



教育部“十一·五”规划建设研究教材
根据教育部最新调整大纲编写

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走出牛津

大学实用英语综合教程

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主编 吴云

BEYOND OXFORD

Practical College English Course



练习册
WORKBOOK



Practical

2

学林出版社

大学实用英语综合教程

——走出牛津

第二册（练习册）

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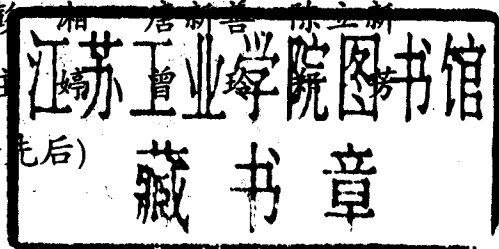
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序

关于外语教材，我曾经做过一些调查研究，也在很多场合表达过一些个人的看法，得到许多专家和老师的认可与支持。我认为，教材的外延应该扩大，应该向立体性的方向发展。学生学习外语不应该仅仅包括收录在书本中作为范本的文字材料，还应该从各种真实的语言交际过程和产品中学习语言。教师和学生使用教材，语言输入是一方面，更重要的是通过练习的安排，培养学习者对语言的敏感性，提高使用语言的技能以及自主学习的能力。因此，教材主要包括两部分，一是材料，二是练习。前者选择的标准包括趣味性、知识性和可模仿性等，而后者则最能体现编写者的教学理念，其目的是培养学生的学习能力，提高学习的效率。

学林出版社组织一批长期在高职高专英语教学一线教学的教师，依据现代外语教学的相关理念，编写了这套《走出牛津》系列教程，为高职院校的学生学习英语又提供了一套可供选择的新理念英语教材。

编者编写这套新教材的指导思想是：针对高职学生的语言学习特点和教学基本要求，突破传统的教材编写模式，强调使用日常生活中的场景英语和功能。练习采用任务型，通过教学互动来完成，体现快乐教学法，从而达到更有效地训练语言功能的目的。课文的篇幅短小明快，图文并茂，生动活泼，使学生产生学习英语的兴趣和成就感。

这些指导思想以及教材的体例、内容安排等是否符合我前面提到的对外语教材功能和作用的新的定位，是否能真正成为高职学生学习英语的好向导，老师的好帮手，这需要师生们在实践中去检验。但无论如何，有理念、有创新的教材肯定比没有理念、仅凭感觉编出来的教材要胜一筹。

上海外国语大学 束定芳（教授、博士生导师）

前 言

伴随着全国职业教育大会帷幕的徐徐降落，国务院和教育部将发展职业教育作为经济社会发展的重要基础和教育工作的战略要点，明确提出了职业教育“以服务为宗旨，以就业为导向”的办学方针。它吹响的号角声也越传越广、越传越远，职业教育的春风已渐显浓郁。

借此良机我们秉承贯有的“实用原则”理念，深入调研，广泛征求全国各大高职高专院校师生意见，依据欧洲文化教育委员会制定的WT教学大纲和我国高职高专英语课程教学基本要求，精心策划、组织编写了这套《走出牛津》大学实用英语综合教程。

《走出牛津》像一股清新飘逸的微微春风，伴着职业教育大会的节奏，抹去隆冬的厚重，意在带领莘莘学子“走出书斋和课堂，直面生活与工作”。它成功地摆脱了传统教材编写的窘境，开创了一种实用价值极高的高等学校英语教材编写的新模式，实现了理论与实用的相交相融。理论中渗透着实用，而实用中又不失幽默和轻松。《走出牛津》遵循语言学习的自然规律，把听、说、读、写、译等各种语言技能训练融为一体，以学生为本位，充分发挥教师和学生的双主体作用，在互动中学习英语，在学习中强调功能。体现即学即用、快乐学习法的教学理念。

《走出牛津》系列教材避免了传统教材单元少、主题面窄的缺点。它按照“实用为主，够用为度”的原则，不再就某主题纵深地挖掘相关内容，长篇累牍，强调所谓的厚重的文化底蕴的灌输。为了进一步拓展主题，增加信息含量，丰富教材的内容，巩固教学效果，系列教材还配备了一套练习册。练习册的题型基本上按照高等学校英语应用能力考试题型设计，相对增加了阅读含量。通过场景的复现与逼真的演练，既是对主题的扩展和延伸，又是对知识点的强化和巩固，可作为应用能力考试考前热身之用。练习册的选材仍然取自日常生活与实际工作场景，语料时尚、新鲜有趣、富有时代气息。

《走出牛津》系列练习册，基本按照《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求》的词汇表裁剪语料，生词量和超纲词均得到了有效的把握和控制。

练习册配备有录音磁带，基本上是按考试环境设置。

由于编者水平有限，疏漏和不妥之处在所难免，恳请专家和读者不吝指正。

编委会

2006年6月

目 录

Unit 1	Human Touch	1
Unit 2	At the Market Place	7
Unit 3	Marriage	14
Unit 4	Exchanging Foreign Currencies	20
Unit 5	Bar Room	27
Unit 6	Bank	34
Unit 7	Online Shopping	41
Unit 8	Electronic Times	48
Unit 9	Advertisements	56
Unit 10	Great Moments	62
Unit 11	Business Communication	70
Unit 12	Campus Culture	76
Unit 13	Friends Coming from Afar	83
Unit 14	Life Codes	90
Unit 15	International Conference & Exhibition	97
Unit 16	Between Cultures	103
Unit 17	For the Meeting	111
Unit 18	Beauty Begins on the Head	118
Unit 19	Talk Shows	125
Unit 20	Birds and Fish	133
Unit 21	Effective Selling	139
Unit 22	Family Ethics	146
Unit 23	Complaints	153
Unit 24	Urbanization	160
Unit 25	A Job Interview	168

Unit 1 Human Touch

1. Listening comprehension.

Part I. Listen to the short dialogues only once. Choose the appropriate letters

A—D to answer each question.

1. A) To buy a present for his parents. B) To celebrate the anniversary for his parents.
C) To buy a pair of rings for his parents. D) To hold a 20th anniversary party.
2. A) They will read a romantic story. B) They will have an appointment.
C) They will go to buy two tickets. D) They will go to the cinema.
3. A) They are collecting stamps.
B) They are trying to help the children who cannot afford to go to school.
C) They are discussing how to collect money.
D) They are helping each other.
4. A) In a shop. B) In a hospital.
C) At a post office. D) In a bus.
5. A) The baby was sick. B) The husband got a fever.
C) The woman was tired. D) The woman got a fever.

Part II. Listen to the questions twice. Choose the appropriate letters A—D to answer each question.

1. A) I like it. B) I have watched it.
C) Do you like it? D) Yes, it is.
2. A) I'm sorry. B) Thank you for saying so.
C) I don't think so. D) But why?
3. A) Can you do me a favor? B) Where are you going?
C) Certainly, I'd like to. D) The flowers are beautiful.
4. A) I think so. B) Do you agree?
C) Let's go. D) Congratulations!
5. A) You're welcome. B) That's all right.
C) I beg your pardon. D) I'm sorry to hear that.

2. Put the following into English orally.

1. A: 你在听什么歌呢?

B: 《我心永恒》，电影《泰坦尼克号》的主题歌，你听说过吗？

2. A: 那边那位盲人好像要过马路。

B: 是的，我们过去帮帮他吧。

3. A: 答应我, 无论如何也不要放弃希望!

B: 放心, 我不会的!

4. A: 我非常感激你对我的帮助。

B: 不用客气, 应该的。

5. A: 杰克, 晚上有空和妈妈一起去超市吗?

B: 对不起, 妈妈, 今晚不行, 改天吧。

3. Vocabulary & structure.

1. This book is intended _____ beginners.

A) to B) for C) as D) on

2. You'd better _____ your real estate against fire.

A) insure B) ensure C) assure D) make sure

3. Your mistake _____ your colleagues _____ danger.

A) made...into B) push...into C) put...into D) put...to

4. He decided to put up his house _____ sale.

A) to B) on C) in D) for

5. Believe me, I didn't lie to you _____.

A) deliberate B) delightedly C) deliberately D) delighted

6. You should never _____ people who are not successful at the moment.

A) look up B) look down C) look down on D) look after

7. A young lady _____ me to my seat as the film had already started.

A) advised B) guarded C) pushed D) guided

8. When he had to face the strange country all by himself, he was _____ than ever.

A) scared B) scare C) more scared D) scaring

9. You _____ to the cinema last night. The movie you watched will be on TV this evening.

A) needn't have been B) didn't need to go C) need have been D) needn't go

10. There is no light in her house. She _____ be at home.

A) must B) mustn't C) can D) can't

4. Complete each statement with the proper form of the word given in the brackets.

1. We all believe that Jim is a _____ (faith) employee.

2. Her parents both work in an _____ (insure) company.

3. He was really angry when his son _____ (obey) him in public.
4. Horses _____ (scared) easily.
5. It's Darwin who produced the law of "the _____ (survive) of the fittest".
6. I was quite _____ (embarrass) by his words.
7. You should be _____ (thank) to him for it.
8. Please _____ (forgiveness) me for being late.
9. He was late for the meeting; what's _____ (bad), he didn't even apologize for that.
10. _____ (fortune), all his family survived the earthquake.

5. Read the passage and choose the appropriate letters A—D to answer each question.

The House of 1000 Mirrors

Long ago in a small, faraway village, there was a place known as the House of 1000 Mirrors. A small, happy little dog learned of this place and decided to visit. When he arrived, he jumped happily up the stairs to the doorway of the house. He looked through the doorway with his ears lifted high and his tail wagging (摇摆) as fast as it could. To his great surprise, he found himself staring at 1000 other happy little dogs with their tails wagging just as fast as his. He smiled a great smile, and was answered with 1000 great smiles just as warm and friendly. As he left the House, he thought to himself, "This is a wonderful place. I will come back and visit it often."

In this same village, another little dog, who was not quite as happy as the first one, decided to visit the house too. He slowly climbed the stairs and hung his head low as he looked into the door. When he saw the 1000 unfriendly looking dogs staring back at him, he barked at them and was horrified to see 1000 little dogs barking back at him. As he left, he thought to himself, "That is a horrible place, and I will never go back there again."

All the faces in the world are mirrors. What kind of reflection (反映; 表达) do you see in the faces of the people you meet?

1. What did the first dog do when he looked through the doorway of the House?
 - A) He jumped happily up the stairs.
 - B) He lifted his ears high and wagged his tail quickly and happily.
 - C) He was greatly surprised.
 - D) He stared at 1000 other happy little dogs.
2. Why was the first dog greatly surprised?
 - A) Because he didn't find any mirrors in the house.
 - B) Because he couldn't find himself in the mirrors.
 - C) Because he didn't make any friends there.
 - D) Because he saw 1000 other happy and friendly little dogs in the house.
3. Why did the second dog dislike the house?

- A) Because he hung his head low as he looked into the House.
 - B) Because he stared and barked at other 1000 dogs.
 - C) Because he was scared.
 - D) Because he was horrified by 1000 unfriendly dogs who stared and barked back at him.
4. What does the word "bark" probably mean?
- A) make short loud sound
 - B) jump
 - C) fly
 - D) scream
5. What is the main idea of the passage?
- A) The house of 1000 mirrors is wonderful.
 - B) The two little dogs are totally different.
 - C) One will be treated the same way he/she treats others.
 - D) You will see reflections in the faces of the people you meet.

6. Read the passage and fill in each blank with NO MORE THAN 3 words.

Dear Mr. Johnson,

I am writing this letter to thank you for your warm hospitality (款待) during our recent visit to your beautiful country. I would also like to thank you for your interesting discussion with me which I have found very helpful and useful.

During the entire visit, my delegation and I received the enthusiasm expressed by your business representatives. I sincerely hope we could have more exchanges like this one when we would be able to continue our discussion in possible ways to expand our economic and trade relations and bring our business people together.

I am looking forward to your early visit to China when I will be able to pay back some of the hospitality I received during my memorable stay in your beautiful country.

With kind personal regards.

Faithfully yours,
Kim Lee

1. Kim and his delegation were _____ by Mr. Johnson and his business representatives.
2. Kim had a(n) _____ discussion with Johnson during his visit to the beautiful country.
3. Kim hopes that the exchanges between the two sides could be _____.
4. In the future, they will discuss _____ more.
5. Kim _____ Johnson to visit China as early as possible.

7. Choose the appropriate letters A—O to translate the Chinese in the table.

A ----- Love's Day
4

- B ----- theme music
 C ----- passionate romance
 D ----- generation gap
 E ----- selfless love
 F ----- effective communication
 G ----- warm family
 H ----- charity
 I ----- blood donation
 J ----- timely help
 K ----- precious friendship
 L ----- priceless gift
 M ----- Red Cross
 N ----- World Health Organization
 O ----- humanity

Example: (A) 情人节

(G) 温暖的家庭

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| 1. () 热烈的爱情 | () 无私的爱 |
| 2. () 献血 | () 珍贵的友情 |
| 3. () 代沟 | () 及时的帮助 |
| 4. () 无价的礼物 | () 红十字会 |
| 5. () 主题曲 | () 世界卫生组织 |

8. Read the following and answer the questions.

Poster

Classic movies
 Classic comments
 Classic enjoyments
 Classic Film Festival
 6:30 p.m.—9:30 p.m.
 9—13 June
 The Auditorium of the University
 Admission: RMB 5 yuan/night
 All-inclusive admission: RMB 20 yuan
 Everyone is welcome!

The Students' Union

1. What is the poster for?
2. What one can do during the program?
3. How many days will this program last?

4. If one wants to watch all the movies, how much should he/she pay?
5. Can a teacher take part in the program?

9. Translation.

A. Choose the appropriate letters A—D to put the following into Chinese.

1. The timely help from your company is greatly appreciated by us.
 - A) 我们很感激你们公司给我们的及时的帮助。
 - B) 贵公司给了我们很及时的帮助, 对此我们深表感激。
 - C) 贵公司给我们的及时的帮助很受我们的感激。
 - D) 你们公司给了我们很及时的帮助, 这使我们很感激。
2. You just go looking for trouble by doing so.
 - A) 你这么做纯粹是自找麻烦。
 - B) 你做这个就是自找麻烦。
 - C) 你做这件事就是找麻烦。
 - D) 你纯粹是自找麻烦地做这件事。
3. He could not afford such a big house.
 - A) 他不能承受这样的一个大房子。
 - B) 他不可能承受这样的大房子。
 - C) 他买不起这样的大房子。
 - D) 他不可以买这样的大房子。
4. You should have informed us of the news earlier.
 - A) 你应该已经早就通知我们这个消息。
 - B) 你好像早就已经通知我们这个消息。
 - C) 你本应早点通知我们这个消息。
 - D) 你应该很早就通知我们这个消息。

B. Put the following into Chinese.

I feel I should warn my friend that no matter how many years she has invested in her career, she will be professionally destroyed by motherhood. She might arrange for child care, but one day she will be going into an important business meeting, and she will think of her baby's sweet smell. She will have to make every effort to keep from running home, just to make sure her child is all right.

C. Put the following into English.

在二次世界大战末, 意大利南部, 有一个年轻貌美的护士, 她的爱人远赴沙场生死未卜, 她将心力放在照顾伤兵的身上。其中一个全身被重度灼伤的病患, 他驾机被敌人击落而失去记忆, 但是, 在他遗失的记忆中隐藏着他的秘密、他的激情 (passion) 和他至爱的女人……这是一部关于爱情、战争、背叛 (betrayal) 与生命交织的动人电影——《英国病人》。

10. Writing.

父亲节快要到了, 为父亲设计一张感谢卡, 向他表达你的感恩之情。

Unit 2 At the Market Place

1. Listening comprehension.

Part I. Listen to the short dialogues only once. Choose the appropriate letters A—D to answer each question.

- A) A new garden. B) A second-hand house.
C) A new house. D) A second-hand lawnmower (割草机).
- A) \$32. B) \$60. C) \$50. D) \$80.
- A) The woman likes the clock so much.
B) The woman doesn't care about the price.
C) The woman thinks she is born with the skills for bargaining.
D) The woman can help the man cut the price down.
- A) A vendor and his customer. B) A bookshop assistant and his customer.
C) A manager and his employee. D) A tourist and a guide.
- A) A plate. B) Some handmade clothes.
C) Some jewelry. D) A handmade wallet.

Part II. Listen to the questions twice. Choose the appropriate letters A—D to answer each question.

- A) It's none of your business. B) Let's go!
C) I've no interest in stores. D) I've already had too many stores.
- A) I like it very much. B) To tell you the truth, I don't like it.
C) It's so beautiful and special. D) I will take it.
- A) Nonsense. B) It's still a bit expensive.
C) Yes, it is acceptable. D) It's beyond my imagination.
- A) It's closed on Sunday. B) Nobody has heard about it.
C) It's just opposite the post office. D) The market sells many second-hand goods.
- A) I'm looking for an earring for my friend.
B) If only you could help me with my assignment.
C) Yes, please. D) You are welcome.

2. Put the following into English orally.

1. A: 女士, 想买点什么?

B: 哦, 想给朋友买个 CD 播放器。

2. A: 这些花瓶怎么样? 已经有五百年的历史了。

B: 真的吗? 看起来还很新。多少钱一个?

3. A: 如果那是你的最低价, 我就不买了, 我最多付六十五元。

B: 你砍得太厉害了, 我都亏本了。好吧, 六十五元卖给你。

4. A: 十个唱片五十美元, 非常便宜。

B: 太贵了, 我只能出二十五美元。

5. A: 星期天去跳蚤市场怎样?

B: 好的, 让我们再买一个旧冰箱吧。

3. Vocabulary & structure.

- There was plenty of time. She _____.
A) mustn't have hurried B) couldn't have hurried
C) must not hurry D) needn't have hurried
- The plant is dead. I _____ it more water.
A) will give B) would have given C) must give D) should have given
- Tom ought not to _____ me your secret, but he meant no harm.
A) have told B) tell C) be telling D) having told
- He _____ you more help, even though he was very busy.
A) might have given B) might give C) may have given D) may give
- He _____ at the meeting this morning. He was in hospital at the time.
A) couldn't have spoken B) mustn't have spoken
C) shouldn't have spoken D) needn't have spoken
- I will give you \$50 for this pair of shoes with the stockings _____.
A) given to B) sent to C) thrown in D) together
- Although I bought the car in a second-hand store, yet it is _____.
A) quite old B) old C) in good condition D) in poor condition
- His girl-friend had _____ on the up-to-date skirt and was eager to get it.
A) the attention B) her eyes C) the focus D) an ear
- _____, the conference was held quite successfully.
A) In all in B) All in all C) All in D) Altogether
- I _____ that old vase in that shop.
A) came across B) came about C) came along D) came at

4. Complete each statement with the proper form of the word given in the brackets.

- Everyone present was greatly impressed by her _____ (compare) beauty.

2. He tried to talk the house owner into _____ (low) the rent.
3. Don't believe him. The story he told was full of _____ (exaggerate).
4. The high wages are closely _____ (relate) to the labor shortage.
5. His father has been a used-car _____ (deal) for over ten years.
6. He was greatly _____ (depress) about election result.
7. Her time was fully _____ (occupy) with her three children.
8. His sense of humor _____ (appeal) to her enormously.
9. The lady chairing the meeting is a brilliant and _____ (sparkle) woman.
10. Such action can be _____ (justify) on the ground of greater efficiency.

5. Read the passage and choose the appropriate letters A—D to answer each question.

Don't be dismayed. Shopping in Beijing is just like at home, with a few twists and turns. Of course, a good rule is not to set your expectations too high. Obviously, the local Beijinger will have experienced incredible changes to what's on offer, and remember: haggle (争论不休)!

Weekend shopping at Panjiayuan Antiques and Flea Market, the "dirt market", is a must. Getting up early on Saturday or Sunday will reward those with the energy to spare. True to say, it is not an antique market but more a second-hand and antiques-imitation market, there are some really wonderful things to see, particularly if you want anything associated with the Cultural Revolution. Under a huge roof resembling an aircraft hanger, you can hunt for genuine artifacts and learn how to haggle with relish. Arts and crafts from across the country are laid out on carpets and in tiny stalls.

There are books, Chinese scrolls, and paintings. There is coral, beads, and clothes. One of the best parts and what feels to be the most authentic are the hand-stitched material, clothes and headdresses from China's ethnic minorities. But for this, the prices are higher and the bargaining tougher. Do not be put off. If you walk away, she will remember your face and as luck may have, let you have that precious gift for the price you least expect!

1. What suggestions does the writer give to the foreigners shopping in Beijing?
 - A) To haggle with the seller.
 - B) Not to set your expectations too high.
 - C) To get up early on Saturday or Sunday.
 - D) All the above answers.
2. What can not be found at Panjiayuan Antiques and Flea Market?
 - A) Genuine antiques.
 - B) Chinese scrolls.
 - C) Clothes.
 - D) Anything associated with the Cultural Revolution.
3. What does the word "imitation" (in Para 2) mean?

- A) production B) counterfeit C) arts D) paintings

4. Where can you find arts and crafts from across the country there?

- A) Under a huge roof resembling an aircraft hanger.
 B) In very beautifully-decorated stalls.
 C) On carpets.
 D) Inside the department stores.

5. About what products will you find the bargain tougher?

- A) Books.
 B) Genuine artifacts.
 C) Paintings.
 D) Hand-stitched material, clothes and headdresses from China's ethnic minorities.

6. Read the passage and fill in each blank with NO MORE THAN 3 words.

A: "I like it so much. Just like yesterday, I was lucky when I went to the flea market. In the middle of all the worthless junk I found a carved jade Chinese snuff bottle (鼻烟嘴) and bought it for five dollars: the seller didn't know what it was."

B: "For me a flea market is a sad place—all those memories of the past: stuff that used to be precious to people who have died or grown old or just moved away."

C: "I prefer big stores to flea market. When customers get to the big store, they are treated as honored guests. The clerks greet them warmly and offer to help them find what they want. In most stores, the signs that show each department make shopping a breeze (轻而易举之事). Customers usually don't have to ask how much items cost, since prices are clearly marked. But when we are at a flea market or a yard sale, we have to bother trying to bargain."

1. A found a carved jade _____ at the flea market.
2. A bought the bottle for _____.
3. B thought the flea market was a _____.
4. C preferred big stores for he thought the customers would be treated _____.
5. C hated to _____ in a flea market.

7. Choose the appropriate letters A—O to translate the Chinese in the table.

- A ----- antiques
 B ----- gifts figurines
 C ----- pet toys
 D ----- leather goods
 E ----- hunting & fishing items
 F ----- used furniture
 G ----- amiss goods
 H ----- video game consoles