

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 1

## A Companion to English 1

(第二版)

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图书在版编目(CIP)数据

英语综合练习.第1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 7-5615-1774-2

I.英… II.福… III.英语—高等教育—习题 IV.H31-44

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2001)第 036503 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](mailto:xmup@public.xm.fj.cn)

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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:10.25 字数:220千字

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,能使学生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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## Unit 1

### Listening In and Speaking Out

#### I . Conversations

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

1. The girl reads English \_\_\_\_\_ every morning.  
A. for an hour  
B. for a half and an hour  
C. ☒ for half an hour  
D. for a half
2. The girl \_\_\_\_\_ grammar.  
A. is good at  
B. ☒ is not good at  
C. is excellent at  
D. is not bad at
3. The girl takes \_\_\_\_\_ courses this term.  
A. one                  B. two                  C. ☒ three                  D. four
4. The girl \_\_\_\_\_ take a walk on the campus with the man.  
A. ☒ will                  B. won't                  C. can                  D. may
5. This university was first set up in \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. 1937                  B. 1936                  C. 1947                  D. ☒ 1946

#### II . Passage

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

- ( ) 1. The driver lived in a small village in the south of France.
- ( ) 2. An old man asked him to let him into the car.
- ( ) 3. The driver spoke to the man in French at first.
- ( ) 4. The man answered the driver in a different language.
- ( ) 5. Both of them are English.

#### III . Spot Dictation

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

I arrived in London at last. The railway station was black and dirty. I



did not know the way to my hotel, so I asked a policeman. I spoke English not only very \_\_\_\_\_, but very clearly as well. The policeman, however, could not understand me. I repeated my question \_\_\_\_\_ and at last he understood. He answered me, but he spoke \_\_\_\_\_. 'I am a foreigner,' I said. Then he spoke slowly, but I could not understand him. My teacher never spoke English \_\_\_\_\_. The policeman and I looked at each other and \_\_\_\_\_. Then he said something and I understood it. 'You'll soon \_\_\_\_\_!' he said. I wonder, in England, each man speaks \_\_\_\_\_. The English understand each other, but I don't understand them! Do they speak English?

#### IV. Dialogs

Listen to the dialogs on tape, and practice them in pairs. Then practice similar dialogs.

Lin: Good morning, Mr. Black.

Mr. Black: Good morning, Mr. Lin. Nice to see you.

Lin: Nice to see you, too. Let me introduce my friend to you.

Mr. Black: Certainly.

Lin: This is Mr. Huang, a new teacher of our university.

Mr. Black: How do you do? Mr. Huang.

Huang: How do you do? Mr. Black.

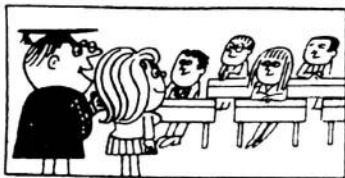
Mr. Black: How are you all these days?

Huang: Just fine, thanks. And how are you?

Mr. Black: I'm fine, too. Thank you.

#### V. Picture Description

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



坐在教室里(sit in the classroom), 课前(before the class), 校长(headmaster), 把……介绍给……(introduce... to...), 博士(doctor), 带着眼镜(wear a pair of glasses), 长头发(long hair), 穿着裙子(wear a skirt), 听

介绍 (listen to the introduction)

## Reading In and Writing Out

### Passage A

#### Why do We Learn English?

As we know, the English language has now become an international language because it is used by most of the countries in the world.

If we want to communicate with foreigners and do business with them, we have to learn English, for most of them speak and write English. At present, most of the valuable books are also written in English. In order to enlarge our knowledge, and develop the science and technology of our country, we should be able to understand English. In addition, most of large news agencies use English in their reports. Only those who understand English can get benefit from the newspapers in English, which will no doubt give them a comprehensive knowledge of the current events in the world. Judging from the present tendency, English appears to be regarded as the common language of the human beings.

English is taught in most of the schools in China now, but how many students really know the reason why they study English? It is hoped that the young generations in China should pay more attention to the study of English and make good use of it.

valuable	a.	有价值的
enlarge	v.	扩大
benefit	n.	益处
comprehensive	a.	综合的
tendency	n.	趋势
in addition		此外
news agency		通讯社

### Passage B

#### The Way for Studying

The aim of students coming to school is to study. But to study requires a right way; otherwise you waste either the time or the money.

The followings are the ways of studying:

1. The best time for studying is the morning, because in the morning, the air is fresh and the thought is clear. We can therefore get good results.
2. In studying we must have patience. If you have not known a chapter well, you must read it again. You should not read the second chapter till you have realized the first one.
3. When you are studying, you must concentrate your mind on the book. You cannot study only by mouth when you are absent of mind. Or you can get nothing from the book while you are reading.
4. You must always ask "why". If something is not well understood, write it down and ask your teacher or your parents or your classmates or your friends. Anyhow you ought to understand it completely so that your knowledge can be improved.

Though there are many ways of studying, the above mentioned will be quite enough if you can practise them.

patience	<i>n.</i>	耐心
chapter	<i>n.</i>	章, 回, 篇
concentrate	<i>v.</i>	集中, 聚集

### Check your understanding

I. Answer the following questions according to Passage A.

1. What is the short passage mainly about?

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Why do we have to learn English?

\_\_\_\_\_

3. For what reason must we understand English?

\_\_\_\_\_

4. Who can learn much from English according to the passage?

\_\_\_\_\_

5. How do you think young people should do in English study?

\_\_\_\_\_

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

- (     ) 1. The proper way to study for the students is to read books only.  
(     ) 2. The student cannot pass a chapter until he understands it.

- ( ) 3. It is easy for the students to be absent-minded in the evening.
- ( ) 4. If a student wants to get good results in his study, he should often ask questions on his lessons.
- ( ) 5. It is not hard for a student with proper methods of study to be successful.

III. Translate the following phrases into English.

1. 智力平常的学生
2. 猜测词意
3. 与其它国家的人们交流
4. 发现自己的学习方法
5. 依靠自己
6. 想像未来
7. 与某些东西相关
8. 最终
9. 没有什么用处
10. 表达一个想法

IV. Fill in the blanks with the words and phrases given in the box. Change the forms where necessary.

be afraid of	information	technique	valuable	improve
clue	pick up	look for	first of all	pay attention to

1. If you read carefully, you can get some \_\_\_\_\_ from the text.
2. If you want to study English well, you must \_\_\_\_\_ pronounce the words correctly.
3. There are some \_\_\_\_\_ in operating the machine.
4. I \_\_\_\_\_ my report. I don't know where I put it.
5. This is a \_\_\_\_\_ watch. You must keep it carefully.
6. Doing more reading can \_\_\_\_\_ your reading speed quickly.
7. Do you know why some people \_\_\_\_\_ something more quickly than others?
8. That police officer suddenly found some \_\_\_\_\_ about the accident.

V. Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

1. He has no doubt finished his homework now.

2. We regard English as a tool of communication.
3. We should make good use of what we have learnt.
4. This boy is very careless; he is absent-minded in everything.
5. The young generation must realize the importance of English study.

## Grammar

名词的种类:可数名词与不可数名词

名词的数

不规则名词的复数

### Practice your grammar

I. Give plural forms to the following nouns.

radio	mouse	lady	shelf	thief
ox	tooth	hero	tomato	passer-by
son-in-law	story	lamp	grown-up	piano
orange	chief	German	brush	Japanese

II. Fill in the blanks with proper words according to the Chinese version given in the blackets.

1. a \_\_\_\_\_ of soap(一块香皂)
2. a \_\_\_\_\_ of cattle(一头牛)
3. a \_\_\_\_\_ of bread(一片面包)
4. a \_\_\_\_\_ of flower(一束花)
5. a \_\_\_\_\_ of paper(一张纸)
6. a \_\_\_\_\_ of chocolate(一大块巧克力)
7. a \_\_\_\_\_ of furniture(一套家具)
8. a \_\_\_\_\_ of sunshine(一束阳光)

III. Choose the answer that best completes each sentence.

1. The farmer has many \_\_\_\_\_ on his farm.  
A. goose      B. geese      C. goosen      D. goose
2. He spent \_\_\_\_\_ yesterday.  
A. much too many moneys      B. many too much money  
C. too much money      D. much great deal of moneys
3. I went to the \_\_\_\_\_ to buy a pair of shoes.  
A. shoes store      B. shoes' store  
C. shoe's store      D. shoe store

4. They never lost \_\_\_\_\_ no matter how difficult things were.  
A. heart      B. hearts      C. a heart      D. the heart
5. She spent \_\_\_\_\_ time writing this dictionary.  
A. a great deal of      B. a great many  
C. a large number of      D. a good many
6. There is a large-scale ceremony in the famous \_\_\_\_\_ stadium.  
A. ten-thousands-seat      B. ten-thousand-seats  
C. ten-thousand-seat      D. ten-thousands-seats
7. The storm has caused \_\_\_\_\_ to this region.  
A. many damages      B. much damages  
C. few damages      D. much damage
8. Don't worry, that fat woman won't take up \_\_\_\_\_ in the car.  
A. much too room      B. too much room  
C. so much room      D. too many rooms
9. Please pass me \_\_\_\_\_. I am rather hungry.  
A. two breads      B. two pieces of breads  
C. two pieces of bread      D. two piece of bread
10. I opened the letter and it contained \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. an important information      B. important information  
C. the important information      D. important informations
- 

### Merry Learning

#### A Riddle

We're very large though we seem small,  
We float on high and never fall.  
We shine like jewels in the night,  
But in the day are hid from sight.  
What are we?  
(stars)

## Key to the Exercises

### Listening In and Speaking Out

#### I . Conversations

Script:

1. M: Do you read English every morning?  
W: Yes, but only for half an hour.
2. M: Do you like your English course?  
W: Yes, but I'm not good at grammar.
3. M: How many courses do you take this term?  
W: Generally speaking, I'm taking three courses this term.
4. M: Why not take a walk on the campus?  
W: I am going to ask you.
5. M: When was this university first set up?  
W: It was first set up in 1946.

Key: 1. C 2. B 3. C 4. A 5. D

#### II . Passage

Script:

### Do You Speak English?

I had an interesting experience last year. After I had left a small village in the south of France, I drove on to the next town. On the way, a young man waved to me. I stopped and he asked me for a lift. As soon as he had got into the car, I said good morning to him in French and he replied in the same language. Apart from a few words, I do not know any French at all. Neither of us spoke during the journey. I had nearly reached the town, when the young man suddenly said, very slowly, 'Do you speak English?' As I soon learnt, he was English himself!

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

#### III . Spot Dictation

Script and key:

I arrived at London at last. The railway station was black and dark. I didn't know the way to my hotel, so I asked a policeman. I spoke English not only very carefully, but very clearly as well. The policeman, however, could

not understand me. I repeated my question several times and at last he understood. He answered me, but he spoke neither slowly nor clearly. 'I am a foreigner,' I said. Then he spoke slowly, but I could not understand him. My teacher never spoke English like that! The policeman and I looked at each other and smiled. Then he said something I understood it, 'You will soon learn English!' he said. I wonder, in England, each man speaks a different language. The English understand each other, but I don't understand them! Do they speak English?

#### IV. Dialogs

- Lin: Good afternoon, Mr. Black.  
Mr. Black: Good afternoon, Mr. Lin. Nice to meet you.  
Lin: Nice to meet you, too. May I introduce my friend to you?  
Mr. Black: Certainly.  
Lin: This is Mr. Huang, a new teacher of our university.  
Mr. Black: How do you do? Mr. Huang.  
Huang: How do you do? Mr. Black.  
Mr. Black: How are you all these days?  
Huang: Just fine, thanks. And how are you?  
Mr. Black: I'm fine, too. Thank you.

#### V. Picture Description

Some students are sitting in the classroom. Before the class, the headmaster is introducing a doctor, a new teacher to them. He is wearing a pair of glasses. The headmaster is a lady with long hair. Today she is wearing a skirt. And now, the students are listening to the introduction carefully.

#### Reading In and Writing Out

- I. 1. The short passage is about the study of the English language.  
2. Because if we want to communicate with foreigners and do business with them, we must study English.  
3. Because most of the newspapers are written, and news is reported in English nowadays.  
4. People who understand English can learn much from it.  
5. According to the passage, in their English study, young people should pay more attention to it, try to do more reading and writing, and make good use of it.



II. 1. F 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. T

III. 1. a student with average intelligence

2. guess the meaning of words

3. communicate with the people of other countries

4. find one's own way to study

5. depend on oneself

6. imagine one's future

7. go with certain things

8. in time

9. it is no good

10. express an idea

IV. 1. information 2. first of all 3. techniques

4. have been looking for/am looking for 5. valuable 6. improve

7. pick up 8. clues

V. 1. 毫无疑问他现在已经完成了作业。

2. 我们把英语视为一种交际工具。

3. 我们应该充分利用我们所学的知识。

4. 这个男孩非常粗心,他对什么事情都心不在焉。

5. 年轻的一代必须认识到学习英语的重要性。

### Grammar

I. radios mice ladies shelves thieves oxen teeth

heroes tomatoes passers-by sons-in-law stories

lamps grown-ups pianos oranges chiefs Germans

brushes Japanese

II. 1. cake/bit 2. head 3. piece/slice 4. bunch

5. piece 6. bar 7. set 8. ray

III. 1. B 2. C 3. D 4. A 5. A

6. C 7. D 8. B 9. C 10. B

### 课文参考译文

#### A. 我们为何学习英语?

众所周知,英语现在已经成为一种国际语,因为它已被世界上大多数的国家所采用。