


五年制高等职业学校学生用书  
ENGLISH FOR HIGHER VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

— 英语 —

# 练习册

BOOK 3

第三册

 语文出版社

# 前 言

五年制高等职业教育基础课教材《英语》是根据教育部制定的《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求》，紧密结合高等职业技术学院教学实际和培养目标的需求而编写的。教材的起点与义务教育初中英语教学的基本要求相衔接，是高等职业技术学院基础英语教学阶段用书。适合招收初中毕业生的5年制高等职业技术学院及实行“3+2”学制的职业技术学校教学使用。

本套教材含有主干教材1—6册、配套教师用《教学参考书》1—6册、配套《练习册》1—6册、外籍教师录音教学磁带每册2—3盒，教学多媒体课件光盘每册2盘。同时还为入学时英语基础差和零起点的学生编配补学初中英语的职业教育《英语（预备级）》教材1册。根据学生入学英语基础差异情况，可相应选用某册作为起点，完成本套教材第四、五册，可达到《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求》规定的B级要求，完成本套教材第六册可达到《基本要求》中规定的A级要求。

本套教材的教学目标是：在初中英语教学的基础上，使学生巩固、扩大英语语言基础知识，发展听、说、读、写基本技能，达到《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求》中规定的“掌握必需的，实用的英语语言知识和技能”。满足社会对高职应用型人材的英语语言能力的要求。

本套教材对《基本要求》中规定的英语语言知识和技能训练作了系统安排，循序渐进，循环反复，有利于学生构建英语语言知识和语言能力系统。体现了我国改革开放人文环境下的英语语言应用。教材编写注意到五年制高职是初中后入学年龄段学生的特点，注意到文、理、农、工、医等各专业公共英语教学的通用性，也注意到学生入学时英语基础存在着较大差异的实际情况。为此教材配合现代的任务型语言教学模式，组织安排了不同层次和多种形式的“任务型”教学活动，满足高职学生的特点和需求，体现了高职教育的理念和特色。

五年制高等职业教育《英语练习册》是配合五年制高等职业教育《英语》教材而编写的学生练习册。本练习册以复现主干教材的基本教学内容为目标，突出语言技能的综合训练和语言知识的复习；紧密配合主干教材中各单元的教学内容，复习、训练、巩固并适当扩展主干教材所涉及的读、听、说、写、译等各项语言技能及相关的词汇、语法等语言知识；引导学生针对各单元的教学内容，有效地进行练习和实践，以期达到复习、巩固、扩展和提高学生语言能力的目的。练习册中各单元与主干教材各单元分别对应，并在第6单元和第12单元后分别安排一个复习单元。本练习册各单元练习，原则上应在教师指导下，由学生在课后独立完成，使学生全面达到教学大纲的各项语言技能训练和知识学习的要求。

本套教材由高职英语教材编写组编写，成员有：戴宗显教授（北京第二外国语学院）、王立善（吉林邮电学校高级讲师）、美籍专家 Douglas McNeal、阎善明教授（北京对外经济贸易大学）、董蔚君（人教社编审，课程教材研究所研究员）、余达人（贵州省财政学校）、王珍君、乔阔、朝书华（东北师大附属实验学校）、孟琳（哈尔滨工业大学）、徐明（郑州铁路

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本册主编王立善、戴宗显。主审董蔚君。

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# Unit 1

## I. Listening Comprehension



It is very important to understand announcements when you are traveling. Listen to the following announcements and finish the exercises according to the directions.

1. You will hear some announcements broadcast at an airport. Listen carefully to each announcement. Pay attention to the flight numbers and the gate numbers. Write them down in the space below.

### Airlines

### Flight Number

### Gate number

- |               |                           |            |
|---------------|---------------------------|------------|
| (1) Xinhua    | Flight _____ from Beijing | Gate _____ |
| (2) Central   | Flight _____ for New York | Gate _____ |
| (3) Southwest | Flight _____ for Chengdu  | Gate _____ |
| (4) British   | Flight _____ to London    | Gate _____ |
| (5) Mainland  | Flight _____ to Hongkong  | Gate _____ |

2. Listen to the following announcement broadcast on a plane. Please listen to it carefully and fill in the missing words.

Ladies and gentlemen: On behalf of China International Airline, I'd like to welcome you aboard \_\_\_\_\_. We like each and every \_\_\_\_\_ to know what to do \_\_\_\_\_ emergency. Even though we don't expect an emergency, should one occur, you may need oxygen masks in order to \_\_\_\_\_. You will find them in the small compartment \_\_\_\_\_. To use them, just hold them over \_\_\_\_\_. Thank you. And we hope you \_\_\_\_\_.

3. Mr Johnson will go to New York on business. He went to the travel agency to ask for some information about the flight. Listen to the following dialogue between him and the travel agent. Then answer the following questions according to the information you've heard on the tape.

### Questions:

- (1) Where is Mr Johnson going?

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- (2) When will the meeting be held?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- (3) Will Johnson take the day flight or the night flight?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- (4) When will the night flight arrive in New York?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- (5) Which flight is cheaper, the day flight or the night flight?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- (6) How much will be paid for a round-trip ticket to New York for the night flight?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- (7) What kind of ticket does Mr. Johnson want, an one way or a round trip ticket?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- (8) What's the flight number?  
\_\_\_\_\_

## II. Speaking

**Mr Bank is invited to visit the CBH Car Factory in Shanghai. Mr Wu, manager of the car factory meets him at the airport warmly. Read the following dialogue and then make a new one with your partner according to the useful expressions given below.**

**(Mr Bank — B; Mr Wu — W)**

W: Excuse me, but aren't you Mr Bank from San Francisco?

B: Yes, I'm Tom Bank from San Francisco.

W: Allow me to introduce myself. I'm Wu Dong, the manager of the CBH Car Factory.

B: How do you do?

W: How do you do? Welcome to Shanghai.

B: Thank you. It's my honor to be able to visit your beautiful city.

W: How did you enjoy your trip?

B: Oh, quite a nice one. The weather was fine throughout the flight.

W: Is it your first time to visit Shanghai?

B: Yes, it's my first time here and I've been looking forward to it for a long time.

W: I hope you will have a pleasant stay here.

B: Thank you. I am sure I'll enjoy it. I am a total stranger here. I know nothing of your customs. I hope you can give me some suggestions.

W: You needn't worry about anything, Mr Bank. And after business talks, we'll arrange some sight seeing for you, if you care for it.

B: Wouldn't I care for it? I must say that nothing would please more.

### Useful Expressions:

A	B
Excuse me, aren't you ... from ...?	Yes, I'm ... from ...
Allow me to introduce myself. I'm ...	How do you do?
Welcome to ...	Thank you.
How did you enjoy your trip?	It's my honor to be able to visit ...
Is it your first time to visit ...?	I've been looking forward to ... for a long time.
I hope you will have a pleasant stay here.	I am sure I will enjoy it.

### III. Comprehensive Exercises

1. Match the words in the left column with the expressions of the same meaning in the right column.

(1) resort	A. thing that encourages one to do something; stimulus
(2) define	B. an activity that you do for pleasure or amusement
(3) residence	C. a place where people often go for holidays
(4) recreation	D. to explain exactly the meaning of a particular word or idea
(5) facilities	E. a business that provides information about other business and their products or that provides a particular service
(6) incentive	F. place where one lives having one's home
(7) reward	G. to understand how good or useful somebody or something is; to thank someone or be grateful for something they have done
(8) enterprise	H. a company, organization, or business
(9) appreciation	I. to give something to someone because they have done something good or helpful
(10) agency	J. rooms, equipment, or services that are provided for a particular purpose

2. Read the text "TOURISM INDUSTRY" again, and then fill in each of the following blanks with one or more proper words in the text.

The tourism industry, which has been one of the fastest \_\_\_\_\_ industries in recent years, is now becoming more important \_\_\_\_\_ economy. The growth rate for tourism has generally been \_\_\_\_\_ than that for the world economy. It seems that a new resort area \_\_\_\_\_ every day where there is \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

A tourist is a person who is visiting some place other than his usual \_\_\_\_\_ for more than 24 hours. Many people travel entirely for \_\_\_\_\_ or pleasure. Other people travel for reasons of \_\_\_\_\_. Still other people travel to visit friends or \_\_\_\_\_.

Tourists also include those who travel \_\_\_\_\_ business. Among them are \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ officials, as well as people \_\_\_\_\_ meetings. Another kind of business travel is the \_\_\_\_\_ trip. It is a trip offered by an organization to \_\_\_\_\_ its employees or to encourage them to make a greater \_\_\_\_\_ in work.

Tourism consists of many kinds of \_\_\_\_\_, such as transportation, travel agencies, and governments that offer different \_\_\_\_\_ to the travelers. Tourism industry creates \_\_\_\_\_ for many \_\_\_\_\_ of such items as sunglasses, cameras, video cameras, film, sports clothing and shoes. At the same time it provides many \_\_\_\_\_ for society.

Tourism develops quickly in a \_\_\_\_\_ of peace and prosperity and it will bring understanding, appreciation, wealth, and a better life to people.

**3. Put the Chinese in the brackets into English to complete the following sentences.**

- (1) My cup is \_\_\_\_\_ (1.5 倍) the size of yours.
- (2) He has collected \_\_\_\_\_ (大约两倍) as many stamps as I.
- (3) The river is \_\_\_\_\_ (比那条街道长两倍).
- (4) My desk \_\_\_\_\_ (高 5 厘米) than hers.
- (5) The pig is \_\_\_\_\_ (……重量的三倍) of the sheep.
- (6) The thermometer showed \_\_\_\_\_ (零下 10 度).
- (7) The boiling point of water is \_\_\_\_\_ (摄氏 100 度).
- (8) The river is \_\_\_\_\_ (大约一百英里长).
- (9) Our classroom is \_\_\_\_\_ (15 米长 10 米宽).
- (10) The cabinet is \_\_\_\_\_ (1.5 米高, 1 米宽, 0.4 米深度).

**4. Chose the proper words in the brackets to complete the following sentences.**

- (1) This table is twice \_\_\_\_\_ (long than, as long as) that one.
- (2) The lake is three meters \_\_\_\_\_ (depth, in depth).
- (3) This room is three times \_\_\_\_\_ (big, the size) of that one.
- (4) — What is your \_\_\_\_\_ (weigh, weight)?



- I have to \_\_\_\_\_ (weight, weigh) myself carefully.  
 Oh, I am 150 pounds \_\_\_\_\_ (weight, in weight).  
 (5) I lived in Beijing two years \_\_\_\_\_ (longer than, the length of) you.

**5. Choose the best answer for each blank to complete the sentences.**

- (1) The birth rate of this year in our city \_\_\_\_\_ than that of last year.  
 A. is biggest    B. are bigger    C. is greater    D. are greater
- (2) When he got home he behaved \_\_\_\_\_ nothing had happened.  
 A. as though    B. as if    C. though    D. A or B
- (3) "Fast-food restaurants are springing up all over the country in recent years."  
 What does this sentence mean?  
 A. Fast-food restaurants appeared in the country quickly these years.  
 B. Fast-food restaurants appeared in the country in spring these years.  
 C. Fast-food restaurants disappeared quickly in the country these years.  
 D. The buildings of the fast-food restaurants in the country are very tall.
- (4) Camels, which are called "boats in the desert" are the most important animals  
 in desert \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. place    B. regions    C. soil    D. grounds
- (5) In the dictionary, the word "family" \_\_\_\_\_ a group consisting of parents  
 and their children.  
 A. defines    B. defines as    C. is defined as    D. is defined with
- (6) That old lady living alone always appears sad \_\_\_\_\_ happy.  
 A. than    B. other than    C. no    D. without
- (7) His appearance was very \_\_\_\_\_ what I'd expected.  
 A. difference with    B. different from  
 C. difference to    D. different by
- (8) She rewarded me \_\_\_\_\_ a smile \_\_\_\_\_ my help.  
 A. for, to    B. with, as    C. with, for    D. by, as
- (9) The committee \_\_\_\_\_ ten members, most of whom are Chinese.  
 A. consists of    B. consists    C. made up of    D. is made in
- (10) The hotel itself can accommodate 80 guests and, \_\_\_\_\_, there are several  
 self-catering apartments.  
 A. except    B. in addition    C. other than    D. more than
- (11) \_\_\_\_\_ your other proposals, I am not yet able to give you our decision.  
 A. Refer to    B. Respect to  
 C. With respect to    D. Talk about
- (12) Some developing countries have \_\_\_\_\_ the trade agreement.  
 A. benefited from    B. got benefited for  
 C. benefited as    D. got advantages for

- (13) Small businesses are finding it hard to survive in the present economic \_\_\_\_\_. Which of the following words cannot be filled in the blank?  
 A. climate      B. situation      C. weather      D. environment
- (14) Where the Hope School will \_\_\_\_\_ has not been decided yet.  
 A. built      B. found      C. be situated      D. set
- (15) When \_\_\_\_\_ from the top of the mountain, the village is so beautiful.  
 A. see      B. seen      C. is seen      D. seeing

**6. Choose the best answer for each blank to complete the passage.**

The hotel business is an important \_\_(1)\_\_ in many countries, especially in those attracting a large tourist trade. Hotels can be classified \_\_(2)\_\_ location, facilities and services offered.

A transient hotel, which \_\_(3)\_\_ people traveling for pleasure or business, is usually located within city boundaries. Motor hotels cater to the same group of persons, but are often \_\_(4)\_\_ near major highways. Both hotels and motels provide numerous amenities \_\_(5)\_\_ sleeping accommodations, including maid service, radio and television, parking space for automobiles, recreational facilities, food and retail shops.

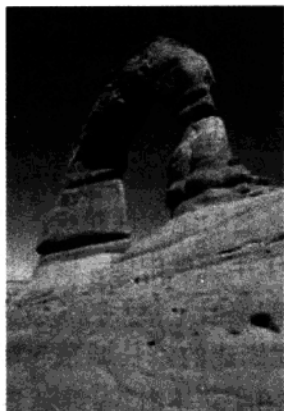
Meetings are the most important source of \_\_(6)\_\_ for some hotels and motels. Meetings assure a steady income both from sleeping accommodations and from meeting rooms, which are used for conferences and lectures. Local residents also use the catering services, meeting rooms, and ballrooms for social functions and business meetings.

Resort hotels and motels are usually located in seaside, lake, or mountain \_\_(7)\_\_, and they cater to tourists and vacationers. Resorts \_\_(8)\_\_ all hotel services plus recreational and athletic activities. In the past, most resorts only open in summer or other warm \_\_(9)\_\_. Now, however, with the growing popularity of \_\_(10)\_\_ vacations, many resorts have become year-round institutions. In cold climates skiing and other winter sports are enjoyed by vacationers.

- (1) A. job      B. industry      C. factory      D. company  
 (2) A. according      B. with      C. through      D. according to  
 (3) A. caters      B. favorites      C. caters to      D. attracts to  
 (4) A. situated      B. sit      C. lied      D. stay  
 (5) A. except      B. except for  
     C. in addition to      D. together  
 (6) A. salary      B. income      C. wage      D. dollars  
 (7) A. places      B. lands      C. grounds      D. areas  
 (8) A. lend      B. sell      C. buy      D. provide

- (9) A. day                      B. seasons                      C. places                      D. times  
 (10) A. winter                      B. summer                      C. hot                      D. warm

**7. Read the passage and then tell whether the following statements are true or false.**



Tourism is one of the largest service industries in the United States. In 1997, individual US citizens took 1.3 billion trips within the United States to places at least 100 miles (equivalent to 160 km) from home. Domestic and foreign travelers in increasing numbers are visiting parks, natural wonders, and points of interest in some big cities. In recent years, the tourism industry has grown rapidly, especially in resort areas such as the Mediterranean region, the Caribbean islands and Hawaii.

Nowadays visitors from overseas have become an important part of the US tourism business. In 1970 about 2.3 million overseas visitors came to the United States, spending \$889 million. By 1997 the number of overseas visitors — chiefly from western Europe, Japan, Latin America, and the Caribbean — was 48 million.

America's national parks and historic sites attract many visitors. Each year millions of people visit the national monuments, buildings, and museums in Washington, DC. More than 14 million visits are made annually to the Golden Gate National Recreation Area in the San Francisco region. More than 19 million people per year travel on the Blue Ridge Parkway in North Carolina and Virginia, and about 6 million visit the Natchez Trace Parkway in Mississippi, Alabama, and Tennessee. Located within a day's drive from most parts of the eastern United States, the Great Smoky Mountains National Park is the most popular national park in the United States, receiving nearly 10 million visitors annually.

**Questions:**

- (    ) (1) Tourism is the largest industry in the United States.  
 (    ) (2) In 1997, 1.3 billion Americans took trips within the United States.  
 (    ) (3) The numbers of the travelers from both US and other countries are increasing.  
 (    ) (4) Hawaii is a resort area.  
 (    ) (5) Visitors from other countries are not as many as those from US.  
 (    ) (6) More than 19 million people per year visit the Golden Gate National Recreation Area.  
 (    ) (7) The Blue Ridge Parkway is in the San Francisco region.

( ) (8) The Great Smoky Mountains National Park is located in the western United States.

( ) (9) Each year, 10 million visitors get to the Great Smoky Mountains National Park.

( ) (10) America's long history attracts many visitors from overseas.

## 8. Writing

**The Great Wall is one of the most famous wonders in China and even in the world. Some of your foreign friends are going to visit it next week. Write a brief introduction to it. The following information in Chinese will help you.**



长城被认为是中国最著名的纪念性建筑，甚至是民族的象征。秦始皇 221 年统一中国，修建长城保卫北方边界。经过世代的整修，今天的长城实际上是始于十五世纪的明朝修建的。长城东起渤海湾，西至甘肃省，它跨越高山，穿越山谷，绵延 2400 公里（1500 英里）。在长城上可以并行八个人，每

隔 200 码，就有一个烽火台。在古代，烽火台里的士兵可以放哨、发信号。长城是由石头和粘土 (clay) 建造的。古代，在没有先进机械的条件下，在荒郊野外修建如此巨大的长城是非常不易的。成百上千的人死在那里，被永远地埋在了长城下面。

## Unit 2

### I. Listening Comprehension

1. You will hear 5 radio advertisements. After each advertisement there is a question. Listen carefully and choose the best answer to the question.

- (1) Which of the following statements is true about the country house?
  - A. It has 6 bedrooms.
  - B. It is very far away from the city.
  - C. It is partially furnished.
  - D. It is for sale.
- (2) What is the demand for the wanted baby-sitter?
  - A. Come every night.
  - B. Only come two nights a week.
  - C. Under 25 years old.
  - D. Must have a car of her own.
- (3) Which of the following furniture is not included in the advertisement?
  - A. Couches.
  - B. Beds.
  - C. Chairs.
  - D. Book shelves.
- (4) Which of the following descriptions of the lost dog is true?
  - A. It is black.
  - B. It is female.
  - C. It has gone since Sunday.
  - D. It has short hair.
- (5) What is served in the Music Bar?
  - A. Beer.
  - B. Grape Wine.
  - C. Soft music.
  - D. Candies.

2. Listen to the tape and fill in each blank with the missing words according to what you've heard.

Advertising is a means to \_\_\_\_\_ goods or services. With often \_\_\_\_\_ of their space devoted to advertising, newspapers in western countries keep their readers informed of the goods and services \_\_\_\_\_ in the marketplace, including

\_\_\_\_\_ for rent, the house \_\_\_\_\_ and the employment opportunity.

The \_\_\_\_\_ is quite different from that of the news. \_\_\_\_\_ grammatical structure, \_\_\_\_\_ sentences and richly suggestive and descriptive words can be found \_\_\_\_\_ in display ads, mostly with pictures. In classified ads many abbreviations and sentences with elliptical construction are used \_\_\_\_\_ space economy.

## II. Speaking

Read the following advertisements first and then answer the questions orally.

### Employment

Waitresses Needed : Lunch and dinner. Sailor's Restaurant. Apply in person.

Substitute Teachers: Must have Michigan teaching certificate. Apply DeWitt Public School, 786 Wilson St.

### Houses & Apartment

New Country house. 60 acres, pond. Bath, fireplace. Close. Negotiate. Richard at home, 445-3409 / work, 554-9856.

Female roommate needed to share 2 bed-room, 2 bath. Heat, pool, exercise room included. No pet. On bus line. Close to Campus. \$100 per month. 8764098 after 8 pm.

### First Run Films

People's Theatre — Romeo And Juliet — 8:00, 14:00

Marilyn Theatre — Gone With the Wind — 11:10, 14:40

Children's Theatre — A Happy Day — 12:00, 15:50

Hawaii Theatre — My Fair Lady — 9:00, 12:00

### Lost and Found

**Lost:** Gold Swiss watch, man's. If found, call 789-4531 any time. Reward.

**Found:** Found Sunday night, in Noble Hotel, a black wallet. Some check and money in it. Call 344-8956 after 8.

### Questions:

1. If you are looking for a new country house, whom will you call?
2. If you want to share a bedroom with a female roommate, which number will you call and how much should you pay each month?
3. What is found on Sunday night at Noble Hotel?
4. If the gold Swiss watch is found, what will the owner do?
5. What is on at Marilyn Theatre?
6. Where will the film *A Happy Day* be shown?
7. Is it all right to call Sailor's Restaurant if you want to be employed as the waitress there?
8. If you want to be a teacher in DeWitt Public School, what certificate should you have?

### III. Comprehensive Exercises

#### 1. Spell each word according to the expression, the first letter of which is given to help you.

- (1) **a**\_\_\_\_\_ : to tell people publicly about a product or service in order to persuade them to buy it.
- (2) **p**\_\_\_\_\_ : that can or may come into existence; possible
- (3) **c**\_\_\_\_\_ : to think wrongly that one person, thing, or idea, etc is someone or something else
- (4) **m**\_\_\_\_\_ : head of the council of a city
- (5) **c**\_\_\_\_\_ : someone who buys goods or services from a shop, company, etc
- (6) **r**\_\_\_\_\_ : to make someone feel less tired or less hot
- (7) **d**\_\_\_\_\_ : to want or hope something very much
- (8) **r**\_\_\_\_\_ : an official rule or order
- (9) **a**\_\_\_\_\_ : something that helps you to be better or more successful than others
- (10) **i**\_\_\_\_\_ : strong impression or effect on somebody or something

**2. Read the text "ADVERTISING" again, and then tell whether the following statements are true or false.**

- (   ) (1) The terms: advertising, promotion, publicity, and public relations refer to different but similar activities.
- (   ) (2) Advertising makes the customers pay attention to a product or service.
- (   ) (3) The advertising methods include direct mail, posters, radio announcements, TV commercials, newspaper ads, and web pages.
- (   ) (4) Brochures can contain a lot of information if designed well, but are not used nowadays.
- (   ) (5) Posters can be very powerful wherever you put them.
- (   ) (6) You can place any kinds of posters wherever you like.
- (   ) (7) Radio announcements are usually cheaper than television ads.
- (   ) (8) Fewer and fewer people listen to the radio in recent years.
- (   ) (9) Though television commercials are very expensive, many businesses find it worth spending the money.
- (   ) (10) Advertising plays an important role only in a country's economy.

**3.**

**A. Change the following sentences after the model.**

**Model:** (1) To help you is my pleasure. → *It is my pleasure to help you.*

(2) You've been working very hard. It is clear.

→ *It is clear that you've been working very hard.*

- (1) To run away from difficulties is wrong.
- (2) To make good use of time is very important.
- (3) To smoke in our school is not allowed.
- (4) To master the foreign language took him five years.
- (5) To read in such a dark room is harmful to your eyes.
- (6) We've won six gold medals in the Olympic Games. That is good news.
- (7) When can people move into the new houses? It is not clear.
- (8) Will her suggestion be accepted? That hasn't been decided.
- (9) Which company will contract for the project? That is still unknown.
- (10) Is there mankind in outer space? That is a mystery to scientists.

**B. Rewrite the following sentences, emphasizing the underlined parts.**

**Model:** I saw John in the classroom this morning.

→ *It was in the classroom that I saw John this morning.*

- (1) The children often help their parents do the housework.
- (2) John wore his best suit to the party last night.
- (3) Henry gave George a new tie for his birthday last year.



(4) We are going to have a basketball match tomorrow afternoon.

(5) An important new technology was developed for protecting the plants from insects in 1993.

**4. In advertisements, many abbreviations are used in order to save the space.**

**Please give the complete form of each of the following abbreviations.**

ads	Bldg	Ave	apt	Rm	St	hr	bsmt	stdnt
Blvd	Dr	Prof	Mon	Sat	Sept	Dec	Rd	Co
km	flu	cen	esp	etc	Eng	Br	gov	lab

**5. Choose the best answer for each blank to complete the sentences.**

(1) If you \_\_\_\_\_ anything, please phone my office.

- |                |                        |
|----------------|------------------------|
| A. confuse for | B. are confused about  |
| C. are confuse | D. are confusing about |

(2) What the manager said at the meeting \_\_\_\_\_ everyone in the company.

- |          |                |          |                |
|----------|----------------|----------|----------------|
| A. about | B. referred to | C. meant | D. referred at |
|----------|----------------|----------|----------------|

(3) There is a sign on the wall in my office, \_\_\_\_\_ "Thanks for not smoking."

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|---------|---------|-----------|--------------|
| A. says | B. said | C. saying | D. is saying |
|---------|---------|-----------|--------------|

(4) "Granny is walking the dog in the garden." What does the sentence mean?

- A. Granny is walking after the dog in the garden.  
B. Granny is walking in the garden.  
C. The dog is walking in the garden.  
D. Granny is taking a dog for a walk.

(5) We've achieved our \_\_\_\_\_ of building a shelter for the homeless.

- |         |         |           |           |
|---------|---------|-----------|-----------|
| A. goal | B. hope | C. dreamt | D. wishes |
|---------|---------|-----------|-----------|

(6) If \_\_\_\_\_ more care, the trees will grow much better.

- |         |           |          |          |
|---------|-----------|----------|----------|
| A. give | B. giving | C. gives | D. given |
|---------|-----------|----------|----------|

(7) As for the hotel, it was very uncomfortable and miles from the sea. Which of the following expressions can be used instead of the underlined part?

- |               |                   |
|---------------|-------------------|
| A. Because of | B. With regard to |
| C. Referred   | D. Talking        |

(8) It is a \_\_\_\_\_ of the football club that dogs are not allowed inside.

- |          |          |               |          |
|----------|----------|---------------|----------|
| A. order | B. habit | C. regulation | D. rules |
|----------|----------|---------------|----------|

(9) One of the many \_\_\_\_\_ of living in the country is the fresh air.

- |          |               |                  |              |
|----------|---------------|------------------|--------------|
| A. goods | B. advantages | C. disadvantages | D. favorites |
|----------|---------------|------------------|--------------|

(10) \_\_\_\_\_ the development of the economy, more and more people have owned their private cars.

- |           |          |             |         |
|-----------|----------|-------------|---------|
| A. Though | B. Being | C. Together | D. With |
|-----------|----------|-------------|---------|

(11) He felt that his life was no longer worth \_\_\_\_\_.