

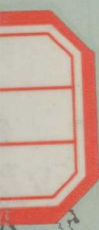
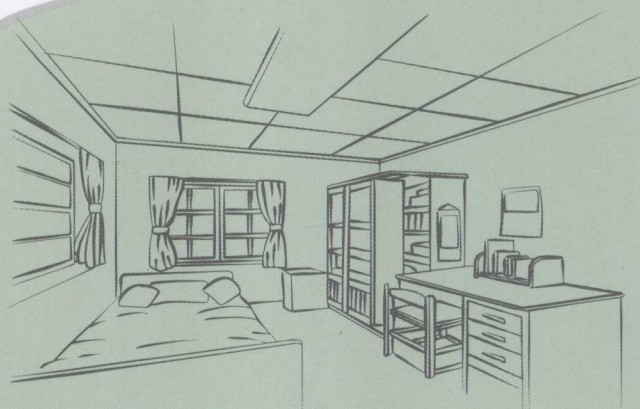
College English Coursebook
LIFE ORIENTATION

大学英语

生活化教程 (I)

综合练习
Workbook

■ 陈 环 主编



出版社

大学英语生活化教程 (I)

(综合练习)

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復旦大學 出版社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

大学英语生活化教程.1,综合练习/陈环主编. —上海:复旦大学出版社,2014.9(2015.8重印)
ISBN 978-7-309-10981-8

I. 大… II. 陈… III. 英语-高等学校-教材 IV. H31

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2014)第219748号

大学英语生活化教程(1)(综合练习)

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责任编辑/唐敏 朱莉芝

复旦大学出版社有限公司出版发行

上海市国权路579号 邮编:200433

网址:fupnet@fudanpress.com http://www.fudanpress.com

门市零售:86-21-65642857 团体订购:86-21-65118853

外埠邮购:86-21-65109143

江苏省句容市排印厂

开本 787×1092 1/16 印张 8.75 字数 197 千

2015年8月第1版第2次印刷

ISBN 978-7-309-10981-8/H·2393

定价:28.00元

如有印装质量问题,请向复旦大学出版社有限公司发行部调换。

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前言

随着我国高职院校办学规模的扩大,录取分数线较前几年降幅较大,学生入学时英语基础薄弱,普遍缺乏学习英语的热情。多数学生进入大学仍然存在着惯性思维,把学好英语的期望都寄托在老师身上,希望老师能传授学习英语的捷径,使自己在短期内达到学好英语的目标。然而,随着课程的深入,再加上觉得学习的内容对今后的生活和就业影响不大,不少学生产生了厌学情绪。

为改变这种不利状况,我们尝试将生活化教学理念贯彻到大学英语课程教学,重视英语学习的生活化和实用性,将传统教学中以语言基础教学为主的教学模式转为以培养学生语言应用能力为主的教学模式。

大学英语教学生活化理念符合《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求》(试行)(以下简称《基本要求》)的教学思想。《基本要求》作为教育部第一部高职高专教育英语课程教学指导性文件,明确提出了“以实用为主,以应用为目的”的大学英语教学思想,以培养学生的语言应用能力为教学目标。在教学中加强听说能力的培养,降低“学术阅读”,加强“实用阅读”,使“学”与“用”更紧密结合,从而具体体现“培养实际应用英语的能力”的教学方向与目标,改变教学脱离生活实际的局面。

《大学英语生活化教程》正是在《基本要求》的指导下,挖掘语言教学和生活的内在联系而编写的。核心教材包括《大学英语生活化教程学生用书》、《大学英语生活化教程综合练习》和《大学英语生活化教程教学参考书》及配套的MP3光盘、多媒体课件等。本教材供高职高专院校非英语专业的公共英语教学使用。

本书为《大学英语生活化教程(I)(综合练习)》,每单元内容都延续了教材的主题,既是对主题的扩展和延伸,又是对知识点的强化和巩固。本练习册的编写基于高职高专学生的实际英语水平,具有内容新、针对性强、形式多样、难易适中的特点;内容和形式选

取以与学生学习、生活密切相关的场景和素材为主,学生透过内容产生对生活的联想,通过生活体验加深对教材内容的理解和掌握,突出生活化、实用性。与此同时,编者还根据高等学校英语应用能力考试的要求设计题型,增加了基础语法部分,因而本书具有较强的辅导针对性和操作性,可作为学生参加英语应用能力B级考试热身之用。

《大学英语生活化教程(I)(综合练习)》每单元分为六大部分。第一部分为听力练习,按英语应用能力B级考试的听力题型设计。第二部分为语法讲解与练习。本部分设有详细的相关语法知识点介绍,通过系统、实用、有效的练习形式,帮助学生进一步牢固掌握英语语法。第三部分为词汇练习。本部分的练习题紧密结合课文中的重点词汇,形式多样,由浅入深地扩大学生的词汇量,使其能够牢牢掌握每个单元的语言知识点。第四部分为阅读理解。本部分的内容也与英语应用能力B级考试中的阅读题型一致,通过相应阅读,帮助和指导获取相应信息的能力。第五部分为翻译实践。本部分采用英语应用能力B级考试的题型,使学生尽快熟悉考试题型,掌握做题方法,并通过此项练习,帮助学生掌握一定的翻译知识和技巧。第六部分为应用写作。本部分内容对应学生用书每单元的应用写作部分,使学生进一步熟悉和领会本单元的实用写作文体,提高其相应的写作能力。

本教材第一册综合练习主编为陈环,副主编为龙晓明、张晓梅。参加本教材第一册综合练习编写工作的有:唐纬、温敏、滕丽媛、张钦娟、廖亚林、张晓梅、李丽雯、杨青。

本书编者水平有限,疏漏和不妥之处在所难免,恳请专家和读者不吝批评指正。

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College Life

Listening Comprehension

Directions:

This part is to test your listening ability. It consists of 3 sections.

Section A

Directions:

This section is to test your ability to give proper responses. There are 5 recorded questions in it. After each question, there is a pause. The questions will be spoken *two times*. When you hear a question, you should decide on the correct answer from the 4 choices marked A, B, C and D given in your test paper. Then you should mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

Example: You will hear: Mr. Smith is not in. Would you give him a message?

You will read: A. I'm not sure.

B. You are right.

C. Yes, certainly.

D. That's interesting.

*From the question we learn that the speaker is asking the listener to leave a message. Therefore, **C. Yes, certainly.** is the correct answer. You should mark C on the Answer Sheet. Now the test will begin.*

1. A. Yes, my name is Lily.

B. Yes, I am Lily.

C. Yes, this is Lily speaking.

D. Yes, Lily is here.

2. A. Not bad, thanks.

B. That's all right.

C. I feel good.

D. Nothing.

3. A. What a pleasure.

B. Thank you.

- C. It's my pleasure.
 4. A. Of course not.
 C. Yes, of course.
 5. A. I'm doing homework.
 C. Nothing special.
 D. Glad to meet you.
 B. Yes, please.
 D. That's it.
 B. I am in Shanghai.
 D. I am a teacher.

Section B

Directions:

This section is to test your ability to understand short dialogues. There are 5 recorded dialogues in it. After each dialogue, there is a recorded question. Both the dialogues and questions will be spoken *two times*. When you hear a question, you should decide on the correct answer from the 4 choices marked A, B, C and D given in your test paper. Then you should mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

6. A. 11:30. B. 11:35. C. 11:45. D. 11:25.
 7. A. \$30. B. \$60. C. \$15. D. \$66.
 8. A. Rainy. B. Sunny. C. Windy. D. Cloudy.
 9. A. The man should buy the red one.
 C. The man should buy the white one.
 10. A. Cindy was seriously ill.
 C. Cindy was not well.
 B. The man should buy the black one.
 D. The man should buy the green one.
 B. Her mum wanted to phone her.
 D. Cindy got some bad news from her mum.

Section C

Directions:

In this section you will hear a recorded short passage. The passage is printed in the test paper, but with some words or phrases missing. The passage will be read *three times*. During the first reading, you should listen carefully for its general idea. During the second reading, you are required to put the missing words or phrases on the Answer Sheet in order of the numbered blanks according to what you hear. The third reading is for you to check your writing. Now the passage will begin.

Once you are hired by a 11. _____, you will probably have business cards. A business

card is printed with your name, title, company address and phone number. Presenting a business card can 12. _____ information and help to make a good 13. _____. For example, when you arrive for a business 14. _____, give the secretary your card. Pronounce your name clearly and explain your business purpose. Sit quietly until the person you want to see arrives or you are told what to do. When you leave, 15. _____ that you thank the secretary for any help she has given you.



Grammar

简单句的五种基本句型,对于提高同学们的听、说、读、写、译能力有至关重要的作用。下面我们就一起来回顾一下简单句的五种基本句型吧!简单句的五种基本句型包括:

1. 主语+不及物动词 (S+V)

在本句型中,谓语动词是不及物动词,其后没有宾语。因为本句型中的动词表达的意思已经很明确,所以不需要跟宾语。有时为了表示动作发生的频率、程度、原因、结果、目的、场所、时间等,可以带状语修饰动词。例如:

Fire burns.

火燃烧。

The students are listening.

学生们正在听。

He sings well.

他唱得很好。

The moon has risen.

月亮已经升起来了。

He stood there.

他站在那儿。

We waited two hours.

我们等了两小时。

I returned to get my book.

我回来取书。

主语和不及物动词(短语)是组成本句型不可缺少的必要成分。在实际运用中,不及物动词往往与副词、介词及其他相关成分有相对稳定的搭配关系。

2. 主语+系动词+表语 (S+Link-V+P)

本句型中的谓语动词为系动词,作表语成分的有形容词、名词、代词、分词、不定式介词短语等。常见的系动词有be, feel, taste, smell, sound, seem, look (看起来), get (变), become (变), turn (变)等。例如:

The story sounds interesting.

那个故事听起来很有趣。

They are hardworking.

他们很勤劳。

Her dream has come true.

她的梦想实现了。

The food seems to be nice.

这食物似乎不错。

Cotton feels soft.

棉花摸上去很柔软。

本句型的特点是“系动词+表语”,二者缺一不可,像“The teacher angry”, “We in the classroom”和“She sixteen”都不成为一个句子。汉语中形容词、介词短语、数词都

可以用作谓语,但是英语中它们不能单独作谓语,前面必须加上一个系动词才能构成谓语。

3. 主语+及物动词+宾语 (S+V+O)

本句型中的谓语动词是及物动词,其后必须跟宾语才能使句意表达完整、准确。宾语可以由名词、代词或相当于名词的词或短语充当,如动词的-ing形式、动词不定式或从句等。例如:

Do you like apples?

你喜欢苹果吗?

We discussed it at the meeting last week.

上周我们在会上讨论过那件事。

He decided to buy a computer.

他决定买一台电脑。

I have promised to help them.

我已经答应帮助他们。

I wonder how to do it.

我茫然不知如何做。

He thought about the problem for a few moments.

他为这个问题思考了好一会儿。

He enjoys playing chess.

他喜欢下棋。

I hope you will come here.

我希望你来这里。

注意: 不及物动词与介词连用时,其后也可跟宾语。例如:

Ann is waiting for Kate at the school gate.

安正在校门口等凯特。

主语和及物动词及其宾语是本句型的主干,至于及物动词,则既可以是单个的及物动词,也可以是短语动词。

4. 主语+及物动词+间接宾语+直接宾语 (S+V+o+O)

英语中有些及物动词能跟双宾语,即间接宾语(指人)和直接宾语(指物)。通常情况下间接宾语在前,直接宾语在后。能跟双宾语的动词常见的有: ask, bring, take, buy, cost, fetch, give, hand, pass, lend, offer, pay, read, save, send, show, teach, tell, write等。有时也可把间接宾语置于直接宾语后,此时间接宾语前需加介词for或to。例如:

I gave my friend the money.

我给了我朋友钱。

They told us the news.

他们告诉了我们这个消息。

We showed our teachers the pictures.

我们给老师看了照片。

Mother bought me a new dress.

妈妈给我买了一件新衣服。

The evening dress cost her forty dollars.

这件晚礼服花了她40美元。

注意:

(1) 间接宾语后置与for连用的动词有buy, make, cook, get, choose, sing, find等。例如:

Uncle Li bought me a birthday present.

=Uncle Li bought a birthday present for me.

李叔叔给我买了一件生日礼物。

(2) 间接宾语后置与to连用的动词有give, lend, teach, take, return, send, pass等。例如:

Please pass him a cup of tea.

=Please pass a cup of tea to him.

请递给他一杯茶。

(3) 间接宾语后置既可与for也可与to连用的动词有do, leave, write, bring等。例如:

He brought me a dictionary.

=He brought a dictionary for/to me.

他给我带来了一本词典。

注意: 若直接宾语是人称代词时, 通常情况下将其置于间接宾语之前。例如:

误: Please give me them.

正: Please give them to me.

5. 主语+及物动词+宾语+宾语补足语 (S+V+O+C)

英语中, 有些及物动词除能跟宾语外, 有时还须加一个补足语, 句意才能完整。宾语补足语的作用是说明宾语的动作或状态。作宾语补足语的主要是名词、形容词、动词不定式和分词, 副词和介词短语等也可以用作宾语补足语。

本句型中的“宾语+宾语补足语”, 也可称之为复合宾语。宾语和宾语补足语之间有着逻辑上的主谓关系, 因此, 逻辑上的主谓关系乃是本句型的特点, 它不同于第四基本句型中的“间接宾语+直接宾语”, “间接宾语+直接宾语”之间并无逻辑上的主谓关系。例如:

The news made him unhappy.

这个消息使他很不愉快。

I asked her to open the window.

我要她打开窗户。

He wants me to be early.

他要我早点到。

We think Tom (to be) bright.

我们认为汤姆聪明。

I made him finish the job.

我让他做完那项工作。

I saw him running off.

我看到他跑开了。

We heard a song sung.

我们听到有人唱歌。

Practice Section A

Decide which patterns the following sentences belong to.

1. My books are on the desk.
2. I lived in Beijing five years ago.
3. I have something to do.
4. What he said does not matter.
5. I wish her happy.
6. I didn't lend anybody my books.
7. I will bring some peanuts to them.
8. I heard someone come in.
9. At the age of fifteen, he became a famous pianist.
10. I did him a favor.

Section B

Translate the following sentences into English.

1. 我想把王芳介绍给你。
2. 孩子们很少保持安静。
3. 这个箱子重五公斤。
4. 我们叫她爱丽丝 (Alice)。
5. 他们释放了小偷。
6. 我告诉他火车晚点了。
7. 他每个月理一次发。
8. 约翰逊 (Johnson) 先生去年教我们英语。
9. 请把那本词典递给我好吗?
10. 请替我向你哥哥告别。



Vocabulary

Section A

Choose the best answer from the 4 choices marked A, B, C and D.

1. A home should be _____ and friendly.
A. uncomfortable B. comfortable C. comfortably D. comfort
2. You have to work hard if you want to _____ in your courses.
A. succeed B. success C. successful D. successfully
3. Most factories in the area are obsolete (陈旧的) and badly _____.
A. manager B. management C. managed D. managing
4. Up to two million people there are _____ on food aid.
A. dependence B. independent C. independence D. dependent
5. It helps _____ your blood circulation.
A. regulate B. regulated C. regulating D. regulates
6. The work will be completed very _____.
A. shortly B. short C. fast D. quick
7. Some of the food crops failed. _____, the cotton did quite well.
A. And B. So C. Then D. However
8. This is the first beginning of autumn that I haven't wished for myself some "_____."

life.

A. sophomore

B. junior

C. freshman

D. senior

9. For some years, the two didn't _____ much.

A. social

B. socialize

C. society

D. socialist

10. _____, you can elect to share your files with others.

A. Set up

B. In addition

C. As a result

D. In store

Section B

Fill in the blanks with the proper words.

1. He finds it difficult to adapt to the frequent _____ (transit) of weather.
2. You should deal with it in the right _____ (perspective).
3. The government will be _____ (responsibility) to the President alone.
4. She _____ (share) my troubles as well as my joys.
5. She had made a very _____ (wisely) decision.
6. We've hired an _____ (addition) 25 teachers.
7. I don't want to make the wrong _____ (decide) and regret it later.
8. This is a tougher _____ (assign) than it sounds.
9. Our college is in beautiful _____ (surrounding).
10. I was sitting on the floor with _____ (fear).

IV

Reading Comprehension

Task 1

Directions:

After reading the following passage, you will find 5 questions or unfinished statements. You should read the reading materials carefully and do the tasks as you are instructed.

Some cities have planned their transportation systems for car owners. That is what Los Angeles did. Los Angeles decided to build highways for cars rather than spending

money on public transportation.

This decision was suitable for Los Angeles. The city grew outward instead of upward. Los Angeles never built many tall apartment buildings. Instead, people live in houses with gardens.

In Los Angeles, most people drive cars to work. And every car has to have a parking space. So many buildings where people work also have parking lots.

Los Angeles also became a city without a Central Business District (CBD). If a city has a CBD, crowds of people rush into it every day to work. If people drive to work, they need lots of road space.

So Los Angeles developed several business districts and built homes and other buildings in between the districts. This required more roads and parking spaces.

Some people defend this growth pattern. They say Los Angeles is the city of the future.

1. According to the passage, Los Angeles is a city where _____.
 A. there is no public transportation system
 B. more money is spent on highways for cars
 C. more money is spent on public transportation systems
 D. public transportation is more developed than in other cities
2. "The city grew outward instead of upward" (Lines 1-2, Para. 2) means _____.
 A. the city became more spread out instead of growing taller
 B. there were fewer small houses than tall buildings
 C. rapid development took place in the city center
 D. many tall buildings could be found in the city
3. According to the passage, if a city has several business districts, _____.
 A. people won't have to drive to work every day
 B. there have to be more roads and parking spaces
 C. companies would be located in between the districts
 D. there would be no need to build parking spaces within the districts
4. According to the growth pattern of Los Angeles, homes were mainly built _____.
 A. in the city center
 B. along the main roads
 C. around business districts
 D. within the business districts
5. The passage is mainly about _____.
 A. the construction of parking spaces in Los Angeles
 B. the new growth pattern of the city of Los Angeles
 C. the public transportation system in Los Angeles
 D. the problem of traffic jams in Los Angeles

Task 2

Directions:

After reading the following passage, you should complete the information by filling the blanks marked 6 through 10 in no more than 3 words in the table below.

Dear Ms. Rennick,

Professor Saul Wilder, an adviser to your firm, has informed me that your company is looking for someone with excellent communication skills, organizational experience, and leadership background for a management position. I believe that my enclosed resume will show that I have the qualifications (资历) and experience you seek. In addition, I'd like to mention how my work experience as a sales manager last summer makes me a particularly strong candidate for the position.

I would be grateful if you can offer me an opportunity for an interview with you. If you are interested, please contact me at (317) 555-0118 any time before 11:00 a.m., or feel free to leave a message. I look forward to meeting with you to discuss the ways my skills may best serve your company.

Sincerely yours,
Richard Smith

An Application Letter

Applicant: Richard Smith

Position applied for: a 6. _____ position

Qualifications required for the position:

1) excellent 7. _____

2) organizational experience

3) 8. _____ background

Work experience (last summer): as 9. _____

Contact number: 10. _____