

福建省教育厅组织编写

非英语专业用

英语综合练习



A COMPANION TO ENGLISH

(第二版)

高职高专版

福建省高校外语教学研究会编



厦门大学出版社

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《英语基础教程》系列教材

高职高专版

非英语专业用

英语综合练习 2

A Companion to English 2

(第二版)

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图书在版编目(CIP)数据

英语综合练习.第2册:(2版)高职高专版/福建省高校外语教学研究会编.
—厦门:厦门大学出版社,2002.8
ISBN 7-5615-1846-3

I.英… II.福… III.英语—高等教育—习题 IV.H319.6

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2001)第 084940 号

厦门大学出版社出版发行

(地址:厦门大学 邮编:361005)

<http://www.xmupress.com>

xmup@public.xm.fj.cn

电话:0592-2181253 传真:2181406

厦门市新嘉莹彩色印刷有限公司印刷

(地址:厦门市岭兜新村工业园 邮编:361009)

2002年8月第2版 2002年8月第2次印刷

开本:787×1092 1/18 印张:11.5 字数:235千字

定价:22.00元(含磁带)

本书如有印装质量问题请直接寄承印厂调换

前 言

《英语基础教程》(高职高专版)系列教材,是在福建省教育厅的直接指导下,由福建省高校外语教学研究会组织了全省 17 所高等院校 24 位富有丰富教学经验的教师联合编写的。本系列教材以教育部 2000 年颁发的《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求》(以下简称《基本要求》)为编写的指导思想,以福建省高职高专学生入学的英语水平为依据,根据高职高专毕业生就业的特点,在培养学生听、说、读、写、译综合能力的基础上,侧重于实用性,旨在培养学生在将来工作中使用英语进行涉外交际的能力,即:1. 使学生掌握一定的英语基础知识和技能;2. 训练学生进行简单的日常和涉外英语会话的初步能力;3. 使学生具有阅读和翻译有关业务英语资料的能力;4. 培养学生模拟套写简单英语信函等涉外业务应用文的能力。本系列教材的选材力求实用性、趣味性、科学性,体裁多样,内容丰富,涉及面广,材料都选自英美等国家的正式出版物,语言规范地道又富有时代气息,贴近现实社会生活。

本系列教材由主教材《英语基础教程》1—4 册、《英语综合练习》1—4 册及《英语基础教程 1、2 册参考答案和译文》、《英语基础教程 3、4 册参考答案和译文》组成。

《英语基础教程》

第一册和第二册,词汇起点为 1000 词,复习巩固中学阶段已学过的语法,进一步扩大词汇量,为进一步学习打下基础,同时把听、说、读、写、译技能的训练及语言基本功训练与实际涉外活动结合起来,使学生一开始就养成学以致用,学一点、用一点的习惯。学完第一册和第二册,要求学生的英语水平要达到《基本要求》规定的 B 级要求。

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、译等能力的综合训练,并进行涉外交际资料的阅读、翻译和应用文写作能力的训练,将读、写、译能力的培养作为教学重点,培养学生使用英语进行涉外交际活动的的能力。学完第三册和第四册,要求学生的英语水平要达到《基本要求》规定的 A 级要求。

每课词汇表中《基本要求》规定的B级词汇没有任何符号,A级词汇用A标出,A、B级词汇要求学生必须掌握;超纲词汇用*标出,只要求在学习课文时能理解其在文中的词义即可。

《英语基础教程》1—4册每单元主课文均配有录音磁带。

《英语综合练习》

《英语综合练习》既与主教材互相对应,紧密配合,又不互相重复,目的是复习、巩固、加深在主教材中学到的知识。《英语综合练习》为学生提供自学、自练、自测的教材,选材内容更加丰富,更为趣味生动,练习、训练的方式与形式更灵活多样,更能学用结合,能使检测自己学习的成果,从而提高学生的学习兴趣 and 增强学习的信心。每册的听力练习配有录音磁带,学生可以根据自己的实际需要多次播放。

《英语基础教程参考答案和译文》

《1、2册参考答案和译文》和《3、4册参考答案和译文》内容包括主教材练习参考答案以及课文与课外阅读材料的参考译文,方便教师教学与学生自学。

本系列教材总主编为福州大学外语系吴松江教授,主审为厦门大学英文系主任、博士生导师杨信彰教授。每册各有正副主编。本系列教材的编写工作得到省教育厅高教处的关心和指导,厦门大学出版社也付出了大量的心血,在此编者表示深深的谢意。

由于编写时间紧迫,编者水平有限,经验不足,失误与疏漏之处在所难免,恳请广大师生与读者不吝赐教,以便及时修正,不胜感激。

吴松江
2001年7月

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Listening In and Speaking Out

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

- ## II . Passage

Listen to the passage and then decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F).

- () 1. The young couple were complaining because their child was rather naughty.
- () 2. The baby was dumb and deaf.
- () 3. He hadn't made a sound with the mouth before eight.
- () 4. His father was surprised at his son's voice.
- () 5. The kid replied that he had grown up.

III . Spot Dictation

Listen to the short passage and fill in the blanks with the missing words.

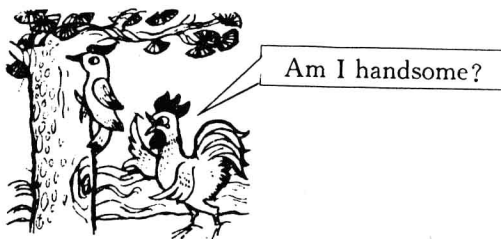
One night, a scientist had a rather heated argument _____ a fellow scientist. They were arguing about _____ was better, the

Swiss one or the Japanese _____. Being _____, they decided to do _____ to test the _____. They were both so _____ of the _____ their watches _____ they _____ to risk ruining them.

IV. Picture Identification.

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

1. ☐ 2. ☐ 3. ☐
4. ☐ 5. ☐ 6. ☐



V. Picture Description

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



冬天 (winter), 保暖 (keep... warm), 流鼻涕 (running nose), 拉上拉链 (zip), 暗示 (suggest), 爱炫耀的人 (showy type), 穿上 (get on), 美国货 (something from the U.S.A.)

Reading In and Writing Out**Passage A****The Panda**

The panda's face looks like a cat's, but its fat body and short tail are like a bear's. So people call this animal xiong-mao (bear-cat). Scientists call it maoxiong (cat-bear). The panda has a very mild temperament and is very lovable. Everybody likes it very much.

The panda is an animal particular to China. The northwestern part of China's Szechuan province and southern part of Kansu province are its native home. Pandas like most to climb trees. They live in the dense forest of the high mountains there, eating bamboo shoots and drinking spring water.

Before Chinese liberation pandas were killed at will. Some people used panda fur to sleep on or to make overcoats, and ate the meat. So pandas, originally quite few, became fewer and fewer.

After liberation the people's government made a regulation protecting rare animals. In thick forests where the panda lives in, panda hunting is not allowed, nor is unplanned tree felling. Special people are sent there to do panda protection work. Because people show concern for the panda and do not harm it, pandas have become bold. They often go to drink at the riverside at the foot of a mountain and not afraid of seeing people. After drinking they walk slowly back to their mountains.

panda	n.	熊猫
bear	n.	熊
mild	a.	温柔的
temperament	n.	性情,脾气
lovable	a.	可爱的
fur	n.	毛皮
regulation	n.	规定
rare	a.	稀少的
felling	n.	砍伐
bold	a.	鲁莽的,大胆的

at will	任意地
native home	故乡
bamboo shoots	竹笋
Szechuan	四川
Kansu	甘肃

Passage B

Language

Only human beings have the power of speech. Although some kind of communication by sounds does take place among animals and birds, it is not language. And on the other hand, there are no people on earth whose language is not fully developed. Even the most primitive cultures possess complex languages.

Language is one of the most important possessions of the human race. It makes possible the exchange of ideas between human beings and also the transmission of ideas from father to son.

Throughout history, people have been interested in knowing how language first began, but no one knows exactly where or how this happened. However, we do know a lot about languages, the language of today and also the languages of earlier times. There are probably about three thousand languages in the world today. Chinese is the language with the most speakers. English, Hindi-Urdu, Russian and Spanish are also spoken by many millions of people. On the other hand, some languages in the world have less than one hundred speakers.

There are several important families of languages in the world. For example, most of the languages of Europe are in one large family called Indo-European. The original language of this family was spoken about 4,500 years ago. Many of the present-day languages of Europe and India are modern forms of the language of 4,500 years ago.

power	<i>n.</i>	能力
speech	<i>n.</i>	谈话
communication	<i>n.</i>	交换
sound	<i>n.</i>	声音
primitive	<i>a.</i>	原始的

culture	<i>n.</i>	变化
complex	<i>a.</i>	复杂的
possess	<i>v.</i>	拥有
exchange	<i>n.</i>	交流, 交换
transmission	<i>n.</i>	传递
throughout	<i>prep.</i>	到处
Russian	<i>n.</i>	俄语
Spanish	<i>n.</i>	西班牙语
Hindi-Urdu	<i>n.</i>	印地 - 乌尔都语
Indo-european	<i>n.</i>	印欧语系
human race		人类

Check your understanding

I . Answer the following questions according to Passage A.

1. Does the panda look like a cat or a bear?

2. Where is the panda's hometown?

3. Why did pandas become fewer and fewer before liberation?

4. Why are pandas not afraid of seeing people?

II . Read Passage B carefully and then decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F).

() 1. Animals and birds have the power of speech and can communicate by sounds.

() 2. The most primitive cultures possess complex languages, which are not fully developed.

() 3. Language is the most important possession of the human race.

() 4. By language father and son can exchange their ideas.

() 5. No one knows how language first began.

() 6. Chinese possesses the most speakers.

Build up your language stock.

III. Match the words in Column A with their synonyms (同义词) in Column B.

A	B
1. complex	a. speech
2. animal	b. recent
3. modern	c. gentle
4. language	d. scarce
5. know	e. complicated
6. mild	f. injury
7. work	g. creature
8. harm	h. mount
9. climb	i. toil
10. rare	j. understand

IV. Use words or expressions in the box to complete the sentences. Change the form if necessary.

speak	take place	interest	at will	concern for
bold	particular	protect	family	develop

1. You may go or stay _____.
2. I am _____ his safety.
3. The brave fellows make _____ to speak at the meeting.
4. Put on more clothes to _____ against the frost.
5. Pineapples have a _____ flavour.
6. Great changes _____ in his native home.
7. China is a _____ country.
8. Give my kind regards to all your _____.
9. My competitor _____ against me behind my back.
10. I _____ greatly _____ in the study of English.

V. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. 他的性情易激动。(temperament)
2. 他没读过几本书。(few)
3. 他是专门研究英美文学的。(special)
4. 爱迪生是一个极有才能的发明家。(rare)
5. 不许赤脚到教室里。(allow)
6. 英语是他的国语。(native)

7. 生活变得越加复杂和困难。(complex)
8. 五减二余三。(less)
9. 这个富人拥有 10 幢大楼。(possess)
10. 这只鸟恰好飞过我的头顶。(exactly)

Grammar

时态(1)

1. 一般现在时
2. 一般过去时
3. 一般将来时

Practice your grammar

I. Change the following sentences into negative (否定) and interrogative (疑问句) sentences.

1. His sister is a movie star.

2. Her mother goes to bed at ten o'clock every evening.

3. They saw many interesting things in the museum last Sunday.

4. The harvest of the rice was very good last year.

5. John will help her with English tomorrow morning.

6. The boys and girls are going to hold a party tonight.

II. Fill in the blanks with the proper forms of the verbs given in the brackets.

1. Most American workers _____ (travel) each day to jobs in factories, offices, laboratories, shops and schools. But for a growing number

of people in the United States, the work place _____ (chang).
More Americans _____ (choose) to work at home.

A recent large study of workers _____ (find) that more than
10,000,000 Americans _____ (earn) all of their money working at
home. 12,000,000 others _____ (earn) part of their money this
way.

There _____ (be) several reasons for this change to working at
home. One reason _____ (be) many parents _____ (want)
more time to be with their children at home. Another _____ (be)
that people _____ (want) the freedom to decide for themselves how
and when to do their jobs.

2. When Joe Bates _____ (be) twelve years old, he _____ (lose)
interest in school. He _____ (stop) listening in his classes. Some of
his teachers _____ (begin)to consider him a problem.

But a few of Joe's teachers _____ (think) that Joe might have
lost interest in schoolwork because he _____ already _____
(understand) it. They _____ (propose) that Joe _____ (try)
taking a university class in computer science. Joe _____ (do). He
_____ (be) the best student in the class. Later tests _____
(show) that his intelligence and knowledge _____ (be) far greater
than most children of his age. He _____ (enter) the university
when he _____ (be) thirteen, about four years earlier than most
children. And by the time he _____ (be) in his early twenties, Joe
_____ (teach) computer science at a university.

3. Our neighbor, Captain Charles Alison, _____ (sail) from
Portsmouth tomorrow. We _____ (meet) him at the harbor early
in the morning. He _____ (be) in his small boat, Topsail. Topsail
_____ (be) a famous little boat. It _____ (sail) across the
Atlantic many times. Captain Alison _____ (set) out at eight o'
clock, so we _____ (have) plenty of time. We _____ (see)
his boat and then we _____ (say)goodbye to him. He _____
(be) away for two months. We _____ (be) very proud of him.
He _____ (take part in) an important race across the Atlantic.

III. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. 她每天乘公共汽车去上班。

2. 这个小城镇曾一度是个风景区。
 3. 吃完晚饭,咱们去散散步怎么样?
 4. 我打算这个周末不去看电影。
 5. 昨天你回去看你的父母亲了吗?
 6. 我向你保证不会忘记这件事。
 7. 患难朋友才是真朋友。
-

Merry Learning

和人体部位或器官有关的短语

1. 表示“深陷某事之中”的短语
be up to elbows / armpits / neck / chin / ears / eyes /
eyebrows in...
2. 表示“有胆量,有脸皮做某事”的短语
have the guts / gall / heart / nerve / check to do sth.

Key to the Exercises

Listening In and Speaking Out

I. Conversations

Script:

1. M: Hullo, Thieme, long time no see!
When did you come back from home?
W: Hi, Thoby. What a pleasant surprise!
I came back yesterday afternoon.
 2. M: I'm afraid I'm late.
W: No. The train leaves at 8:30. We still have half an hour to go.
 3. W: I think it's time for me to leave now.
M: Won't you have another cup of coffee?
 4. M: What are you going to do during the holiday?
W: I'm going to see my aunt in Burlington if my mother lets me.
 5. M: Mr. Smith, will you come to my place for dinner this Saturday?
W: Thank you. I'd love to. What time?
- Key: 1. B 2. A 3. D 4. C 5. D

II . Passage

Script:

A young couple were complaining about their child. It seems that he was very quiet. In fact, he never spoke at all. They didn't mind this when he was a baby, but when he grew to be eight years old, he still hadn't uttered a sound. Then all of a sudden at the dinner table one evening, he said, "Pass the salt."

Shocked beyond belief, the father said, "How come in eight years you never spoke?"

The kid replied, "Well, up to now everything was all right."

Key: 1. F 2. F 3. T 4. T 5. F

III . Spot Dictation

Script and Key:

One night, a scientist had a rather heated argument with a fellow scientist. They were arguing about whose watch was better, the Swiss one or the Japanese one. Being scientists, they decided to do an experiment to test the watches. They were both so sure of the quality of their watches that they were willing to risk ruining them.

IV . Picture Identification

Script:

1. Here is a rooster with a big comb and a woodpecker.
2. The rooster is very proud and has got a very big comb on his tail.
3. The woodpecker is busy catching worms.
4. The rooster thinks himself very handsome.
5. He wants to match his beauty with the woodpecker and the fox.
6. Beauty is not decided by one's appearance but by what one can do for other people.

Key: 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. T 5. F 6. T

V . Picture Description

It's winter. She's wearing thick, warm clothes which keep her warm. He doesn't seem to be warm enough. His running nose suggests he is feeling cold. In fact he has on a thick coat with a fur collar. But he hasn't zipped it. I think he's the showy type. He wants everyone to see that he's got on something from the USA.

Reading In and Writing Out