



普通高等教育“十五”国家级规划教材

Integrated Skills of English Workbook 3

综合英语教程 3 (第二版) 同步练习

总主编 邹为诚

主 编 吕睿中



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综合英语教程

同步练习

(第二版)

编 者 郭楠 高明 李德智

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内容提要

《综合英语教程同步练习》是《综合英语教程》(第二版)的配套练习用书,是教育部“十五”国家级规划教材建设的子项目之一。全套书共4册(配有录音磁带),供学习《综合英语教程》(第二版)的学生自主学习使用。

《综合英语教程同步练习》以《综合英语教程》(第二版)的内容为基础,但又不限于此,力求在巩固教材所学内容的同时,扩大学生在听、说、读、写第4方面的训练,并给学生以必要的学习策略指导和课外阅读指导。

《综合英语教程3(第二版)同步练习》共15个单元,每个单元由5部分组成:1.语法和结构练习(Part 1 Vocabulary and Structure);2.听力练习(Part 2 Listening Comprehension);3.学习技能训练(Part 3 Training of Learning Strategies);4.英语专业四级考试适应性练习(Part 4 Exercises for TEM4);5.课外阅读指导(Part 5 Guidelines for Extra Reading)。

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前 言

《综合英语教程(第二版)同步练习》是《综合英语教程》(第二版)的配套练习用书,是教育部“十五”国家级规划教材建设的子项目之一。全套书共4册(配有录音磁带),供学习《综合英语教程》(第二版)的学生自主学习使用。

自主学习是课堂教学的重要补充,大量的语言学习是在自主学习中完成的。本书以“为学生提供课外反复操练语言的机会”为指导思想,以《综合英语教程》(第二版)的内容为基础,但又不限于此,力求在巩固教材所学内容的同时,扩大学生在听、说、读、写等4方面的训练,并给学生以必要的学习策略指导和课外阅读指导。因此,本书既是配合《综合英语教程》(第二版)学习的好伴侣,也是学生提高英语水平和学习能力的好帮手,还是学生应考英语专业四级考试(TEM4)的必备用书。

《综合英语教程3(第二版)同步练习》的结构与前两册基本相同,共15个单元,每个单元由5部分组成:

第一部分,语法和结构练习(Part 1 Vocabulary and Structure)。此部分主要针对教材中没有重点练习的词、句等语言点,是教材内容学习的补充。建议学生反复练习,直到熟练掌握为止。

第二部分,听力练习(Part 2 Listening Comprehension)。此部分的练习包括正误判断、听写、选择等形式的听力训练活动。建议学生首先要听懂大意,然后再做练习,最后核对书后的答案,澄清听力障碍及其原因。

第三部分,学习技能训练(Part 3 Training of Learning Strategies)。此部分的主要内容是指导学生解决学术问题,要求学生学会使用百科全书和学术著作,主要练习选择性学习技能。在日常生活、学习和研究工作中,一般采用有选择、有重点的方式阅读学术著作。因此,如何在英语学术著作中快速地找到相关内容是学生应掌握的基本技能。第三册和第四册的同步练习手册将给学生提供足够的专业训练。

第四部分,英语专业四级考试适应性练习(Part 4 Exercises for TEM 4)。此部分与前两册相同,是根据英语专业四级考试要求而设计的练习题,以模拟性的题目为主,包括口试练习题。学生可在日常学习中逐渐熟悉考试要求,进行自我训练,并在练习性测试中学会控制时间。

第五部分,课外阅读指导(Part 5 Guidelines for Extra Reading)。大量阅读是自主学习中的一项重要活动。从第三册开始,阅读训练选用篇幅较长、有文学价值的作品。编者为学生提供了一些篇幅适宜的作品,还提供了一些作品的书名,供学生阅读使用,希望学生利用多种资源扩大接触语言的范围。

参加《综合英语教程3(第二版)同步练习》编写工作的学校有华东师范大学外语学院、湖北襄樊学院外语系、安徽黄山学院外语系和西北师范大学外语学院。

书中若有不当之处,敬请读者不吝指教。

《综合英语教程(第二版)同步练习》编写组

2005年11月

郑 重 声 明

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传 真：(010) 82086060

E - mail: dd@hep.com.cn

通信地址：北京市西城区德外大街4号

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Unit 1 My Father

P1

Vocabulary and Structure

A Matching

Read the following words and match them with the explanations in the right column.

- | | |
|--------------|--|
| 1 stout | a. extremely unpleasant |
| 2 loathsome | b. full of self-admiration |
| 3 autograph | c. rather fat and heavy |
| 4 vain | d. a state of extreme unfriendliness |
| 5 hostility | e. former student of a school |
| 6 dispersion | f. to live in a simple and not very comfortable life |
| 7 rough it | g. a person's name in their own writing |
| 8 alumnus | h. spreading in different directions |

B Blank Filling

Use the following words or expressions to complete the sentences. You may change the form of the words or expressions if necessary.

arrogant	take after	rehearse	humble
pull strings	obsess	persecution	accelerate

- The amateur actors were _____ the play until midnight.
- She is so _____ that she thinks that she is the prettiest girl in the grade.
- Some youngsters are _____ with the desire to surf on the internet.
- Joan really _____ her mother, she has her mother's eyes, nose and mouth.
- It is reported that Qingdao will _____ the development of service sector.
- Andrew is one of the most supercilious men I know. His brother, in contrast, is quite _____ and modest.
- In the Second World War, Nazi indulged in _____ of the Jews.
- Katherine's father _____ to get a job for her.

C Multiple Choice

Choose the best answer to complete the following sentences.

- The father is so proud of his son that he always _____ the Gold Medal his son won in the

Olympic Games to the visitors.

- a. shows around b. shows off c. shows up d. shows over
- 2 The teacher paid his students _____ on their great achievement.
a. complements b. complications c. compliments d. completions
- 3 The little boy has lived with his grandparents since his parents _____.
a. broke in b. broke down c. broke out d. broke up
- 4 The boss _____ him _____ for being late for the business meeting.
a. told ... off b. scolded ... off c. blamed ... off d. accused ... off
- 5 When I am back home on holiday, I always _____ my sister _____.
a. order ... about b. order ... in c. order ... for d. order ... on
- 6 _____, the Chinese athlete won the first in 110m-hurdle race in the 26th Olympic Games.
a. Reliably b. Incredibly c. Distinctively d. Prospectively
- 7 We _____ making concessions on the health and safety questions.
a. oppose to b. opposite to c. against d. are opposed to
- 8 Yesterday, I came across a(n) _____ in the gallery.
a. acquirement b. acquaintance c. acquisition d. assistance
- 9 The driver should be responsible for the _____ of the passengers.
a. safe b. protection c. safety d. secure
- 10 After graduation, he got a safe _____ in the Civil Service.
a. job b. work c. task d. toil

D Completing Sentences

Complete the following sentences with the expressions in the brackets.

- 1 Being a newcomer, the little girl _____ (keep oneself to oneself).
- 2 In my opinion, _____ (come first).
- 3 It's delicious. _____ (to one's liking).
- 4 If parents promised their children, _____ (let down).
- 5 You can't criticize him _____ (just because).
- 6 I chose English as my major, _____ (above all).

P2

Listening Comprehension

A True or False



Listen to the dialogue and decide whether each of the following statements is true (T) or false (F).

- () 1 The student doesn't have many friends.
- () 2 They don't see each other often now because her friend is working in another city.
- () 3 It can be inferred that both of them were athletic in high school.

- () 4 The student has a close friend at the university.
- () 5 According to the student, friendship takes time to develop.
- () 6 When they were in high school, they were chosen to represent their class to take part in a sports meet.

B Blank Filling



Listen to the dialogue again and take notes. Complete the following sentences according to your notes. (I = Interviewer S = Student)

I: Do you have many friends?

S: Yes, I have many friends and 1 but only one of them is very 2 to me.

I: When did you meet this friend and how did your 3?

S: We met in our first year of high school, about 4 years ago. She and I were in the 5 class. We had many things in 6, so we did many interesting things together.

I: Do you have any close friends at the 7?

S: No, I think friendship takes 8 to develop. That's probably the 9 reason why I haven't made any more 10 friends here.

I: Why did you become close friends with the 11 girl, rather than other girls in your class?

S: Well, it was 12 many factors. At the beginning, we were both chosen to 13 our class in a speech contest, so we often worked together. Then, I 14 that she was a very honest person and I think 15 is most important for friendship.

P3

Training of Learning Strategies

Introductory Information About Dictionaries

As we all know, dictionaries are very important to the language learners since they can be used to check spelling, learn new words, find or double-check the meaning of a word you encounter, or find the right word to use. A dictionary is a great companion to stretch a small vocabulary. Therefore, how to best select and use a dictionary is also very significant.

Look up the word "dictionary" in the Index of Topics in the *Cambridge Encyclopedia of Language* by David Crystal (1997) to find information about dictionaries and then do the following exercises.

A Blank Filling

Read the following passage and fill in the banks with proper words or expressions according to the encyclopedia.

A dictionary is a 1 book that lists the words of one or more languages, usually in 2 order, along with information about their spelling, pronunciation, grammatical status, meaning, history, and 3. The process of compiling dictionaries is known as 4, and the people who carry out this task are 5 — “harmless drudges,” as Dr. Johnson defined them.

In literate societies, most homes have a dictionary, but there is 6 variation in the way this is used. Some people constantly use them as a serious 7 tool, aiming to improve their own or their children’s “word 8.” Others use them only for 9 — as the arbiter in a game of Scrabble, for instance. Others do not use them at all and do not replace them when they fall badly out of date. The continued use of 10- or 20-year-old dictionaries is by no means 10.

B True or False

Decide whether each of the following statements is true (T) or false (F) according to the encyclopedia.

- () 1 The contents of the dictionary are the most important thing, while the paper is not important.
- () 2 The more words the dictionary contains, the better.
- () 3 It should give guidance about usage.
- () 4 The definitions should be easy to understand, helpful, and have certain circularity, as when X is defined as Y, and Y is then defined as X.
- () 5 It should include information about word class, inflectional endings, and other relevant features of grammar.
- () 6 It’s not important for a good dictionary to have appendices (e.g. abbreviations, measures).
- () 7 The binding of the dictionary should allow it to be opened flat.
- () 8 It is necessary to have good international coverage, but unnecessary to contain encyclopedic information.
- () 9 The entries, especially the long ones, should be clearly laid out.
- () 10 It ought to give guidance about capitalization, spelling variation, and where syllable boundaries go (i.e. where to hyphenate).

C Error Correction

Read the following passage to identify and correct six errors according to the encyclopedia.

The best way to evaluate the coverage of a dictionary is to compare the words and senses it excludes with another dictionary of about the different size. It is notable how even the largest dictionaries present little differences in their coverage — the variation being particularly noticeable in the way they treat world regional vocabulary (how many Australian, South African, or West Indian forms does an English dictionary include, for example?), local dialect words, abbreviations slang and sub-standard forms, uncommon coinages and borrowings. The use of illustrations and the inclusion of encyclopedic information (names of people, places, historical events, etc.) is also a minor source of difference, especially between British and American dictionaries. It has been estimated that the lack of correspondence in large English dictionaries can be as great as 80% — indicating that a truly comprehensive dictionary of the language has yet to be compiled.

P4**Exercises for TEM 4****A Dictation**

Listen to the following passage. Altogether the passage will be read to you four times. During the first reading, which will be read at normal speed, listen and try to understand the meaning. For the second and third readings, the passage will be read sentence by sentence, or phrase by phrase, with intervals of 15 seconds. The last reading will be read at normal speed again and during this time you should check your work. You will then be given two minutes to check through your work once more.

B Cloze

Read the following passage and choose the best answer from the given choices to fill in the blanks.

The United States is well known for its network of major highways designed to help a driver get from one place to another in the shortest possible time. 1 these wide modern roads are generally 2 and well maintained, with 3 sharp curves and straight sections, a direct route is not always the most 4 one. Large highways often pass 5 scenic areas and interesting small towns. Furthermore, these highways generally 6 large urban centers, which means they become crowded with 7 traffic during rush hours 8 the "fast, direct" route becomes a very slow route.

However, there is almost always another route to take 9 you are not in a hurry, not far from the 10 new "superhighways," there are often older, 11 heavily traveled roads which go through the countryside. 12 of these are good two lane roads; others are uneven roads curving through the country. These secondary routes may go up steep slopes, along high 13 or down frightening hillside to towns 14 in deep valleys. Through these less direct routes, longer and slower, they generally go to places 15 the air is clean and scenery is beautiful, and the driver may have a chance to get a fresh, clean view of the world.

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1 a. Although | b. Since | c. Because | d. Therefore |
| 2 a. stable | b. splendid | c. smooth | d. complicated |
| 3 a. little | b. few | c. much | d. many |
| 4 a. terrible | b. possible | c. enjoyable | d. profitable |
| 5 a. to | b. into | c. over | d. by |
| 6 a. lead | b. connect | c. collect | d. communicate |
| 7 a. large | b. fast | c. high | d. heavy |
| 8 a. when | b. for | c. but | d. that |
| 9 a. unless | b. if | c. but | d. since |
| 10 a. relatively | b. regularly | c. respectively | d. reasonably |
| 11 a. and | b. less | c. more | d. or |
| 12 a. All | b. Several | c. Lots | d. Some |
| 13 a. rocks | b. cliffs | c. roads | d. paths |
| 14 a. lying | b. laying | c. laid | d. lied |
| 15 a. there | b. when | c. which | d. where |

C Writing**Section A Composition**

Write a composition of about 150 words on the topic "Generation Gap". You may plan your composition by using the following guiding questions.

- 1 What differences have you noticed between you and the generation of your parents?

- 2 What cause these differences?
- 3 Given such differences in our life what attitude we should adopt?

Section B Note-writing

Write a note of about 60 words based on the following situation.

You have seen an advertisement in the evening paper about a second-hand cell phone. Write to the advertiser asking for details.

D Speaking Test



Listen and Retell

Listen to the story on the tape. You will listen to the story twice. Try to understand the whole story the first time. When you listen again, take notes in the following space. Then you will be given three minutes to retell the story.

Your may write your notes here while listening.

P5

Guidelines for Extra Reading

A After School Reading

Find the following reading materials from the library or elsewhere and complete the reading in one week.

- a. *The Cop and the Anthem* by O. Henry (1862–1910)

Questions

- 1 What's Soapy's annual winter trip?
- 2 What did Soapy do to get himself arrested?
- 3 Why did Soapy change his mind?
- 4 What do you think of the unexpected ending?

- b. *The Child-angel* from *The Crescent Moon* by Rabindranath Tagore (1861–1941)
Children by H. W. Longfellow (1807–1882)

Question

What do children mean to their parents? And what do they mean to the world?

c. *The Roots of My Ambition* by Russell Baker (1925–)

Questions

- 1 Tell a brief story about Russell's mother.
- 2 How did his mother educate him?
- 3 What did he pass on to his children from his parents?

d. *How to Grow Old* by Bertrand Russell (1872–1970)

Questions

- 1 What do you know about Bertrand Russell's works?
- 2 How do you understand "this article will really be on how not to grow old"?
- 3 List Russell's advice on how not to grow old.

B Practice of Reading Short Passages

Read the following short passage and then complete the reading task given below.
(The paragraphs are numbered in the brackets at the end of each paragraph.)

Babies born with abnormalities are abandoned at the hospital while their mothers vanish into thin air. Or an infant, perhaps born out of wedlock, is wrapped up in swaddling clothes barely warm enough to withstand the cold, with a note attached indicating the birth date, and dumped in someone's doorway or in a dustbin. That baby would certainly end up starving or freezing to death if its whimpering were not loud enough to attract the attention of passers-by. (1)

These are the sights with which we have become so familiar that we seldom point the finger at the degradation of parenthood. Of course, these people may give a thousand reasons to acquit themselves of any accusations. Being in financial straits is most likely the **last straw** they may clutch at to save themselves from being censured. (2)

But I don't care a straw for their evasive arguments, for from the moment they **determined** to abandon their babies as if they were some **items of lifeless merchandise** they have forfeited their own right to being their babies' legitimate parents. The holy appellation of "moms" and "dads" was flushed down the drain the moment they decided to place their babies in a state of uncertainty. Whatever happens to their babies when they grow up will have nothing to do with their biological parents. (3)

I remember reading about an old couple who lived on garbage collecting who had adopted dozens of orphans and teenage tramps, some of them handicapped or mentally retarded. Though they had difficulty scraping a living, they somehow managed to feed, clothe and even send to school their army of poor kids. On the other hand, these children, when they grew up, acknowledged their foster parents as their natural parents, repaying them with such kindness and material benefits as best befitted them. (4)

Please don't make the mistake of thinking the old couple only had eyes on repayment. It was love, boundless love, which drove them to adopt these uncared-for kids. It is therefore