

英语综合练习

A COMPANION TO ENGLISH

高职高专版

教育部《英语》教材编写组 编



高等教育出版社

教育部高职高专规划教材

A Companion to English 英语综合练习 1

教育部《英语》教材编写组 编

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高等教育出版社

内容提要

《英语》(高职高专版)系列教材是"教育部高职高专规划教材",供高职高专非英语专业低起点学生使用。本套教材以教育部 2000 年颁布的《高职高专英语课程教学基本要求》为依据,力求做到把语言基本功训练与实际涉外活动结合起来,使学生从一开始就能学用结合,学一点、用一点、会一点。

本套教材由主教材《英语》1~4册、《英语综合练习》1~4册及《英语 1、2 答案和译文》、《英语 3、4 答案和译文》组成。每册学生用书均配有录音磁带。

本书为主教材《英语 1》的配套用书,内容包括《英语 1》学习重点提示和 20 个自学同步练习单元及答案。同步练习的各单元,通过形式多样的练习,重点训练主教材出现的词汇、结构,以提高学生听、说、读、写、译等各项技能。书中设有阶段性测试题,便于学生自检、自测。书后附有同步练习中全部课文的参考译文。

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A Companion to English

英语综合练习1

(高职高专版)

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前言

《英语》(高职高专版)系列教材是根据教育部 2000 年颁发的《高职高专英语课程教学基本要求》(以下简称《基本要求》)编写的,是"教育部高职高专规划教材"。本套教材的培养目标是培养学生在中国环境下使用英语进行涉外交际的能力。具体涉及四个方面: 1. 使学生掌握一定的英语基础知识和技能; 2. 使学生具有阅读和翻译有关业务英语资料的能力; 3. 训练学生进行简单的日常和涉外会话的初步能力; 4. 培养学生模拟套写简单信函等涉外业务应用文的能力。

本套教材由主教材《英语》1~4册、《英语综合练习》1~4册及《英语1、2答案和译文》、《英语3、 4答案和译文》组成。每册学生用书均配有录音磁带。

《英语》

第一册为预备教材,词汇起点为800词,主要目的是帮助英语水平低于《基本要求》规定的学生,复习巩固中学阶段已学过的语音、语法、词汇,为进一步学习打下基础。为了便于初学者使用本书,书后附有基本语音知识、基本语法知识和基本词汇。

第二册的重点是简单句的基本语法归纳和复习,基本句式的听说读写译技能的训练,并注意把语言基本功训练与实际涉外活动结合起来,使学生从一开始就能贯彻学用结合,学一点、用一点的原则。

第三册和第四册在侧重阅读基本技能训练和语言应用能力提高的同时,继续进行听说读写译的综合训练,并引入涉外交际资料的阅读、翻译和套写训练,将读译写技能的培养作为教学重点,把培养学生实际使用英语去处理业务工作中的涉外交际活动的能力作为最终目标。

主教材每册书都加配了《英语多媒体学习课件》光盘,并将光盘中有关的内容用 标注在书中每课的相应部分、使学生能借助计算机辅助教学手段,学习光盘中提供的多媒体学习材料、加深对课文的理解,强化技能训练、欣赏英文歌曲等。 该课件光盘共有4张,分别对应《英语》1~4册。每册的课件由六个模块组成:课文学习、语言技能、语法学习、词汇学习、考考测测和轻松一刻。课件具体内容详见附录。

《英语综合练习》

《英语综合练习》既与《英语》紧密配合,又不相互重复。 与《英语》相比,《英语综合练习》遵循"自学、自练、自测"的原则,选材内容更简短、生动,训练方式与形式更灵活多样,并适时提供自测试题供学生检测自己的学习成果。考虑到学生自学的特点,听录音遍数不强求一致,学生可根据自己的实际需要多次播放;读译写部分以读懂理解为主,编配了少量练习以帮助学生扩大词汇和巩固语法。因此,同时使用这两套用书,会收到相得益彰的效果。

rajso/03

《答案和译文》

《英语1、2答案和译文》和《英语3、4答案和译文》内容包括主教材学习重点提示,主教材练习参考答案和课文参考译文。

《英语1、2 答案和译文》(高职高专版)总主编为大连理工大学外语系孔庆炎教授。由对外经济贸易大学黄震华教授担任主审。参加审稿工作的还有:中央电视大学刘黛琳副教授、教材发展研究所外语教学研究室刘援主任、北京邮电大学函授学院汪琛副教授、南京师范大学金陵女子学院于忠喜副教授。编者在此一并表示深深谢意。

由于编写时间紧迫、经验不足、水平所限、不足与疏漏之处在所难免、恳切希望广大师生和读者批评指正。

编者 2000年4月

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《英语 1》学习重点提示

第一大单元 (Units 1-5): 问候与介绍

I. 单元内容重点:

单 元	交 际 重 点	语 法
1	致意、问候、感谢。	系动词 be 在陈述句中的用法;主系表结构。
2	自我介绍,涉及姓名、爱好、外貌、身 高、体重等。	系动词 be 在疑问句中的位置。
3	相互介绍,涉及姓名、个人专长等。	实用动词 have 在主谓宾结构中的用法;主谓 宾结构。
4	介绍,涉及年龄、地址、职业、国籍等。	动词 do 的用法;主谓宾状结构。
5	总复习(护照)。	语法复习。

II. 学习技能要求:

- 1. 听说: 能听懂并用英语进行简单的问候、自我介绍和介绍他人,培养接待外宾的初步能力。
- 2. 读译写: 能朗读和翻译(英译汉)介绍个人简历的小短文。
- 3. 能使用所学词汇、句型和语法将有关自我介绍和相互介绍的简短汉语句子译成英语。特别应注意记忆和掌握各单元所提供的交际句型。
 - 4. 能正确使用主系表、主谓宾和主谓宾状等句型,特别是 have 和 do 的否定式和疑问式。
- 5. 趣味学习(Merry Learning): 复习以字母 a、e、i、o、u 开头的单词的发音和简短句的升降调; 读懂并体味所提供的趣味语句。

第二大单元(Units 6-10): 秘书及办公室的具体业务

I. 单元内容重点:

单元	交 际 重 点	语 法	
6	接、打办公室的电话,涉及找人、预约、留言等。	现在进行时的肯定式、否定 式和疑 问式。	
7	接待办公室来宾,涉及接待、问候、道歉等。	there be 结构的肯定式、否定式和疑问式。	
8	留言、发电子邮件及传真。	祈使句:双宾结构。	
9	预订机票、房间。	情态动词 can, may 和 must 的基本用法。	
10	总复习(秘书工作)。	语法复习。	

Ⅱ. 学习技能要求:

- 1. 听说: 能听懂并用英语进行简单的有关秘书处理办公室业务的常用对话, 培养办公室秘书所需的用英语处理业务的初步能力。
 - 2. 读译写: 能朗读和翻译(英译汉)有关办公室秘书业务的小短文。

- 3. 能使用所学词汇、句型和语法将有关秘书工作的简短汉语句子译成英语。特别应注意记忆和掌握各单元所提供的交际句型。
- 4. 能正确使用现在进行时态, there be 句型, 祈使句, 特别是祈使句中的双宾结构及情态动词 can, may 和 must 的基本用法。
- 5. 趣味学习(Merry Learning): 复习字母及字母组合 c、sh、f/ph、k/ke/c/ck/q、ch/tch 在词中的发音和简短句的升降调;读懂并体味所提供的趣味语句.

第三大单元(Units 11-15): 旅行时刻表

I. 单元内容重点:

单元	交际重点	语 法
11	在问讯处寻求旅行建议。	定冠词和不定冠词。
12	问讯航班的起飞与降落时刻。	可数名词和不可数名词;可数名词的单、复数形式。
13	问讯火车的到站与发车时刻。	人称代词(主格与宾格)。
14	旅行及度假安排行程表。	人称代词(所有格)。
15	总复习(旅游广告)。	语法复习。

II. 学习技能要求:

- 1. **听说: 能听懂并用英语进行简单的有关查询旅行时刻表的对话**,培养使用英语订购车船票的初步能力。
 - 2. 读译写: 能朗读和翻译(英译汉)有关旅行时间的表达法的小短文。
- 3. 能使用所学词汇、句型和语法将查询旅行时刻表的简短汉语句子译成英语。特别应注意记忆和掌握各单元所提供的交际句型。
- 4. 能基本正确使用定冠词和不定冠词;区分可数名词和不可数名词;掌握可数名词的单、复数的一般形式及特殊变化形式。正确使用人称代词,特别是人称代词的主格、宾格及所有格。
- 5. 趣味学习(Merry Learning): 复习字母组合 ch、ea、ear、ei 和字母 g 在词中的发音以及简短句的升降调:读懂并体味所提供的趣味语句。

第四大单元(Units 16-20): 在商店购物

I. 单元内容重点:

单元	交际重点	语 法
16	征求及给予购物指导,寻找合适的购物场所。	序数词的构成及作用。
17	询问和介绍物品的规格、质量、颜色、款式等。	序数词的用法 (表示年月日、世纪、年代;表示分数的分母;表示顺序)。
18	询价和要价(讨价还价、打折、如何购买物美 价廉的商品)。	基数词的基本用法(大小、数量、价格、年份、时间等)。
19	挑选和购买纪念 品、付款方法(用现钞还是用信用卡)。	序数词作主语、宾语、表语、同位语和 定语等。
20	总复习(商业广告)。	语法复习。

II. 学习技能要求:

- 1. 听说: 能听懂并用英语进行简单的有关逛商店、购物的对话,培养为外宾作导购的初步能力。
- 2. 读译写: 能朗读和翻译(英译汉)有关购买物品的小短文。
- 3. 能使用所学词汇、句型和语法将导购、选购、讨价还价、付款方式等方面的简短汉语句子译成英 语。特别应注意记忆和掌握各单元所提供的交际句型。
 - 4. 能正确使用序数词及基数词,掌握各种不同数字的表达方式。
- 5. 趣味学习(Merry Learning): 复习字母组合 ie、ng、ear、oo、or 在词中的发音和简短句的升降调; 读懂并体味所提供的趣味语句。



Listening In and Speaking Out

1 Conversations

statements.

1. Miss Green and			
a. are old friend	ls c. meet ea	ch other for the first tin	ne
b. are strangers	d. don't kı	now each other	
2. The man is	·		
a. watching TV	b. seeing a film	c. learning English	d. buying a dictionary
3. The conversation	on is most likely tak	ting place in a	
a. library	b. bookstore	c. shop	d. lab
4. The man is	<u></u> ·		
a. speaking to J	ane c. writing	a letter	
b. having a mee	eting d. making	a phone call	
5. The woman is j	ust back from		
a. work	b. a trip	c. her class	d. a cinema
(T) or false (F).	_		-
Listen to the pa (T) or false (F).	_		-
Listen to the pa (T) or false (F). ☐ 1. People like	to be friendly when	ecide whether the following meeting each other for other for the questions and answ	r the first time.
Listen to the pa (T) or false (F). □ 1. People like □ 2. "Small talks	to be friendly when	neeting each other for	vers on daily life.
Listen to the pa (T) or false (F). □ 1. People like □ 2. "Small talks	to be friendly when	n meeting each other for	r the first time.
n to the pa r false (F). People like "Small talk! When meet We should: "A Dictation in to the should is A dentist is ren's dentist	to be friendly when s" refers to some po- ing strangers, you s always talk about th ort passage and fi a who cu it. He is always so	n meeting each other for olite questions and answ hould introduce yourse he weather with strange will in the blanks with the tares people of their and patients.	r the first time. vers on daily life. If first of all. rs.
Listen to the pa (T) or false (F). 1. People like 2. "Small talks 3. When meet 4. We should Spot Dictation Listen to the should and the should should be considered." Listen to the should should be considered. Listen to the should be considered. Listen to the should be considered. Listen to the should be considered.	to be friendly when s" refers to some poing strangers, you s always talk about the ort passage and fi a who cu it. He is always so to his office. He te	in meeting each other for olite questions and answ hould introduce yourse he weather with strange will in the blanks with the	r the first time. vers on daily life. If first of all. rs. he missing words

Listen to the conversations and choose the best answers to complete the

4 Picture Identification

Listen to the six statements and identify which are true (T) and which are false (F).

- **Q** 1.
- **D** 2.
- **3**.
- □ 4.
- **5**.
- **G** 6.



5 Picture Description

Describe the picture with the help of the Chinese version and the English words given in the brackets.



在图片里我们看到(We can see...in the picture)
一个人正在钓鱼(fishing)
他坐在一条小船上(sitting in a small boat)
水中有条大鱼(a very big fish in the water)
水非常清澈(the water, very clear)
大鱼就要咬饵了(is going to bite the bait)
这个人会非常高兴的(be very happy)

Reading In and Writing Out

Passage A How to Make Introduction

I believe the first thing you need to know about American customs is how to make introduction. A great difference between American social customs and those of other countries lies in how names are used. Most Americans don't like using Mr., Mrs. or Miss. They find these terms too formal. People of all ages prefer to use first names instead of titles and last names. For example, one may say, "How do you do? My name is Wilson — James Wilson. Call me James." "Glad to meet you. I'm Miller. But call me Paul." Sometimes the ladies you first meet may say, "Don't call me Mrs. Smith, just call me Sally." So when your American friends do not use your last name or titles, that doesn't mean any lack of respect.

习俗/介绍 在于

正式,正规 而不是/头衔

意味着/缺乏尊重

误解

失去勇气的

显现出/匆忙

异乡人

认为重要

发现

Passage B

Two Points to Help Strangers in America

If you visit the United States for the first time, you may misunderstand Americans in some cases. So I'd like to tell you something about American customs. First of all, you do not need to be discouraged by the busy look of the people. Nowadays city people always appear to be in a great hurry. You may simply say, "Excuse me, I'm a stranger here. Can you help me?" When American people discover that you are a stranger, they will become quite kindly and will make a point of helping you. Most Americans are especially friendly to Chinese.

mare especially friendly to Chinese.

There is one more point I'd like to tell you. When you just get acquainted with an American, he may ask you, "Where do you 结识work?", "How large is your house?" or "Do you have a vacation 假期 every year?" Such questions are too personal to Europeans. But 个人的/欧洲人 American people do ask such questions. They would like to find out something in common with you. In this way they can begin a 与…相同 交谈

Check your understanding

	nswer the following questions according to Passage A. What is the first thing we ought to know about American customs according to the author?
2.	What is the big difference between American customs and those of other countries?
3.	Why don't American people prefer to use titles and last names?
4.	What way do they prefer in introducing themselves?
5.	When American friends call you by your first name, does that mean a lack of respect?

Are the following statements true (T) or false (F) according to Passage B?

- ☐ 1. You will misunderstand American people whenever you pay a visit to the United States of America.
- ☐ 2. The author tries to help us to understand American people better.
- △ 3. American people are usually too busy to answer your questions.
- 4. American people would be all ready to give their help to strangers.
- □ 5. You usually do not ask European people a question like "How large is your

house?" when you meet them for the first time.

☐ 6. American people are not as polite as European people.

Build up your language stock

3 Match the words and expressions in Column A with their antonyms (反义词) in Column B.

_	J. G. T.		
	A		В
1.	misunderstand	a.	unkindly
2.	discourage	b.	informal
3.	appear	c.	plenty
4.	busy	d.	encourage
5.	discover	e.	disappear
6.	personal	f.	impersonal
7.	kindly	g.	last
8.	formal	h.	cover
9.	lack	i.	free
10.	first	j.	understand

in a great hurry

Complete the following sentences with words and expressions in the box, change the form if necessary.

appear to be

lack of

first of all

 They are old friends, and so they have a lot of things each off , I'd like to introduce myself to you. He a lot of foreign friends when he was in England. The professor is very busy so he does everything 	tead o
3. He a lot of foreign friends when he was in England.	er.
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
4. The professor is very busy so he does everything	
5. They are trying to the answer to the question.	
6. What's the matter with Mary? Sheunhappy.	
7. This text shows alogic.	
8. Foreigners may misunderstand you	
9. Your mistake your carelessness(粗心).	
10. He will become a teacher a doctor.	

- 5 Translate the following sentences into English.
 - 1. 在英语学习中我喜欢用英汉词典。(like using, dictionary)
 - 2. 欧洲人和美国人在社会习俗上有很大的不同。(there be, difference in)
 - 3. 这并不意味着你真的懂了这首诗。(mean, poem)
 - 4. 我认为你首先要了解的是她的家庭。(believe, need to know)
 - 5. "见到你很高兴。我姓格林,但是请叫我比尔吧。" (call)

in some cases