

预备级

Preliminary Level

灵通高职高专英语 Lingo College English



综合拓展教程

Integrated Extensive Course

凤凰出版传媒集团

译林出版社

Lingo Media 国际集团 (加拿大)

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前 言

《灵通高职高专英语》是由译林出版社与加拿大Lingo Media国际集团合作,严格按照教育部颁布的《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求》(以下简称《基本要求》)编写的一套专供全国高职高专院校使用的英语教材。该教材从高职高专教学实际出发,立足于培养学生的英语综合运用能力。

《综合拓展教程》是与《灵通高职高专英语》配套的综合性拓展训练教程,旨在对《读写译教程》与《听说教程》的中心题材及话题和涉及的相关能力作进一步拓展训练,力求巩固学生的听、说、读、写、译等语言技能,帮助他们掌握词汇、语法等语言知识,并提高他们的语言应用能力;同时为学生准备“高等学校英语应用能力考试”提供适应性训练。《综合拓展教程》选材内容丰富、新颖,难易适中,练习形式多样,既能提高学生的语言应用能力,又能提高他们的文化素养。每单元还附有一篇500词左右的介绍文化背景知识的小短文,内容生动,具有知识性、趣味性、可读性,有助于拓展学生对西方文化及风土人情等背景知识的了解。

本套教材共分四册:预备级、一、二、三册。每册由十个单元组成。《综合拓展教程》(预备级)每个单元设有如下六大板块:

(1) Listening Activity

听力练习。本部分的主题和功能意念与《听说教程》各单元相配套,题型与“高等学校英语应用能力考试”相适应。语言真实自然且富有趣味性,练习形式灵活多样,从句子到对话再到篇章,循序渐进地培养、锻炼学生对于相似情境的听力理解能力。

(2) Speaking Activity

口语训练。通过复述幽默短文及加工情景对话等形式,对学生进行有效的口语训练。本部分内容贴近生活,给学习者提供了良好的模仿机会,同时可以有效巩固《听说教程》中对应单元所涉及的词汇、句型与相应的功能意念,强化学生对该主题英语会话的口头表达能力。

(3) Vocabulary and Structure

词汇与语法。本部分所选词汇都是根据《基本要求》词汇表中的3400词而确定,针对学生学习英语词汇的难点,筛选出《读写译教程》每单元的重点词汇、词组、语法和固定句型,以各种形式加以反复操练,有助于学生深入学习和掌握英语词汇,扩大词汇量。主要练习形式有:单词转换、选词填空、多项选择、介词副词填空、单句改错、短语英汉互译、改写句子等,可以全方位地考查学生对《读写译教程》相应各单元语言知识的掌握情况及巩固所学的内容。

(4) Reading Activity

阅读训练。本部分提供了三篇阅读理解文章,题型与“高等学校英语应用能力考试”相适应,如多项选择题、信息转换题、文章大纲归纳题、限定字数的简答题等,文字材料兼具趣味性和时代性,语言规范、题材广泛、体裁多样、篇幅长短适中、语言难度由浅入深,旨在增强学生的阅读理解能力、细节识别能力、主题提炼能力、英文表达

转换能力等,有利于学生知识水平的衔接、过渡,强化学生的英语语感,全面提高阅读效率。

(5) Translation

翻译练习。本部分针对各单元的重要语言点及句型结构,设计了一定数量的翻译练习,按照《基本要求》的考点难点设置题型,尽数融入重点常用词组和句型结构,同时加强训练学生规范化的英语翻译、造句能力,教材后所附地道精准的翻译答案供学生进行参照修正,以期将学生的语言应用能力提高到比较娴熟的高度。题目紧扣高职高专学生参加的“全国高等学校英语应用能力考试”水准,达到帮助学生进一步复习巩固课文,消化吸收地道的语言模式的功效。

(6) Brief Introduction to English Language and Culture

英语语言文化知识介绍。这是本教程的一个亮点所在,它通过500词左右的小短文,介绍了与英语语言文化相关的各种丰富资料和背景知识,涉及英美等国的教育、文化、生活等的各个领域。所选材料生动有趣,有助于培养学生跨文化交际意识,在学习语言的同时汲取多方面的知识养料,增长见识,营造出轻松活泼的学习氛围,从而激发学生语言学习的积极性。

《灵通高职高专英语·综合拓展教程》主编由拥有丰富英语教学经验的王晓明、肖安法担任。本书遵循全新的编写思路,力求整合丰富资讯信息,但在实际编写中难免会有疏漏不当之处,望广大使用者批评指正,我们将不断改进,以期能将高职高专英语教学推至一个新的高度。

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Unit 1

I. Listening Activity

1. Finding Proper Response

Directions: *In this section, you will hear five short statements. Each statement will be read twice. Listen carefully and choose the best response to what you've just heard.*

- | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------|
| ① A. I'm doing well. | B. I'm jogging now. | C. I went shopping just now. |
| ② A. A. Four hours. | B. Twice a week. | C. In two hours. |
| ③ A. I'm fourteen. | B. I'm a cashier. | C. I'm a little tired. |
| ④ A. Twice a day. | B. Quite often. | C. About two. |
| ⑤ A. It's sixty-six. | B. It's twenty-eight. | C. It's eighteen. |

2. Understanding Sentence

Directions: *In this section, you will hear five short sentences. Each sentence will be read twice. Listen carefully and decide which is the closest in meaning to what you've just heard.*

- ① A. The first class begins at seven o'clock.
B. The first class begins at a quarter to seven.
C. The first class begins at fifteen to eight.
- ② A. Linda passed the course of history.
B. Linda failed to pass the course of history.
C. Linda failed to pass all the courses.
- ③ A. Tom is the shortest student in his class.
B. Tom is the tallest student in his class.
C. Tom is younger than any other student in his class.

Unit 1

- ④ A. Helen has twelve CDs.
B. Helen has sixteen CDs.
C. Helen has forty-two CDs.
- ⑤ A. It's dangerous to skate on the ice.
B. It's safe to skate on the ice.
C. It's interesting to skate on the ice.

3. Sentence Dictation

Directions: *In this section, you will hear five sentences. Each sentence will be read three times. Listen carefully and write down what you hear.*

- ① _____
- ② _____
- ③ _____
- ④ _____
- ⑤ _____

4. Understanding Dialogue

Dialogue 1

Directions: *Listen to the dialogue twice and choose the best answer to each of the following questions.*

- ① What's about Mr. Smith's mood?
A. He does not feel nice. B. He feels a little bad.
C. He feels very happy. D. He feels quite sad.
- ② Where did Mr. and Mrs. Roberts spend their holidays?
A. In America. B. In England.
C. In Australia. D. In France.
- ③ How long did Mr. and Mrs. Roberts' holidays last?
A. A couple of days. B. Ten days.
C. About a week. D. Two weeks.

- ④ Why does Mr. Smith refuse Mrs. Roberts' invitation to have some coffee?
- A. Because Mr. Smith is busy buying some things.
 - B. Because Mr. Smith will draw some money.
 - C. Because Mr. Smith must go to the Personnel Department.
 - D. Because Mr. Smith has just been asked to find his manager.
- ⑤ Who has been selected to the manager in the Europe branch?
- A. Mr. Smith.
 - B. Mr. Roberts.
 - C. Mrs. Roberts.
 - D. Not mentioned.

Dialogue 2

Directions: *Listen to the dialogue twice and choose the best answer to complete each of the following statements.*

- ① Sara is Steve's _____.
A. aunt
B. wife
C. sister
D. classmate
- ② David and Sara were _____ before.
A. classmates in primary school
B. classmates in high school
C. colleagues in a computer company
D. colleagues in a chemistry company
- ③ Steve damaged _____ some years ago.
A. his dirty clothes
B. David's dirty clothes
C. his motorcycle
D. David's motorcycle
- ④ _____ is a representative of a chemistry company in the USA.
A. David
B. Steve
C. Sara
D. Jim
- ⑤ Sara lived in _____ after she married.
A. Italy
B. Egypt
C. UK
D. America

Unit 1

5. Understanding Passage

Passage 1

Directions: *Listen to the passage twice and choose the best answer to complete each of the following statements.*

- ① People show their _____ by greeting someone.
A. pride
B. interest
C. respect
D. confidence
- ② When greeting someone who is _____, formal greetings are used.
A. familiar to you
B. different from you
C. younger than you
D. older than you
- ③ People use informal greetings if they are _____.
A. strangers
B. good friends
C. young people
D. old people
- ④ It's better to use a person's family name when he is _____.
A. a stranger
B. a friend
C. a roommate
D. a schoolmate
- ⑤ This passage is about _____.
A. greeting strangers
B. shaking hands
C. formal and informal clothes
D. formal and informal greetings

Passage 2

Directions: *Listen to the passage twice and answer the following questions with no more than three words.*

- ① Can we introduce people who are unfamiliar in either formal or informal ways?

- ② Is shaking hands a formal or informal greeting?

- ③ When a man and a woman are introduced, who first stretches (伸出) hand?

- ④ In what situations is informal introduction used?

- ⑤ According to the passage, in which country is shaking hands less common than in many other countries?

II. Speaking Activity

Task ①

Directions: Read the following conversation, paying attention to the underlined parts. After that, practice the conversation with your partner.

A: Hi, Tina, it's nice to see you. How's everything going?

B: Very fine, George. How are you doing?

A: Not so good. I'd like you to meet my friend, Juliet Davis.

B: Hi! Nice to meet you.

A: Nice to meet you, too, Ms Davis.

B: Just call me Juliet.

Task ②

Directions: Read the story and retell it in your own words.

Reward

A non-swimmer fell into the river and was saved by a passer-by who dived in and pulled him to the bank. "You deserve a reward," he said to his saver, "I will give you five pounds." He pulled a wet note from his wallet. "Oh dear—I've only got a ten-pound note." "That's all right," was the reply, "Just jump in again."

III. Vocabulary and Structure

1. Complete the following table.

positive degree (原级)	comparative degree (比较级)	superlative degree (最高级)
thin		
easily		
clever		
bad		
nice		
pretty		
little		
far		

2. Fill in the blanks with the words or expressions given below. Change the form where necessary.

somewhat
remain

invent
desire

personal
assume

proposal
vacation

live on
overcome

- I went to the city, but my brother _____ at home.
- Alexander Graham Bell _____ the telephone in 1876.
- It is reasonable to _____ that the economy will continue to improve.
- I worked in a small beachside restaurant during summer _____.
- They accepted the _____ that a new hospital should be built here.
- I was _____ surprised to see him in the street because he told me yesterday that he would be in hospital for a week.
- The two parties managed to _____ their differences on the issue.
- The great writer has no _____ for wealth and fame.
- He _____ for fifteen years after his wife died.

- ⑩ We've been told that the telephone in the office should not be used for _____ affairs.

3. For each of the following blanks, four choices are given. Choose the most appropriate one.

- ① There's nobody upstairs _____ my younger sister.
A. rather than B. other than C. more than D. less than
- ② The handsome boy fell _____ love with an Italian girl.
A. with B. down C. in D. for
- ③ Before 1949, most children in this mountain village were poorly _____.
A. educated B. educational C. manners D. training
- ④ As the first child was poor in health, the couple decided to give birth _____ another one.
A. by B. with C. at D. to
- ⑤ She wants to find a job that her parents think _____ her.
A. fits B. fitting C. fit D. to fit
- ⑥ What you need is more exercise, _____?
A. aren't they B. isn't it C. don't you D. aren't you
- ⑦ We don't own our house. We just _____ it from Mrs. White.
A. rent B. hire C. employ D. buy
- ⑧ They have been working on this project for one month. It seems they need _____ month to finish it.
A. more B. another C. other D. the other
- ⑨ Some countries are increasing their use of natural gas, and other forms of _____.
A. source B. power C. energy D. material
- ⑩ _____ the bad news, tears came into her eyes.
A. Heard B. Having heard C. On hearing D. When she heard

4. Fill in each blank with the proper form of the word given in the bracket.

- ① Jane Austen wrote for personal _____ and public praise. (please)
- ② You should look out for buses and trucks when _____ the street. (cross)
- ③ He failed his math examination because of his _____. (careless)

Unit 1

- ④ With three children _____ care of, she is busy all day long. (take)
⑤ The parents are _____ because their son tells a lie again. (happy)
⑥ In fact, what we need _____ nothing but money. (be)
⑦ The great flood in the country has led to widespread _____ of life. (lose)
⑧ The police are concerned for the _____ of the 12-year-old boy who has been missing for three days. (safe)
⑨ A bird's wings _____ it to fly. (able)
⑩ His _____ that the system should be changed was not accepted. (propose)

5. Fill in each of the blanks in the following sentences with a correct preposition or adverb.

- ① You shouldn't get so angry _____ her.
② She is very good _____ finding excuses.
③ I'm not very fond _____ ice cream.
④ I'm thankful _____ your timely and useful help.
⑤ He remained faithful _____ the firm even after he had been dismissed.
⑥ I cannot be held responsible _____ other people's mistakes.
⑦ Don't be so sure _____ yourself.
⑧ We always go to my parents' house _____ Christmas Eve.
⑨ He took pride _____ the success of his students.
⑩ Lu Xun used his pen _____ a weapon to fight with the enemy.

6. Identify the one that needs correction from the choices marked A, B, C and D, and then give the right form.

- ① When traveling abroad, you should follow the customs of the country where you
A B C D
are visiting.
② When I arrived in Nanjing, I found it's the large, beautiful city with a long history.
A B C D
③ For about half century, scientists all over the world have been making various cameras.
A B C D

Unit 1

9. Combine the following sentences using the preposition *unlike* after the model.

Model: *In most counties police carry guns. Police in UK do not carry guns.*

Unlike other countries, police in UK do not carry guns.

① She is tall and thin, while her mother is short and fat.

② She's always on time, while her brother is always late.

③ Peter is very interested in the lecture, but many of the students dislike it.

④ More than half of the competitors did not finish the race, whereas he managed to.

⑤ Most systems are difficult to install. This one is very easy to install.

IV. Reading Activity

Task ①

Directions: *Read the passage and decide on the best choice to some questions or unfinished statements.*

On November 19, 1863, the Civil War was still going on. There was much criticism of President Lincoln at the time. He was not at all popular. He went to Pennsylvania, and was invited to speak at Gettysburg only out of courtesy. The principal speaker was to be Edward Everett, a famous statesman and speaker of the day. Everett was a handsome man and very popular everywhere.

It is said that Lincoln prepared his speech on the train while going to Gettysburg. Late that night, alone in his hotel room and tired out, he again worked briefly on the speech. The next day Everett spoke first. He spoke for an hour and 57 minutes. Then Lincoln rose. The crowd of 15,000 people at first paid little attention to him. He spoke for only nine minutes. At the end there was little applause. Lincoln turned to a friend and remarked, "I have failed again." On the train back to Washington he said sadly, "That speech was a flat

