

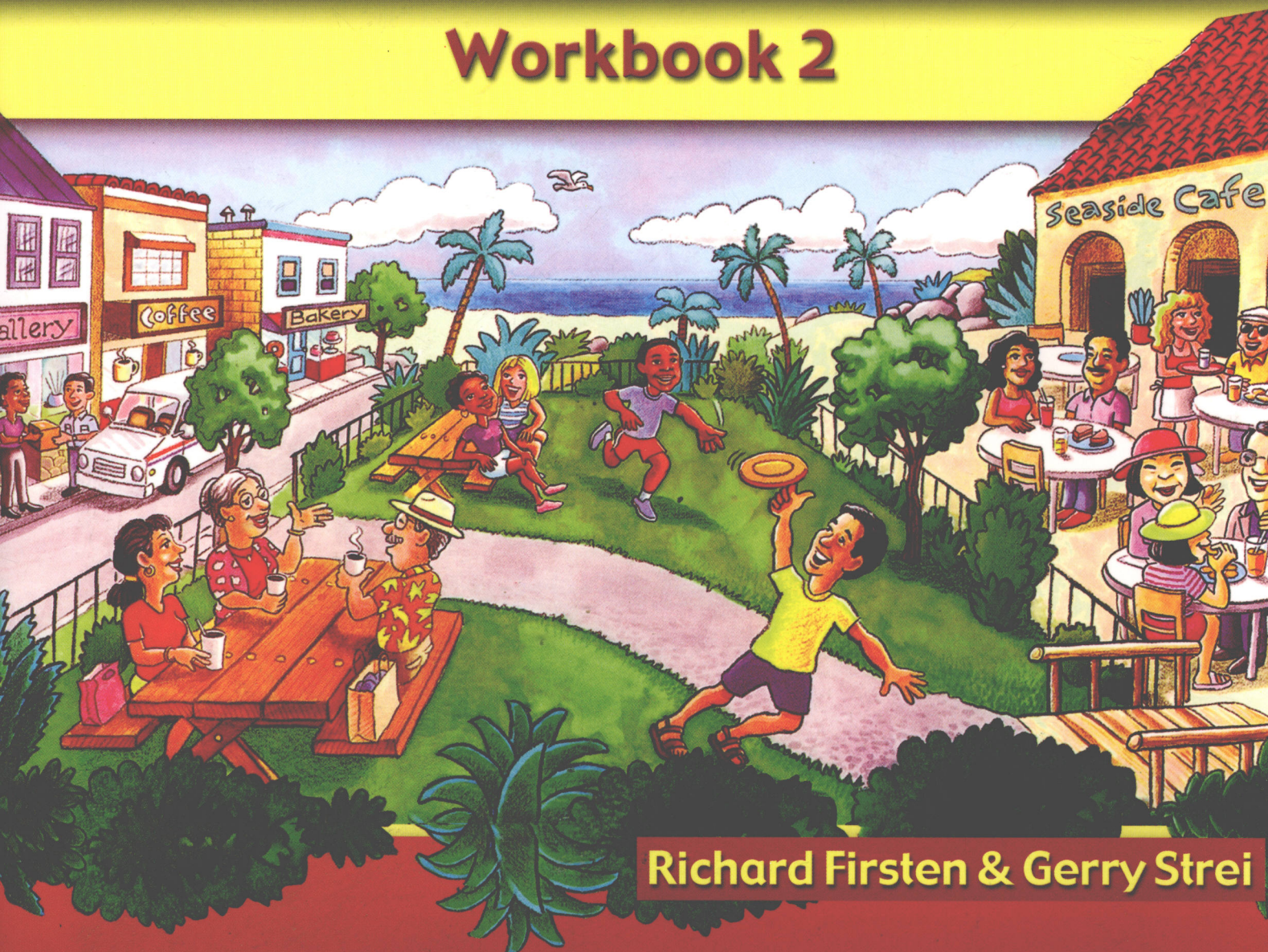
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今日美语

Contemporary English

Workbook 2



Richard Firsten & Gerry Strei



北京语言大学出版社
BEIJING LANGUAGE AND CULTURE
UNIVERSITY PRESS

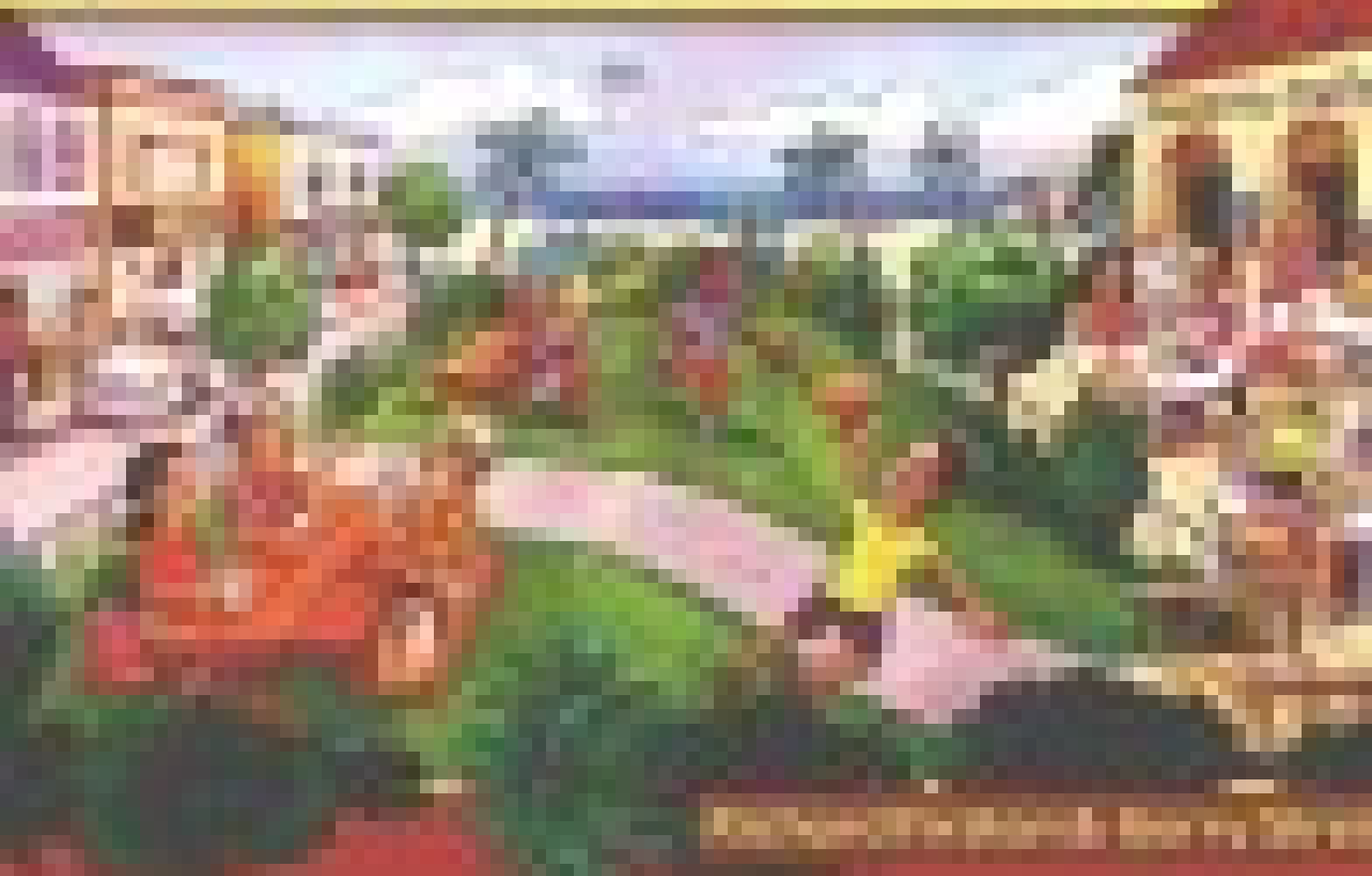


Contemporary English

今日英语

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Richard Firsten & Gerry Strei

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编写说明

《今日美语》是一套基于主题的交互式英语系列教程，共分四级，主要适用对象是以英语为第二语言的初中级到中高级水平的成人学生。《今日美语》练习册供学生独立练习使用，也可用作课堂练习。如同学生用书一样，练习册中每个单元的练习项目也是按照同样的顺序编排的。

为了方便使用，学生用书**语法重点 (Spotlight on Grammar)** 中的主要内容会重复出现在练习册中。每个语法重点后面是一系列练习题，从简单的填空到更具挑战性的活动——要求学生回答有关自己现实生活中的问题，并必须用上所学的语法结构。每个单元都有**聚焦词汇 (Focus on Vocabulary)** 练习，让学生在有上下文的语境中练习使用新学的词，巩固学过的词。每个单元的**读、想、写 (Read, Think and Write)** 练习是训练学生的高级思维能力的活动。练习册中所有练习题的答案都在教师用书中提供。

第2册练习册中有一两项练习，要求学生使用学生用书**小结 (Wrap-up)** 中使用的图表等组织工具对信息进行组织。最后的**解决问题 (Problem-Solving)** 部分的练习让学生将所学的知识运用到自己的生活实践中去。每个单元的末尾有一个简单的问卷（类似于学生用书中的**学习反思 (Think about Learning)**），让学生写下这一单元中他们认为最有趣的和最有用的练习是什么。

总之，练习册提供了更多的方便学生使用、针对学生需要的个性化的练习。

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Unit 1 People and School

Spotlight on Review Present of Be

Affirmative Statements

I **am** (I'm) a student.
You **are** (You're) a teacher.
He **is** (He's) in school.
She **is** (She's) in school.
It **is** (It's) good.
We **are** (We're) students.
They **are** (They're) students.

Negative Statements

I **am not** a student.
You **are not** a teacher.
He **is not** in school.
She **is not** in school.
It **is not** good.
We **are not** students.
They **are not** students.

Negative Contractions

I'm **not** a student.
You're **not**/You **aren't** a teacher.
He's **not**/He **isn't** in school.
She's **not**/She **isn't** in school.
It's **not**/It **isn't** good.
We're **not**/We **aren't** students.
They're **not**/They **aren't** students.

Questions

Are you a student?
Is she in school?

Short answers

Yes, I **am**.
No, she's **not**.

Practice 1

Use the verb **be** in the present affirmative or negative to make true sentences.

- Children 2, 3, and 4 years old are in preschool.
- Kindergarten _____ for children 6 years old.
- Vocational schools _____ for children.

Now complete these sentences about yourself and your classmates.

- We _____ in high school now.
- I _____ in an English class.
- My English class _____ for children.

Practice 2

Rewrite sentences 1–3 in Practice 1 to form questions. Don't use negatives in your questions. Then write affirmative or negative short answers.

- Are children 2, 3, and 4 years old in preschool _____?
Yes, they are _____.
- _____?
- _____?

Practice 3

Deepak Singh talks to Ms. Gory, a counselor at the City Center Adult School. Fill in the blanks with the verb be in the present. Use pronouns when possible. Four sentences should be negative.

Ms. Gory: Hello. (1) I'm Ms. Gory.

Deepak: My name (2) _____ Deepak Singh. I need an application for my sister.

Ms. Gory: Okay. (3) _____ also interested in taking classes?

Deepak: Me? No, not me. (4) _____ too old for classes.

Ms. Gory: Classes here (5) _____ only for young people.

Deepak: Well, what about the GED class? (6) _____ for people my age?

Ms. Gory: Most of our GED students (7) _____ also full-time workers.

Deepak: Really? Mmm . . . My wife (8) _____ also interested in the GED class. We need the GED. We (9) _____ high school graduates.

Ms. Gory: Then the GED class (10) _____ for you. (11) _____ your home near this school?

Deepak: Yes, (12) _____.

Ms. Gory: Great! Take three applications—one for your sister, one for your wife, and one for you.

Deepak: Thanks very much, Ms. Gory.



Focus on Vocabulary

Practice 4

Fill in the blanks with words from the box.

adult school	grade	closed	preschool
enroll	registration	middle school	

Helen: Good morning. I want to (1) enroll my niece Mary and my nephew Bobby in your school. I'm their aunt. Is this the (2) _____ office?

Secretary: Yes, it is. How old is Bobby?

Helen: He's 12. Can he go into your (3) _____?

Secretary: Yes, he can. He's the right age for the seventh (4) _____.

Helen: Wonderful! And now, what about Mary?

Secretary: How old is Mary?

Helen: She's 3. Is she the right age for (5) _____?

Secretary: Yes, she is, but there's a problem. Those classes are (6) _____. Mary has to wait for the January class.

Helen: Oh? I'm sorry to hear that. Well, January is okay.

Secretary: What about you? We have an (7) _____ here.

Helen: Me? Well, why not?

Practice 5

Circle the correct word for each sentence.

1. Ana wants to be an auto mechanic. She should enroll in a vocational school to learn this job.
an adult

2. There is always something new to learn. You're never very old to go to school.
too

3. To study an auto mechanic class, Ana needs to go to the registration office.
take enroll

4. She needs to fill out a business letter to enroll in the class.
an application

Spotlight on Review Past of Be

Affirmative Statements

I **was** a student.
You **were** a teacher.
He **was** in school.
She **was** in school.
It **was** a good school.
We **were** students.
They **were** in school.

Questions

Were you a student?
Was she in the fifth grade?

Negative Statements

I **was not (wasn't)** a student.
You **were not (weren't)** a teacher.
He **was not (wasn't)** in school.
She **was not (wasn't)** in school.
It **was not (wasn't)** a good school.
We **were not (weren't)** students.
They **were not (weren't)** in school.

Short answers

Yes, I **was**.
No, she **wasn't**.

Practice 6

Complete this story with the verb be in the past affirmative or negative.

In 1995, Tam and Lin (1) were in a small town. Life
(2) was very hard. They (3) were happy there. Tam's
family (4) was poor. His job in the small town (5) was
good.

Yesterday, Tam and Lin (6) were in their kitchen for dinner. They talked
about their life in the small town.

"Your job (7) was very hard," said Lin. "You (8) were
happy. I (9) was happy."

"Yes, it (10) was bad then," Tam said. "But we're happy now, here in San
Francisco!"

Practice 7

Fill in the blanks with be in the present or the past. Use the correct pronoun in the answer.

1. Were you in this English class last year? No, I wasn't.
2. _____ this class interesting? Yes, _____.
3. _____ all the students from the same city? Yes, _____.
4. _____ the woman next to you from your company? No, _____.
5. _____ we in Unit 1? Yes, _____.
6. _____ we in this classroom last year? No, _____.
7. _____ absent at the last class meeting? Yes/No, _____.

Practice 8

Fill in each blank with a pronoun and the verb be in the past affirmative or negative.

Steve: Good morning, Edie. Where (1) _____ yesterday? (2) _____ in class.

Edie: Well, (3) _____ sick. (4) _____ at the movies.

Steve: Oh, I'm sorry.

Edie: (5) _____ very sick with a stomachache. ^{were you}

Steve: Too bad. We had a grammar lesson. (6) _____ very interesting. Your friend Alice knows a lot. (7) _____ great. She knows her grammar.

Edie: (8) _____ a good student last summer, too.

Steve: (9) _____ and she friends last summer?

Edie: No, (10) _____. But we're good friends now.

Steve: Well, Edie, I'm glad you're better today.

Edie: Thanks, Steve. Let's go to class now.

Practice 9

Use the words in parentheses to ask questions about the conversation in Practice 8. Then give short answers.

1. Was Edie in class yesterday _____?

(Edie / class / yesterday)

No, she wasn't _____.

2. _____?

(Edie / sick / yesterday)

_____.

3. _____?

(Edie / the movies)

_____.

4. _____?

(Edie / sick / a stomachache)

_____.

5. _____?

(the grammar lesson / interesting)

_____.

6. _____?

(Alice and Edie / friends / last summer)

_____.



Spotlight on Review Can and Can't

Affirmative Statements

I **can** understand the lesson.
You **can** study at night.
He **can** use the computer.



We **can** walk to school.
You **can** buy the book.
They **can** go to class.

Negative Statements

I **can't** understand the lesson.
You **can't** study at night.
He **can't** use the computer.



We **can't** walk to school.
You **can't** buy the book.
They **can't** go to class.

Meanings

Use **can** to talk about **abilities** you have now.

Use **can** to talk about **permission** or **ability** in the future.

Questions

Can I have a schedule?

Can he start school next year?

Short Answers

Yes, you **can**.

No, he **can't**. He's too young.

Use **can** to make a **request**.

Remember: **Can't** is the contraction for **cannot**.

Practice 10

Decide if these people can or cannot do something. Circle **can** or **can't**.

- The sign at school reads NO FOOD IN CLASS. Mario **can** / **can't** eat in class.
- Tam is 70 years old. He **can** / **can't** take classes at the adult school.
- Tam's eyes are not very good. He **can** / **can't** drive to school.
- Mike is in the beginning English class. He **can** / **can't** study for the GED at this time.
- Martha works from 9 to 5. She **can** / **can't** take adult education classes in the evening.
- José and Carla don't speak English. They **can** / **can't** work as hotel receptionists until they learn more English.
- Khadija speaks only a little English. She **can** / **can't** work as a nurse in the U.S. at the present time.
- Neil wants to be a doctor. He **can** / **can't** study medicine in college.
- Marsha wants to be a secretary. She **can** / **can't** learn this job at a vocational school.
- Angela has a little baby. She **can** / **can't** take adult education classes until her baby is older.

Practice 11

Give these people advice. Use the words in parentheses for ideas. Use can or can't for ability in the future.

1. Shawna doesn't understand computers. If she learns about computers, she can get a better job.

(adult school)

She can go to adult school.

2. Nigel wants to be a mail carrier, but he doesn't read well in English.

(work for the Post Office right now)

(reading classes)

3. Nora has a full-time day job. At night, she takes care of her two young children. She wants to take cashiering classes.

(weekdays)

(Saturdays)

4. Josh works full time. In two years, he only got one small raise. He's not happy about that.

(his boss)

5. Betty lives alone in an apartment. Her neighbors aren't nice. They're not friendly. This makes Betty very, very sad.

(stay)

(another apartment building)

Read, Think and Write

Practice 12

Here is a schedule for some courses at City Center Adult School. Read each statement and check T for "true" or F for "false."

Class/Reference No.	Day(s)	Time	Location
ESOL 1 69R7	Mon, Wed, Fri	7:00–9:00 P.M.	C-302
Reading A 98L6	Tues, Thurs	7:00–9:00 P.M.	A-124
GED 54B3	Mon, Wed, Fri	5:30–6:30 P.M.	C-216
Office Skills 23M6	Mon-Wed	6:00–8:30 P.M.	B-143
Typing 1 76A9	Thurs-Fri	7:30–9:00 P.M.	C-302
Spanish 1 54Z8	Mon-Wed	6:30–9:30 P.M.	C-216

1. You can take ESOL 1 and Typing 1 at the same time. _____ T ☒ F
2. You can take Reading A and Office Skills. _____ T _____ F
3. The Reference Number for the GED course is 543B. _____ T _____ F
4. You can't take GED and Reading A at the same time. _____ T _____ F
5. You can't take Typing 1 and Spanish 1. _____ T _____ F

Practice 13

Now explain your answers in Practice 12.

1. If you checked "true" for statement 1, why? If you checked "false," why?

I checked "false." Both classes meet on Fridays at the same time.

2. If you checked "true" for statement 2, why? If you checked "false," why?

3. If you checked "true" for statement 3, why? If you checked "false," why?

4. If you checked "true" for statement 4, why? If you checked "false," why?

5. If you checked "true" for statement 5, why? If you checked "false," why?

Practice 14

Interview a classmate or friend. Ask the person about his/her job future plans. First, write out the questions (Q) you want to ask. Then hold the interview and write the person's answers (A).

1. Name: _____

Relationship to You: _____

2. Q: [what / job plans]

A: _____

3. Q: [too old / tired / go to school]

A: _____

4. Q: [speak English well]

A: _____

5. Q: [this course / right for you]

A: _____

6. Q: [adult school / near / home]

A: _____

Check Your Learning

Read these statements. Then check **YES** or **NO**.

	YES	NO
I understand how to use <i>be</i> in the simple present.		
I understand how to use <i>be</i> in the simple past.		
I understand how to use <i>can</i> and <i>can't</i> .		
I understand more about American schools and adult education.		
I want to tell the teacher:		

Spotlight on Review Simple Present

Affirmative Statements

I **work** on Sunday.

You **shop** at the mall.

He **likes** the zoo.

We **work** on Sunday.

They **like** the zoo.

Add **-s** to the verb with he, she, and it.

Some verbs are irregular:

I **have** tickets to a concert.

She **has** tickets to a concert.

Questions

Do you **like** the zoo?

Does she **like** the zoo?

Negative Statements

I **don't work** on Sunday.

You **don't shop** at the mall.

She **doesn't like** the zoo.

We **don't work** on Sunday.

They **don't like** the zoo.

doesn't = does not

don't = do not

I **go** to the park on weekends.

He **goes** to the park in the morning.

Short Answers

Yes, I **do**.

No, I **don't**.

Yes, she **does**.

No, she **doesn't**.

Practice 1

Circle the correct verb form in each line.

1. Jill: We usually (go / doesn't go / goes) to the park each Saturday.
2. Chan: What (doesn't / do / does) you do there?
3. Jill: I (likes / doesn't like / like) the zoo. My mother goes to the art museum.
4. Chan: (Do / Don't / Does) your mother like the zoo too?
5. Jill: No, she (doesn't / does / don't).

Practice 2

Read the conversation in Practice 1 again. Then answer these questions with short answers.

1. Do Jill and her mother usually go to the park on Saturdays?

Yes, they do.

2. Does Jill go to the art museum? _____

3. Does Jill like the zoo? _____

4. Does Jill's mother go to the art museum? _____