

第一册
学生练习册

总主编\李德荣 主编\姜荷梅
上海交通大学出版社

ENGLISH ENGLISH ENGLISH ENGLISH ENGLISH

21 世纪高等职业教育通用教材

高职通用英语

(第一册)

学生练习册

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Unit 1 How to Read

Part I



Listening

Part A

Directions: Listen to the following short dialogues and decide which is the best answer to the question heard.

1. A. A shop assistant.
C. A receptionist.
 2. A. For 2 hours.
C. For 4 hours.
 3. A. It is difficult but interesting.
C. It has too many lessons.
 4. A. She looks younger than before.
C. She looks slimmer than before.
 5. A. The woman can use his computer when he doesn't use it.
B. His computer has gone bad too.
C. He can let the woman use his computer free of charge.
D. The woman can use his computer if she wants.
 6. A. The report should be done by the man.
B. She doesn't know how to finish the report.
C. The report is too difficult for her to finish.
D. She is unable to finish the report today.
 7. A. None but the girl herself.
C. Three.
 8. A. The woman.
- B. A waitress.
 - D. A secretary.
 - B. For 3 hours.
 - D. For 5 hours.
 - B. She enjoyed it very much.
 - D. She should learn it well.
 - B. She looks healthier than before.
 - D. She looks stronger than before.
- B. Two.
 - D. No one.
 - B. Peter

- C. George
D. The man himself.
9. A. To go to the library.
B. To borrow some chairs from the library.
C. To change the place of lecture to the library.
D. To ask the library for help.
10. A. To visit a patient in the hospital.
B. To buy some flowers.
C. To go to hospital.
D. To see Cathy with the man.

Part B-1

Directions: *Listen to the following conversation twice and decide whether the statements are True or False.*

11. Both the man and woman start their work at nine o'clock in the morning. ()
12. The man usually has his lunch outside his office. ()
13. The woman often goes to the coffee shop with her friends in the evening. ()
14. The woman always has her lunch at the canteen. ()
15. The man never works at home in the evening. ()

Part B-2

Directions: *Listen again and fill in the blanks with the words or phrases you hear from the tape.*

- Man: When do you start working?
- Woman: I usually begin 16 at 9 A. M. .
- Man: Do you? I usually start working at 9 A. M. , too.
- Woman: When do you have lunch?
- Man: At about 12 o'clock. I usually have a hamburger 17 at lunchtime. I sometimes go to the coffee shop in the evening.
- Woman: Do you? I sometimes go to 18 in the evening with my friends. I work from 9 o'clock in the morning till 5:30 in the afternoon and always eat 19 at lunchtime. When do you finish work?
- Man: Usually at about 6 P. M. . But I often work at home in the evening. Do

you usually finish working early on weekends?

Woman: No, never. But I 20 work at home at night.

Part C

Directions: *Listen to the following passage twice and choose the best answer to the question.*

21. Where do people usually have lunch when they are out?
 - A. In a good restaurant.
 - B. In a fast food restaurant.
 - C. In a coffee shop.
 - D. In a bar.
22. In the fast food restaurant, where do people choose their food?
 - A. At their table.
 - B. At the cashier's.
 - C. At the window.
 - D. At the counter.
23. When can people eat their food?
 - A. As soon as they get the food.
 - B. When they find the seat.
 - C. After they have paid for the food.
 - D. When they leave the counter.
24. Why fast food restaurants are very popular nowadays?
 - A. Because their food is very fresh.
 - B. Because they are very modern.
 - C. Because people can get free drinks there.
 - D. Because they save time and are inexpensive.
25. What is the problem if people eat too much fast food?
 - A. It will be harmful to their health.
 - B. They will have to spend a lot of money.
 - C. They will become fatter and fatter.
 - D. They will find the fast food less and less tasty.

Part II

Exercises for Texts A & B

Translation

A. Translate the following expressions into English.

- | | |
|-----------|-------------|
| 1. 遇到 | 6. 母语 |
| 2. 每次;一次 | 7. 速度比赛 |
| 3. 与...相比 | 8. 修读一门英语课程 |
| 4. 专心于... | 9. 内容大意 |
| 5. 过目;检查 | 10. 一页一页地阅读 |

B. Translate the following expressions into Chinese.

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. be associated with | 6. the second half of a sentence |
| 2. rather than | 7. the exact meaning of a word |
| 3. compare with | 8. go smoothly |
| 4. on the basis of | 9. topic sentence |
| 5. adapt ... to | 10. a talk on an outside interest |

Vocabulary

A. Word Study

Study the following sentences and find the proper Chinese meaning for each italicized word.

check

- | | |
|---|------------|
| 1. Please <i>check</i> the quality of the products. | a. 支票 |
| 2. They have taken measures to <i>check</i> the spread of SARS. | b. 阻止;制止 |
| 3. He is writing a <i>check</i> for \$550. | c. 检查,核对 |
| 4. Put a <i>check</i> beside the correct answers. | d. 打上“√”记号 |

present

- | | |
|---|------------|
| 1. You should live in the <i>present</i> —don't worry | a. 出席的,在座的 |
|---|------------|

about the future.

- | | |
|--|-----------|
| 2. Please accept it as a <i>present</i> . | b. 现在, 目前 |
| 3. How many people were <i>present</i> at the meeting? | c. 引见, 介绍 |
| 4. May I <i>present</i> Mr. Green? | d. 赠给; 授予 |
| 5. He <i>presented</i> a gold cup to the winner. | e. 礼物 |

gain

- | | |
|--|-------------|
| 1. I hope you will <i>gain</i> much greater success. | a. (钟、表等)走快 |
| 2. I'm sure he's <i>gaining</i> weight. | b. 增加 |
| 3. My watch neither <i>gains</i> nor loses. | c. 收益, 利润 |
| 4. The <i>gains</i> are balanced by the losses. | d. 获得 |

B. Word Formation

Choose the correct word form to fill into each sentence. Change the form where necessary.

1. to emphasiz(s)e, emphasis, emphatic

- The course puts an _____ on practical work.
- It should be _____ that flying is a very safe way to travel.
- He answered with an _____ "No".

2. to familiariz(s)e, familiarity, familiar, unfamiliar

- Your face seems _____ to me.
- We must _____ ourselves with the present international situation.
- I'm _____ with this type of machine.
- His _____ with the roads and streets of this city is pretty limited.

3. to socializ(s)e, society, social, sociable, socially

- The child needs to have some friends to _____ with.
- Mr. and Mrs. Smith are a _____ couple who enjoy parties.
- We have an active _____ life.
- I prefer to spend time in the _____ of my friends.
- Though Mr. Smith is over sixty, he's _____ active.

4. to introduce, introduction, introductory

- He made a few _____ remarks before the main points.
- He _____ his speech with a humorous story.
- I have finished my _____ of the book.

Structure

Rewrite the sentences after the example.

EXAMPLE 1: How do you feel when you are waiting to see the dentist?

How do you feel **when waiting** to see the dentist?

1. Look out for cars when you are crossing the street.
_____.
2. When you are in need, don't hesitate to ask me for help.
_____.
3. While he was at college, he was the chairman of the Student Union.
_____.
4. Although she is not yet six months old, she is able to walk without support.
_____.
5. Whether it is true or false, the story is interesting.
_____.
6. If it had been carefully looked after, the cat wouldn't have died.
_____.
7. The boy looked as if he were afraid of nothing.
_____.
8. She told the children not to talk while they were eating.
_____.

EXAMPLE 2: If your initial understanding of your reading is better, it will be easier to retain and integrate the information.

The better your initial understanding of your reading, **the easier** it will be to retain and integrate the information.

1. When you think more of it, you will feel happier.
_____.
2. If you do it sooner, it will be better.
_____.
3. If we begin our work sooner, we will finish it sooner.
_____.
4. If you work harder, you will make greater progress.
_____.

5. When I learn more, I discover more ignorance (无知).
_____.
6. If you study more during the term, you have to study less before exams.
_____.
7. If the house is larger, the rent is higher.
_____.
8. When they talked more about their future plan, they felt more encouraged.
_____.

Sentence Scramble.

Make a sentence out of each group of words.

1. docan—when—you—English—the—read—in—you—same
2. who—have—to—look—clues—people—enjoy—reading—learned—for—
read—they—as
3. you—adapt—need—will—your—to—fit—approach—the—author—writing—
style—of—the—to
4. simple—yourself—questions—as—ask—these—move—you—along
5. also—find—reading—become—fun—work—you—may—has—than—that

Grammar

Ex. 1 Combine each group of sentences into one containing a restrictive attributive clause.

1. The exhibition was not very interesting. My friend took me to see it.
2. The boy was not badly hurt. The boy fell from a tree.
3. The teacher spoke to the boys. Their work was below standard.
4. The garage is very expensive. The managers of the company park their cars there.
5. I don't know the time. We will gather together at this time.
6. The reason is not very convincing. He came for this reason.
7. I can't lend you this dictionary. I have only this dictionary.
8. Lessons to which you do not pay attention will not help you much.
9. Nobody can make us buy things for which we have no use.
10. Jack dislikes meeting people with whom he has nothing in common.

Ex. 2 Fill in a proper relative pronoun or relative adverb.

1. I cannot discuss matters about _____ I have little or no information.
2. The Smith family at _____ house we stayed are friends of my father's.
3. The company _____ my father works is not far from here.
4. Students _____ work hard usually pass their examinations.
5. You're the only person _____ can help me.
6. There is little _____ I can do to make up for the lost time.
7. Who is the person _____ is standing by the door?
8. Can you suggest a time _____ it will be convenient to meet?
9. Any boy _____ wants to succeed must work hard.
10. There was a certain Mr. Jones in the community _____ none of us liked.

Part III**Reading & Writing****Input—the only way to learn English****What is input?**

Input is a short word for “sentences that you read and listen to”. Input is the opposite of *output*, which means “producing sentences by speaking and *writing*”.

How input can change your English

If you read a few books in English, you will see that your English has become better. You will start using new vocabulary and grammar in your school compositions and e-mail messages. You will be surprised, but English phrases will just come to you when you are writing or speaking! Things like the past simple tense and how to use the word “since” will become part of you. You will use them automatically, without thinking. Correct phrases will just appear in your head.

It will be easy to use English, because your brain will only be repeating the things that it has seen many times. By reading a book in English, you have given

your brain thousands of English sentences. They are part of you now. How can you make a mistake and say "I feeled bad", if you have seen the correct phrase ("I felt bad") 50 times in the last book you've read? You simply cannot make that mistake anymore.

You will surely notice an improvement at your next English test. For example, in multiple choice questions, you will "feel" which is the correct answer. You may not know "why" it is correct (you will not be able to give a rule for it), but you will know it is correct. You will know because you will have read it many times.

Do you know what is the difference between a learner and a native speaker? The native speaker "feels" what is correct. He can tell that a sentence sounds either good or bad (unnatural) and he doesn't need to use grammar rules for that. He can do it because he has heard and read lots of English sentences in his life. **This is the only difference between a learner and a native speaker—the amount of input.** You can be like a native speaker if you get lots of input, too.

Reading—the most important way to learn English

Why read

Before you can start speaking and writing in English, your brain must get enough input (correct English sentences). You can't speak English if you have never seen an English sentence in your life. This is obvious. And you can't speak English well if you have not seen **a large number** of English sentences.

There are two ways to get correct English sentences; listening and reading. Both are good, but reading is usually much easier than listening. With the help of a good dictionary you will be able to understand English texts much more easily than, for example, English television or movies.

Reading can really change your English. It can let you use English grammar and vocabulary naturally and fluently.

What to read

You should always read English texts which are at the "right level". What does it mean? There should be some words that you don't know, because you want to learn something. However, there shouldn't be too many difficult words, because you don't want to use your dictionary 10 times in one sentence.

Here are the kinds of texts that you can read in English:

- **Literature.** There are famous books, written in simple language. There are many levels of difficulty—from “easystarts” (which use only 200 basic English words) to “advanced” (3000 words).
- **Science books.** If you are interested in science, you can get great science books written in English.
- **Textbooks.** If you’re studying at a college and you use textbooks written by English-speaking authors, you can get the original English versions.
- **The Web.** On the World Wide Web you are completely free. You can read about every subject in the world—whatever interests you. Because you will often spend many hours surfing the Web, you can also learn a lot of English.

I. Reading Comprehension

Match the underlined words with the words in the box.

- A. suitable and worthwhile for one to read without much difficulty
- B. the quantity of things that were read
- C. know unconsciously
- D. books at the beginning level
- E. unconsciously and habitually
- F. representing again

1. You will use them automatically, without thinking. ()
2. It will be easy to use English, because your brain will only be repeating the things that it has seen many times. ()
3. You will surely notice an improvement at your next English test. For example, in multiple choice questions, you will “feel” which is the correct answer. ()
4. This is the only difference between a learner and a native speaker—the amount of input. ()
5. You should always read English texts which are at the “right level”. ()
6. There are many levels of difficulty—from “easystarts” (which use only 200 basic English words) to “advanced” (3000 words). ()

II. Writing

Answer each of the following questions and then write out the top sentence for the paragraph(s) labeled in the brackets.

1. What is the result of reading a few books in English according to the text?
(Para. 2)

2. Why will it be easy to use English after having read some books in English?
(Para. 3, Para. 4)

3. What is the only difference between a learner and a native speaker? (Para. 5)

4. Why is reading the most important way to learn English? (Para. 6, Para. 7)

Unit 2 Heroes

Part I



Listening

Part A

Directions: Listen to the following short dialogues and decide which is the best answer to the question heard.

1. A. The meat. B. The bottle.
C. The man's nose. D. The milk.
2. A. Five hours. B. Three and a half hours.
C. Two and a half hours. D. Four hours.
3. A. She is ill.
B. She hasn't got the ticket to the lecture.
C. She has an important meeting to attend this afternoon.
D. She is not given the invitation to the lecture.
4. A. On the 4th floor. B. On the 2nd floor.
C. On the 7th floor. D. On the 4th door.
5. A. 8 o'clock. B. 7 o'clock.
C. 9 o'clock. D. 6 o'clock.
6. A. It is very interesting. B. It is very hard.
C. It is very fruitful. D. It is very helpful.
7. A. She's happy that the man will lend her an umbrella.
B. Though she has a raincoat, she wants to borrow the man's umbrella.
C. She doesn't want to borrow the man's umbrella.
D. She finds it better to use the umbrella than the raincoat.
8. A. He offers to help the woman with her shopping.

- B. He shows the woman how to get to King Street.
C. He shows the woman the nearest way to King Street.
D. He offers to give the woman a map of King Street.
9. A. He wants to have a rest before finishing his work.
B. He wants the woman to have a rest.
C. He wants to know if it is necessary for him to have a rest.
D. He wants to go on working as there is just a little work to do.
10. A. She is a businesswoman. B. She is a teacher of mathematics.
C. She is a shop assistant. D. She is an accountant.

Part B-1

Directions: *Listen to the following conversation twice and decide whether the statements are True or False.*

11. The woman was first interested in a blue blouse. ()
12. The woman thinks that the white blouse is both large and expensive. ()
13. The woman prefers the red blouse just because it's cheaper. ()
14. The man thinks that the red blouse may be too small for the woman. ()
15. The red blouse fits the woman well but she doesn't buy it in the end. ()

Part B-2

Directions: *Listen again and fill in the blanks with the words or phrases you hear from the tape.*

Man: Can I help you, madam?

Woman: Yes, I'd like to have a look at this 16. How much is it?

Man: It's about 129 dollars.

Woman: Oh, that's too expensive. And it looks a bit larger on me.

Man: Yes, it does look 17 on you.

Woman: What about that red blouse over there? The small one. How much is it?

Man: 89 dollars.

Woman: That's cheaper. Its color also 18 me.

- Man: But it's of small size. Don't you think it's too small for you.
Woman: No, of course not. I think this blouse 19. I will just take this one.
Man: All right, madam. I will wrap this blouse for you. Would you please pay 20 over there?

Part C

Directions: *Listen to the following passage twice and choose the best answer to each question.*

21. What kind of animal are whales?
A. Measured by size, they are the biggest animal both in the sea and on land.
B. They are the biggest sea animal.
C. They are much bigger than any other animals on land.
D. They are the biggest fish in the world.
22. How do whales breathe the air?
A. They breathe the air underwater like fish.
B. They breathe the air through a hole on the top of their head.
C. They breathe the air through their nose above their mouth.
D. They breathe the air through their mouth above water surface.
23. How many kinds of whales are there in the world?
A. Two. B. Three. C. Four. D. Five.
24. What does a killer whale usually eat?
A. Other kinds of whales. B. Large fish.
C. Other large sea animals. D. Anything as large as an apple.
25. What do the non-teeth whales usually have in their mouth?
A. Thick skin. B. Thick fat.
C. A small throat. D. A big tongue.