

“十一五”中等职业教育实用创新教材  
文化基础课教学用书

ZHONGZHIIJIAOCAI

# 英语练习册

## 第一册

主 编 郑 维  
副主编 赵凤云  
顾问 张志远  
主 审 邹映辉

Mark Burnham[英]



New  
Fashion

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# New Fashion

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## PREFACE

## 前言



本书是“十一五”中等职业教育实用创新教材——《英语》学生用书的同步练习册,该书秉承学生用书的编写理念和创意设计,精心选材,科学编排,以实现让读者轻松高效地学习英语的目标。为了帮助读者更好地使用学生用书,在本练习册后附有“学生用书答案及注释”。

本书呈现如下特点:

### 1. 紧扣教材,巩固拓展,综合提升。

配合教材话题,涉及问候、人物介绍、学校描述、找工作和生活习惯等诸多话题,共 12 个单元。每个单元的内容都以阅读为主,设计时尚新颖、精短典型的文章 2 篇,每篇文章后面设计了 7 个相关的练习栏目,以提高学生的英语综合能力。

### 2. 实用高效,易学好用。

语言标准、精炼、时代感强、琅琅上口;兼顾知识性和趣味性,让学生在听故事、读新闻、讲幽默……的轻松学习过程中学有所获;选材取之于生活,并用之于生活,让学生真正“学得懂,用得上”。

### 3. 由浅入深,阶梯训练。

在难易程度的设计上,本书遵循学生认知从易到难的阶梯式规律,每单元中的第一篇文章较为简单,而第二篇难度就有所增加。每个单元的每篇文章下面的练习栏目从句意判断、词汇练习、翻译短句到复述课文、短文写作,操练难度逐级加强,这些练习环环相扣,循序渐进,最终达到英语水平的全面提升。

### 4. 精置语境,拓宽视野。

比如在第 1 单元,就是“如何到英语国家的家庭去赴宴”,包括什么时候去,带什么东西合适,如何称呼认识的新朋友等等;第 11 单元讲述了美国的“乡村音乐”及其发展历史,让学生更多的了解异域文化。

### 5. 及时辨析,举一反三。

部分练习的最后一个栏目“Explanations of long or difficult sentences”是专门为学生解释阅读中出现的长难句而设立的,该栏目不但为大家剖析这些句子的结构,还进行归纳总结,并举出常见的例句,帮助学生轻松掌握重难点。

本书虽经我们精心编撰,但百密难免一疏,恳请各位读者、专家提出宝贵意见。

编者

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# 1

## How Are You?

### Passage 1

It's not **polite** to arrive at a dinner party more than 15 to 20 minutes late. The **host** or **hostess** usually waits for all the guests to arrive before serving the meal. If you will have to be late, call and tell them to start without you.

Though it's often important to arrive at a party on time, yet **on the other hand**, for open houses, the host or hostess invites guests to arrive and leave between certain times, so you can arrive at any time within the times he or she gives you. It's nicer to bring a small present. The present should not cost a lot. Flowers, wine, or a box of candy will do fine. Never bring money as a present.

In an introduction, the order of a name is: (1) the given name, (2) the family name. **In other words**, the given name comes first. It's important not only to learn and remember names, but to repeat them often in **conversation**. After the introduction, we usually call friends by their given names. Older people may want you to call them by their **titles** and family names, such as "Mrs. Smith", "Mr. Green" or "Dr. Brown".

polite /pə'laɪt/

*adj.* 有礼貌的, 客气的

host /həʊst/ *n.* 主人

hostess /'həʊstɪs/

*n.* 女主人, 女老板

on the other hand

另一方面

in other words

换句话说

conversation

/kən'veɪsɪʃən/

*n.* 会话, 交谈

title /'taɪtl/

*n.* 头衔, 资格

### Step 1 Multiple choice.

- If someone is late for a dinner party, \_\_\_\_\_.
  - the other guests will have to go hungry
  - the host and hostess will be in low spirits
  - the host and hostess will be very angry
  - the guests will be angry
- If you find you'll have to be late for the dinner party, you should \_\_\_\_\_.
  - send someone to tell the host or hostess not to wait for you
  - call and tell the host and the hostess not to wait for you
  - call and tell the host or the hostess to wait for you
  - send someone to tell the host or hostess to wait for you
- It can be guessed from the text that "an open

## How Are You?

house" is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. a house which is open day and night
  - B. a party which is open to anybody
  - C. a party at which guests can come and go between certain times
  - D. a party which is open at night
4. It is nice to bring a \_\_\_\_\_ present.
- A. cheap
  - B. small

C. good                      D. big

5. Some older people usually want to be called by \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. their given names
  - B. their titles and family names
  - C. their family names
  - D. surnames

### Step 2 Read and complete the sentences.

1. If you will have to be late, \_\_\_\_\_ (打电话让他们先开饭,别等你).
2. \_\_\_\_\_ (如果你到早了), drive or walk around the block a few times.
3. You can \_\_\_\_\_ (任何时候到达) within the times he or she gives you.
4. It's important not only to \_\_\_\_\_ (了解并记住) names, but to repeat them often in conversation.
5. Older people may want you to call them by \_\_\_\_\_ (头衔和姓), such as "Mrs. Smith", "Mr. Green" or "Dr. Brown".

### Step 3 Choose the right part from the right column to complete each sentence.

- 1. It's not polite
  - 2. The host or hostess usually waits for all the guests
  - 3. It's even worse
  - 4. It's often important
  - 5. It's nicer
  - 6. Older people may want you
- A. to arrive before serving the meal.
  - B. to arrive at a dinner party more than 15 to 20 minutes late.
  - C. to arrive at a party on time.
  - D. to be early.
  - E. to call them by their titles and family names.
  - F. to bring a small present.

### Step 4 Retelling.

It's not polite to arrive 1 a dinner party more than 15 to 20 minutes late. The host or hostess usually waits for all the guests to arrive 2 serving the meal. If you will have to be late, call and tell them to start 3 you.

It's even worse to be early. The host or hostess will probably not be 4. If you are early, drive or walk around the block a few times, or just sit 5 your car until the right time.

Though it's often important to arrive at a party

on time, yet on the other hand, for open houses, the host or hostess invites guests 6 arrive and leave 7 certain times, so you can arrive at any time within the times he or she gives you. It's nicer to bring a small present. The present should not cost a lot. Flowers, wine, or a box of candy will do fine. Never bring money as a present.

In an introduction, the order of a name is: (1) the given name, (2) the family name. In other words, the given name comes first. It's important



not only to learn and remember names, but 8 repeat them often 9 conversation. After the introduction, we usually call friends by their given

names. Older people may want you to call them 10 their titles and family names, such as "Mrs. Smith", "Mr. Green" or "Dr. Brown".

### Step 5 Make sentences with the given phrases and then translate into Chinese.

1. more than

2. wait for

3. on time

4. on the other hand

5. in other words

6. not only... but also...

7. call sb. by

### Step 6 Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

1. It's not polite to arrive at a dinner party more than 15 to 20 minutes late.

2. The host or hostess usually waits for all the guests to arrive before serving the meal. If you will have to be late, call and tell them to start without you.

3. Though it's often important to arrive at a party on time, yet on the other hand, for open houses, the host or hostess invites guests to arrive and leave between certain times, so you can arrive at any time within the times he or she gives you.

### Step 7 Writing.

Please introduce one of your new friends to the class, including his/her name, her family, her hobbies and so on.



### Explanations of long or difficult sentences

#### 1. It's not polite to arrive at a dinner party more than 15 to 20 minutes late.

1) 此句中动词不定式 to arrive at a dinner party more than 15 to 20 minutes late 是真正的主语。

it 是形式主语。短文中类似的其它句子还有:

It's even worse to be early.

It's nicer to bring a small present.

#### 2) arrive 到达, 抵达某地

同义辨析: arrive, reach, get to

arrive (vi) 表示“到达某地”时, 后面要接介词, 到达较大地方时多用 in; 较小地方时多用 at。

e. g. We arrived at my hometown. 我们到达了我的家乡。

reach 是及物动词, 后面直接跟表示地点的词。e. g. He reached London. 他到达了伦敦。

get to 是口头用语。如: He has got to London. 他已经到伦敦了。

#### 2. The host or hostess usually waits for all the guests to arrive before serving the meal.

#### 1) wait for sb/sth 等待某人/某物

We had to wait over an hour for the bus. 我们不得不花一个多小时等候公共汽车。

#### 2) serve 送上(食物或饮料), 端上(饭菜)

What kind of wine should we serve?

请问要上什么酒?

#### 3. Never bring money as a present.

bring, fetch, take 的辨析

bring 表示“带来”, 将物品或人带到说话人所在地点来。

e. g. Hold on, I'll bring you a towel. 等一下, 我给你那条毛巾来。

fetch 指去取某物或去接某人并把其带回。相当于 go and bring sth.

e. g. Can you fetch Janice from the station? 你能去车站把贾妮斯接回来吗?

take 是“带去”, 将物品带到离开说话人所在地点去, 和 bring 的方向相反。

e. g. We went to her party and took her a present.

我们去参加她的聚会, 并带给她一份礼物。

#### 4. It's important not only to learn and remember names, but to repeat them often in conversation.

not only ... but also ... 不仅……而且……

Shakespeare was not only a writer but also an actor.

莎士比亚不仅是个作家而且还是个演员。

#### 5. We usually call friends by their given names.

call sb. by 称呼, 叫

I prefer to be called by my middle name.

我喜欢别人叫我的中间名。

## Passage 2

Once the person makes his self-introduction, the **spotlight** must **shift** to his performance. Follows these five steps for the best **presentation**: 1. Stand up. If you are **trapped** in a chair or unable to stand, you can send a **message** that you want to rise as much as you can. 2. Move toward the person, **establish** eye **contact**, look pleasant or smile. It just gives the person the **courtesy** of your polite **attention**. 3. **Shake** hands. This **affirms** the **connection** and a **sign** of trust and **respect**. 4. Greet the other person and repeat his or her name. You can say something like: "Nice to meet you, Mr Jones." "It's a pleasure, Mr. Jones." "Hello, Mr. Johns." 5. When the conversation ends, say goodbye. And you can add something like: "I enjoyed meeting you." "Nice meeting you." "I'll **look forward to** seeing you soon." It is good to get to know each other in this way.

spotlight /'spɒtlaɪt/ *n.* 集中, 聚光灯  
 shift /ʃɪft/ *v.* 移动  
 presentation /ˌprezent'eɪʃən/ *n.* 介绍  
 trap /træp/ *v.* 陷阱  
 message /'mesɪdʒ/ *n.* 消息  
 establish /ɪ'stæblɪʃ/ *v.* 建立  
 contact /'kɒntækt/ *n.* 接触  
 courtesy /'kɜːtɪsɪ/ *n.* 谦恭  
 attention /ə'tenʃən/ *n.* 注意……  
 shake /ʃeɪk/ *v.* 摇动, 震动  
 affirm /ə'fɜːm/ *v.* 确认  
 sign /saɪn/ *n.* & *v.* 标记  
 respect /rɪ'spekt/ *v.* 敬重  
 connection /kə'nekʃən/ *n.* 连接, 关系  
 look forward to 盼望, 期望

### Step 1 Read and judge these sentences, write T for true and F for false.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. Performance is not very important when you introduce yourself. ( ) | put down your head. ( )  |
| 2. You must stand up when you are introducing. ( )                    | 4. Shaking hands can show the trust and respect between people. ( )                  |
| 3. When you are introducing yourself, you'd better                    | 5. When the people finish the conversation, it is not necessary to say good-bye. ( ) |

### Step 2 Read and complete the sentences.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. Once the person makes his self-introduction, _____ (你的礼貌和谦恭). |   |
| _____ (焦点肯定是他的表现).   | 4. This affirms the connection and a sign of _____ (信赖和尊敬). |
| 2. You can send a message _____ (你想站起来) as much as you can.      | 5. It is good to _____ (通过这种方式进行相互沟通).                      |
| 3. It just gives the person _____                                |   |

## How Are You?

### Step 3 Match the words with their similar meanings.

- |                 |                 |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. trust        | A. move         |
| 2. respect      | B. introduction |
| 3. affirm       | C. believe      |
| 4. shake        | D. make sure    |
| 5. presentation | E. courtesy     |
| 6. performance  | F. set up       |
| 7. connection   | G. act          |
| 8. establish    | H. link         |

### Step 4 Fill in the right words or phrases to complete the passage.

#### How to introduce perfectly?

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. <u>1)</u> . If you are trapped in a chair or unable to stand, you can send a <u>2)</u> that you want to <u>3)</u> as much as you can.   | sign of trust and <u>7)</u> .   |
| 2. <u>4)</u> the person, establish eye contact, look pleasant or smile. It just gives the person the courtesy of your <u>5)</u> attention. | 4. <u>8)</u> the other person and repeat his or her name. You can say something like: "Nice to meet you, Mr Jones." |
| 3. <u>6)</u> hands. This affirms the connection and a  | 5. When the conversation ends, <u>9)</u> goodbye. And also you can say: "I'll look forward to <u>10)</u> you soon." |

### Step 5 Make sentences with the given phrases and then translate into Chinese.

- |                      |                                     |
|----------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. be trapped in     |                                     |
| 2. as ... as you can |                                     |
| 3. a sign of         |                                     |
|                      | 4. look forward to                  |
|                      | 5. It is + <i>adj.</i> + to do sth. |

### Step 6 Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

1. Stand up. If you are trapped in a chair or unable to stand, you can send a message that you want to

rise as much as you can.

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2. Move toward the person, establish eye contact, look pleasant or smile. It just gives the person the courtesy of your polite attention.

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3. Shake hands. This affirms the connection and a sign of trust and respect.

---



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4. Greet the other person and repeat his or her

name. You can say something like: "Nice to meet you, Mr Jones." "It's a pleasure, Mr. Jones." "Hello, Mr. Johns."

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5. When the conversation ends, say goodbye. And you can add something like: "I enjoyed meeting you." "Nice meeting you." "I'll look forward to seeing you soon." It is good to get to know each other in this way.

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## Step 7 Writing.

Supposed you will take part in an important meeting, and you will introduce yourself to the visitors who come to listen to your report on study. What will you say?

假设你参加一个重要的会议。你要向与会者介绍你的情况,谈谈你学习的一些经验。你会说些什么?

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### Explanations of long or difficult sentences.

**1. Once the person makes his self-introduction, the spotlight must shift to his performance.**

once 在这里是连词,表示“一旦”遵循主将从现的原则。once 还可以表示“一次,以前”。如果与否定词连用,表示完全不。

e. g. He once became a doctor in that hospital. 他曾经在那家医院里当医生。

He have seen that film once. 那部电影他看过一次。

Once the fact becomes known, he will be punished. 一旦事实公开,你就会受到惩罚。

I couldn't once understand what he meant. 我完全不懂他的意思。

**2. If you are trapped in a chair or unable to stand, you can send a message that you want to rise as much as you can.**

that 引导的句子 you want to rise 是同位语从句修饰 message。

1) be trapped in 表示陷入……之中

Tom was trapped in the forest. 汤姆被困在了森林里。

2) send a message 发个信息

After you get home, you'd better send a message that you have arrived home safely.

到家之后,最好告知你已经安全到家。

3) as much as you can = as much as possible 尽可能

We should save water and electricity as much as we can. 我们尽可能省水省电。

**3. I'll look forward to seeing you soon.**

look forward to 表示“盼望……”,后面加名词或动名词。

He is looking forward to attending the most important meeting.

他一直盼望着参加那个重要的会议。

**4. It is good to get to know each other in this way.**

it 为形式主语,真正的主语是 to get to know. 惯用句型为: It is/was + *adj.* + (for/of sb.) to do sth.

It's very dangerous to swim in the polluted river. 在污染的河里游泳非常危险。

each other 相互

They often help with their study each other.

他们经常相互帮助学习。

in this way 以这种方法; on the way 在去……的路上; by the way 顺便说一下; in the way 挡路

In this way, he made great progress. 通过这种方式,他进步很大。

On the way home, he found a wallet. 在回家的路上,他捡到了一个钱包。

The car was in the way so that no car could go through. 那辆车挡在路上,没有车能过去。

By the way, you should turn off the light when you leave the room. 顺便说一声,离开时把灯关上。

# 2

## A Busy Day

### Passage 1

The policemen do many things for us. They help keep our things and us **safe**. They help to keep cars moving safely. They take care of people who are hurt. Then they send these people to a doctor.

The policemen go around town to see that everything is all right. And they do this in many **ways**. Some of them walk or go by car. In some big cities, some of the policemen ride on horses. It's **strange** to see these animals on the street.

As they go around town, they help people. Sometimes they find lost children, so they have to take the children home. If they see a fight, they **put an end to** it right away. Sometimes people will ask for help from the policemen on how to get to a place in town and they can always tell people which way to go. They know all the streets and roads well.

Some policemen stand at crossroads. They **direct** traffic. They **make sure** that the cars do not go too fast. They help children cross the street. They also help people who can't walk too well.

Without policemen, our street would not be safe. Cars might go too fast and hurt people. Lost people might never be found. The policemen do a good job. We need them and we should thank them for a job well done.

safe /seɪf/

adj. 安全的

way /weɪ/

n. 方式, 方法

strange /streɪndʒ/

adj. 奇怪的, 陌生的

put an end to 结束, 终止

direct /dɪrekt/

v. 指挥, 指导

make sure

确信, 确保

### Step 1 Read and answer the questions or judge the sentences.

- Who help keep our things and us safe?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- How many ways can the policemen get around town as mentioned(提到)? What are they?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- What do the policemen do if they see a fight?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- What do policeman usually do when they go around town?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Do we need policemen? Why?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- The text is mainly talking about the job of policemen. ( )
- Some policemen stand at crossroads and direct traffic. ( )
- The policemen can only help to keep cars moving safely. ( )

## A Busy Day

### Step 2 Read and complete the sentences.

1. It's \_\_\_\_\_ to see these animals in the street. \_\_\_\_\_ it right away.
2. If the policemen see a flight, they \_\_\_\_\_ 3. They \_\_\_\_\_ that the cars do not go too fast.

### Step 3 Match the words with their similar meanings.

Link the English words or phrases on the left with their appropriate meanings on the right.

- |                  |                               |
|------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. take care of  | A. immediately, without delay |
| 2. get around    | B. believe firmly, be sure    |
| 3. put an end to | C. look after                 |
| 4. make sure     | D. stop                       |
| 5. right away    | E. move from place to place   |

### Step 4 Retelling.

Clues: The police do many things for us. They \_\_\_\_\_ roads ... so the police do a good job. We should ... help ... they get around town ... they stand at cross-

### Step 5 Make up meaningful sentences with the given phrases.

Example: do, many things, the policemen, for us.

→ The policemen do many things for us.

1. strange, it's, to see, on the street, these animals

→ \_\_\_\_\_

2. ask help from the police, will, people, on how to get to, sometimes, a place in town

→ \_\_\_\_\_

### Step 6 Translation.

1. 他们照顾受伤的人。

\_\_\_\_\_

2. 他们确保汽车开得太快。

\_\_\_\_\_

3. 我们应该为警察所做的辛勤工作表示感谢。

\_\_\_\_\_

### Step 7 Writing.

Do you love the job of the police? Do you want to become a policeman in the future? Why?

\_\_\_\_\_

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### Explanations of long or difficult sentences

It is strange to see these animals on the street.

在句子中, it 是形式主语, 真正的主语是动词不定式 to see these animals on the street.

## Passage 2

Forests have always been useful and important to *man* who makes use of them in many ways. Every day trees are serving man everywhere. Trees supply man with fruits and building materials, without trees it would be impossible to build houses, boats, bridges and so on. *Furniture* such as desks, chairs and beds is made of wood. Trees can stop man from terrible heat. They're also useful in *preventing* good and rich top soil *from* being *washed away* during heavy rains.

If there were no trees, heavy rains would wash away the rich surface soil that is so important to plants. The result is that the land will become a *desert*. There are plenty of desert areas in the world. A long time ago these desert areas *used to* be very rich areas, but man in the past had no enough knowledge about science of nature, they *cut down* too many trees in the area where they lived and never planted new ones. *By and by* the rich surface soil was *blown* and washed away by strong winds and heavy rains. In the end the rich land *changed into* useless deserts where nothing could grow.

man /mæn/ *n.* 人类

furniture /'fɜːnɪtʃə/

*n.* 家具

prevent from 阻止……

做某事

wash away 冲走

desert /'dezət/ *n.* 沙漠

used to 过去常常……

cut down 砍倒

blow /bləʊ/ *v.* 吹

by and by 逐渐地

change into 变成……

### Step 1 Read and judge these sentences, write T for true or F for false.

1. Trees were more found in the past than they are today. ( )
2. Trees can prevent rich top soil from being washed away during heavy rains. ( )
3. If there were no trees, the land would become better. ( )
4. "Top soil" means soil on the surface of the earth. ( )
5. Some deserts were once very good lands. ( )

### Step 2 Read and complete the sentences.

1. Man \_\_\_\_\_ forests in many ways.
2. If there were no trees, heavy rains would \_\_\_\_\_ the rich surface soil that is so important to plants.
3. Furniture such as desks, chairs and beds \_\_\_\_\_ wood.
4. Man in the past \_\_\_\_\_ too many trees in the area where they lived.