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New Integrated English

新综合英语

改编版

主编 刘道义

练习册

Amanda Brown · Val Holzer · Corina Chen

2B

New Integrated English 2B

新综合英语 2B

练习册

(改编版)

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Introduction

New Integrated English 2B Workbook will help students to improve their listening, speaking, reading and writing skills so that they will be able to communicate effectively in English.

Each unit consists of two parts. Part 1 contains six tasks that build on the language and vocabulary items introduced in the corresponding unit of the Students' Book. Task 6 which is focussed on the syllabus required language items has been added in the revised edition. With these tasks, students are given the opportunity to see the wider applications of the language they are using.

Part 2 contains a number of listening and speaking activities. All these activities also build on the language items in the corresponding unit of the Students' Book. The emphasis is on pair and group work so that students have more opportunities to express themselves in English.

Answers or sample answers for each task and each activity as well as tapescripts for the listening activities are provided in the Teacher's Book. The sample answers are to be used as guidelines and should not be viewed as the only correct or model answers.

Contents

Unit 7	A True Dream?	1
Unit 8	Outward Bound Adventure	17
Unit 9	The Bicycle to the Rescue	32
Unit 10	Television Can Damage Your Health	44
Unit 11	Points of View	59
Unit 12	The Deep End	75
Unit 13	The Daily Globe	89

UNIT 7

A TRUE DREAM?

Part 1 Reading and Writing

TASK 1

Fill in the blanks in the following passage with the correct form of words from the box below.

ashamed	boiling	editor	excite	explode
headline	professional	shabby	shoot	terrified

The ¹⁾ _____ of the *Guanghua Daily* asked Ma Mingyi, a reporter, to look into the report that a man dressed in ²⁾ _____ clothes was acting strangely outside a nearby restaurant. Mingyi looked and looked but couldn't find anything, so rather than disappoint the editor, he decided to invent a story. The ³⁾ _____ read *Man Plots to Blow up Restaurant*. He wrote a very ⁴⁾ _____ story about a building which ⁵⁾ _____. Flames ⁶⁾ _____ high into the sky because the man deliberately (故意) poured ⁷⁾ _____ fat onto a naked flame. Mingyi described the ⁸⁾ _____ people as running and screaming from the restaurant. He then made up an interview with the man. At the end, he 'reported' what the old man said: 'I am not sorry about or ⁹⁾ _____ of what I did. The owner of the building killed my wife ten years ago today. I just revenged (报仇) myself on him.'

When Mingyi handed in his article, the editor knew it wasn't true as the owner of the restaurant was his brother. He told Mingyi that his behaviour was not ¹⁰⁾ _____ and that he should not be a reporter any longer.

As Mingyi was packing up his desk, there was an anonymous (匿名) phone call to the editor — 'My wife died ten years ago today. I want to tell you what I will do tonight ...'

TASK 2

I Fill in the blanks in the following sentences with an appropriate sensing verb. Then make a guess of what the thing is. The first letter of each question has been given for you as a hint.

- 1 In the market I can _____ something unpleasant that begins with F. Answer: _____
- 2 At the station I can _____ something loud that begins with T. Answer: _____
- 3 In the garden I can _____ something soft that begins with G. Answer: _____
- 4 In the sky I can _____ something flying high that begins with A. Answer: _____
- 5 At afternoon tea I can _____ something cold that begins with I. Answer: _____

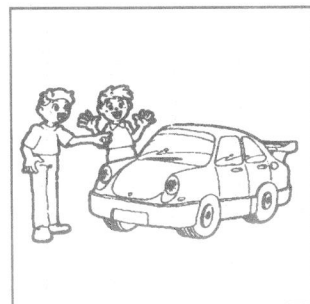
II Fill in the blanks in the following sentences with a correct sensing verb.



- 1 I _____ carefully to the radio, waiting to hear Aaron's song.



- 2 _____ at that new car. Isn't it modern?



- 3 As they passed by, they _____ a cat sitting in the snow.



- 4 I _____ the wind on my face.



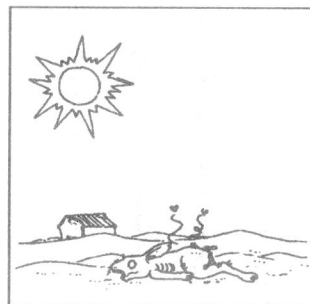
- 5 As Joe was standing on the platform, he suddenly _____ a loud noise.

TASK 3

With the help of the hints given, describe the effects of the following disasters by using the structure 'so ... that'. Write your answers in the spaces provided.



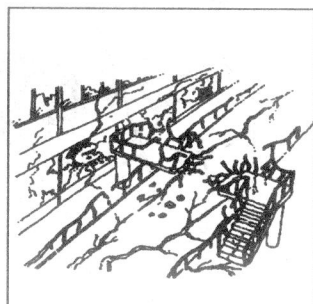
- 1 tornado—strong/houses are blown over



- 2 drought—dry/animals die of thirst



- 3 flood—deep/houses are covered with water



- 4 earthquake—severe/roads and overpasses (立交桥) collapsed



- 5 blizzard (暴风雪)—strong/people can hardly walk in it

TASK 4

Combine the following pairs of sentences, using adjectival phrases. Write your answers in the spaces provided.



- 1 Mary is a happy girl. She always laughs and dances.

- 2 Bill is known to be a dreamer. He never pays attention in class.



- 3 The boiling lava covered the houses in its path. It rushed down the hill.

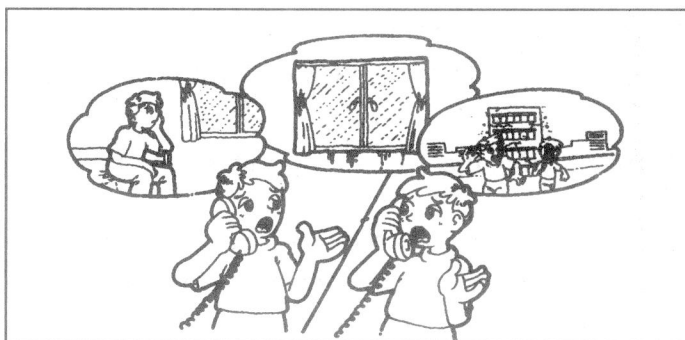
- 4 Students return to school on 1 September. They have enjoyed their holidays.



- 5 My father made a new bed for my birthday. He worked late into the night.

TASK 5

Complete the following telephone conversation between two friends, using the past progressive tense of the verb in brackets.



Peter : Hi Paul, it's Peter. Are you OK?

Paul : Yes, I'm fine. How are you?

Peter : I'm fine. I phoned you because I ¹⁾ _____ (wonder) if you were OK. I know your house is in a very exposed (不遮挡风雨的) position.

Paul : Yes. I had planned to see you yesterday but it ²⁾ _____ (rain) heavily. I didn't want to leave home. It ³⁾ _____ still _____ (rain) when I woke up. When I came downstairs, there was water everywhere. The windows ⁴⁾ _____ (leak) and water ⁵⁾ _____ (drip) down the walls. After I had cleaned up, I made breakfast and watched television. They ⁶⁾ _____ (report) the terrible things that had happened during the night. Even as they spoke, more dangerous things ⁷⁾ _____ (happen). People ⁸⁾ _____ (try) to escape from damaged buildings; the police ⁹⁾ _____ (help) wherever possible. Have you seen any of the reports?

Peter : Yes, and I don't think we should meet today either.

TASK 6

I Give the noun form of the verbs in the box below. Then choose words from the box to complete the sentences. You may have to change the form.

Verb	Noun
experience	
fire	
occur	
gain	

- 1 Scientists are doing research so that the world will be ready if the greenhouse effect (温室效应) really _____.
- 2 He shared his personal _____ abroad with us.
- 3 Mrs Turner has decided to go on a diet, as she has been _____ weight recently.
- 4 Before the firemen arrived, the whole office building was already on _____.
- 5 Harrison was _____ from the supermarket for stealing.
- 6 Most of the children today have never _____ hardship.
- 7 No pains, no _____. He does not work hard enough, so he failed in the exam again.
- 8 The traffic police are studying the _____ of accidents on this piece of road.

II Give the noun form of the adjectives or the adjectives of nouns in the box below. Then choose words from the box to complete the sentences. You may have to change the form.

Noun	Adjective
society	ashamed salty

- 1 _____ scientists say the change in family life is a very important change from traditional _____ to modern society.
- 2 Kathy felt _____ of making the same mistake again.
- 3 Would you pass me the table _____, please?
- 4 The food in school often tastes too _____; they put too much salt in it.
- 5 To my _____, I never thanked her for her help.
- 6 It is a _____ that he can not come to my birthday party.

III *Un-* is placed before an adjective, an adverb or a verb to form a new word. The word with the prefix *un-* has the negative meaning, for example, *unhappy* = *not happy*; *unfortunately* = *not fortunately*. When *un-* is placed before a verb, it indicates an action which is the opposite of that verb, for example, *undress*, *unlock*, etc.

Add *un-* to the following adjectives, adverbs and verbs. Make sure you understand the meaning of each word. Then add as many more examples as you can to the list.

important _____
pleasant _____
necessarily _____
naturally _____
load _____

true _____
developed _____
usually _____
fold _____
plug _____

IV Read the passage and give the correct forms of the verbs.

Several years ago, a television reporter was talking to three of the most important people in America. One was a rich banker, another _____ (own) one of the largest companies in the world and the third owned many buildings in the center of New York.



The reporter _____ (talk) to them about _____ (be) important.

‘How do we know if someone is important?’ the reporter asked the banker. _____ (think) for a few moments, the banker said, ‘I think anyone who is invited to the White House to meet the president is really important.’

The reporter _____ (turn) to the owner of the very large company. ‘Do you agree with that?’ she asked.

‘I don’t,’ said the owner of the large company, _____ (shake) her head. ‘I think the president invites a lot of people to the White House. You’d only be important if while you _____ (visit) the president, there was a telephone call from the president of another great power, and the president of the US said he was too busy to answer.’

_____ (turn) to the third person, the reporter asked if he _____ (agree) with that.

‘No, I don’t,’ he said. ‘I don’t think that makes the visitor important. That makes the president important. I think if the visitor to the White House _____ (talk) to the president and the phone rang, and the president picked it up, listened and then said, *It’s for you*. That’s really important.’

V Answer the following questions in your own words, paying attention to the bold words.

- 1 The Sahara in Africa is really a **vast** desert. Can you think of another **vast** desert in the world?

- 2 Which do you think is more important as a good writer, **quantity** or quality?

- 3 Many people dare not get into the water when they first learn to swim because they are afraid to get **drowned**. Do you ever feel afraid when you swim?

- 4 Have you ever sent a **telegraph**? Give two main differences between writing a letter and a **telegraph**.

- 5 Amsterdam and Hamburg are important **ports** in Europe. What are some of the important **ports** in China?

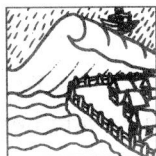
- 6 Is it good to eat a peach when it is not **ripe** yet? What might happen if you eat one?

Part 2 Listening and Speaking

BEFORE YOU START

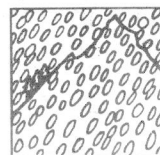
The name of a natural disaster is missing from each of the following sentences. Look at the corresponding pictures and fill in each blank, using a natural disaster from the box below.

blizzard	droughts	earthquake	fire	flood
gale / storm	tidal wave	tornado	typhoon	waterspout (水龙卷)



- 1 The fishing village was destroyed by a huge _____.

- 2 The ski resort high in the mountains was cut off from the outside world by a _____.



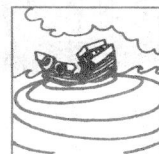
- 3 The _____ whirled through the forest, uprooting trees as it went.

- 4 There are _____ in many countries in Africa, as there has been no rain for years.



- 5 Offices and schools closed in Hong Kong yesterday, as a _____ was expected.

- 6 The powerful _____ ripped through the tiny fishing boat, tearing it in two.



- 7 Southern Japan was shaken by a violent (强烈的) _____ at five o'clock this morning.

- 8 During the _____, the wind was so strong that it made walking difficult.



- 9 A sudden _____ in Northern China has left many homes underwater.

- 10 _____ raged across Da Hinggan Ling many years ago.



LISTENING 1

Sometimes the news seems to be full of disasters. Your class is doing a survey of the worldwide increase in natural disasters.

Listen carefully to the news broadcast. Then fill in the necessary information in the table below.

COUNTRY	DATE	TIME	TYPE OF DISASTER
1			
2			
3			

LISTENING 2

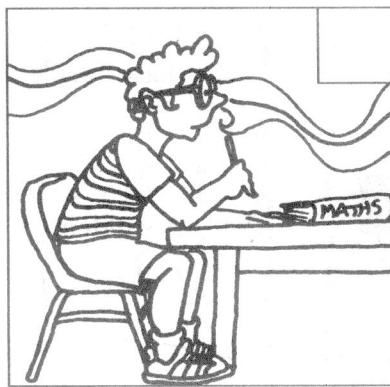
Len March lives with his uncle in a small flat above a restaurant in Liverpool. Len told his friend Sally what happened there one evening. The pictures below also tell Len's story, but they are in the wrong order.

Listen carefully to Len and Sally's conversation. Then number the pictures in the correct order. Write the correct number in the boxes provided.

a)



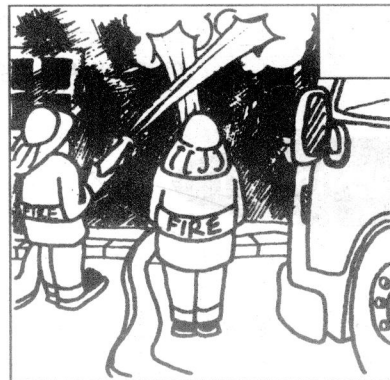
b)



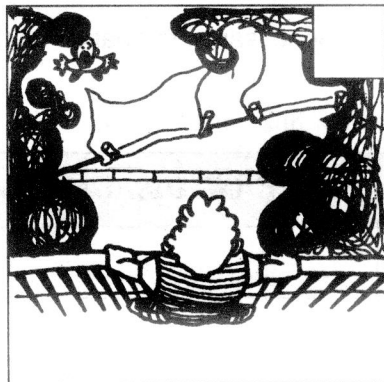
c)



d)



e)



f)



LISTENING 3

Alice Ridge is being interviewed on the programme 'Happy Couples'. Guests on the programme are invited to describe how they met their wife or husband.

Look at the statements below about the interview. Then listen carefully to the interview. Choose the correct alternative and circle the letter of your answer.

- 1 Alice
 - a) helped her friend with preparations the night before the party.
 - b) met her husband-to-be the night before the party.
 - c) went to a party the night before she met her husband.
- 2 Alice went to bed
 - a) early that night.
 - b) late that night.
 - c) at midnight.
- 3 At the beginning of Alice's dream,
 - a) she is standing talking to friends at the party.
 - b) she is preparing for the party.
 - c) she is standing watching friends dancing.
- 4 When the man appeared in her dream,
 - a) she did not know who he was.
 - b) she recognised him straightaway.
 - c) she knew that she would marry him.
- 5 The next day at the party,
 - a) she met the man from her dream.
 - b) she fell asleep and had another dream.
 - c) the man asked her to marry him.

SPEAKING 1

THE SENSES SENTENCE GAME

Work in groups of four.

Students A and B are partners and Students C and D are partners. You will need some paper to draw on, a pencil and a rubber.

- You and your partner should make up ten sentences. Each sentence must contain a sense verb. Use the examples in the 'Senses Box' below to help you.
- Write your sentences in the space provided on page 13. The other team should do the same.
- Cover your list of sentences.
- Show one person from the other team (Student C) the first sentence on your list. Make sure he/she does not see any of the other sentences.
- Student C must draw the sentence you have given him/her for his/her partner (Student D). Student C must not say anything.
- Student D must try to guess the words that Student C is drawing. Student C can help Student D only by shaking or nodding his/her head.
- If Student D guesses the sentence correctly, he/she scores a point. If Student D cannot guess the sentence, you score a point.
- The other team should now show you the first sentence on their list.
- You have to draw the sentence so that your partner can guess what it is.
- Continue playing, taking it in turns to draw and guess the other team's sentences.
- At the end of the game, the team with the most points is the winner.

Senses Box

touch/feel	e. g.	I touched the strawberries (草莓). The strawberries felt ripe. I felt the earthquake.
taste	e. g.	He tasted the curry. The meat tasted bad.
smell	e. g.	She smelt the smoke. The fresh bread smelt good.
see/watch/look at	e. g.	They saw the accident. I watched TV. We looked at the view.
hear/listen to/sound	e. g.	Dad listened to the radio. Mum heard the phone. The music sounded lovely.