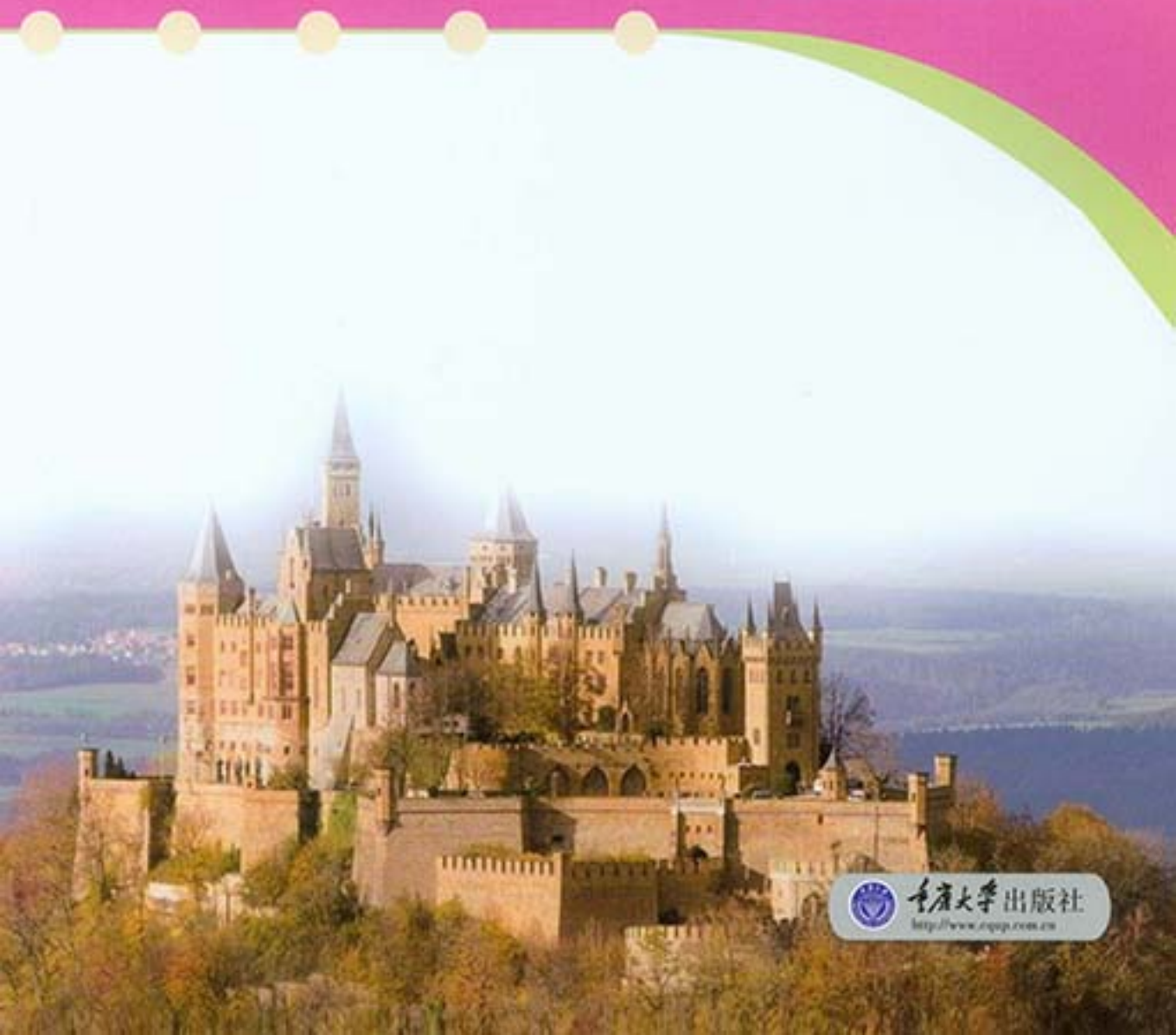


GAOZHI TONGYONG
YINGYU ZIZHU XUEXI
YONGSHU

高职通用英语

自主学习用书

主 编 袁小利 严 燕



重庆大学出版社

<http://www.cqup.com.cn>

内容提要

《高职通用英语自主学习用书》是根据我国高职英语教学改革的需要和高职学校学生的实际需求而专门组织编写的具有实用性、应用性的教材。本书将语言基础能力的培养与实际运用能力的训练有机结合起来,以供高职院校非英语专业的学习者使用。本书分为8个单元,每个单元由两个部分组成。第一部分的练习与《高职通用英语综合教程》的主题相呼应,并对综合教程上的内容进行了延伸和加强。第二部分的练习是为高职学生今后参加高等学校英语应用能力考试打下基础。整本自主学习用书与《高职通用英语综合教程》配套使用。

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

高职通用英语自主学习用书/袁小利,严燕主编.

—2版.—重庆:重庆大学出版社,2016.9

ISBN 978-7-5624-9144-6

I. ①高… II. ①袁…②严… III. ①英语—高等职业教育—教学参考资料 IV. ①H319.39

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2016)第212741号

高职通用英语自主学习用书

(第2版)

主 编 袁小利 严 燕

责任编辑:高小平 版式设计:安娜

责任校对:邬小梅 责任印制:张 策

*

重庆大学出版社出版发行

出版人:易树平

社址:重庆市沙坪坝区大学城西路21号

邮编:401331

电话:(023)88617190 88617185(中小学)

传真:(023)88617186 88617166

网址:<http://www.cqup.com.cn>

邮箱:fxk@cqup.com.cn(营销中心)

全国新华书店经销

重庆升光电力印务有限公司印刷

*

开本:787mm×1092mm 1/16 印张:9.5 字数:213千

2016年9月第2版 2016年9月第2次印刷

ISBN 978-7-5624-9144-6 定价:24.00元

本书如有印刷、装订等质量问题,本社负责调换

版权所有,请勿擅自翻印和用本书

制作各类出版物及配套用书,违者必究

高职双用英语系列教材

编委会名单

主 任:吴再生

副主任:何 弢 徐江涛(执行)

编 委:(以姓氏笔画为序)

王晓敏 刘 忠 刘 焱 严 燕

陈 婧 罗志芬 袁小利 袁嘉粒

前 言

《高职通用英语自主学习用书》是《高职通用英语综合教程》的同步练习用书。本书是根据教育部颁布的最新《高职高专英语课堂教学基本要求》,结合编者的教学理念和经验,以及《高职通用英语综合教程》的单元主题,在确保有效性和适用性的前提下,精心设计了与之相适应的练习形式,旨在循序渐进地培养学生的英语基本能力和实用技能,达到学以致用效果。

本书共 8 个单元,由课文练习和高等学校英语应用能力考试练习组成。主要具备以下几方面的特点:

一、主题内容的选材难度适中、题材新颖,具备实用性、趣味性、信息性和思想性。

二、练习题形式以客观题型为主,文章与单元主题紧密结合,力求使学生在切合实际的学习过程中了解与现实社会相关的内容,并为将来的工作岗位打下一定的基础,在今后的工作生活中能更加熟练地掌握并使用英语。

三、本书还兼顾了《高等学校英语应用能力考试大纲》所要求的测试题型,专门配有针对高等学校英语应用能力考试的习题和题解,让学生在复习巩固教材学习内容时,能适应高等学校英语应用能力的考试。

本书既可以作为《高职通用英语综合教程》的练习册,也可以作为高职一年级学生或具有相应英语水平的英语爱好者的自学用书。

《高职通用英语自主学习用书》由重庆工程职业技术学院袁小利和严燕两位老师担任主编,刘凌参与编写工作。本书在编写过程中得到了学校领导的关心和帮助,在此,我们表示诚挚的谢意。由于时间和编者水平有限,书中难免有不当或疏漏之处,敬请广大使用者批评指正。

编 者

2015 年 5 月

Contents

UNIT ONE College Life	1
Part One Text Exercises	1
Part Two Exercises for PRETCO	7
UNIT TWO Dreams	15
Part One Text Exercises	15
Part Two Exercises for PRETCO	20
UNIT THREE Responsibility	29
Part One Text Exercises	29
Part Two Exercises for PRETCO	34
UNIT FOUR Environment	42
Part One Text Exercises	42
Part Two Exercises for PRETCO	47
UNIT FIVE Job Hunting	56
Part One Text Exercises	56
Part Two Exercises for PRETCO	62
UNIT SIX Success	71
Part One Text Exercises	71
Part Two Exercises for PRETCO	77
UNIT SEVEN Festival	86
Part One Text Exercises	86
Part Two Exercises for PRETCO	92
UNIT EIGHT Health	100
Part One Text Exercises	100
Part Two Exercises for PRETCO	106
Keys and Translations	114

UNIT ONE

College Life

Part One: Text Exercises

I. Word Building

A. In English, the suffix *-ize/-ise* can be added to some adjectives and nouns to form verbs, meaning “become or make like, act or treat with the qualities, place in”. (在英语中,后缀 *-ize/-ise* 可以加在形容词和名词之后构成动词,意为“成为……; 使……化; 以……方式处理或对待; 置于”。)

e.g.

computer (*n.*) + *-ize* → computerize (*v.*)

real (*adj.*) + *-ize* → realize (*v.*)

Write out the verbs derived from the following adjectives and nouns and fill in the blanks in the sentences below with them. (写出由下列形容词和动词派生出的动词,并根据句意填写相关的词语。)

Adjectives / Nouns	Verbs
modern	
industrial	
ideal	
civil	
commercial	
global	

Continued

Adjectives / Nouns	Verbs
private	
standard	

1. She _____ her husband after his death.
2. In most cases, it's taken years for these megacorporations to _____.
3. We plan to _____ an old house by putting in a bathroom.
4. The weights and measures were _____.
5. Many state-owned companies were _____.
6. These rough country boys have been _____ by their teachers.
7. Energy consumption rises as countries _____.
8. It isn't wise to _____ sport.

B. In English, the suffix *-ify* can be added to some nouns and adjectives to form verbs, meaning “make or become”. (在英语中,后缀*-ify*可以加在名词和形容词之后构成动词,意为“使得;变成”。)

e.g.

solid (*n.*) + *-ify* → solidify (*v.*)

speech (*n.*) + *-ify* → speechify (*v.*)

Write out the verbs derived from the following nouns and adjectives, fill in the blanks in the sentences below with them. (写出由下列名词和形容词派生出的动词,并根据句意填写相关的词语。)

Adjectives / Nouns	Verbs
class	
simple	
terror	
pure	
identity	
horror	
modification	
just	

1. He was _____ of heights.
2. Police have already _____ 10 murder suspects.
3. No argument can _____ a war.
4. We had to slightly _____ the original design.
5. His family was _____ by the change.
6. Our aim is to _____ the complex social security system.
7. This salt has been _____ for use in medicine.
8. An important method to deal with large-scale data is to _____ them.

II. Phrases and Expressions

A. *Fill in the blanks with words translated from the Chinese given in brackets.* (将括号中的汉语译成英语并填空。)(for Text A)

1. It's an exciting life in the city—always moving, always _____ (永保持警觉).
2. New York is _____ (既是教室, 更是游乐场) it is our playground.
3. I noticed that my fellow students _____ (拼命向前).
4. Many students had _____ (兼职或者实习) by their first semester.
5. An internship at a small PR firm _____ (以……为专长) classical music and arts.
6. I was looking to _____ (进入) the classical music industry.
7. The job seemed like _____ (再合适不过).
8. I clearly had no concept of exactly what I was _____ (陷入……局面).
9. I have no time to _____ (和朋友逛街) in the city.
10. I _____ (我倾注了漫长而艰难的工作时间) my numerous work projects.

B. *Match the English phrases and expressions in the left column with the Chinese ones in the right column.* (在右栏中找出与左栏英文表达相对应的中文表达。)(for Text B)

- | | |
|--|---------------|
| () 1. explore many possibilities | A. 记得每一件事情 |
| () 2. manage your time wisely | B. 选择合适的时间学习 |
| () 3. determine your goals | C. 按每一章节来分配时间 |
| () 4. plan ahead | D. 尝试各种可能性 |
| () 5. keep everything in your head | E. 为自己设置动力 |
| () 6. allotting time for each chapter | F. 合理分配时间 |

- | | |
|--|---------------|
| () 7. study at strategic times | G. 提前制订计划 |
| () 8. energy and concentration | H. 推动自己更高效地学习 |
| () 9. motivate yourself | I. 确定你的目标 |
| () 10. force yourself to work efficiently | J. 精力和注意力 |

III. Reading Comprehension

Read the following passages and choose the best answer for each of the questions. (阅读下列短文,选择每一问题的最佳答案。)

👉 Passage 1

The College Experience

By Willian D. Carlson

Going to college! What a thrill! It's a trip that has everything great that you have seen and heard about, if you make it so. It also is very serious business. To a great extent, you will be on your own. True, there are an awful lot of people ready to help you, but generally you must take the initiative and seek them out.

Most of you have decided on a career. Even though many of you will change your minds later, the initial decision allows you to set class goals and pursue them step by step toward the final objective of graduation. Such goals are essential for success. In advising students, I always tell them to discipline themselves, to be prepared to study hard and keep up from day one.

Today's world is full of precious knowledge, whether it is in the arts, literature, a profession, or a vocational skill. College is your chance of a lifetime to explore these areas. Each facet (一个方面) can be as exciting when discovered by you as it was when discovered by the original author or explorer. Let yourself explore beyond your immediate career objectives. A student in auto mechanics in most schools also can take courses in history, philosophy, music, or art. There is no reason why a craftsman can't be a great thinker, or an explorer into the vast areas of unlimited knowledge. For a rich full life he or she should make the most of the opportunities at hand.

I hope that you have gathered by now that going to college means a lot more than earning a grade. To limit your college experience will be a waste to you and to all of the people, past and present, who have invested their pennies, dimes and dollars — often at great personal sacrifice — to make educational opportunities open for you. Putting it bluntly,

college is a place to be greedy — a place where you take all you can get and then some more.

1. Why going to college likes a trip?
 - A. Because there are a lot of new students from different places.
 - B. Because you can be more and more mature in the college.
 - C. Because you can make more new friends in the college.
 - D. Because everything you have seen and heard in college is so great.
2. Why going to college is also a serious business?
 - A. Because you will have a lot of heavy learning assignments.
 - B. Because maybe it is difficult to pass the exam.
 - C. Because you should be independent to deal with something.
 - D. Because it is hard to ask help from some people.
3. Which of the following statements is not true according to the passage?
 - A. All the college students have decided on a career.
 - B. You also can change a new career after college study.
 - C. If you want to fulfill the final objective, you must set class goals and pursue them step by step.
 - D. It is necessary for every college student to set a class goal.
4. What does the sentence “Let yourself explore beyond your immediate career objectives” mean?
 - A. College students should learn more knowledge in the books.
 - B. College students should learn more knowledge outside of the books.
 - C. College students should learn more knowledge besides the major knowledge.
 - D. College students should learn more knowledge in the society.
5. What does the word “greedy” (Line 5, Para. 4) mean here?
 - A. Take advantage of every opportunity to gain more college experience both on study and life.
 - B. Take advantage of every opportunity to gain better grades.
 - C. Take advantage of every opportunity to gain more scholarship.
 - D. Take advantage of every opportunity to participate in more competitions.

👉 Passage 2

Why Do We Go to School (Excerpt)

Speech by Barak Obama

I know that for many of you, today is the first day of school. And for those of you in kindergarten (幼儿园), or starting middle, high school or college, it's your first day in a new school, so it's understandable (可以理解的) if you're a little nervous. I imagine there are some seniors out there who are feeling pretty good right now with just one more year to go. And no matter what grade you're in, some of you are probably wishing it were still summer and you could have stayed in bed just a little bit longer in the morning.

So I know that some of you are still adjusting to (调节, 调整以适应) being back at school. But I'm here today because I have something important to discuss with you. I'm here because I want to talk with you about your education and what's expected of all of you in this new school yet.

I want to start with the responsibility you have to yourself. Every single one of you has something that you're good at. Every single one of you has something to offer. And you have a responsibility to yourself to discover what that is. That's the opportunity an education can provide.

And no matter what you want to do with your life, I guarantee (保证) that you'll need an education to do it. You want to be a doctor, or a teacher, or a police officer? You want to be a nurse or an architect, a lawyer or a member of our military? You're going to need a good education for every single one of those careers. You cannot drop out of school and just drop into a good job. You've got to train for it and work for it and learn for it. This isn't just important for your own life and your own future. What you make of your education will decide nothing less than the future of our country. What you're learning in school today will determine whether we as a nation can meet our greatest challenges in the future.

1. Most of students will feel nervous in a new school, because _____.
 - A. there are many strangers
 - B. study is so difficult
 - C. there is no time for students to stay in bed a little bit longer in the morning
 - D. the environment is so new for them
2. Education can offer you opportunities to find something, except _____.
 - A. find what you're good at
 - B. find what you can do for the society or the country
 - C. discover what is good for you

- D. discover what abilities you have
3. Which of the following statements is not true according to the passage?
- A. No matter what you want to be, education is necessary.
 B. It's no easy to find an ideal job without education.
 C. Education is only important for yourself.
 D. What you make of your education will also affect the country's future.
4. The phrase "drop into" (Line 5, Para. 4) can best be replaced by "_____".
- A. visit B. interview C. get D. quit
5. What is the main idea of this passage?
- A. Education is so important for everyone.
 B. Finding a good job is important for everyone.
 C. It's easy to find a good job even if you are out of school.
 D. Education will make you meet more challenges in the future.

Part Two: Exercises for PRETCO

I. Vocabulary and Structure

= = Section A = =

Directions : In this section, there are 10 incomplete sentences. You are required to complete each one by choosing the most appropriate answer from the 4 choices marked A, B, C and D.

1. We believe him to _____ a mistake that he didn't accept the invitation to the concert.
 A. have made B. have been made C. be made D. make
2. If you had told me earlier _____ he was, I could have introduced him at the party.
 A. which B. who C. that D. whom
3. The chair looks rather strange in shape, but it is very comfortable to sit _____.
 A. in B. on C. with D. by
4. Many young people are looking forward to _____ a trip around the world.
 A. have B. having C. had D. to have
5. Light _____ faster than sound, lightning always appears to come before thunder is heard.
 A. travels B. is traveling C. traveled D. has traveled
6. If only I _____ the instruction, I wouldn't have made the mistake.

- A. have read
C. read

- B. had read
D. would have read

7. It is agreed that the girl _____ sent for a doctor.
A. would be B. is to be C. will be D. should be
8. Many people have found _____ uneasy to tell the truth.
A. it B. that C. this D. which
9. _____ for your help, I really don't know what I would have done.
A. Had it not been B. Had not been it
C. Had not it been D. It had not been
10. The train stop here in order to _____ passengers only.
A. get on B. get off C. pick up D. pull up

==Section B==

Directions: *There are 10 incomplete sentences here. You are required to fill in each blank with the proper form of the word given in the brackets.*

11. If you undertake this task, you must be ready to _____ (endure) hardships.
12. He looks rather (elder) _____ with grey hair.
13. Unless he (tell) _____ us who he is, we won't let him in.
14. He has _____ (donate) a large amount of money to relief organization.
15. Have you _____ (inform) your parents of your plan for the further study.
16. Jone made an (apply) _____ for a management position in the international company.
17. I remember (see) _____ you somewhere before, but I can't tell the exact place.
18. Many old people try their best not to be (depend) _____ on their children.
19. I like my new school except that it is (far) _____ away from home than my previous one.
20. The sales meeting _____ (postpone) to the next day by the manager.

II. Reading Comprehension

==Task 1==

Directions: *After reading the following passage, you will find 5 questions or unfinished statements, numbered 21 to 25. For each question or statement there are 4 choices marked A, B, C and D. You should make the correct choice.*

A new study has found that e-cigarette use among teenagers is growing in the US, and Hawaii teens take up e-cigarette use at higher rates than their mainland counterparts. The

findings come as e-cigarettes grow in popularity and the Food and Drug Administration is considering how to regulate their sale. Some public health officials are concerned that e-cigarettes may be recruiting a new generation of young cigarette smokers who might not take up smoking at all, and the study's results bolster this position.

The Hawaii teens were 14 and 15 years old and surveyed in public and private schools in 2013. The survey questions assessed e-cigarette and cigarette use, alcohol and marijuana (大麻) use, and psychosocial (社会心理学的) risk factors for substance use. Teenagers who used only e-cigarettes were intermediate in levels of risk and protective factors between nonusers and those who used both cigarettes and e-cigarettes. This raises a question about whether e-cigarettes are recruiting low-risk youth (who would otherwise not try smoking) to tobacco product use.

Researchers also found: 12% used both e-cigarettes and cigarettes; 3% used cigarettes only; 68% did not use either e-cigarettes or cigarettes; 96% of the participants were aware of e-cigarettes; 67% considered e-cigarettes to be healthier than cigarettes.

Dr. Thomas Wills, PhD, the interim (临时的) director of the UH Cancer Center's Prevention and Control Program, said researchers aren't sure why the rate of e-cigarette use is so high among teens in Hawaii. The health benefits and risks of e-cigarettes remain under debate, but Wills cautioned parents and teens "You have to think carefully about the risks and benefits of using either tobacco or nicotine, which is known to be an addictive substance. A lot of teens think it is easy to quit smoking but it isn't true. It's hard for anybody to quit."

21. This passage wants to tell us that _____.
 - A. e-cigarettes are not so popular as cigarettes
 - B. e-cigarettes are not dangerous
 - C. e-cigarettes will not make teenagers addictive
 - D. e-cigarettes become more and more popular among teenagers in the US
22. What do some public health officials worry about?
 - A. E-cigarettes would make a new generation of young people who might not take up smoking at all.
 - B. E-cigarettes would be more popular than cigarettes.
 - C. E-cigarettes cannot take the place of cigarettes.
 - D. E-cigarettes cannot help people to quit.
23. What does "bolster this position" (Line 6, Para. 1) mean in this passage?
 - A. It means "support the viewpoint above".
 - B. It means "oppose the viewpoint above".

- C. It means “ influence the viewpoint above”.
- D. It means “emphasize the viewpoint above”.
24. Which of the following statements is not true according to the passage?
- A. More than half of participants thought e-cigarettes are healthier than cigarettes.
- B. A few participants were aware of e-cigarettes.
- C. More than half of participants didn't use either e-cigarettes or cigarettes.
- D. Few participants used cigarettes only.
25. We can probably infer from the sentence given by Dr. Thomas Wills?
- A. The risks and benefits of e-cigarettes are sure.
- B. Researchers have already found the reason why the rate of e-cigarette use is so high among teens.
- C. Tobacco and nicotine are not the addictive substance.
- D. It is hard for everybody to quit smoking.

== Task 2 ==

Directions: *This task is the same as Task 1. The 5 questions or unfinished statements are numbered 26 to 30.*

Animals can move from place to place, but plants cannot. When an animal is under attack, it can run away or fight back. Plants certainly cannot run away, and they lack teeth and claws. But plants can defend themselves by using both physical and chemical means.

Some plants have their own ways to keep animals away. For example, the leaves of the holly plant have sharp spines (刺) that discourage grass-eating animals. Holly leaves on lower branches have more spines than leaves on upper branches. This is because the lower leaves are easier for most animals to reach.

Some plants, such as the oak tree, have thick and hard leaves that are difficult for animals to eat. Some grasses may contain a sandy material. Eating such grasses wears down the animal's teeth.

Many plants also have chemical defenses. Some plants produce chemicals that taste bitter or cause an unpleasant reaction. Some plants may fight against an attack by increasing the production of these chemicals. When a caterpillar (毛虫) bites a tobacco leaf, the leaf produces a chemical messenger. This messenger sends to the roots the information to produce more nicotine. The higher levels of nicotine discourage the caterpillar.

Many plants depend on both physical and chemical defenses. A certain plant in China, for instance, has prickly (多刺的) leaves, and each prickly contains poisonous venom (毒液). A single experience with this kind of plant will teach an animal to stay away from it in

the future.

26. What's the different way to protect themselves between animals and plants when they are under attack?
- A. They both can move from place to place.
 - B. They both can run away or fight back.
 - C. They both have teeth and claws.
 - D. The animals can move from place to place, the plants can use physical and chemical means.
27. The holly plant has more spines on the lower leaves because most animals _____.
- A. are not tall enough
 - B. like the lower leaves only
 - C. are not clever enough
 - D. can get the lower leaves easily
28. To defend themselves, oak trees use _____.
- A. chemical means
 - B. physical means
 - C. bitter chemicals
 - D. sandy materials
29. How does tobacco protect itself against an attack from a caterpillar?
- A. Its leaves fight against the attack by physical means.
 - B. Its roots send a messenger to discourage the caterpillar.
 - C. Its roots increase the production of nicotine when it is attacked.
 - D. Its leaves produce poisonous sand to drive the caterpillar away.
30. What would be the best title for this passage?
- A. Plants and Animals
 - B. How Plants Defend Themselves
 - C. Attacks and Defenses
 - D. How Animals Eat Plant Leaves

== Task 3 ==

Directions: *The following is a Job Advertisement. After reading it, fill in the blanks (No.31 to No. 35) with the correct words.*

Technical Manager

Description of Company

Ericsson Mobile Platforms AB develops, sells, and markets mobile platform technology that enables our customers to be first, best and profitable.

You will be managing the Multimedia Test and Verification Technology Section, within the Multimedia Department. The section is responsible for the design, development and deployment of test and verification technology of the multimedia functionality in our mobile platforms. Collaboration with other test units within EMP is essential.

Competence

You should have experience as a manager or team leader and have a good understanding of how to test and verify embedded real-time software.

Please send your application to: hrapplications @ emp. Ericsson. Se

Apply before:2015-02-02

Form of employment: Regular Employment

Contact person / s

Jim Rasmusson

Jim. rasmusson@ emp.Ericsson. se

Ericsson Mobile Platforms AB (31) _____ moblie platform technology.

The applicants need to manage (32) _____ and (33) _____, within the Multimedia Department.

The applicants should have experience as (34) _____ and have a good understanding of how to (35) _____ embedded real-time software.

== Task 4 ==

Directions: *The following is a list of trade terms. After reading it, you are required to find the items equivalent to (与……等同的) those given in Chinese in the table below. Then you should put the corresponding letters in the brackets numbered 36 through 40.*

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| A — wholesale price | B — retail price |
| C — cost price | D — market price |
| E — net price | F — fixed price |
| G — unit price | H — original price |
| I — quoted price | J — total value |
| K — landing charge | L — customs duty |
| M — current price | N — free on board |
| O — cost and freight | |

Example: (L) 关税

(O) 成本加运费价

- | | |
|----------------|-------------|
| 36.() 单价 | () 净价 |
| 37.() 总值 | () 定价 |
| 38.() 报价 | () 原价 |
| 39.() 时价 | () 市场价 |
| 40.() 批发价 | () 离岸价 |