



普通高等教育“九五”国家级重点教材

新编英语教程

A NEW ENGLISH COURSE

主 编 李观仪

副主编 梅德明

英语专业用

(修订版)

(REVISED EDITION)

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WORKBOOK



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A FEW WORDS ABOUT THE WORKBOOK

The **WORKBOOK(WB)** of *A New English Course* , Preparatory Level, consists of:

LANGUAGE STRUCTURES exercises that are relevant to the main teaching points of each unit. Some conventional types of exercises to revise various grammatical structures are also included. The exercises in this section are to be done after the **DRILLS**.

GUIDED WRITING exercises that aim at dialogue making and passage writing. They are to be done after the **DRILLS**, the **LANGUAGE IN CONTEXT** and the **GUIDED TALK** sections have been dealt with.

LISTENING COMPREHENSION exercises that form a component part of integrated language teaching. They are to be done immediately after the listening in class.

READING COMPREHENSION exercises that correspond to the **READING COMPREHENSION** section in SB. They are to be done immediately after the reading in class.

VOCABULARY WORK that mainly aims at word-formation. The exercises in this section may be done towards the end of a teaching unit.

SPELLING AND DICTATION. They are to be done at any time the teacher thinks fit.

BLANK FILLING exercises that aim at the integrated use of grammatical and lexical items. They may be done as the last item of the written exercises in each unit.

It is suggested that the exercises in **WB** should be used regularly and that the teacher should keep the workbooks when they are not in use in the classroom.

Unit 1

LANGUAGE STRUCTURES

A. Fill in each blank with the proper form of verb *be*.

1. This (1) _____ Mrs. Blake. She (2) _____ not a student. She (3) _____ not a doctor, either. She (4) _____ a teacher. She (5) _____ from London.
2. "Who (1) _____ those three young men?"
"They (2) _____ Zhang Wei, Liu Ming and Wang Ping. Zhang and Liu (3) _____ in the same department, but not in the same class. Zhang (4) _____ in Class Two and Liu (5) _____ in Class Three. Wang (6) _____ in a different department. He (7) _____ in the Chinese Department. The three of them (8) _____ all good students."

B. Change the following statements into questions.

Example:

He is Mr. Johnson's student. (Mrs. Johnson's)

1) Is he Mr. Johnson's student?

2) He is Mr. Johnson's student, isn't he?

3) Is he Mr. Johnson's or Mrs. Johnson's student?

1. Miss Smith is from London. (New York)

1) _____

2) _____

3) _____

2. Those people over there are doctors. (nurses)

1) _____

2) _____

3) _____

3. I am in the English Department. (the French Department)

1) _____

2) _____

3) _____

4. Wang and Chen are both my students. (friends)

1) _____

2) _____

3) _____

5. George, Rose and Mary are all Australian. (Canadian)

1) _____

1.2

2) _____

3) _____

6. Frank Johnson is a visiting professor from Britain. (the United States)

1) _____

2) _____

3) _____

C. Arrange the words in each group in the proper order to make a sensible sentence. Pay special attention to capitalization and punctuation.

1. do, you, how, miss, brown, do

2. is, long, harbin, here, way, from, a

3. your, is, institute, where

4. your, is, isn't, john, in, he, class

5. to, is, first, wangs, this, visit, Shanghai

6. a, department, history, university, at, drake, professor, johnson, helen, the, is, in

GUIDED WRITING

A. Write a dialogue after the pattern of Drill I , Example 2.

A: _____

B: _____

A: _____

B: _____

B. Complete the following dialogue between Li Hua and Chen Ying.

Li is in Class One, Zhang is in Class Two and Chen and Wang are in Class Three. All of them are from Jiangsu, but they are from different cities.

Li: _____ ?

Chen: Yes, I'm in Class Three.

Li: _____ ?

Chen: No, he isn't. Zhang's in Class Two.

Li: Then Zhang and you are in different classes, aren't you?

Chen: _____

Li: _____ ?

Chen: Wang's in Class Three, too.

Li: _____ ?

Chen: Yes, we both are. Which class are you in?

Li: _____ Are Wang, Zhang and you all from Jiangsu?

Chen: Yes, we are. But _____

Where are you from?

Li: _____

LISTENING COMPREHENSION

What do you know about Mary's friends?

NAME	GRADE	FROM	OTHER INFORMATION
Mary Brown	9	New York	she has a birthday party.
Rose White			
John Black			
Alice Gray			
Jimmy Green			

READING COMPREHENSION

True (T) or False (F)?

Write a T before a true statement and an F before a false statement. For false statements, write the facts in parentheses.

- _____ 1. The United Kingdom comprises England, Scotland, Wales, and Ireland.
()
- _____ 2. It is about 600 miles from the north of Scotland to the south of England.
()
- _____ 3. Birmingham has about 100,000 inhabitants.
()
- _____ 4. Gaelic is a sort of drink made in Scotland.
()
- _____ 5. Englishmen live in detached houses or flats.
()
- _____ 6. Nearly everyone in England has at least a fortnight's holiday with pay a year.
()

VOCABULARY

The suffixes *-ese*, *-an* and *-ish* are used to form adjectives indicating nationality.

Examples:

China — *Chinese*

America — *American*

Britain — *British*

Complete the sentences like the examples.

Examples:

He is from Japan. He is *Japanese*.

She is a native of Africa. She is *African*.

They come from Spain. They are *Spanish*.

1. She comes from Vietnam. She is _____.
2. They are from Germany. They are _____.
3. Eva is from Poland. She is _____.
4. He comes from Austria. He is _____.
5. They are natives of Portugal. They are _____.
6. Jack comes from Denmark. He is _____.

SPELLING AND DICTATION

A. Fill in the blanks with the missing letters.

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1. t _ _ cher | 2. p _ _ ple |
| 3. pard _ n | 4. husb _ nd |
| 5. profess _ r | 6. dep _ _ tment |
| 7. uni _ er _ ity | 8. lang _ _ ge |
| 9. for _ _ gn | 10. kingd _ m |
| 11. Aust _ _ lia | 12. L _ ndon |
| 13. Ame _ _ can | 14. New Z _ _ land |
| 15. Brit _ _ n | |

B. Dictation 1

C. Dictation 2

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BLANK FILLING

Fill in each blank with an appropriate word from the box.

across	English	isn't	near	pool
back	floor	it's	new	really
beautiful	flowers	lab	on	red
campus	hello	library	place	trees
department	high	like	pleasant	university

Zhang Wei's New School

(1) _____. My name's Zhang Wei. I'm a (2) _____ student in the English (3) _____ of the Pujiang University. My new school (4) _____ very large, but (5) _____ a very friendly (6) _____. The campus is (7) _____ with many evergreen (8) _____ and colourful (9) _____. The sportsground is not (10) _____ large but the swimming (11) _____ is fairly large. The new (12) _____ is seven storeys (13) _____. The auditorium is (14) _____ the library.

The (15) _____ Department is in a (16) _____ brick building. It's (17) _____ the first (18) _____. There is a new language (19) _____ on the same floor. I live on the (20) _____. Our dorm's (21) _____ the road from the (22) _____ gate of the (23) _____. It's a very (24) _____ place. It's almost (25) _____ a second home to me. I enjoy my life in my new school very much.

Unit 2

LANGUAGE STRUCTURES

A. Fill in each blank with the proper form of *be*.

There (1)_____ a house in the picture. There (2)_____ two trees in front of the house. Both of them (3)_____ apple trees. There (4)_____ many apples on the tree. All of them (5)_____ small. In front of the house there (6)_____ a man and a woman. The man (7)_____ an engineer. The woman (8)_____ a doctor. Both of them (9)_____ old. There (10)_____ a dog beside the man. It (11)_____ a black dog.

B. Write questions and answers for each group of words by using *there* and *how many*.

Example:

two maps, on the wall

“Are there any maps on the wall?” “Yes, there are.”

“How many maps are there?” “There are two.”

1. Seven clocks, in the shop

2. three lights, in the office

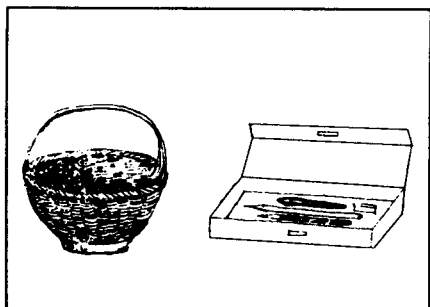
3. five students, on the sportsground

4. four new footballs, in the net

5. two nylon jackets, on the clothes rack

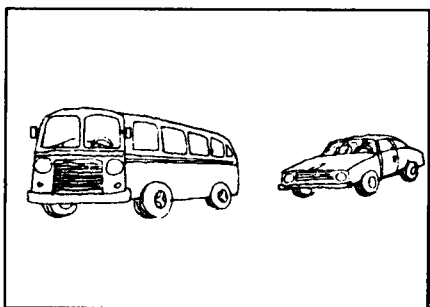
C. Write questions and answers like the examples according to the pictures.

Examples:



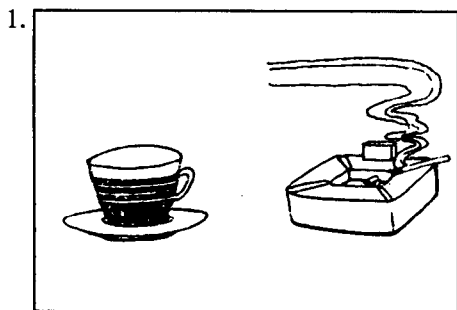
“Is there anything in the basket?”

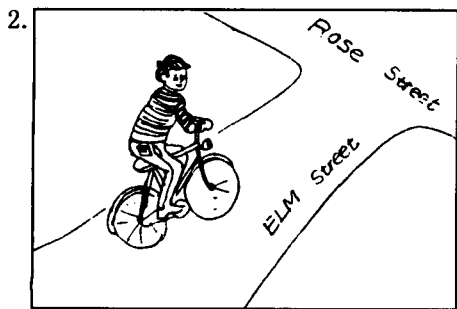
“No, there isn’t, but there’s something in the pencil box.”

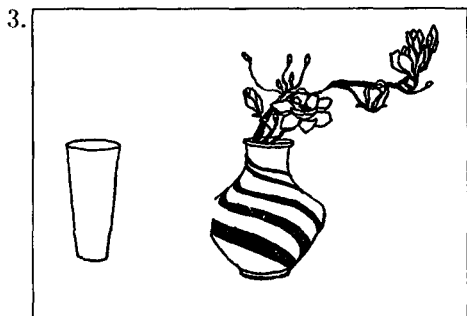


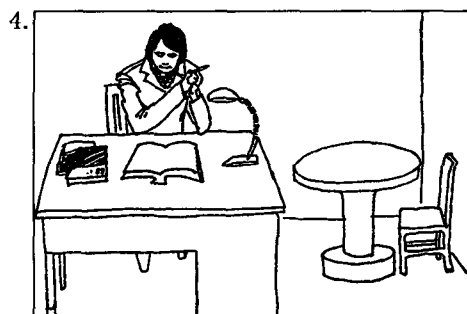
“Is there anybody in the bus?”

“No, there isn’t, but there’s somebody in the car.”

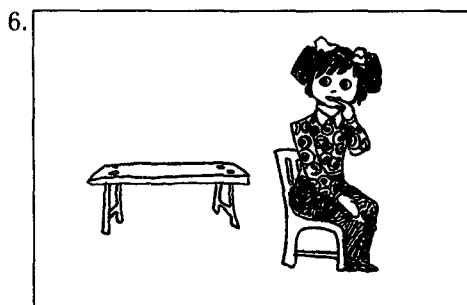












GUIDED WRITING

A. Write a dialogue after the pattern of Drill I, Example 1.

A: _____

B: _____
 A: _____
 B: _____
 A: _____
 B: _____
 A: _____
 B: _____

B. Complete the dialogue between A and B.

There are three coats on the clothes rack. They are all new. There is a hat on the clothes rack, too.

A: _____

B: There are three.

A: _____

B: They're new coats.

A: _____

B: Yes, all of them are new.

A: _____

B: Two are Mr. Johnson's and one is Mrs. Johnson's.

A: _____

B: Yes, there is something else on the rack. There's a hat on it.

A: _____

B: It's Mr. Johnson's.

LISTENING COMPREHENSION

True (T) or False (F)?

- _____ 1. The International Club is for foreign students only.
 ()
- _____ 2. Both Ali and Bob are new students in the Chinese Department.
 ()
- _____ 3. Bob is taking Ali to various rooms in the Club and telling him about them.
 ()
- _____ 4. Students only play bridge in the common-room.
 ()
- _____ 5. Ali can make lemonade.
 ()
- _____ 6. Ali and Bob stay in the table-tennis room for some time.
 ()

READING COMPREHENSION

True (T) or False (F)?

- _____ 1. Jane lives in a two-storeyed house.
()
- _____ 2. Jane longs for a roof garden on her own building.
()
- _____ 3. Mr. Brown agrees to planting a roof garden as soon as Jane talks with him on the subject.
()
- _____ 4. There is a lot of earth on the roof.
()
- _____ 5. Jane plants seeds from fruit, grain and flowers.
()

VOCABULARY

Nouns combine freely together in English to form compound nouns.

Examples:

clothes rack — a rack for hanging clothes on

bookshop — a shop which sells books

The first part of a compound noun usually answers the question "What sort of ... is it?" e.g. ,

What sort of basket is it? — a wastepaper basket

What sort of tub is it? — a bathtub

Combine each of the words in capital letters with each word in the list below it, putting the capital-lettered word either before or after the other word. Explain the compound word you have formed in this way.

A. PAPER

1. news _____
2. back _____
3. clip _____
4. wall _____

B. CLOTHES

1. rack _____
2. bed _____
3. line _____
4. pin _____

C. BOOK

1. ends _____

2.6

2. worm _____

3. mark _____

4. account _____

D. HOUSE

1. country _____

2. wife _____

3. work _____

4. stone _____

SPELLING AND DICTATION

A. Fill in the blanks with the missing letters.

1. g _ _ graphy

3. di _ log _ e

5. fl _ _ resc _ nt

7. el _ _ tric

9. b _ low

11. b _ _ lding

13. n _ _ ghbo _ _ hood

15. l _ _ ndry

2. ordin _ _ y

4. calend _ _

6. t _ pewr _ ter

8. kind _ _ gar _ en

10. cab _ net

12. ei _ _ teen

14. act _ _ lly

B. Dictation 1

C. Dictation 2

[The page contains faint horizontal lines, suggesting it was part of a lined notebook or document.]

BLANK FILLING

Fill in each blank with a word beginning with the letter printed below.

There is a big school at the (1) e _____ of the road near my (2) h _____. It stands at the (3) c _____ of two (4) r _____. It is near the (5) c _____ of the town.

About a (6) t _____ boys and girls go (7) t _____ every day. Some of (8) t _____ live a long way (9) a _____. They go to school (10) b _____ bus or by (11) t _____. The (12) r _____ of the school is (13) r _____ and the walls are (14) g _____. There is a tree in (15) f _____ of the school and at the (16) b _____ there is a (17) s _____. In the shop (18) p _____ can buy sweets, (19) f _____, soup, chocolates or (20) d _____.

There is a (21) b _____ near the shop. When the (22) b _____ rings, the boys and girls must go (23) b _____ to the classroom.

At the (24) c _____ of the day, the bell rings and the children (25) k _____ that it is (26) t _____ to go home. When they (27) r _____ home, they have homework to (28) d _____.