
23. His first lecture left a deep (impress) _____ on his students.
24. It is easy to tell the (different) _____ between iron and copper.
25. I can (easy) _____ finish the work today.
26. I'm (please) _____ to meet you.
27. People usually shake hands when (greet) _____ each other.
28. Mr. Smith is (think) _____ as clever and honest.
29. (look) _____, here comes the bus.
30. That girl looks more (relax) _____.

Part Four

Reading Comprehension

Exercise 1

Directions: After reading the following passage, you will find 5 questions or unfinished statements. For each question or state-

ment there are 4 choices marked A, B, C and D. You should make the correct choice.

When you meet someone, you may use the word "Mr.", "Mrs." or "Miss" to address them. But there is one more word you can use: "Ms.". The word "Ms." is becoming more and more popular in the United States, for it can be used either for a married or unmarried woman. So when you are not certain whether to address the woman "Miss" or "Mrs." You may just address her as "Ms.". But be sure that the four words "Mr.", "Mrs.", "Miss" and "Ms." are followed by the last name, that is, the family name or the surname.

The word "Ms." is very useful when you address a Chinese woman whether she is married or not. In Western countries, a married woman usually takes her husband's surname. But it is not the case in China. A woman can still keep her surname after marriage. So it's better to use "Ms." to address a married Chinese woman.

1. When you meet someone, how do you address them?
 - A. Use the word Mr..
 - B. Use the word Mrs..
 - C. Use the word Miss.
 - D. Use the word Mr., Mrs., Miss or Ms..
2. Among the word Mr., Mrs., Miss and Ms., which is more and more popular?
 - A. The word Mr. is more and more popular.
 - B. The word Mrs. is more and more popular.
 - C. The word Miss is more and more popular.
 - D. The word Ms. is more and more popular.
3. Why is the word Ms. more and more popular in the United States?
 - A. Because it can be used for a married man.
 - B. Because it can be used for an unmarried woman.
 - C. Because it can be used either for a married or unmarried woman.
 - D. Because it can be used for a married woman.
4. The four words Mr., Mrs., Miss and Ms. are not followed by _____.
 - A. the last name
 - B. the first name
 - C. the family name
 - D. the surname
5. Which of the following statements is not true?
 - A. In China, a married woman can still keep her surname.
 - B. In China, a married woman usually takes her husband's surname.
 - C. In Western countries, a married woman can still keep her last name.
 - D. In Western countries, a married woman can keep her family name or take her husband's family name.

Exercise 2

Directions: After reading the following passage, you are required to complete the outline below. You should write your answers briefly (in no more than 3 words).

I believe most people recognize other people in different ways.

If you can see the person's face, you find the quickest way to recognize someone.

If you are unable to see the face, for example because you are talking to someone on the telephone, or it is dark, you usually ask who it is.

If you are unable to recognize the person by his or her looks, you may ask. However many people may get angry if you can't recognize them.

If you can't recognize the face and you can't ask, you have a number of other choices: you may recognize the person by his or her clothes, voice and shape.

The way to recognize other people:

You can recognize by 6.

You can 7.

You can recognize by his or her 8, 9 and 10.

Exercise 3

Directions: The following is a list of Spring Festival expressions. After reading it, you are required to find the Chinese equivalents in the table below and put the corresponding letters in the brackets numbered 11 through 15.

- A — the Lantern Festival
- B — New Year's Eve
- C — lunar calendar
- D — propose a toast
- E — paper-cuts
- F — New Year's money
- G — exhibit of lanterns
- H — the Spring Festival
- I — do Spring Festival shopping
- J — lunar January
- K — Spring Festival couplets

- L — give New Year's greetings
M — fireworks
N — lantern
O — dragon dance

Example: (L) 拜年

(G) 灯会

- | | |
|-------------|---------|
| 11. () 正月 | () 元宵节 |
| 12. () 灯笼 | () 除夕 |
| 13. () 烟花 | () 农历 |
| 14. () 春节 | () 春联 |
| 15. () 买年货 | () 敬酒 |

Exercise 4

Directions: Read the following passage. After reading it, you are required to complete the statements or answer the questions that follow. You should write your answers briefly.

Tips for making new friends:

For the first week all you have to do is smiling and saying "Hi!" You need to walk around saying "Hi!" to teachers and students alike. This gives people the impression that you're a positive person.

For the second week, you should start adding their names to the cheerful greeting. When you see someone you like, smile and say "Hi Joey!" or "Hi Susan!" Just start learning their names and adding them to your hellos.

For the third week, what you should do is to give them an honest compliment (称赞) along with the greeting. Say out loud in front of others: "Hi Susan! I really like your dress. It looks great!" or "Hi Anthony! Nice haircut!" The key to this step is honesty.

For the fourth week, you could invite them to play with you. Then you will have a good time with all of your new friends.

16. This passage teaches us how to _____.
17. Saying "Hi!" to others gives people the impression that you are _____.
18. What can you do during the second week?
Start learning their _____ and adding it to your hellos.
19. When you give people compliments, you should be _____.
20. When can you invite people to play with you?
During _____.

Part Five

Translation

1. A handshake is commonly used when greeting someone for the first time or in formal situations in America. But it's not usually used when saying goodbye. Americans believe that a handshake should be firm and should last about three seconds. If your handshake is not firm, Americans will believe that you are weak and self-conscious (不自然的).
2. The quickest way to make a friend is to smile. When you smile, people think you are friendly and easy to talk to. It may not be easy at first to smile. But you can practice in the mirror. Remember that people would like to talk to your smiling face but not cold face.

Part One Phonetics

Directions: In each of the following groups of words, there is one underlined part with the same sound as the underlined part of the given word. You are quired to pick it out.

1. give
A. fine B. bike C. time D. live
2. some
A. become B. note C. phone D. home
3. truth
A. tube B. rule C. mute D. refuse
4. watch
A. cat B. bag C. what D. hat
5. bush
A. put B. cut C. bus D. dumb
6. happy
A. case B. take C. same D. have
7. like
A. tick B. climb C. hit D. kick
8. wolf
A. job B. pot C. top D. woman

Part Two

Listening Comprehension



Section A

Directions: This section is to test your ability to give proper answers to questions. There are 5 recorded questions in it. After each question, there is a pause. The questions will be spoken two times. When you hear a question, you should decide on the correct answer from the four choices marked A, B, C and D.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. A. I'm a waitress. | B. Yes, I am. |
| C. My major is accounting. | D. I like my job. |
| 2. A. I must get to work now. | B. I don't make much money. |
| C. Yes, I've got a job. | D. Not too bad. |
| 3. A. Six dollars an hour. | B. I start at 8 a.m. and work until 6 p.m.. |
| C. At nine. | D. Well, on weekends, I'm free. |
| 4. A. I'm still a student. | B. I don't like being a salesman. |
| C. I'm sure I'm fit for this job. | D. A computer engineer. |
| 5. A. I'm afraid not. | |
| B. It doesn't matter. | |
| C. The work is OK, but the pay is low. | |
| D. That's a good job. | |



Section B

Directions: This section is to test your ability to understand short dialogues. There are 5 recorded dialogues in it. After each dialogue, there is a recorded question. Both the dialogues