

高校专科英语实用教材

PRACTICAL ENGLISH COURSE:
PRACTICE OF INTEGRATED SKILLS (VOL.2)

实用英语教程

(综合技能训练·第二册)

邱志华 主 编



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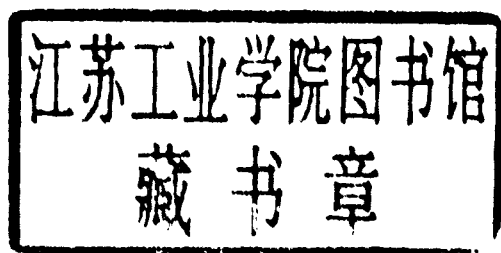
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内 容 简 介

本书编写遵循基础性、衔接性、可练性和渐进性原则,共分为10个单元,每个单元的练习包括词汇、语法、阅读理解、翻译和写作5个部分。其中,词汇部分侧重于词语辨析和构词法;阅读理解部分短文练习多样;翻译部分均为汉译英,提供核心词汇的英文;写作涵盖多种形式文体。

本书既可作为高职高专院校学生的教材,也可作为其他人员学习英语的自学参考书。

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前言

专科（高职高专）教育是我国高等教育的重要组成部分，它以培养适应生产、管理、服务领域劳动第一线的高等技术应用型人才为目标。中华人民共和国教育部 2000 年颁布的《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求（试行）》指出高职高专英语课程的教育目的是：“经过 180~220 学时的教学，使学生掌握一定的英语基础知识和技能，具有一定的听、说、读、写、译的能力，从而能借助词典阅读和翻译有关英语业务资料，在涉外交际的日常活动和业务中进行简单的口头和书面交流，并为今后进一步提高英语的交际能力打下基础。”整个教学过程要遵循“实用为主，够用为度”的原则，“强调打好语言基础和培养语言应用能力并重；强调语言基本技能的训练和培养实际从事涉外交际活动的语言应用能力并重”；“语言测试在考核英语知识的同时，应着重考核学生实际运用语言的能力，要做到科学、公平和规范”。为了加强高职高专学生英语运用能力的训练、培养，云南大学梁育全教授主编了《实用英语教程》系列教材。

综合技能训练第二分册的编写以梁育全教授主编的《实用英语教程》（读写第二册）为依据，进行单元同步强化训练，重点练习、巩固学生的英语语言基础知识和读写技能。本书的编写遵循基础性原则、衔接性原则、可练性原则和渐进性原则，共分为 10 个单元，每个单元的练习包括词汇、语法、阅读理解、翻译和写作 5 个部分。其中，词汇部分侧重于词语辨析和构词法；阅读理解部分短文练习多样；翻译部分均为汉译英，提供核心词汇的英文；写作涵盖多种形式文体。

本书由梁育全教授主持编写，邱志华担任主编，赵云梅、杨华英任副主编，孙宗芹、朱丽华、刘思稼任编委。

本套综合技能训练共三册，本书是其中的第二分册，定价 15.00 元。

本套教材的编写是在云南省教育厅有关领导的直接指导和组织下进行的，目的是推动高职高专英语教学的改革和发展。在编写过程中，编委会的专家们对本书给予了大力支持并提出了宝贵建议，我们在此向他们表示衷心的感谢。由于时间仓促，书中错误在所难免，恳请各院校师生批评指正。

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Unit 1

I. Fill in the blanks with the words given below. Change the form if necessary.

consist in	attend	range from	evaluate
ensure	regardless of	now that	passion
custom	mature	available	compensate for
concrete	concerning	reward	develop a firm grasp of
consistent with	affect	in one's opinion	arm sb. with sth.

- The mountain _____ east to west.
- He wants to make their products _____ to a wider market.
- Smoking _____ health.
- The movie star refused to answer questions _____ his private life.
- She believes that happiness _____ being easily pleased or satisfied.
- The girl is _____ her appearance.
- To _____ one's teaching level is quite complicated.
- She went back to check the lock again to _____ it is locked.
- _____ you've been working at this school, you'd better put your heart into it.
- He teaches his student with such great _____ that all of them love his classes.
- Since you've grown up, you should be _____ for your age.
- Nothing can _____ losing her lovely daughter.
- There is some _____ evidence of his taking bribe.
- It is _____ to drive such kind of luxury cars in today's wedding ceremony.
- A pension of \$ 2500 a year is not much of a _____ for a lifetime's service.

II. Vocabulary and Structure

- The number of the students in that school _____ greatly increased in recent years.

A. have B. has C. is D. are

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2. Medical help and care _____ free of charge in that country.
A. is B. are C. were D. has
3. Many a student _____ pop music.
A. enjoy B. enjoying C. enjoyed D. enjoys
4. The injured _____ taken to hospital.
A. have B. has been C. have been D. has
5. He who _____ the last laughs the best.
A. laugh B. is laughing C. laughed D. laughs
6. Neither of the stories _____ interesting.
A. is B. are C. write D. writes
7. The police _____ for the murderer.
A. search B. is searching C. are searching D. searched
8. Every man and woman _____ the meeting.
A. attend B. attends C. have attended D. are attending
9. A great deal of our time _____ on this experiment.
A. spend B. spent C. spends D. was spent
10. She as well as the other students _____ how to type.
A. have learned B. learns C. learn D. has learned
11. Three years in a strange land _____ like a long time.
A. seem B. seems C. to seem D. seeming
12. Not only his children but also he himself _____ to go there.
A. wants B. want C. to want D. wanting
13. Here _____ the three naughty boys from next door.
A. come B. comes C. has come D. had come
14. Tom and Jack were playing basketball on the playground. The rest of us _____ at work.
A. were B. are C. is D. was
15. He is one of the greatest presidents who ever _____ lived.
A. has B. have C. having D. are have
16. Many people complain of the rapid _____ of modern life.
A. rate B. speed C. pace D. growth
17. American women were _____ the right to vote until 1920 after many years of hard struggle.
A. ignored B. neglected C. refused D. denied



18. The _____ edition of the dictionary is far better than the previous ones.
A. late B. last C. lasting D. latest
19. This multiple choice test _____ 40 incomplete statements with several choices to complete them.
A. is composed of B. consist in C. makes up D. sets out
20. "I have a toothache worse than ever." "You _____ to the dentist earlier, Lucy".
A. should go B. should have gone C. had to go D. must have gone

III. Cloze

No one really knows when many of our expressions became popular. But 1 can be easily dated. One such expression is A-Okay. It means the 2 is fine; there is no cause for worry.

A-Okay is a space-age expression. It was used in 1961 during the 3 of an American astronaut. John Powers, a spokesman 4 NASA, the national space agency, 5 "A-Okay" to tell the world that everything 6 the space flight was operating perfectly.

Some experts say the expression did not begin with the space age. One 7 is that it was first used during the early days of the telephone, 8 an operator that his message 9. The sound of the O in Okay often was lost in the noise 10. So the sharper sounding "A" was 11 to the expression, making a more easily understood "A-Okay".

"A-Okay" is one of several 12 that may have come into the 13 earlier but became popular only when they were used in the space 14. These expressions quickly became part of everyday speech. This happened 15 most people had television, and could see and hear all the major events of a space flight. People spent hours watching special TV reports of every space flight.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. the other | B. none | C. others | D. anything |
| 2. A. situation | B. condition | C. expression | D. surrounding |
| 3. A. fight | B. flight | C. launching | D. period |
| 4. A. to | B. for | C. of | D. about |
| 5. A. used | B. using | C. to use | D. has used |
| 6. A. in | B. that | C. for | D. on |
| 7. A. thing | B. matter | C. story | D. reason |
| 8. A. telling | B. told | C. to tell | D. remind |
| 9. A. has been received | B. had been received | C. had received | D. has received |
| 10. A. in the sky | B. on the telephone line | C. in space | D. by the way |

Unit 1

- | | | | |
|-----------------|------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 11. A. used | B. copied | C. followed | D. added |
| 12. A. stories | B. flights | C. expressions | D. messages |
| 13. A. language | B. use | C. dialogue | D. conversation |
| 14. A. flight | B. above | C. program | D. shuttle |
| 15. A. to | B. because | C. as if | D. as well as |

IV. Reading Comprehension



I hear many parents complaining that their teenage children are rebelling. I wish it were so. At your age you ought to be growing away from your parents. You should be learning to stand on your own two feet. But take a good look at the present rebellion. It seems that teenagers are all taking the same way of showing that they disagree with their parents. Instead of striking out boldly on their own, most of them are clutching at one another's hands for reassurance.

They claim they want to dress as they please. But they all wear the same clothes. They set off in new directions in music. But somehow they all end up huddled round listening to the same record, their son for thinking or acting in thus and such a way is that the crowd is doing it. They have come out of their cocoon -- into a larger cocoon.

It has become harder and harder for a teenager to stand up against the popularity wave and to go his or her own way. Industry has firmly carved out a teenage market. These days every teenager can learn from the advertisements what a teenager should have and be. And many of today's parents have come to award high marks for the popularity of their children. All this adds up to a great barrier for the teenager who wants to find his or her own path.

But the barrier is worth climbing over. The path is worth following. You may want to listen to classical music instead of going to a party. You may want to collect rocks when everyone else is collecting records. You may have some thoughts that you don't dare to share at once with your classmates. Well, go to it. Find yourself. Be yourself. Popularity will come with the people who respect you for who you are. That's the only kind of popularity that really counts.

Judge whether the following statements are True (T) or False (F) according to the passage?

- () 1. The author's purpose in writing this passage is to tell teenagers how to learn to



decide things for themselves.

- () 2. According to the author, many teenagers think they are brave enough to act on their own, but in fact, most of them lack confidence.
- () 3. There is no popularity that really counts.
- () 4. The author thinks of advertisements as authoritative.
- () 5. During the teenage years, one should learn to find one's real self.
- () 6. The author wishes to the parents to complain their teenage children.
- () 7. The teenager should not do as their parents want.
- () 8. They wear the clothes because they lack self-confidence.
- () 9. There is a great barrier for the teenager who wants to find his or her own path.
- () 10. Find or be yourself is the way to climb over the barrier of the popularity.

Choices 11 to 40 are based on the following passages:



Robots do make mistakes sometimes. But they are not responsible for the mistakes. In one automobile factory, for example, the doors on more than 1,000 cars were welded shut. A human had given the robot's computer brain the wrong instructions. When robots get the correct instructions, their work is good and fast. A company in Florida, for example, uses robots to build small communicating devices. The robots put about 130 tiny electronic pieces into each device. The factory can produce a device just two hours after it receives a request for one. The company says it would take almost one month to produce a device in a normal factory with human workers.

What is the future of robots? The goal of scientists is to create a true human-like robot. Some experts have described this robot of the future as one that can act independently with the physical world through its own senses and actions. Humans have the ability to see, hear, speak and solve problems. Engineers have build robots that have one or two of these abilities. But it takes a number of big costly computers to make the robots work.

The biggest problem in creating a human-like robot is copying human intelligence. The way the human mind works is almost impossible to copy. A simple computer can do mathematical problems far beyond the ability of even the smartest human mind. But the human mind is better than a thousand supercomputers at speaking, hearing and

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problem-solving. Several American and Japanese companies are working to develop the senses of sight and touch for robots. The development of these senses will make robots much more useful.

However, the most important human ability—and the most difficult to copy — is problem-solving. An intelligent robot must be able to change the way it acts when it faces an unexpected situation. Humans do it all the time. Computers must do it for robots. This means computers must have a huge base of information about many things. They must be able to find the information in their systems quickly. And they must make choices about how to act. So far, this is beyond the ability of computers.

Will it always be so? Probably not. Computers have improved at an unbelievable speed. In 20 years, computers have become 1 000 times more powerful. Scientists expect this rapid improvement to continue. Computers of the future will have the power to operate more human-like robots.

11. The robots in use now can do many jobs _____.
 - A. independently through its own senses and actions
 - B. according to the instructions from human workers
 - C. according to the instructions from computer brain
 - D. according to the instructions from communicating device
12. A human-like robot developed has the ability _____.
 - A. to speak and hear
 - B. to see and feel
 - C. to solve problems
 - D. the passage doesn't say
13. A smartest human mind can do mathematical problems than a simple computer _____.
 - A. much slower
 - B. much faster
 - C. a little faster
 - D. a little slower
14. We can infer from the passage _____.
 - A. an intelligent robot will replace human workers in the future
 - B. an intelligent robot cannot replace human workers in the future
 - C. an intelligent robot can do their work good and fast without any mistakes in the future
 - D. none of them
15. The author's attitude toward the future robots is _____.
 - A. cautious
 - B. pessimistic



- C. optimistic D. doubtful
16. Robots _____ make mistakes.
A. never B. seldom C. sometimes D. frequently
17. Whether the robots' work is good or bad depends on _____.
A. themselves B. the instructions given by the human
C. communicating devices D. human workers
18. A human-like robot can _____.
A. copy human intelligence
B. not work like human mind works
C. see, hear, speak and solve the problem
D. be cheap to make
19. An intelligent robot must _____.
A. be changeable
B. face the unexpected situation
C. have the ability to change when it faces an unexpected situation
D. make choices about how to act
20. With the improvement of the computer, the future robots will _____.
A. act like human workers
B. replace human workers
C. have the power to operate more like humans
D. have become powerful



More than half of the world's fish are caught or bred in Asian waters and slightly more than half are consumed in the region. Six of the top-10 fishing countries are Asian: China takes one of the world's biggest catch; Thailand is the world's biggest fish seller, and Japan is the world's biggest fish buyer.

These three, together with India and South Korea, dominate Asia's fishing fleet, the world's largest. That fleet is contributing in no small way to the draining of global fish stocks, which have shrunk since the early 1990s because of over fishing and pollution. The Food and Agriculture Organization warns that 69 per cent of the world's fishery resources are fully exploited or seriously depleted.

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The implications go far beyond fewer sardines in the tin. Globally, fishing provides a living for about 100 million fishermen and their families. They're among the 1 billion people—nearly a fifth of the global population—for whom fish is the main source of animal protein; in Asia, fish provides almost a third of daily animal protein needs. Fishing supports more livelihoods and fish sustains more diets in Asia than in any other region of the world. It's no surprise then that competition scarce resources is leading to clashes between neighbors as fishing fleets stray across maritime borders after draining stocks in their own waters.

21. Which of the following may be the best title of the passage? _____
- A. Fishing in Asia.
 - B. Fisheries Face Big Problems.
 - C. Top Fishing Countries in the World.
 - D. The Role of Fishing.
22. Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage? _____
- A. China is the world's biggest fish catcher.
 - B. Thailand is the world's biggest fish seller.
 - C. Over 50 % of the world's fish is consumed in Asia.
 - D. South Korea is one of the countries that dominate the world's largest fishing fleet.
23. _____ top fish countries are mentioned in the passage.
- A. Ten
 - B. Six
 - C. Five
 - D. Three
24. The last word of Para. 2 "depleted" may probably mean _____.
A. lessened greatly in quantity B. lessened greatly
C. damaged greatly D. ruined greatly
25. The potential problem caused by shrinking fishery is _____.
A. decreasing of fish stocks B. unemployment
C. confliction among neighbor countries D. shortage of animal protein needs
26. The author's attitude towards the fishery is _____.
A. cautious B. pessimistic
C. optimistic D. doubtful
27. The world's fishery resources are _____.
A. over exploited B. rich
C. poor D. seriously polluted

28. There will be the conflict among neighbor countries because _____.
 A. they compete with each other
 B. they want more fishing support
 C. fish provides almost a third of daily animal protein needs
 D. They are draining the fishing resources
29. More than half of the world's fish are _____.
 A. in China
 B. in Thailand
 C. in Japan
 D. in Asian countries
30. The fishery resources are seriously depleted mainly because _____.
 A. fishing provides a living for about 100 million fishermen and their families
 B. fish provides almost a third daily animal protein needs in Asia
 C. Fishing supports more livelihoods and fish sustains more diet in Asia than in any other region of the world
 D. All of the above



Passage D

Young people in the early 1980s are taking on a set of attitudes and values remarkably different from those of the stormy 60's and 70's. Instead of anti-establishment outbursts, today's younger generation has turned more thoughtful and more serious. There is heightened concern for the future of the country and a yearning for the traditions and support systems that gave comfort in the past. Many young men and women of high-school and college age are having second thoughts about the "new morality" and condemn what a soaring divorce rate has done to families. They speak openly of gaining strength from religion. Patriotism, too, seems to be making a modest comeback.

One change in the early 1980s is a questioning of the permissive moral climate of recent years. More young people, while hesitant to preach or to condemn their peers, cite the destructive effects of the drugs and alcohol that are so widely available in the schools. It is: peer pressure that pushes teenagers into drugs, but now the habit often is dropped after high school, according to Debbie Bishop, a 22-year-old secretary. James Elrod, a college junior in Kentucky, also reports that use of marijuana on campus has lessened. A Cornell University law student reflects the views of many with the comment: "I think that drug abuse is harmful

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to your own health and those around you.” But he adds: “Drinking is fine only as long as it’s not done to excess.”

With the added pressures of a more uncertain world, most young people stress the importance of a healthy family life. Yet, as they look at the family’s breakup that has taken place in the past decade, they concede that the challenge for many is to make the best of one-parent families. “The American family is evolving and changing” ,according to Nina Mule, “Women are going out into the world and having careers. They’re becoming more independent instead of being the burden of the family”. “But a great need remains for a family structure”, says Nina, who still lives with her parents, “because people have to be able to survive emotionally”. In Atlanta, 18-year-old Liss Jeiner feels strongly about what’s happened to the family. “People have realized that the family has disintegrated,” she says, “But today’s family— particularly the black family—is trying to pull itself together and become the strong unit as it once was.” A senior at Brigham Young University expresses a similar view: “A happy family means everything to me. I read a lot about how the American family is falling apart. But I see lots of strong families around me, and that makes me very optimistic.”

31. According to the passage, which of the following statements is NOT true? _____
- A. Young people of 60’s and 70’s held radical attitudes towards life.
 - B. Young people of the early 1980s begin to turn back to traditional values.
 - C. Young people of the early 1980s follow the “new morality”.
 - D. There are anti-establishment occurrences in 60’s and 70’s.
32. How do teenagers begin to take drugs? _____
- A. They want to conform to their fellows.
 - B. They want to be grown-up.
 - C. They are threatened into drugs.
 - D. None of the above.
33. Why do young people stress the importance of a healthy family life? _____
- A. Because they want to live a comfortable life.
 - B. Because of the constantly added pressures of the outside world, emotional shelter.
 - C. Because they don’t want to make a living by themselves.
 - D. Because they prefer to live with their parents.
34. Which of the following statements is true? _____
- A. Families break up because women are becoming more independent.



- B. People have realized that the family has disintegrated and they just passively let it go.
- C. The moral climate of 60's and 70's is very optimistic while that of 80's is permissive.
- D. Marijuana, according to the context, is a kind of drugs.
35. Which do you think is the best title of the passage? _____
- A. Young People in the U.S—A Turn Back to Traditional Values.
- B. Youth on the Move.
- C. American Moral Values.
- D. Today's American Young People.
36. What's the main difference between young people in the early 1980s and those of the 60's and 70's? _____
- A. young people in the early 1980s are more fashionable.
- B. young people of the 60's and 70's are crazy.
- C. the young people of 60's and 70's outburst the anti-establishment.
- D. their attitudes and values.
37. Why did the young people in the 1980s change their thoughts? _____
- A. Because they love their country.
- B. Because of the questioning of the permissive moral climate of recent years.
- C. Because they hate the divorce.
- D. Because they are all Christians.
38. What do the most of the today's young people deal with the things about drugs or alcohol? _____
- A. they condemned their habits.
- B. they preached their habits.
- C. they cite the destructive effects of the drugs and alcohol.
- D. they pushes the teenagers into drugs.
39. According to the passage, the bad habit of taking drugs has _____.
A. dropped
B. increased
C. completely changed
D. eliminated
40. What does the happy family mean to today's young people? _____
A. The most important thing.
B. One-parent family.
C. A strong unit.
D. Nothing.