

高职通用英语

第三册

学生练习册

21世纪 高等职业教育通用教材

总主编\李德荣 主编\肖 慧
上海交通大学出版社

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Unit 1 Language and Culture

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. In 2000. B. In 1999.
C. In 2001. D. In 2002.
2. A. Her suitcase. B. Some rocks.
C. A bag. D. The leaves.
3. A. The room is on fire.
B. The man is bothered by smoke.
C. The men are not permitted in the room.
D. There is very little breeze.
4. A. It is too late for the man to go to the concert.
B. People have already been standing in line for two hours.
C. The man must wait for two hours to buy a ticket.
D. The man can buy a standing-room ticket tomorrow.
5. A. The woman shouldn't be so anxious.
B. He's too nervous to calm down.
C. The woman shouldn't wait to be interviewed.
D. He's already an hour late.
6. A. To attend a party. B. To the library.
C. To the barber's. D. Go home.
7. A. Conductress. B. The man's girl friend.

- C. A waitress. D. A secretary.
8. A. Five dollars. B. Six or seven dollars.
C. Seven dollars. D. Two or three dollars.
9. A. Better. B. Sick.
C. Fine. D. Tired.
10. A. He hasn't got a ticket.
B. He doesn't think he'll like it.
C. He doesn't know if it is a good one.
D. He has to go and see the doctor.

Part B-1

Directions: Listen to the following conversation twice and decide which is the best answer to the question heard.

11. A. Teacher and student. B. Customer and salesgirl.
C. Husband and wife. D. Boss and secretary.
12. A. Yesterday. B. The day before yesterday.
C. Last week. D. Last month.
13. A. It doesn't work. B. It always gains.
C. It always loses. D. Both B and C.
14. A. Everyday. B. Every other day.
C. Once every two weeks. D. Twice a week.
15. A. He should not wear the watch while swimming.
B. He should not wear the watch while running.
C. He should not wear the watch while sleeping.
D. He should not wear the watch while playing tennis.

Part B-2

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

M: I'm afraid I've got a 16 about the watch.

W: What is it, sir?

M: I bought this automatic watch here 17. But it always gains or loses. This is most inconvenient.

W: Can I have a look at your watch?

M: Sure.

W: Do you wear it everyday?

M: Yes. I wind it once every two weeks to keep the wheels in motion.

W: Do you wear it when you are 18 ?

M: Yes, I wear it when I am playing tennis.

W: I'm sorry sir. You are not supposed to wear the watch while playing a sport requiring continuous arm motion, since continuous arm motion could damage the movement. That might be the 19 of your problem.

M: It could be. What if the problem still 20 even though I don't wear it during sports playing?

W: You may come again.

Part C

Directions: You will hear a recorded passage. After that you will hear 5 questions.

Both the passage and the questions will be spoken two times. When you hear a question, you should complete the answer to it with a word or a short phrase.

21. Body language is _____.
22. _____.
23. British people are _____ than American people.
24. He often kisses her _____.
25. He _____ and says "Hello".

Part II

Exercises for Texts A & B

Translation

A. Translate the following expressions into English.

1. 特别工作组
2. 洞察...
3. 本质上
4. 与...相对;与...成对比

- | | |
|--------------|------------------------|
| 5. 死记硬背, 机械地 | 8. 发展成; 进化成 |
| 6. 黄金时代 | 9. 开始存在, 成立 |
| 7. 既然这样 | 10. 为...铺平道路; 为...做好准备 |

B. Translate the following expressions into Chinese.

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. soak up | 6. self-sufficient |
| 2. cognitive system | 7. to the full |
| 3. problem-solving | 8. Neolithic Culture |
| 4. window of opportunity | 9. household duty |
| 5. magic bullet | 10. food supply |

Vocabulary

A. Word Study

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

stick

- | | |
|---|-----------|
| 1. The old man cannot walk without a stick. | a. 粘住; 贴住 |
| 2. I stuck a stamp on the letter. | b. 手杖, 拐杖 |
| 3. The key stuck in the lock. | c. 放, 置 |
| 4. Please stick the books on the table. | d. 附着; 固着 |

plastic

- | | |
|--|--------|
| 1. This plate is made of plastic. | a. 可塑的 |
| 2. Would you like to pay by cash or plastic? | b. 塑料的 |
| 3. Plastic cups are not easy to break. | c. 塑料 |
| 4. Children's minds are quite plastic. | d. 信用卡 |

host

- | | |
|---|-------------|
| 1. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are good hosts. | a. 主持人 |
| 2. Who is the host of this TV programme? | b. 主办者, 主办国 |
| 3. Beijing was chosen as host for the 2008 Olympic Games. | c. 作为主人招待 |
| 4. This party was hosted by our company. | d. 主人 |

guide

- | | |
|--|----------|
| 1. The tour guide of this trip was on the coach. | a. 指南 |
| 2. I want to buy a guide to France. | b. 指导者/事 |

3. Experience could be a valuable guide to one's life. c. 导游
4. The waiter guided him to the seat. d. 领路, 带领

B. Word Formation

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

1. elective

- a. George W. Bush _____ President of the United States for the 2nd term.
b. There are usually a lot of _____ subjects in the university for students to choose.
c. In America, presidential _____ are held every four years.
d. She plans to take German and gardening as _____ next semester.

2. conclusive

- a. We need _____ evidence to charge him.
b. She _____ her speech with a famous saying.
c. The endless conflicts between these two countries finally drew a _____ through peaceful negotiation.
d. In order to avoid future trouble, we settled the problem _____.

3. controversial

- a. The decision made by the board cannot _____.
b. Can children be prevented from accessing materials which are _____?
c. There has long been _____ over the legality and apparent acceptance of tobacco in society.
d. He was still not a brilliant _____.

4. distinction

- a. Though they talked in a low voice, they could be heard _____.
b. This product has a _____ feature from others of the same kind.
c. Punishment is good to tell the _____ between right and wrong.
d. Poetry is a branch of literature which explores ideas, emotions, and experiences in a _____ form and style.

Structure

Rewrite the sentences after the example.

EXAMPLE 1: And **when** the child reaches puberty, the brain has become significantly less plastic and is not able to restructure itself.

And **by the time** the child reaches puberty, the brain has become significantly less plastic and is not able to restructure itself.

1. The train will have left when we get to the station.
_____.
2. When it reaches 2008, all the stadiums for the Olympic Games will have been completed in Beijing.
_____.
3. When it gets dark, she always feels frightened.
_____.
4. When you read this post, the job has already been taken.
_____.
5. He finished all the packing within yesterday.
_____.
6. When you graduate from college, you'll have got the graduation diploma.
_____.
7. When Jack saw Mary for the 2nd time, it was already 20 years later.
_____.
8. When he came to the party, all the people had already left.
_____.

EXAMPLE 2: When we're talking about learning a language at a school **in contrast to** learning it in a multilingual home...

When we're talking about learning a language at a school **as opposed to** learning it in a multilingual home...

1. Chinese tend to have business negotiation in a rather indirect manner, contrary to a direct manner of American businessmen.
_____.
2. What percent of this headset use will be for business use in comparison with personal use?

-
3. Students discuss ideas, in contrast to just copying from books.
-
4. Compared with the American companies which usually operate with quick decisions made by the top management, most Chinese companies have the bottom-up decision-making system which involves many people in the decision-making.
-
5. Contrary to the belief that it is safe, nuclear power has a way of destroying the whole cities.
-
6. Compared with cars, bicycle, however, still has some advantages.
-
7. In contrast to his brother, he was always considerate in his treatment of others.
-
8. The tallest buildings in London are small in comparison with those in New York.
-

Sentence Scramble.

Make a sentence out of each group of words.

- embracing— even — toward — public — trend — the — are — schools — foreign — education — language — earlier
- early — experiences — represent — most — skills — likely — stick — these — childhood — also — the — to — with — for — us — life
- window — essence — opportunity — acquire — the — languages — shuts — gradually — multiple — to — in — of — easily
- produced — these — before — even — technology — tools — early — introduced — our — was — in — country — show — creativity — resourcefulness — Filipinos — and — greatly — the — of — the — early
- richness — resources — natural — not — but — only — skills — as — this — in — well — as — of — in — early — the — Filipinos — truly — source — a — is — pride — of — many — national — of — Filipinos — today

Grammar

This part is to test your ability to construct grammatically correct sentences. It consists of 2 sections.

Section A

In this section, there are 10 incomplete sentences. You are required to complete each one by deciding on the most appropriate word or words from the 4 choices marked A, B, C and D.

1. I have never seen _____ before.
A. so beautiful a picture B. such beautiful picture
C. such beautiful a picture D. so a beautiful picture
2. Television is different from radio in _____ it sends and receives pictures.
A. which B. what C. that D. this
3. John has never been on time, _____?
A. has John B. hasn't John C. has he D. hasn't he
4. His English composition is well written _____ a few mistakes in spelling.
A. apart from B. except C. besides D. except for
5. The hard truth is that _____ Tom _____ his twin brother has yet done enough to get a passing grade for his course.
A. both, and B. either, or C. whether, or D. neither, nor
6. There are _____ custom tailors and dressmakers in the US than in European countries.
A. so fewer B. very fewer C. far fewer D. too few
7. According to the time table, the plane for London _____ at seven o'clock in the evening.
A. leaves B. has left C. was left D. will leave
8. The moment I _____ the report, I'll come to help you.
A. will finish B. finish
C. shall have finished D. finished
9. All these noises made it impossible _____ me _____ on with the work.
A. for, to go B. of, to go C. of, going D. for, going

10. There are very few rules of English grammar _____ do not have exceptions.

A. which B. that C. where D. in which

Section B

There are 10 incomplete statements here. You should fill in each blank with the proper form of the word given in the brackets.

1. The medical team did more than (complaint) _____ about the poor working conditions and started working immediately.
2. Before the news was formally announced to the public, they had had a difficult time (try) _____ to keep the secret.
3. Higher (educate) _____ plays an important role in one's life.
4. Whichever way you look at it, an Olympic silver medal is a remarkable (achieve) _____ for one so young.
5. The principle of (survive) _____ of the fittest is one of the major findings of Charles Darwin.
6. The old professor made a number of very (construction) _____ suggestions concerning oil observation in the area.
7. He has good speaking, listening, writing and reading (able) _____.
8. I'm very busy (prepare) _____ for the examination now. Will you come again at some other time?
9. I got to the station, only (find) _____ that the train was pulling out.
10. Both of them are very interested in their daughter's attempt (swim) _____ across the Yangtze River.

Part III

Reading & Writing

Norms of Language Use in Singapore

A multiethnic nation such as Singapore, the uses of languages are constantly changing and will never be fixed. In Singapore there are only 2.5 million people on a small island in the South Pacific. In this multiethnic nation there are over 30

mother tongues and 20 with a thousand speakers or more. Singapore recognizes four official languages, Malay, Tamil, Mandarin and English. At the time of independence these four languages were given official status, but the first three represented Singapore's rich multiethnic traditions, but English was chosen because of Singapore's important position as a trading nation. These four languages each play an important role in Singaporean society and hold their own status. The uses of these languages in the home, in the school, in government, and in religion differ vastly among these domains. The role that these languages play along with what domain that these languages are used in will be discussed.

Language in the Home

As in other multiethnic states the languages spoken in the home can vary depending on the ethnicity of the citizen. There are many different languages spoken in the home but it varies from household to household. It's said that "English has had the central role of enabling multilingual members of a community to be the social brokers in bridging the communicative gaps in cross-cultural communication". This may be one reason why over the last fifteen years researchers have seen a large increase in the use of English in the home. However this does not mean that all in the household used English but more so a form of code-switching between English and their mother tongue. But overall if there is an increase in one language there must be a decrease in another. Which is why in only ten years there are fewer people who speak a mother tongue language such as Tamil or Mandarin.

The recent decrease in the use of these mother tongues and the increase in the use of English was due mainly to the fact that the younger generation received their education in English. Also contributing to that fact is the socioeconomic status of the population. First the relationship between monthly income and language use in the home is believed to lead to the rise of use of English in the home.

Although Chinese dialects make up the majority of language use in the home at over 50%, more and more households are using English in the home.

Language in the School

Historically, the education policies in Singapore have changed and developed over the past 100 hundred years and since independence has changed even more. The colonial education policy in Singapore was one of noninterference meaning

that each community was free to establish their own form of education. Therefore establishing four separate educational systems based on the different languages—Mandarin, Tamil, Malay and English and each were modeled after education in their respective homelands.

Today most students attend an English teaching school where they must learn two languages other than their mother tongue. However students also learn more of their mother tongue at school but it is mostly intended to give students insights into their ethnic and cultural identity. Depending on what type of school children attend, most of them now use English in school with their friends and teachers.

Language in Religion

In Singapore today there is a wide array of religions that are practiced by its citizens. Almost all of the world religions are represented in Singapore — Buddhism, Christianity, Hinduism, Judaism and Taoism. Although there is a high proportion of the Singapore population that is bilingual, there is a popular tendency to equate particular religions with specific linguistic groups.

For most people, they attend the church that uses the language they were educated in. Others choose their church because of the ethnic factor. There are bilingual congregations where even those who are not proficiently bilingual would attend. These services are conducted in either English or in the various Chinese dialects and there are translations that go along with the service.

Although there is a large number of different ethnic groups in Singapore, religion in this country still seems to prosper and continue. Many citizens are bilingual and have very little trouble understanding a different language service in church.

Language in Government

The government in Singapore is like no other domain in Singapore society. In religion, at home or in school citizens of Singapore use many different languages and dialects. However language in the government in Singapore is very different, almost 95% of the workings in the government take place in English.

It is also the language of banking, work in government offices, public transportation, hotels and tourism and much nonfood shopping. However this seems strange for a nation where less than 2% of the population take English as their mother tongue. Most of this will change with the fact that there are more

and more English medium schools and more people are attending them. At the national level, English was chosen to meet the government's larger economic objectives.

Overall a multiethnic, multilingual nation such as Singapore seems to have much success with practicing their government, educating their children and conducting religion in many languages. However English has become the dominant language in school and government there is still a large majority of people who do speak many other languages. I feel that one main reason that government is in English and there are more English teaching schools is the fact that Singapore and its people have realized that without accepting English, joining the world in international trade and relations would be virtually impossible. Singapore is a nation unlike others that can be multiethnic, multilingual and prosper without losing a language or losing certain ethnicities.

I. Reading Comprehension

Find out the best choice for the following questions.

1. Singapore is a small island in _____.
A. the North Pacific B. the North Atlantic
C. the South Pacific D. the Indian Ocean
2. Which of the following is the not the feature of the Language in Singapore?
A. varied B. fixed C. multilingual D. multiethnic
3. In this multiethnic nation there are _____ mother tongues.
A. over 30 B. over 20 C. less than 20 D. 30
4. Which of the following is not the official language of Singapore?
A. Malay B. English C. Mandarin D. Thai
5. Which of the following languages is supposed to use in religious service?
A. Thai B. Tamil C. Malay D. Mandarin
6. In which of the following places Singaporean are less likely to use English?
A. at school B. at home C. in a bank D. in a hotel

II. Writing

Summarize the general idea of the text by answering the following questions.

1. How many official languages are recognized in Singapore?
2. What are the features of the language used in Singapore?
3. Why is English chosen as one of the official languages?
4. What languages will Singaporean speak at home?

Summary

Unit 2 Marketing Strategy

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. They are very rewarding. B. They are too expensive.
C. They are too busy. D. They are given by a strict teacher.
2. A. Allen did very well in the cycling race.
B. Allen suddenly fell off during the cycling race.
C. Allen was one of the slower cyclists.
D. Allen finished directly behind the quickest cyclist.
3. A. No, because Henry likes the present color.
B. No, because there was no ladder.
C. Yes, Henry painted it.
D. Yes, someone else painted it.
4. A. There are some rocks on top of the TV.
B. He watched TV and saw rocks on the ship.
C. He saw a rocket on TV.
D. There was a TV on the ship.
5. A. It's too crowded to dance anyway.
B. It's not important how to dance.
C. If he's careful, no one will notice.
D. No one knows the steps to the dance.
6. A. He was absent from the party.