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全国高等院校创新型“十二五”重点规划教材

# 新编 大学实用英语练习册

主 编 赵新明



中南大学出版社  
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# 新编 大学实用英语练习册

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# 编写说明

《新编大学实用英语》综合教程是根据教育部颁布的《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求》编写的一套供职业类大学使用的英语教材。旨在使学生通过本教材的系统学习，在英语语言知识，应用技能，学习策略和跨文化交际方面能够达到《基本要求》中所规定的内容。

## 一、本系列教材的编写原则

1. 以《基本要求》为依据，重点培养学生英语综合应用能力。
2. 以人为本，因人而异，始终考虑使用对象的现有英语水平和实际学习需求。
3. 充分体现以“实用”为主、“应用”为目的的教学目标。强调其选材的思想性、知识的实用性和内容的趣味性，并注重对创新精神和实践能力的培养。特别是实用英语写作部分，突出英语应用能力的训练，涵盖了《基本要求》中所提到的各种信函、个人简历、产品介绍、说明书、广告、应用文写作等。

## 二、本系列教材的基本框架

本系列教材共有四册，一至三册为基础英语，第四册为专门用途英语。

基础英语每册包括：

- 《新编大学实用英语》综合教程；
- 《新编大学实用英语》教学参考书；
- 《新编大学实用英语》综合实训练习册；
- 《新编大学实用英语》教学光盘。

专门用途英语根据专业所开的主要课程编写，如计算机英语、商务英语、文秘英语、旅游英语、护理英语等。

专门用途英语每册 2 本：学生用书和教学参考书。

### 三、本系列教材特色

《新编大学实用英语》综合教程，其基本特色为“设计新颖”、“主线明确”、“强调实用”三个方面：

#### 1. 设计新颖

本系列教材吸取先进的教学理念和方法，符合语言学习规律，恰当充分地利用现代化教育技术手段。光盘和课件的设计，力求形式活泼、新颖、实用。

#### 2. 主线明确

本系列教材编者洞察学生的英语水平和学习需求之实，坚持教材编著与设计的基本原则以“单元话题”和“学习任务”为主线。即在一个单元中设几项语言活动任务，围绕一个主题展开，以期达到学生接受语言信息输入的效果。特别是语法和应用文写作的编排上，尽量做到理论阐述简之又简，实训练习则涵盖各知识点。

#### 3. 强调实用

本系列教材的基本指导原则是“实用为主，够用为度，以应用为目的”。因此，教材紧扣高职高专学生的职业特点，在注重文化教育，人文教育的基础上，选材突出了与学生的学习、生活及日后就业密切相关的内容。

每单元第一页设有学生成绩评价表，让学生学习一课后对自己作出评价，学一课收获一课，使学生有成就感。

### 四、教材内容

《新编大学实用英语》综合教程每一册含8个单元，每单元由五部分组成，围绕一主题选材，中心突出，层层展开，环环相扣，由浅入深，循序渐进。

五部分为(以第一册为例)：

Section I Communicating

(A. Opening Your Mouth B. Looking and Thinking C. Talking Together)

Section II Intensive Reading

(Passage A and Passage B)

Section III Building Your English

第一册此模块内容为：词汇扩展、语法操练、应用文写作训练；

第二册为：阅读技巧、应用文写作技巧训练；

第三册为：翻译技巧、写作技巧、英语写作训练。

Section IV Extending English

Section V Fun in Learning

《综合实训》每一册含 8 单元。每单元包含两部分：

第一部分是课文知识的巩固练习，针对课文中的重点词汇、句子结构、单元主题等设置了 Word Building, Vocabulary and Structure, Reading Comprehension 三个模块的练习。

第二部分练习的编写，作者借鉴了《高等学校英语应用能力考试 A, B 级》的一些题型，希望能为学生参加考试做好铺垫。

《教师用书》为教师提供了每单元的相关知识背景介绍、重点词汇的讲解示例、难句的解析、语法、写作的补充材料、课文参考译文、学生用书和《综合实训》的参考答案。

本教材聘请从事高职高专教育多年的资深教授和一线骨干教师编写。在编写过程中得到了广大院校英语教学名师及美籍专家 Jim Edgcomb 的鼎力相助和指导，在此谨致谢忱，也恳请广大院校和读者在使用教材的过程中对所发现的不当之处给予批评指正。

编 者



# 前言

《新编大学实用英语》综合教程第一册，共计8个单元，每单元围绕一主题选材，中心突出，层层展开，环环相扣。编写由浅入深，循序渐进，符合英语学习的认知规律和《高职高专教育英语课程教学的基本要求》。

教材由5部分构成。其中主要部分为：

**Section I** Communicating: 该模块提供了同一主题，不同场景的对话和形式各异的口语练习，根据主题提示和任务要求驱动课堂语言活动，让学生模拟和创编对话，以训练学生用语言解决实际问题的能力。

**Section II** Intensive Reading: 该模块提供了2篇同一主题的文章。主课文围绕生活、交际方面选材，不仅注重时代性、知识性和趣味性，还注重体现其思想性和实践性。如：Campus life, Career Planning, Human Relationship, Health, Enjoy Shopping, Entertainment, Eating Out 等。

**Section III** Building Your English 该模块由2部分组成。其中：

“Grammar Tips”部分，主要对英语的构词法、基本句型、时态语态、主谓一致、非谓语动词、各种从句、虚拟语气等进行概括性的复习，理论阐述够用为度，注重实训练习。练习部分形式多样，适度而充分，实用而有效，足以满足一般的课堂教学需求和有助于学生对所学知识的掌握。

“Practical Writing”则系统地介绍了应用文的写作方法，提供了应用文范文，应用文模拟写作及翻译练习。

《综合实训》共8单元。每单元包含2部分：

第一部分是课文知识巩固练习。针对课文中的重点词汇、句子结构、单元主题等设置了 Word Building, Vocabulary and Structure, Reading Comprehension 三个模块的练习；

第二部分练习的编写，作者借鉴了《高等学校英语应用能力考试 A, B 级》和大学英语四级考试的一些题型，希望能为学生参加考试做好铺垫。

《教师用书》为教师提供了每单元的相关知识背景介绍、重点词汇的讲解示例、难句的解析、语法、写作的补充材料、课文的参考译文、学生用书和《综合实训》的参考答案。

本教材还配有教学光盘。

本教材由赵新明任主编。

刘萍倩(Unit One), 赵新明 (Unit Two), 罗佳(Unit Three), 万莹(Unit Four), 何芳 (Unit Five), 邱陵涛 (Unit Six), 罗艳 (Unit Seven), 万海玉 (Unit Eight)等任编者。

编者在编写过程中得到了许多专家的指导和同行们的帮助、指点,也借鉴和参考了部分优秀教材,在此一并致谢。

因编者水平有限,疏漏之处在所难免,恳请广大同仁批评斧正。

编 者



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# Unit One

## Campus Life

### Part I

### Practice for the Text

#### Word Building

○ I. Write out the words from the following affixes and the words given.

1. -er    2. -ed    3. -ship    4. -ness    5. -un    6. hard  
7. forgettable    8. good    9. begin    10. exhaust

○ II. Write down the words according to the meaning and the first letter given.

1. 程度 v.	e _____	2. 挑战 n.	c _____
3. 获得 v.	a _____	4. 宝贵的 a.	p _____
5. 确切的 a.	e _____	6. 掌握 v.	m _____
7. 调整 v.	a _____	8. 导航 n.	n _____
9. 意志消沉的 a.	d _____	10. 主题 n.	s _____

○ III. Fill in the table.

词类	词形	词义	词形	词义
v.	expand	扩大, 扩充, 张开	expend	消费, 花费
n.	1 _____	_____	1 _____ 2 _____	_____ _____
a.	2 _____ 3 _____	_____ _____	3 _____ 4 _____	_____ _____

○ IV. Write the words in the required forms according to the words given.

1. expect	n. _____	2. accept	a. _____
3. nervous	n. _____	4. advice	v. _____
5. predict	a. _____	6. prepare	n. _____
7. irregular	n. _____	8. manage	n. _____

○ V. Fill in each blank with the proper form of the word given in the brackets.

1. Lawyers often avoid \_\_\_\_\_ discussion about personal and legal ethic.  
(enter)
2. The radio was the old man's most \_\_\_\_\_ possession. (preciousness)
3. The new taxes are creating extreme \_\_\_\_\_ for poor families. (hard)
4. Parents need to be \_\_\_\_\_ about their child's attention span. (real)
5. I now play the piano mostly for \_\_\_\_\_. (enjoy)
6. We have several questions \_\_\_\_\_ the reports. (concern)
7. He shows great \_\_\_\_\_ to learn English. (determine)
8. An oil spill of that size will cause a lot of \_\_\_\_\_ damage. (environment)
9. The test evaluates student's \_\_\_\_\_ (communication) skills.
10. It was an \_\_\_\_\_ trip. (exhaust)

👉 Vocabulary

○ VI. Translate the expressions into Chinese or English.

- |                  |            |
|------------------|------------|
| 1. face up       | _____      |
| _____            | 对某人有利      |
| 2. _____         | 讲演比赛       |
| in return        | _____      |
| 3. _____         | 独立(自主, 自立) |
| run away         | _____      |
| 4. make it clear | _____      |
| _____            | 业余时间       |
| 5. _____         | 随和的        |
| count on         | _____      |



## ○ VII. Match the English phrases in Column A with Chinese ones in Column B.

## Column A

## Column B

- |                                    |                   |
|------------------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. count on others                 | ( ) a. 勇敢面对你的困境   |
| 2. face up to your trouble         | ( ) b. 充分利用       |
| 3. make the most of it             | ( ) c. 适应所在的新环境   |
| 4. adjust to your new surroundings | ( ) d. 和你的同龄人进行交流 |
| 5. communicate with your peers     | ( ) e. 依靠他人       |

## ○ VIII. Fill in each blank with words you have learned from Text A.

College is a place where you have to 1 to your new surroundings. It's not realistic to expect everything of your college life to work in your 2. College is just like a small society, so you have to communicate with your 3 to make the most of your time. Don't 4 on others to make plans or decisions for you, 5 up to your troubles bravely and don't run away.

## ○ IX. Translate the following sentences into English, each using one of the phrases given in the box.

insist	face up	in return	count on	stand on one's own feet
adjust to	different from	after all	in a word	

1. 这也不意味我们不去面对自己的缺点, 但面对缺点是要前进, 不是要留恋过去。

2. 我们要靠你帮忙。

3. 你必须适应新的环境。

4. 有的人为了要你合群也许会劝你喝酒或吸烟。但是我希望你能够坚持原则, 拒绝他们的引诱。

5. 简言之, 他毫无用处。

6. 中国的食品与日本的大不一样。

7. 他总是乐于助人不求回报。

8. 约翰没有通过他的驾驶考试, 毕竟他还是个孩子。

9. 他坚持要付自己的饭钱。

○ X. Learn the following patterns and translate the following sentences.

1. The house needs repairing.

The house requires to be repaired.

2. It is necessary for the house to be repaired.

It is essential for the house to be repaired.

3. Increased wages make necessary an increase in prices.

Increased wages necessitates an increase in prices.

4. The use of plastic pipes makes unnecessary protection against corrosion.

The use of plastic pipes does away with the need for protection against corrosion.

○ Translate the following sentences.

1. 你的自行车需要修理了。

2. 对你来说, 了解相关知识是有必要的。

3. 自然环境的破坏必定给人类带来灾难。

4. 他认为该废除国王了。

○ XI. Fill in the blanks, using one of the words in the box in its proper form.

smart leave valuable until requirement disappointment look back  
open choice consider dust grade lose finally stress

My senior year, I can't believe it, is almost over. Now when I 1, it was stressful, but exciting, the prom(舞会), graduation, and then of course, college. I started my college application process months before Christmas. My parents told me it would be 2 if I set up interviews and tours. But I was unmotivated. I wanted to go to college, but I didn't want to deal with the 3.

As the days flew by, my applications lay on my desk just as I had 4 them three months before. "You are wasting 5 time." my parents complained. Sweeping away the gathered 6 on the applications, I worked on them every Sunday 7 I finished. Next came writing the essays. I had many ideas, but every school had different 8. I changed them until I was pleased. 9, everything was underway.

Now I just had to wait. In March, I started receiving letters of rejection(拒绝).



I began to think that I had set myself up for 10. I had a letter from Salem State College stating that they wanted to see my third quarter 11 before they made their decision. Yes! At least someone wanted to 12 me. The beginning of April, I received a letter from Keens State. I had been rejected. Those 13 words: "We regret to inform you. . ." made me sit down and cry. I had 14 all hope. Then I heard from Plymouth State. Not my first 15, but. . . I had been accepted. Maybe if I get my grades up, I can transfer to another school.

## Reading Comprehension

### Task 1 (A) Choose the best answer.

In most languages, a greeting is usually followed by "small talk". Small talk means the little things we talk about at the start of a conversation(会话). In English-speaking countries people often make small talk about the weather: "Nice day, isn't it?" "Terrible weather, isn't it?" But there is something special about small talk. It must be about something which both people have the same opinion about. The purpose of small talk is to let both people agree on something. This makes meeting people easier and more comfortable. People usually agree about the weather, so it is a safe topic for small talk. But people often disagree about religion(宗教) or politics so these are not suitable topics for small talk in English. The topics for small talk also depend on where the conversation is taking place. At football matches, people make small talk about the game they are watching: "Great game, isn't it?" At bus stops, people may comment(评论) about the transport(运输) system: "The bus service is terrible, isn't it?"

Greetings and small talk are an important part of conversation in any language. The way people greet each other and the things they talk about, however, may be different from one language to another. This shows that there is much more to learn when we learn a language than just the vocabulary and the grammar of the language. We also have to learn the social behavior(行为) of the people who speak it.

1. Small talk \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. is a kind of conversation with short words
- B. is a greeting when people meet each other
- C. is to let people disagree about something
- D. is something we talk about to start with a conversation

2. The favorite topic of small talk is about \_\_\_\_\_.