



普通高等教育“十五”国家级规划教材

总主编 戴炜栋
副总主编 蒋秉章

新世纪高职高专英语

NEW CENTURY ENGLISH
INTEGRATED COURSE

综合教程

(修订版)

主编 孙佩君 林萍英

练习与测试
WORKBOOK



W 上海外语教育出版社
外教社 SHANGHAI FOREIGN LANGUAGE EDUCATION PRESS



普通高等教育“十五”国家级规划教材

总主编 戴炜栋

副总主编 蒋秉章

新世纪高职高专英语

NEW CENTURY ENGLISH
INTEGRATED COURSE

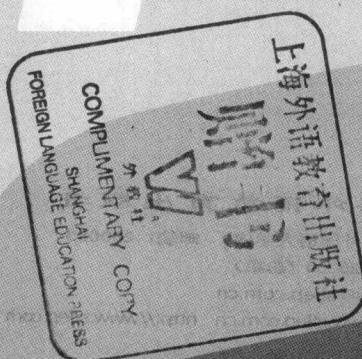
综合教程

(修订版)

练习与测试
WORKBOOK

主编 孙佩君 林萍英

编者 吴迪 安妮 陈勇 张耘



W 上海外语教育出版社
外教社 SHANGHAI FOREIGN LANGUAGE EDUCATION PRESS

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

新世纪高职高专英语综合教程(1)练习与测试 / 孙佩君, 林萍英主编. —修订本.

—上海: 上海外语教育出版社, 2008

ISBN 978-7-5446-0781-0

I. 新… II. ①孙…②林… III. 英语—高等学校: 技术学校—习题 IV. H319.6

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2008)第044637号

出版发行: 上海外语教育出版社

(上海外国语大学内) 邮编: 200083

电 话: 021-65425300 (总机)

电子邮箱: bookinfo@sflep.com.cn

网 址: <http://www.sflep.com.cn> <http://www.sflep.com>

责任编辑: 杨自伍

印 刷: 昆山市亭林彩印厂

经 销: 新华书店上海发行所

开 本: 787×1092 1/16 印张 10 字数 256千字

版 次: 2008年4月第2版 2008年4月第1次印刷

印 数: 30 000 册

书 号: ISBN 978-7-5446-0781-0 / G · 0389

定 价: 17.00元

本版图书如有印装质量问题, 可向本社调换

修订版前言

普通高等教育“十五”国家级规划教材《新世纪高职高专英语》(综合教程)于2000年正式出版发行。由于该套教材充分利用国内外英语教学科研成果,全面体现高职高专英语教学规律,突出“五项创新”,深受广大师生欢迎。为了使这套教材更加完善,上海外语教育出版社组织我国四所高职名校,深圳职业技术学院、上海第二工业大学、北京联合大学和华东师范大学职业技术学院的英语骨干教师对教材进行了全面修订。我们利用调查表和座谈会的形式,广泛征求用户和专家的意见和建议,并按照教育部高等教育司颁布的《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求》,结合高职高专英语教学实际,在保留原有特色的基础上,本次修订做了较大幅度的改进和扩充。

本套《练习与测试》为配合《综合教程》(修订版)和高等学校英语应用能力考试(A、B级)而设计,共分十个单元。和初版的《练习册》相比起来,形式与内容有较大的调整和扩充,突出体现了巩固教学内容与训练学生应考能力并行不悖的双重功能,所以改名为《练习与测试》。每单元内容分为两个部分,第一部分(PART I)保留了初版练习册中以消化和巩固课堂教学内容为主的编排形式,如词汇填空,重点结构操练,介词和副词填空等项目。第二部分(PART II)是新编写的内容,为帮助学生准备参加PET考试而设计,即现在通称的PRETCO(Practical English Test for Colleges)考试。所有题型和题量的设计均以A、B级考试大纲和样题为依据。这部分设置为两个台阶。第一台阶(Step 1)以判断题为主,突出对基本词汇与结构的训练;第二台阶(Step 2)的题型主要是主观题的形式,加强培养学生的英语综合技能及实用能力。所以修订版的《练习与测试》既能帮助学生巩固课堂所学内容,又为他们提供充分的应考材料和操练机会,使他们能够在训练有素的基础上积极应对全国PRETCO考试。教师可以根据学生的英语程度以及教学实际情况选择使用。书末附有第一部分和第二部分的参考答案。

本教材总主编为戴炜栋,副总主编为蒋秉章。

本册主编为孙佩君,副主编为林萍英。

参加编写的有:吴迪、安妮、陈勇、张耘。

在修订统筹和编写过程中,我们自始至终得到杨自伍编辑的指导和帮助,在此谨表谢意。

由于编者水平有限,加之时间仓促,疏漏和不妥之处在所难免,恳请读者不吝指正。

编者

2003年6月

Contents

Unit One	1
Part I	1
Part II	4
Step 1	4
Step 2	8
Unit Two	14
Part I	14
Part II	17
Step 1	17
Step 2	20
Unit Three	24
Part I	24
Part II	27
Step 1	27
Step 2	31
Unit Four	36
Part I	36
Part II	39
Step 1	39
Step 2	43
Unit Five	46
Part I	46
Part II	49
Step 1	49
Step 2	53
Unit Six	57
Part I	57
Part II	60
Step 1	60
Step 2	64

Unit Seven	68
Part I	68
Part II	71
Step 1	71
Step 2	75
Unit Eight	79
Part I	79
Part II	82
Step 1	82
Step 2	86
Unit Nine	91
Part I	91
Part II	94
Step 1	94
Step 2	98
Unit Ten	102
Part I	102
Part II	105
Step 1	105
Step 2	109
Key to Unit One	114
Key to Unit Two	121
Key to Unit Three	125
Key to Unit Four	129
Key to Unit Five	132
Key to Unit Six	135
Key to Unit Seven	139
Key to Unit Eight	143
Key to Unit Nine	147
Key to Unit Ten	150

Unit One

Part I Exercises for the text

1. Fill in the blanks with words or phrases chosen from the following box. Change the form where necessary.

make every effort	view	advancement	major	graduate
in addition to	outearn	preparation	require	faith
reserve	attend	dominate	elective	enroll

- As a college _____, he hoped to earn more money to help support his family.
- Many students didn't _____ their classes due to the violent storm.
- He promised that he would _____ to assist us if we met with any difficulty.
- All the employees are _____ to be punctual.
- Surprisingly, the young man _____ his father.
- This term she decided to take two _____ courses.
- He is _____ in hotel management and would like to be a hotel manager after graduation.
- She speaks Japanese _____ English.
- It's rather difficult for a woman to get a position in a male-_____ society.
- Would you please _____ a seat on the plane for me?
- Parents should not _____ their children as their private property.
- The couple are making _____ for their tenth wedding anniversary.
- That technical college is going to _____ 3,000 new students this fall.
- The _____ of science leads to the improvement of our life.
- I keep firm _____ in honesty.

2. Rewrite each sentence with the words or phrases in the brackets, keeping the same meaning.

- In the U.S.A. today, about 75% of jobs require some education or technical training beyond high school degrees. (not only...but also)
In the U.S.A. today, nearly 75% of jobs demand people _____.
- College graduates outearn those without a college education. (more ... than)
College graduates can make _____.
- Nowadays, adults of all ages usually come back to college for further studies because they want to get a better job, or to improve themselves. (either ... or ... / advancement)
Today, it is quite common for adults of all ages to come back to college _____.
- American faith in the value of education is shown by the rising number of Americans who have at least a bachelor's degree. (a firm belief)

_____, which is illustrated by the growing number of Americans who have at least a bachelor's degree.

5. In the U.S.A., a college education is not viewed as a privilege for the wealthy or the academically talented. (regard as)

In the U.S.A., _____ for the rich or for those learned people.

3. Put an appropriate preposition or adverb into each blank in the following sentences.

1. In his latest best-seller, the writer paid great attention _____ detail.
2. Finishing the task in such a short time is _____ my ability.
3. Employees in that company get bonuses in addition _____ their salary.
4. Her mother persuaded her to major _____ medicine.
5. The superstar refused to be present at the press conference for a variety _____ reasons.
6. The little boy has blind faith _____ what his father says.
7. Those promises have been made _____ good faith.
8. A college education is viewed _____ a must to most Americans.
9. Experts from different countries exchanged views _____ a wide range of international issues.
10. There was nothing _____ view except the sea.

4. Rewrite the following sentences after the model.

Model 1: The more you learn, the more you earn.

1. If you study harder, you will get a higher mark in the examination.

→ _____

2. If we practice English more, we can speak it better.

→ _____

3. Actually, he feels happier when he is busier.

→ _____

Model 2: A college education is not only preparation for career but also for life.

1. She not only sings like a nightingale; she also dances beautifully.

→ _____

2. He not only has first-class brains; he is also a hard-working man.

→ _____

3. These changes will cost quite a lot, and they will also waste time.

→ _____

Model 3: Going to college, either full-time or part-time, is naturally the next step after high school.

1. Commonly adults of all ages come back to college for career advancement or for personal growth.

- _____
2. You may come to the office now, or wait for me at home.

- _____
3. There are coffee and tea — you can take either.

5. Cloze.

Why the huge upsurge (高潮) of interest in remote learning? The Internet revolution is part of the answer. The Web now _____ (1) a formerly missing ingredient in distance education — quick and easy communication between students and instructors, and among classmates. In _____ (2), demand for distance courses has burgeoned (萌芽, 急速成长) _____ (3) to the evolution of the information-based economy. “To stay employable, workers need to keep on learning,” says Kay Kohl, executive director of the University Continuing Education Association, an _____ (4) of more than 400 schools. _____ (5) education is often a great fit for these working adults, many of _____ (6) find it difficult to skip a child’s ballet lesson or fight rush-hour traffic to get to a university campus for class.

“I had always wanted a master’s degree, but it’s hard to suspend a career and a family for it, especially when the closest school of public health is four hours away,” says Jerry Parks, 45, assistant health director for Albemarle Regional Health Services in eastern North Carolina. As it _____ (7) out, he didn’t have to move or commute to get his degree. After three years of coursework via teleconferencing and the _____ (8), Parks is finishing up a master’s from the School of Public Health at the University of North Carolina — Chapel Hill.

As more people turn _____ (9) distance education, a debate has flared (激发) over whether it can be a good substitute for _____ (10) instruction.

Part II Preparation for PRETCO Test

Step 1

6. Choose the one that best completes each of the following sentences.

1. I shall never meet _____ daughter of Mrs. Brown's.
A. the B. that C. such D. which
2. I'd rather you _____ closer to us.
A. live B. will live C. lived D. would live
3. As Edison grew _____, he never lost his interest in science.
A. elder B. the elder C. older D. the oldest
4. I'd like to _____ your essay with you when you have time.
A. go for B. go over C. go after D. go by
5. I was _____ which country to visit in the coming summer vacation.
A. worrying B. finding C. doubting D. wondering
6. You can drive your own car _____ you have passed the driving test.
A. even if B. now that C. as if D. so that
7. The committee members propose that the plan _____ postponed for a few days.
A. being B. to be C. been D. be
8. The book is _____ more difficult than the one I recommended to you.
A. rather B. very C. much D. so
9. The project to clear up the polluted river _____ by the end of next year.
A. will have been completed B. is being completed
C. will have completed D. has been completed
10. I don't think these books are _____ for young children.
A. suitable B. capable C. reasonable D. probable
11. They were _____ for the river.
A. having B. causing C. forcing D. making
12. When she saw the clouds, she went back to the house to _____ her umbrella.
A. carry B. gather C. fetch D. reach
13. The town stands on the south side of the _____ road to London.
A. top B. main C. quick D. leading
14. No matter how tired you are, it would be _____ to read this science fiction novel.
A. worthwhile B. successful C. promising D. expansive
15. The cost of a hotel room usually _____ the piece of breakfast.
A. holds B. shares C. contains D. includes
16. I was ill that day. Mr. Smith took my class _____.
A. instead of B. instead C. in place of D. place
17. College students _____ very much in their ideas.
A. differ B. distinguish C. dislike D. discharge
18. Even after I washed the coat it still had some _____ marks on it.
A. weak B. thin C. uncertain D. faint

7. Fill in each blank with the proper form of the words given in the brackets.

8. Identify the one underlined part that is wrong.

9. Read the following passages and choose the best answers.

We can make mistakes at any age. Some mistakes we make are about money. But most mistakes are about people. “Did Jerry really care when I broke up with Helen?” “When I got that great job, did Jim really feel good about it, as a friend? Or did he envy my luck?” When we look

back, doubts like these can make us feel bad. But when we look back, it's too late.

Why do we go wrong about our friends or our enemies? Sometimes what people say hides their real meaning. And if we don't really listen closely we miss the feeling behind the words. Suppose someone tells you, "You're a lucky dog." That's being friendly. But "lucky dog"? There's a bit of envy in those words. Maybe he doesn't see it himself. But bringing in the "dog" puts you down a little. What he may be saying is that he doesn't think you deserve your luck.

"Just think of all the things you have to be thankful for" is another noise that says one thing and means another. It could mean that the speaker is trying to get you to see your problem as part of your life as a whole. But is he? Wrapped up in this phrase is the thought that your problem isn't important. It's telling you to think of all the starving people in the world when you haven't got a date for Saturday night.

How can you tell the real meaning behind someone's words? One way is to take a good look at the person talking. Do his words fit the way he looks? Does what he says agree with the tone of voice? His posture (姿态)? The look in his eyes? Stop and think. The minute you spend thinking about the real meaning of what people say to you may save another mistake.

- This passage is mainly about _____.
 - how to interpret what people say
 - what to do when you listen to others talking
 - how to avoid mistakes when you communicate with people
 - why we go wrong with people sometimes
- According to the author, the reason why we go wrong about our friends is that _____.
 - we fail to listen carefully when they talk
 - people tend to be annoyed when we check what they say
 - people usually state one thing but mean another
 - we tend to doubt what our friends say
- In the sentence "Maybe he doesn't see it himself" in paragraph 2, the pronoun "it" refers to _____.
 - being friendly
 - a bit of envy
 - lucky dog
 - your luck
- When we listen to a person talking, the most important thing for us to do is _____.
 - notice the way the person is talking
 - take a good look at the person talking
 - mind his tone, his posture and the look in his eyes
 - examine the real meaning of what he says based on his manner, his tone and his posture
- The author most probably is a _____.
 - teacher
 - psychologist
 - philosopher
 - doctor

Passage Two

The big red American car was much too wide for an English country road. When Paul Carson saw it coming towards him he stopped his own car at the side to make room for it to pass.

The big car went slowly past, so close that Paul could see its driver's face quite clearly. It

was not a pretty face. The mouth was cut very short, and the eyes were hidden behind dark glasses.

"Where have I seen that face before?" Paul wondered. "Wait a minute. I remember now. It was in the newspaper." He turned to his sister. "Have you still got yesterday's paper, Nora? Or did you light the fire with it this morning? You usually do when I need it."

"No, I didn't," laughed Nora. "But it's rather dirty. I put the fish in it just now, as they had no paper in the fish shop. It's on the floor at the back of the car. I'll get it if you like."

She opened the back door and took the fish out of the paper. Paul turned quickly to the middle page and showed her the picture. It was partly covered with wet fish blood, but the face was clear enough. It was not a pretty face. It had a large mouth and small ears, and its eyes were hidden behind dark glasses.

"'Wanted by the police,' " read Paul, " ' for paying bills with useless cheques at hotels and shops in Margate, Brighton and other large sea-side towns. The City Bank will pay fifty pounds to anyone who helps the police to catch this man.' "

"Does it say anything about an American car? "

"No. But listen to this. 'He is English, but he usually talks and dresses like an American visitor.' "Perhaps it's a stolen car. Men like him use a different car every week."

"That's true. What are you going to do, Paul? Call the police?"

"No. I want to make sure first." He turned the car and began to drive back the same way. "Let's follow him and watch for a few minutes. What's his car number? Where is he staying? To get our fifty pounds, we must be able to tell the police as much as possible."

Soon they saw the red car in front of them. It seemed to be going very slowly.

1. Why did Paul stop his own car at the side?
 - A. Because he was inquired by a policeman.
 - B. Because he wanted to give way to a big car.
 - C. Because he wanted to fill in petrol.
 - D. Because he wanted to ask the way.
2. The driver of the big car _____.
 - A. looked like a face in the newspaper
 - B. was Paul's friend
 - C. was at work
 - D. looked like a film star
3. After reading the newspaper, Paul thought _____.
 - A. the man was a famous writer
 - B. the man might be a criminal
 - C. the man might be wanted by a company
 - D. the man was a veteran
4. Finally, Paul decided to _____.

- A. went back home
 - B. call the police
 - C. follow the big car
 - D. sent the men to the bank
5. The story happened in _____.
- A. America
 - B. England
 - C. Scotland
 - D. Canada

Step 2

10. Practical reading.

Task 1

Directions: The following is a piece of introduction. After reading it, you are required to complete the outline below it.

I have a true confession to make: I love voice mail. I can't say that it's changed my life, but it has certainly made my work a lot easier.

One of my jobs is to publish an internal newsletter for an international law firm. Don't let anyone fool you, one of the dirty little tasks in publishing a newsletter is digging up some news.

In the old BVM (before voice mail) days, I would telephone more than 300 lawyers each week at their offices in Chicago, New York, Washington D.C. and Los Angeles. I'd say in my best corporate tone: "Excuse me, Mr. (or Ms.) Barrister, hope I'm not calling at an inconvenient time, but do you have anything that might be appropriate for the firm's newsletter?"

1. This passage is made to introduce a new technology called 1.
2. The writer of the passage is working with a 2.
3. One of the writer's jobs is to 3.
4. In the old BVM days, the writer's trouble was to 4.
5. Generally speaking, the new technology has made the writer's work 5.

Task 2

Directions: The following is a list of terms used for car parts. After reading it, you are required to find out the Chinese equivalents in the table below. Then you should put the corresponding letters in the brackets.

- A. lamp bracket
- B. rear light
- C. reflector
- D. ball bearing
- E. front wheel
- F. pedal
- G. mudguard

- H. chain guard
- I. gear change mechanism
- J. handle-bars
- K. side mirror
- L. brake cable
- M. saddle
- N. saddle springs
- O. crossbar

Example: (H) 链套 (M) 车座

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 6. () 尾灯 | 9. () 车把 |
| 7. () 前轮 | 10. () 侧镜 |
| 8. () 挡泥板 | |

Task 3

Directions: The following is a fragment of a lecture. After reading it, you are required to answer the 5 questions below. Just write a word or a phrase for each answer.

Good morning, students. I hope you have been able to read the two books about speech and hearing problems that I put in the library. Today's lecture deals with the presence of the unusually large deaf population that existed on the Massachusetts island of Martha's Vineyard for about three centuries. From the settlement of the island in the 1640's to the twentieth century, the people there, who were descended from only twenty-five or thirty original families, married mainly other residents of the island. They formed a highly inbred group, producing an excellent example of the genetic patterns for the inheritance of deafness. Indeed in the late eighteen hundreds, one out of every twenty-five people in one village on the island was born deaf, and the island as a whole had a deafness rate at least seventeen times greater than that of the rest of the United States. Even Alexander Graham Bell, the inventor of the telephone and a prominent researcher into hearing loss, visited Martha's Vineyard to study the population. But because the principles of genetics and inheritance were still unknown, he was not able to explain the patterns of deafness and why a deaf parent did not always have deaf children. In the twentieth century, the local population have mixed with people off the island and the rate of deafness has fallen.

11. What is unusual about the island of Martha's Vineyard?

12. What did Alexander Graham Bell hope to do when he went to the Massachusetts island?

13. According to the talk, how has the island changed in the twentieth century?

14. What is the most probable cause for the deaf population on the island?

15. Who is the audience of the lecture?

11. Translation.

1. The moment I heard the song, I felt cheerful.

2. You may use the book so long as you will return it on time.

3. Had I known you were coming, I would have stayed at home.

4. Not only was Einstein a world-famous scientist, but he was also a fairly good violinist.

5. The great painter, it is said, is sometimes very careless about his appearance.

6. He lay on his back, his teeth set, his right hand clenched on his breast, and his glaring eyes looking straight upward.

7. My next question concerns the forms of investment that are allowed in China.

8. There's a potential market for mobile phones in China and the world as a whole.

12. Practical writing.

Task 1 Suppose you have just finished college and want to apply for an advanced course in computer science in a university in Malaysia. Complete the following application form according to the directions.

APPLICATION FORM

Photo

1. Personal Information

Name (Same as in Passport): _____

Family Name: _____

Given Name: _____

Date of Birth: _____ Year _____

Month _____ Day _____

Place of Birth: _____

Sex: _____

Nationality: _____

Native Language: _____

Religion: _____

Marital Status: _____

Present Address: _____

Tel: _____

Fax: _____

2. Educational Background (to the time of application)

Institutions	Years attended (from / to)	Field of study	Certificate obtained

3. Language Proficiency

Evaluate your ability as **Excellent, Good, Fair** or **Poor** to fill in the blanks.

	Speaking	Reading	Writing
English			
Chinese			

Please provide certificates of proficiency in English

4. Plan of Study in Malaysia

- (1) ☐ Higher National Certificate Level

Please specify program of study:

- (2) ☐ Higher National Diploma Level

Please specify program of study:

- (3) ☐ Bachelor's Degree Level

Please specify program of study:

- (4) ☐ Master's Degree Level

Please specify program of study:

- (5) ☐ Doctor's Degree Level

Please specify program of study:

Task 2 The following is part of the form produced by UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization). Imagine you have just graduated from college and are applying to work for UNESCO. Try filling in the curriculum vitae.

Note: Please complete this form in English. It is in your own interest that your answers are complete, accurate, and clearly presented. They should be typed or printed on the form; only if additional space is required for certain items should separate sheets of the same size be used, with clear reference to relevant numbers.