

教育部高职高专规划教材

# 新世纪实用英语

## 学生练习册

第三册

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# 编写说明

《新世纪实用英语》是教育部高职高专英语规划教材。本教材的编写以教育部 2000 年颁发的《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求》为依据，充分考虑了高职高专学生入学时所掌握的英语知识实际水平，拟将培养职业岗位所必须具备的英语语言应用能力作为重点，以期学生毕业时具备岗位所需要的听说能力及阅读一般技术资料 and 书写常用应用文的能力，为学生步入社会打下坚实的基础。

根据教育部等七部门的意见，高等职业教育基本学制逐步由三年过渡为二年，以二年制为主。为了适应高职高专职业教育英语课程设置的要求，《新世纪实用英语》从第二册起，在体例不变且不降低要求的前提下，将原定的第二、三、四册整合为第二、三册，每册 12 个单元。第一、二册为 B 级要求，第三册为 A 级要求。为了便于教学，每册教材均配有教师参考书、学生练习册和录音磁带。本教材既适用于高职高专学生，也可作为具有同等英语水平的英语爱好者的自学用书。

本书为《新世纪实用英语学生练习册》第三册的学生同步练习用书。每个单元由听力练习 (Part I. Listening Practice)、会话练习 (Part II. Speaking Practice)、词汇及结构练习 (Part III. Vocabulary and Structure)、阅读理解练习 (Part IV. Reading Comprehension)、翻译练习 (Part V. Translation)、应用文写作练习 (Part VI. Practical Writing) 六个部分组成。书后附有各单元练习的参考答案和听力材料。练习内容紧扣《新世纪实用英语》第三册各单元的主题，题型多样，除听力、词汇、语法结构习题外，还设计了阅读、翻译和写作练习。为了便于学生考级，练习的设计遵循 A、B 级考试题型与《新世纪实用英语》各单元内容相结合的原则，这既有助于学生对教学内容的复习巩固，也有助于学生熟悉 A、B 级考试的题型和要求，为他们日后参加 A、B 级考试打下基础。

《新世纪实用英语学生练习册》第三册由朱荷放、刘翀、葛正利主编，参编者及其具体分工如下：朱荷放 (Unit 11)；刘翀 (Unit 1、Unit 9)；葛正利 (Unit 7、Unit 12)；段炜 (Unit 8)；朱春娟 (Unit 5)；李婷英 (Unit 6)；万小青 (Unit 4)；宋观海 (Unit 3)；芮春红 (Unit 10)；汪俊仙 (Unit 2)。

本套教材由河海大学外国语学院刘翀、刘新民教授

在成书过程中，曾得到编者所在学校领导的关心和支持；此外，邵晖、叶晓芳、杨军华、舒秀兰、褚田华等同志在编写过程中承担了部分文字材料的整理工作。编者在此谨向他们表示衷心的感谢。

限于编者水平和经验，加上时间仓促，本教材难免存在疏漏和不足之处，敬请广大师生批评指正，以便今后修改，更臻完善。

编 者  
2005 年 8 月

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# Unit 1

## Part I . Listening Practice

**Directions:** This part is to test your listening comprehension. It consists of 3 sections.

### Section A

**Directions:** This section is to test your ability to understand short dialogues. There are five recorded dialogues in it. Each dialogue is followed by one recorded question. Each question will be played only once. After each question, there will be a pause of 15 seconds. During the pause, you will read the four choices marked A, B, C and D, and decide which is the best answer.

**Example:**

You'll hear:

W: Are you catching the 13: 15 flight to New York?

M: No. I'll leave this evening.

Q: What are the two persons talking about?

You'll read:

A. New York City.

B. An evening party.

C. An air trip.

D. The man's job.

(Best answer: C)

1. A. Be back in town on Tuesday morning.  
B. Come to see him on Wednesday.  
C. Call him on Thursday morning.  
D. Make an appointment on Thursday.
2. A. She don't think the applicant is suitable.  
B. She would discuss it with others.  
C. She thinks that the applicant couldn't handle it.  
D. Her opinion doesn't count.
3. A. Mr. Goodman    B. Mr. James    C. Mr. Peter    D. Mr. Banks
4. A. In the clinic.                      B. In a factory.



- C. During an interview.
- D. In a hotel.
- 5. A. The man went for visiting an old friend.
- B. The man went on business.
- C. The man went to an interview.
- D. The man went to work.

## Section B

**Directions:** This section is to test your ability to understand short conversations. There are two recorded conversations in it. After each conversation, there are some recorded questions. The conversations and questions will be spoken twice. When you hear a question, you should decide on the correct answer from the four choices marked A, B, C and D.

- 6. A. To interview a singer.
- B. To see about getting a job.
- C. To see a doctor.
- D. To visit a school.
- 7. A. Alison Forde.
- B. Altao Forde.
- C. Amelia Forde.
- D. Anna Forde.
- 8. A. 7 Wood Road, Lichfield.
- B. 17 Wood Road, Lichfield.
- C. 27 Wood Road, Lichfield.
- D. 37 Wood Road, Lichfield.
- 9. A. Two.
- B. Three.
- C. Four.
- D. Five.
- 10. A. At 9 p. m. on Friday morning.
- B. At 9 a. m. on Friday morning.
- C. At 9 p. m. on Tuesday morning.
- D. At 9 a. m. on Tuesday morning.

## Section C

**Directions:** This section is to test your ability to comprehend short passages. You will hear a recorded passage. After that you will hear five 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.

- 11. He lived in \_\_\_\_\_.
- 12. He wanted \_\_\_\_\_ three.
- 13. He went to the south of the country \_\_\_\_\_.
- 14. He \_\_\_\_\_.
- 15. He regarded the robber as \_\_\_\_\_.

# Part II . Speaking Practice

**Directions:** This part is to test your speaking ability. It consists of 2 sections.

## Section A

**Directions:** You are going to graduate from college. Recently you have been interviewed by IBM Company. Talk about your interview experience.

Some information for you to refer to:

be good at, specialize, great opportunity, handle, convey your interest, enthusiasm, be bound to, contribution, challenge, management responsibility, normal progression, desirable quality, virtue, alternative choice

You would come to him for advice whenever...

## Section B

**Directions:** Make up a dialogue according to the information given below, and then practice in pairs.

Some information for you to refer to:

I'm going to graduate from college.

I'm majored in English/ computer.

I'm going to look for a job.

It is a part-time job in summer vacation.

What I want is not only the salary but also the social experience.

I hope to gain a position in an international company, such as Nestle, IBM or Microsoft.

# Part III. Vocabulary and Structure

**Directions:** This part is to test your ability to use words and phrases correctly to construct meaningful and grammatical sentences. It consists of 3 sections.

## Section A

**Directions:** There are 10 incomplete statements here. You are required to complete each statement by choosing the best answer from the four choices marked A, B, C and D.

1. In the dark street, there wasn't a single person \_\_\_\_\_ she could turn for help.  
A. to whom    B. who    C. from whom    D. that
2. I shall never forget those years \_\_\_\_\_ I lived in the country with the farmers, \_\_\_\_\_ has a great effect on my life.  
A. that, which    B. when, which  
C. which, that    D. when, who
3. The weather turned out to be very good \_\_\_\_\_ was more than we

- could expect.
- A. what            B. which            C. that            D. it
4. \_\_\_\_\_ of your excuses! Go start work at once!
- A. Less            B. Plenty            C. More            D. None
5. Although he's wealthy, he spends \_\_\_\_\_ on clothes.
- A. little            B. ones            C. a little            D. a few
6. We couldn't eat in a restaurant because \_\_\_\_\_ of us had \_\_\_\_\_ money on us.
- A. all, no            B. any, no            C. none, any            D. no one, any
7. Does \_\_\_\_\_ matter if he can't finish the job on time?
- A. this            B. that            C. he            D. it
8. \_\_\_\_\_ he said at the meeting astonished everybody present.
- A. What            B. That            C. The fact            D. The matter
9. I like swimming, \_\_\_\_\_ is a very good sport.
- A. which            B. that            C. as            D. who
10. This is all \_\_\_\_\_ she said about it.
- A. who            B. whom            C. what            D. /

## Section B

**Directions:** There are also 10 incomplete statements here. You are required to fill in each blank with the proper form of the word given in the parentheses.

11. If you do wrong, you \_\_\_\_\_ (deserve) punishment.
12. There are many skyscrapers \_\_\_\_\_ (erect) everywhere in the city.
13. He \_\_\_\_\_ (hammer) the nail in the wood.
14. His speech \_\_\_\_\_ (sway) the voters last week.
15. The two governments \_\_\_\_\_ (assign) a day for the next negotiation.
16. The essay \_\_\_\_\_ (contrast) city and country life.
17. It's no use \_\_\_\_\_ (cite) the Bible to a non-Christian.
18. Students are doing exercises on linguistic \_\_\_\_\_ (substitute).
19. You look like a cat \_\_\_\_\_ (switch) its tail.
20. His savings quickly \_\_\_\_\_ (shrink).

## Section C

**Directions:** There are another 10 incomplete statements here. You are required to fill in each blank with one of the words or phrases given in the box, changing the form if necessary.

substitute... for    even if    somewhat    observe    at least rather... than    more than    out-and-out    gel    in contrast to
--

21. I'd \_\_\_\_\_ be dead \_\_\_\_\_ be a slave.

22. You are a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ capitalist.
23. Egg-white \_\_\_\_\_ when cooked.
24. When meeting difficulties, we can try \_\_\_\_\_ moral power \_\_\_\_\_ physical force.
25. He's going away for \_\_\_\_\_ a week.
26. Red berries are \_\_\_\_\_ vivid \_\_\_\_\_ the snow.
27. \_\_\_\_\_ I have to walk all the way I'll get there.
28. I'm afraid I've eaten \_\_\_\_\_ enough.
29. He \_\_\_\_\_ that we should probably have rain.
30. I am \_\_\_\_\_ tired of this work.

## Part IV. Reading Comprehension

**Directions:** This part is to test your reading ability. There are two tasks for you to fulfill. You should read the passages carefully and do the task as you are instructed.

### Task 1

**Directions:** After reading the following passage, you will find five questions or unfinished statements. For each question or statement there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. You are required to choose the best answer.

It is easier to negotiate initial salary requirement because once you are inside, the organizational constraints influence wage increases. One thing, however, is certain: your chances of getting the raise you feel you deserve are less if you don't at least ask for it. Men tend to ask for more, and they get more, and this holds true with other resources, not just pay increases. Consider Beth's story:

I did not get what I wanted when I did not ask for it. We had cubicle (小隔间) offices and window offices. I sat in the cubicles with several male colleagues. One by one they were moved into window offices, while I remained in the cubicles, several males who were hired after me also went to offices. One in particular told me he was next in line for an office and that it had been part of his negotiations for the job. I guess they thought me content to stay in the cubicles since I did not voice my opinion either way.

It would be nice if we all received automatic pay increases equal to our merit, but "nice" isn't a quality attributed to most organizations. If you feel you deserve a significant raise in pay, you'll probably have to ask for it.

Performance is your best bargaining chip when you are seeking a raise. You must be able to demonstrate that you deserve a raise. Timing is also a good bargaining chip. If you can give your boss something he or she needs (a

new client or a sizable contract, for example) just before merit pay decisions are being made, you are more likely to get the raise you want.

Use information as a bargaining chip too. Find out what you are worth on the open market.

What will someone else pay for your services?

Go into the negotiations prepared to place your chips on the table at the appropriate time and prepared to use communication style to guide the direction of the interaction.

1. According to the passage, before taking a job, a person should \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. demonstrate his capability
  - B. give his boss a good impression
  - C. ask for as much money as he can
  - D. ask for the salary he hopes to get
2. What can be inferred from Beth's story?
  - A. Prejudice against women still exists in some organizations.
  - B. If people want what they deserve, they have to ask for it.
  - C. People should not be content with what they have got.
  - D. People should be careful when negotiating for a job.
3. We can learn from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. unfairness exists in salary increases
  - B. most people are overworked and underpaid
  - C. one should avoid overstating one's performance
  - D. most organizations give their staff automatic pay raises
4. To get a pay raise, a person should \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. advertise himself on the job market
  - B. persuade his boss to sign a long-term contract
  - C. try to get inside information about the organization
  - D. do something to impress his boss just before merit pay decisions
5. To be successful in negotiations, one must \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. meet his boss at the appropriate time
  - B. arrive at the negotiation table punctually
  - C. be good at influencing the outcome of the interaction
  - D. be familiar with what the boss likes and dislikes

## Task 2

**Directions:** Read the following passage. After reading it, you are required to complete the statements given below with no more than four words.

The absolute greatest scam on the planet has to be telecommuting. When I first heard that some employers actually permit their workers to stay home all day and "commute" to the office over the Net, I chuckled with good-natured disbelief: No way.

Then I became obsessed with the idea—not in a bad way, of course. Sure, I spent a few weekends following my editor around town so I could “bump into” him at the dry cleaner’s or genetic counselor’s clinic or deserted jogging trail. And yes, there was that time when I showed up at his desk with several sticks of dynamite strapped to my head.

But those amusing little stunts were merely intended to show him the kind of guy I was—a total self-starter and a serious loner—in short, the perfect candidate upon whom to bestow the splendid privilege of telecommutation.

Shortly after this, a computer equipped with a 28.8 modem and a cranky little piece of software known as a PPP connection (see below) summarily arrived at my home. I was a telecommuter at last!

How to describe the soaring liberation I felt in those first days of “working” at home! No longer did I have to wear uncomfortable, itchy suits and ties and shoes to the office (I could work in the nude if I liked). And goodbye to the filthy, always late and criminally expensive Long Island Rail Road. It takes me 30 seconds to wander, naked, from my bedroom to my “office” in the garage.

Yes, indeed, I was a telecommuter at last. And life was grand. I cursed my laziness for hopping the gravy train so late in life after wasting so much money on ties and shoes.

But what did I know? It turns out that telecommuting is not the golden goose some savants of the Digital Age claim it is. No, it is a cruel and doomed mirage that could send you back, begging for your old office job from a pitiless editor. If, that is, you fail to master the Four Little Secrets of Telecommuting:

Little Secret 1: Woe unto the home telecommuter. You quickly become the company goat because everyone thinks you have a cushy deal “working” at home. And the best way to vent their frustration is to incessantly E-mail, voice-mail, beep and cellular-call you. Naturally, there are defenses against this.

Little Secret 2: In the unlikely event that you actually want to work, it’s virtually impossible. It’s such a nice day, or it’s too hot, or a particular movie needs watching, or it’s naptime. No, it’s impossible to get anything done.

Little Secret 3: It’s lonely. All your friends are at work having long lunches and snickering about how your editor wears those peculiar suspenders and what’s that all about anyway. And you’re at home alone.

Little Secret 4: Your PPP connection (see above) will always fail. If you need connectivity to your office system, try something more reliable, like a carrier pigeon or a message in a bottle.

Aside from that, I love telecommuting, I really do. And I'm sure you will too.

6. What does author call the people who work at home in the passage?

\_\_\_\_\_.

7. How did author's boss permit him to work at home?

The author tried some little stunts to show him to be a \_\_\_\_\_.

8. Why do you become a goat when something unpleasant happened in the company?

Because you can work at home, it is a \_\_\_\_\_.

9. How about working at home in author's first expression?

\_\_\_\_\_.

10. What's author's opinion to the telecommuting?

\_\_\_\_\_.

## Part V. Translation

**Directions:** This part is to test your ability to translate English into Chinese. Each sentence is followed by four choices of suggested translation marked A, B, C and D. Make your best choice.

1. Applicant should never give up any chance to make up your botched interview.

- A. 应聘者绝不应该放弃任何可以弥补面试错误的机会。
- B. 应聘者永远不应该放弃任何可以弥补面试错误的机会。
- C. 应聘者从来不该放弃任何可以弥补面试错误的机会。
- D. 应聘者不应该放弃任何可以拼凑错误面试的机会。

2. Yet not every misstep need be fatal.

- A. 然而不是每一个错误都一定是致命的。
- B. 然而不是每一个错误都必然是致命的。
- C. 然而不是每一个错误都可能是致命的。
- D. 然而每一个错误都不是一定致命的。

3. Home workers are people who have made decisions regarding their careers and life-styles.

- A. 在家工作的人是按照自己的职业和生活方式做出这种决定的。
- B. 在家工作的人是按照自己的职业和生活方式做出结论的人。
- C. 家庭工人已经做出决策, 根据他们的职业和生活方式。
- D. 家庭工人是做出结论的人, 认为他们的生涯和生活风格相关。

4. We didn't set up the corporation merely because we wanted to make profits.

- A. 我们成立这家公司并不仅仅因为我们想赚钱。

- B. 我们没有成立这家公司，仅仅因为我们想赚钱。
- C. 我们没有建立这家机构仅仅由于我们想获得利益。
- D. 仅仅因为我们想获得利益，所以我们没有成立这家公司。
5. I don't teach because I think I know answers, or because I have knowledge I feel compelled to share.
- A. 我教书并不是因为我自己能够解答问题，或因为我觉得自己有非与人分享不可的知识。
- B. 我教书并不是因为我自己能够解答问题或是由于我有学问，我感到能呼吁别人。
- C. 我不教书是因为我知道答案，或者由于我有知识，我觉得能够让别人分享。
- D. 我不教书因为我认为我知道答案，或者由于我有学问我想到能呼吁别人。

## Part VI. Practical Writing

**Directions:** This part is to test your ability to do practical writing. You are required to write a letter of applying for a job (求职信) in English according to the following information in Chinese.

招聘广告：2005 年 4 月 28 日《中国日报》

求职者：李明

职位：暑假兼职销售助理

要求：在校学生，英语口语流利，有工作经验者优先。

有意者请寄北京×××公司人力资源部经理，邮编：100011



## Unit 2

### Part I . Listening Practice

**Directions:** This part is to test your listening comprehension. It consists of 3 sections.

#### Section A

**Direction:** This section is to test your ability to understand short dialogues. There are five recorded dialogues in it. Each dialogue is followed by one recorded question. Each question will be played only once. After each question, there will be a pause of 15 seconds. During the pause, you will read the four choices marked A, B, C and D, and decide which is the best answer.

**Example:**

You'll hear:

W: Now what seems to be the trouble, Mrs. Stephens?

M: I have been very dizzy lately, and last night I had some chest pain.

Q: What is the probable relationship between the two speakers?

You'll read:

A. Husband-Wife.

B. Lawyer-Client.

C. Doctor-Patient.

D. Teacher-Student.

(Best answer: C)

1. A. 8:50.            B. 8:00.            C. 8:15.            D. 7:30.
2. A. She's not satisfied.            B. She's often late.  
   C. She's capable.            D. She's honest.
3. A. The man should have his health checked.  
   B. The man should ask someone to help him.  
   C. The man should try to check the machine himself.  
   D. The man should send the machine to a repair shop.
4. A. Making a phone call            B. Doing shopping.  
   C. Talking with somebody.            D. Selling something to the woman.
5. A. Help him to check a machine.            B. Help him with his Chinese.