

高职高专实用英语系列

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Practical English for Professional Colleges

高职高专实用英语

练习册 (下)

江 峰 黄卫军 / 主编

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前 言

《高职高专实用英语》是根据教育部颁发的《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求》编写的一套供非英语专业高职学生使用的英语教材,共分上下两级,每级包括《读写教程》、《听说教程》、《练习册》、《读写教程教师用书》、《听说教程教师用书》5个分册。本教材以“实用为主,够用为度”为宗旨,强调学生实用能力的培养,有助于学生通过高等学校英语应用能力考试(B级),适合于为低起点的学生开设两至三学期的公共英语课程的院校使用。

本教材共 24 单元,每级 12 个单元,其中:

《读写教程》分为 3 个板块,Part A 为基础性课文,以精讲多练为主,包括课文、注解、语法知识、练习;Part B 为应用性课文,以学习实用性的写作为主,包括样例、写作方法、练习;Part C 为阅读性课文,包括课文、阅读技巧、练习,以扩大词汇量和介绍阅读技巧为主。

《听说教程》围绕对应的《读写教程》的单元主题展开,旨在对学生进行系统的语言训练,并侧重于数字、商务交流等方面的练习,力求使学生在听、说方面得到进一步的巩固和提高。每单元都包含有 Special English, Listen In, Listen More, Oral Practice, Cultural Tips, Enjoy Yourself 等几大板块,每个板块由多个 Section 组成,既有语音、单词、句子等方面的基础训练,又有情景会话、短文等方面的能力提高训练。本教材配备了立体化的教学资料,包括磁带、光盘等,以方便师生使用。

《教师用书》为教师提供了每单元相关的背景知识、语言点的解析和拓展、语法知识的补充材料、课文译文、练习答案、《练习册》的参考答案和听力部分的文字材料及答案。

《练习册》每册 12 个单元,每个单元包括两个部分:第一部分为与课文内容相对应的练习,起到巩固知识的作用;第二部分为结合高等学校英语应用能力考试

(B 级)的要求设计的模拟试题练习,起到实践运用的作用,为学生参加这项考试提供了极好的准备素材。

《高职高专实用英语》汲取了现行国内同类教材的优点,并结合当前高职高专学生的实际情况和教学经验,以我国高职人才培养特点和教学改革成果为依据,突出教学内容的实用性和针对性,将语言基础能力与实际涉外交际能力的培养有机地结合起来,以满足 21 世纪全球化经济发展对高职人才的需求。

本教材在编写过程中得到了上海交通大学刘鸿章教授的悉心指导,在此谨致谢忱。由于编写时间紧迫,加之编者水平有限,错误和疏漏在所难免,恳请专家和读者不吝赐教。

编者
2007 年 5 月

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Unit 1

Music

Part I Text Exercises

I . Word Building (构词法) : The prefix *mis-* can be added to many words to form their antonyms.

e. g. *mis-* + usage misuse
 mis- + guided misguided

Write out the antonyms of the words below with the prefix *mis-* and then complete each of the following sentences with one of them.

lead——	hear——
take ——	place——
understand——	mark ——
believe ——	choose——
count——	judge——
direct——	pronounce——
leading——	call——
manage——	create ——
arrangement ——	carry ——
inform ——	copy ——

1. I've _____ my glasses , for they're not in my bag.
2. Don't _____ what I have said.
3. She _____ “ship” as “sheep”.
4. We've got too many chairs. I must have _____.
5. I took your bag instead of mine by _____.

6. The public has been _____ about the nature of our work.
7. The project has been _____ from the beginning.
8. It is illegal to put _____ information into an advertisement.
9. I have _____ his lie.
10. The box must have _____, for she didn't receive it.

II. Match the English phrases in Column A with the Chinese in Column B. (For Text A)

Column A

1. mark
2. compose
3. generation
4. produce
5. owe ... to
6. a chain of
7. damage
8. Christmas Eve
9. ensure
10. anniversary

Column B

- A. 一连串, 一系列
- B. 平安夜(圣诞节前夕)
- C. 保证, 担保
- D. 损害, 伤害
- E. 组成, 构成; 为……谱曲
- F. 做标记于, 打分数, 标志; 作记号
- G. 生产, 制造
- H. 把……归功于
- I. 周年纪念
- J. 一代, 一代人

III. Translate the following phrases into English. (For Text C)

1. 排行榜十大金曲 _____
2. 摇滚乐 _____
3. 代表作, 杰作 _____
4. 最佳影片奖 _____
5. 令人惊叹的创举 _____
6. 众所周知的 _____
7. 偶像 _____
8. 政治观点 _____
9. 有英雄色彩的 _____
10. 去世 _____

IV. Fill in the following blanks with the words you have learned in Text A.

Perhaps the best 1 of this “ 2 ” is the case of Franz Xaver Gruber.
He 3 the 4 of the world's 5 Christmas song, 6 *Night, Holy*

Night. Gruber was born exactly two hundred years ago. To 7 his 200th 8 of his birth, a lot of 9 services, 10 and exhibitions are being 11 around Christmas-time(圣诞节期间) in the village of Oberndorf, Hallein and Wagrain, all in Salzburg Province.

V. Read the following two passages and choose the best answer to each question.

Passage One

Eye contact is important because insufficient or excessive eye contact may create communication barriers. It is important in relationship because it serves to show intimacy, attention and influence.

As with facial expressions, there are no specific rules governing eye behavior except that it is considered rude to stare, especially at strangers. It is, however, common for two strangers to walk towards each other, make eye contact, smile and perhaps even say “hi”. The strangers may immediately look away and forget that they ever had any contact. This type of glance does not mean much: it is simply a way of acknowledging another person’s presence. In a conversation, too little eye contact may be seen negatively because it conveys lack of interest, inattention, or even mistrust. The relationship between mistrust and lack of eye contact is stated directly in the expression, “Never trust a person who can’t look you in the eyes.”

1. Which of the following statements is true according to the passage?
 - A. When you walk in the street, you can only stare at the strangers.
 - B. Staring can give one person too much power over another.
 - C. It is inappropriate to stare at strangers.
 - D. Staring can show you hospitality to strangers.
2. Eye contact is important because _____.
 - A. eye contact can have an effect on people
 - B. little eye contact can spoil a conversation
 - C. eye contact can show close relationship
 - D. All of the above
3. We can know from the passage that a person’s way of acknowledging another person’s presence is to _____.
 - A. take a glance at him
 - B. look away immediately
 - C. speak with him directly
 - D. make further contact

4. The sentence “Never trust a person who can’t look you in the eyes.” means _____.
- A. never trust a person who looks at you
B. trust a person whose eyes convey inattention
C. trust a person who can look directly at you
D. never trust a person who looks directly at you
5. This passage could be part of the chapter entitled _____.
- A. facial expressions B. nonverbal communication
C. personal relationship D. self introduction

Passage Two

A few days ago I asked my sons’ governess(女家庭教师) Julia to come into my study. “Be seated, Julia,” I said, “Let’s settle our accounts. I guess you most likely need some money, but maybe you’re too polite to mention it. Now then, we agreed on thirty dollars a month ...”

“Forty.”

“No, thirty. I made a note of it. I always pay our governess thirty. Well, um, you’ve been here two months, so ...”

“Two months and five days.”

“Exactly two months. I made a special note of it. That means you have sixty dollars coming to you. Take off nine Sundays ... you know you didn’t work with Tom on Sundays, you only took walks. And three holidays ...” Julia was biting her finger nail nervously, her face red, but not a word.

“Three holidays, therefore take off twelve dollars. Four days Tom was sick and there were no lessons, as you were occupied only with Dick. Three days you had a toothache and my wife gave you permission not to work after lunch. Twelve and seven-nineteen. Take nineteen off ... that leaves. hmm.... forty one dollars. Correct?”

Julia’s left eye reddened with tears welling up. Her chin trembled; she coughed nervously and blew her nose, but still not a word.

“Around New Year’s Day you broke a teacup and a saucer; take off two dollars. The cup cost more, it was a treasure of the family, but forget it. When didn’t I take a loss! Then, due to your neglect(疏忽), Tom climbed a tree and tore his jacket; take away ten. Also due to your carelessness the maid stole Dick’s shoes. You ought to watch everything! You get paid for it. So, that means five

more dollars off. The tenth of January I gave ten dollars. ”

“You didn’t. ” sobbed Julia.

“But I made a note of it. ”

“Well ... if you say so. ”

“Take twenty seven from forty one — that leaves fourteen. ”

Both her eyes were filled with tears. Beads of sweat stood on the thin pretty little nose. Poor girl!

“Only once was I given any money,” she whispered, her voice trembling, “and that was by your wife. Three dollars, nothing more. ”

“Really? You see now, and I didn’t know that! Take three from fourteen. . leaves eleven. Here’s your money, my dear. Three, three, three, one and one. Here it is ! ”

I handed her eleven dollars. She took them and pocketed them.

“Merci(法语: 谢谢) ,” she whispered.

I jumped to my feet and started pacing the room. I was overcome with anger. “For what, this ‘merci’ ?” I asked.

“For the money. ”

“But you know I’ve cheated you — robbed you ! I have actually stolen from you! Why this ‘merci’ ?”

“In my other places they didn’t give me anything at all. ”

“They didn’t give you anything? No wonder! I played a little joke on you, a cruel lesson, just to teach you ... I’m going to give you all the eighty dollars! Here they are in the envelope all ready for you ... Is it really possible to be so spineless (懦弱) ? Why didn’t you protest? Why were you silent? Is it possible in this world to be without teeth and claws(爪) — to be such a fool?”

Embarrassed, she smiled. And I could read her expression, “It is possible. ”

I asked her pardon for the cruel lesson and, to her great surprise, gave her the eighty dollars. She murmured her little “merci” several times and went out. I looked after her and thought, “How easy it is to crush the weak in this world ! ”

1. While talking to Julia, the writer expected from her _____.
A. a protest B. gratitude C. obedience D. an explanation
2. What shocked the writer was Julia’s _____.
A. nervousness in front of her boss
B. acceptance of injustice

- C. shyness when talking about money
D. reluctance to express herself
3. The writer said, "Is it possible in this world to be without teeth and claws?" He was actually telling the governess _____.
A. to be more aggressive B. to be more careful in her work
C. to protect her right D. to live independently
4. At the end of the story, the writer said, "How easy it is to crush the weak in this world!" to show _____.
A. his understanding of Julia's anxiety
B. his worry about Julia's future
C. his concern on the living condition of working-class people
D. his sympathy for the mental state of those exploited
5. From the story, we can tell that Julia's employer was _____.
A. greedy but honest B. ill-tempered but warm-hearted
C. strict but forgiving D. None of the above.

VI. Read the following passage and complete the information by filling in the blanks below.

An e-book, also known as an electronic book, is an electronic version (版本) of a print book that you can download (下载) and read. What you need in order to read is an e-book Reader, which is a kind of free software used by your computer. Make sure you have the proper Reader before you download your e-book from the Internet. The software allows you to turn the words on the screen into proper size you like. It also helps you turn pages and change your choice of viewing.

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1. An e-book is an electronic version of a print book that you can _____.
2. _____ is a kind of free software used by your computer.
3. The software also helps you turn pages and change your _____.
4. You can download _____ to any computer, including your portable computer.

5. The amount of time it takes to download your e-book depends on the _____ of your connection and the size of your e-book.

Grammar Focus

I . Correct the mistakes in each of the following sentences.

1. We owe the compose of *Silent Night*, *Holy Night* to a chain of coincidences.
2. But this country at the heart of Europe has also product generation after generation of composers.
3. A lot of memory services, concerts and exhibitions are being put on around Christmas-time.
4. Joseph Mohr writes the words of a new song, and the schoolmaster from the neighboring village, Franz Xaver Gruber, set the text to music.
5. As a teacher, until his retire, he composed some 70 works in all.

II . Choose the appropriate word(s) to complete each of the following sentences.

1. The girl rushed in, her hair _____ behind.
A. was tied up B. being tied up C. tied up D. tying up
2. The moon has no light of its own, only sunlight _____ on it.
A. being shined B. shining C. to be shined D. shined
3. Maggie ran back to the kitchen, eggs _____ carefully in her hand.
A. holds B. hold C. holding D. held
4. Circumstances _____, it is necessary for you to make a new plan.
A. changed B. changing C. changes D. being changed
5. They _____ blind men, how could they see the elephants?
A. being B. be C. is D. has been
6. Weather _____, we are going to visit you.
A. permitted B. permitting C. permits D. having permitted
7. The test _____, we began our holiday.
A. finishing B. to be finished
C. being finished D. finished
8. He sat in the chair, _____ the newspaper.

- A. reading B. read C. reads D. having read
9. This _____, we went home.
A. doing B. done C. do D. did
10. All our savings _____, we started looking for jobs.
A. went B. to go C. go D. gone

Part II Model Test

Vocabulary & Structure

Section A

Directions: In this section, there are 20 incomplete sentences. Complete each sentence by choosing the most appropriate one from the 4 choices marked A, B, C and D.

1. When people move to another country, they often try _____ the customs of their native land.
A. to keep on B. to keep off C. to keep up D. to keep out
2. From his _____ voice on the phone I know everything is going under way.
A. satisfactory B. satisfying C. satisfied D. satisfaction
3. We trust you; only you can _____ him to give up smoking.
A. suggest B. attract C. advise D. persuade
4. — Do you like Nack?
— Yes, Nack is good, kind, hard-working and intelligent; _____, I can't speak too highly of him.
A. as a result B. in a word C. by the way D. on the contrary
5. We all do more speaking _____, even when we have a break after class.
A. now and then B. by and by C. step by step D. more or less
6. You have very good _____. This is one of the finest cars we have.
A. idea B. judgment C. dream D. taste
7. He's not got another job yet and it's not _____ he will for some time.
A. likely B. easily C. nearly D. lonely
8. This play, _____, is very wonderful: there are many interesting characters in it.
A. out of the question B. on the whole
C. in doubt D. under no condition

9. In that country, guests usually feel that they are not highly _____ if the invitation to a dinner party is given only three or four days before the party date.
A. regarded B. thought C. admired D. concerned
10. Difficulties and hardships have _____ the best character of the young geologist.
A. brought in B. brought up C. brought out D. brought about
11. The scientists are now trying to discover what use could be _____ such material.
A. made out B. made up C. made of D. made from
12. It's bad _____ for a man to smoke in the public places where smoking is not allowed.
A. behavior B. action C. manner D. movement
13. _____ flowers, the pupils sent their teacher a nice greeting card for her birthday.
A. Beside B. Except for C. Besides D. Except
14. These shoes are so _____ that I can't put them on.
A. little B. close C. hard D. tight
15. A foreign firm has bought the shares in his company and _____.
A. got over it B. got it over C. taken it over D. taken over it
16. There's no beer left and the pubs are shut, so you'll have to _____.
A. go out B. go off C. go without D. go through
17. He was _____ for work, for he could not imagine life without it.
A. expected B. worried C. eager D. proud
18. I _____ from the crowd an old friend of mine whom I hadn't seen for ten years.
A. figured out B. picked out C. gave out D. went out
19. The secretary worked late into the night, _____ a long speech for the president.
A. to prepare B. preparing C. prepared D. was preparing
20. Most of the artists _____ to the party were from South Africa.
A. invited B. to invite
C. being invited D. had been invited

Section B

Directions: There are 10 incomplete statements here. Fill in each blank with the proper form of the word given in brackets.

1. When I found Linda, she _____ (play) table tennis with her friend Jean.
2. If only the rain _____ (stop) .
3. There were only a few _____ (survive) from the air crash.
4. If you intend _____ (visit) the National Garden, please contact me.
5. We'd better postpone _____ (discuss) it.
6. John went to town yesterday and had his computer _____ (repair) .
7. This music seems to _____ (pure) our heart.
8. This is a very _____ (danger) road: there were at least five serious accidents last year.
9. Because of the traffic accident, there will be no _____ (possibly) of his coming.
10. The photos of Mars taken by satellites(卫星) are _____ (clear) than those taken from earth.

Reading Comprehension

Task 1

Directions: Read the following passage and complete the information in the table below.

As you explore music, you will find much that is familiar to you. You will find music which tells of interesting places and exciting things to do. You will find music which expresses feelings that are often your own.

Music is an expression of the people. As you explore, you will find music of people at work, and in worship. You will find music expresses love of country, of nature and home.

Music is also an expression of the composer.

As an artist, the composer expresses his own musical ideas. He studies the material of music and discovers ways of using them. He looks for new kinds of musical expressions.

Music can suggest activities and feelings, which we all share. We can enjoy a successful piece of music, playing and singing music, dancing and listening to music of the people and the artists of different times and places.