

*New Practical
College English*

1

新编大学英语 实用教程

主 编：梁 毅 王慧慧
张艳乔 柳鑫淼

练习册 第 1 册



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前言

为了加强对高职高专教育的宏观管理和指导,进一步推动高职高专教育的教学基本建设和教学改革,我社以国际流行英语教学为导向,联合各大院校的资深教师,结合最新的实际教改情况,总结实践教学经验,深入研究高职高专英语教学的特点,几易其稿,终于编写出这套《新编大学英语实用教程》。本套教程突出强调“立足实用,打好基础,强化能力”的高职英语教学原则,以全面提高学生的应用能力为目标,旨在培养高职高专应用性人才。

本套教材具有以下特点:

科学合理 层次分明

紧扣纲要 本套教材严格按照教育部颁布的《高等学校英语应用能力考试大纲》和《高职高专英语课程教学基本要求》进行编写,它几乎涵盖了所有《高职高专英语课程教学基本要求》所要求掌握的实用英语的语言知识和技能。

统筹科学 每个单元由Speaking, Listening, Reading, Grammar, Translation和Writing六大模块构成。这六大模块涵盖了语言学习的听、说、读、写、译五大要素,每个模块配有相应的活动或练习,即学即演,即学即练,形式活跃,图文并茂。

循序渐进 本套教材共有4册,通过第1、2册的学习,学生应达到《基本要求》中规定的B级水平;通过第3、4册的学习,学生应达到《基本要求》中规定的A级水平。全书词汇标注了A级词汇(★)、B级词汇(☆)和超纲词汇(▲),便于学生查找和掌握。

注重基础 全面培养

夯实基础 强调基本词汇的学习,有常用表达的总结,方便学生记忆。注重基础语法的学习,配有精心设置的练习题,夯实所学知识的同时培养学生的应试能力。除了课后练习题,另有一本配套《练习册》,题型多样,题量可观,注意基础,强调应用。

全面涵盖 根据当前教改的中心思想和宗旨,本套教材着重全面培养学生的语言能力。通过本套教材的学习,学生不仅能听、能读,还要会说、会写、会译,最终全方位地掌握一门语言。

拓展知识 阅读文章分为精读Text A和泛读Text B, 选材广泛, 贴近生活, 富于趣味性。Culture Introduction专门介绍西方社会文化背景, 拓展视野, 轻松活泼。教师用书中有文化背景介绍, 感受异国风情, 更深层次地理解语言学习。

配套齐全 方便学教

本套教材配套齐全, 有学生用书、教师用书、练习册和多媒体光盘。练习册紧跟学生用书中每个单元的话题和内容, 题型设置以高等学校应试能力考试(Practical English Tests for Colleges)为模板, 另分装参考答案, 方便学生自测, 提高应试能力。教师用书提供教学建议、重难点讲解及参考译文, 极大地方便了老师的教学与备课。

本书说明

本书是《新编大学英语实用教程练习册第1册》, 与本社的《新编大学英语实用教程学生用书第1册》配套使用。

全书共8个单元, 各单元由Communication Skills、Listening Skills、Vocabulary、Grammar、Reading Skills、Translating Skills、Writing Skills 7个模块组成, 最后附有一套Model Test和一套B级真题。练习内容全面, 形式多样, 针对每课的重点和难点, 有的放矢地加强训练, 以达到最好的效果。学生可一课一练, 巩固教材中每课所学的内容, 以便更轻松、更灵活地掌握课文中的重点和难点。另外, 练习册参考答案随书赠送, 方便学生自测。

本套教材初稿是由梁毅、王慧慧、张艳乔和柳鑫淼老师编写的。初稿完成后, 我们特组织了一个由国内权威专家、学者以及教学经验丰富的一线老师组成的特审组对整套书稿进行了系统校阅。特审组的成员包括顾玉梅、韩松、明红丹、杨蕾以及美籍教师Adren Paul和Bagehot James等。对他们的辛勤劳动, 在此一并表示感谢!

从整套教材的策划到最终定稿, 我们始终坚持把教学大纲和高职高专英语的教学实际结合起来, 采用了全新的编写思路, 实际编写中难免出现纰漏, 望广大读者和同行在使用过程中不吝赐教!

编 者

2009年5月于北京

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1

Introductions and Greetings

Communication Skills

A. Circle the best choice.

(M: Miss Ma, the secretary; W: Mr. Wilson; P: Mr. Parker, the assistant of Mr. Wilson)

M: Hello, Mr. Wilson, how happy to see you¹ again. How have you been?
how well to see you

W: Fine, and you?

M: Just fine, thanks. Our manager Mr. Wang asked me to say 'hello' to you²
say 'how are you' to you
 He meant to come here to meet you³ in person, but some other business held him
see you

back, so he asked me to meet you on behalf of⁴ our company.
instead of

W: That's exactly the same. I think you don't know⁵ Mr. Parker, my assistant.
don't think you know

M: How are you⁶, Mr. Parker? My name is Ma Ping.
How do you do

P: How do you do, Miss Ma?

M: Nice to meet you, Mr. Parker. Is this your first visit to China?

P: Yes, it's my very first. I've been looking forward to visiting your beautiful country.

M: I hope you'll have a pleasant stay here.

P: Thank you. I'm sure I will.

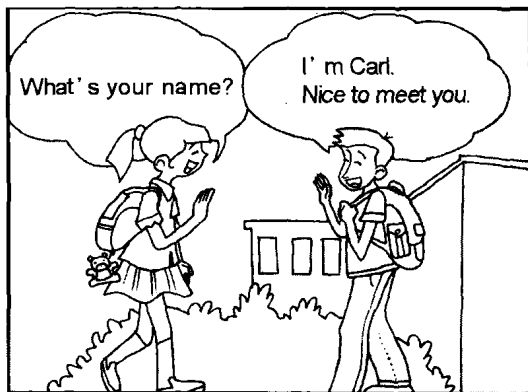
M: Well, you must be tired⁷ after your long flight. Our car is out in the parking lot.
are tired

W: Fine.

M: Let's go, please.

B. Make a dialogue according to the information given below.

Alice and Carl meet for the first time. According to the picture, complete the conversation between them.



Alice: _____

Carl: _____

Alice: _____

Carl: _____

Alice: _____

Carl: _____

Alice: _____

Carl: _____

Listening Skills

A. Listen to the tape and complete the sentences.

1. I will give _____ for the conference in our country.
2. Are you _____ for the dictation?
3. It's my pleasure to _____ with you.
4. My name is Elizabeth. You can _____ me Beth.
5. _____ introduce my brother to you?

B. Listen to the tape and circle the best choice as a reply.

1. A. What a good day, isn't it?
B. Very good. And the weather was quite pleasant.
C. It's going to rain tomorrow.
D. How are you going on?
2. A. Welcome you to join us.



- B. I'm glad that he's coming.
C. It's my pleasure.
D. What's your name?
- 3.** A. I can see him every day.
B. He is a nice young man.
C. Oh, we haven't seen each other for 6 months. How time flies!
D. I haven't seen him for ages.
- 4.** A. I didn't drop anything.
B. Do you want to buy that bike?
C. Have a nice day.
D. I'd love to. Thank you.
- 5.** A. Sounds like a good idea.
B. Don't mention it.
C. It's my pleasure.
D. We are glad to come to the party.

C. Listen to the tape and complete the dialogues.

- 1.** —Hello, Bill. _____?
—Hi, Dr. Wang. How do you do?
- 2.** —Mr. Green, how do you do? My name is Chen Xiaofeng, manager of the company.
—How do you do, Mr. Chen? _____?
- 3.** —Hello, Susan. How nice to meet you here!
—Hi, Wang. _____!
- 4.** —Hi, long time no see, Dick. Do you still remember me?
—Oh, it's you, Professor Lu. _____?
- 5.** —Hello, may I introduce myself? I'm Joy, from Italy.
—Oh, _____, Joy. My name is Jane.

Vocabulary

A. Give the correct forms of the following words as shown by examples and then complete the sentences with appropriate forms of the words.

Examples: form→formal

person→_____

phrase→_____

occasion→_____

culture→_____

read→reader

win→_____

strange→_____

lead→_____

box→_____

1. He lives on _____ jobs and sleeps on the streets.
2. The _____ of the speech contest is from our class.
3. It is always hard to live abroad because of _____ differences.
4. At midnight, I heard a _____ in the house and I called the police at once.
5. The younger _____ was laid out in the fifth round of the final competition.

B. Fill in each space with a word or phrase from the box and change its form if necessary.

take a glance

expect

at the same time

other than

for a living

at ease

confident

in a hurry

take off

recommend

1. I had to go without breakfast this morning as I was _____.
2. The trip to Hainan Island was not as nice as we _____.
3. A lot of women manage to bring up families and _____ go out to work.
4. She has no close friends _____ Jane.
5. The doctor strongly _____ Jimmy to take a holiday last month.
6. Her father drives a taxi _____.
7. Tom _____ at the traffic lights and decided to turn left.
8. For my own part, being nice about appearance keeps me _____.
9. The plane _____ in spite of the fog yesterday.
10. I don't feel _____ in a strange place.

C. Fill in the blanks with words that you have learned from the textbook.

Introductions and greetings in all languages have the same purpose: to establish **1** with another person, to recognize his or her existence, and to show friendliness.

There are two types of **2**: introducing yourself and introducing someone else. And also there are two types of **3**: formal greetings and informal greetings.

If you want to introduce someone else to others, first you have to let others **4** who you are.

If you want to show your friendliness and politeness to someone who you meet for the first time, you'd better use some **5** greetings. So in this part, we will learn how to introduce yourself and greet people formally.

Grammar

A. Fill in the blanks with appropriate prepositions or adverbs.

- 1.** It sounds _____ a good job for him.
- 2.** He doesn't mind making room for us. _____ fact, he is even pleased.
- 3.** It goes _____ saying that work without rest will do harm to health.
- 4.** When shaking hands, you are suggested to look the other person _____ the eye.
- 5.** I will go on business _____ this week or next week.
- 6.** Sports clothes are not appropriate _____ a formal wedding ceremony.
- 7.** She was interested _____ knowing who was on the telephone.
- 8.** Sometimes he comes by train and _____ by car.
- 9.** You make mistakes if you do things _____ a hurry.
- 10.** I'm _____ at home in the evenings. In other words, I stay at home for most of the time.

B. Fill in the blanks with proper forms of the words given in the brackets.

- 1.** He made his way through the crowd _____ (greet) us.
- 2.** Dark clouds can be a _____ (sign) of rain or snow.
- 3.** When the others had gone, Mary _____ (remain) and put back the furniture.

4. Look outside, the clouds are _____ (gather).
5. My father _____ (impress) me with the importance of hard work.
6. For further information, please _____ (contact) your local agent.
7. My best friend Susan _____ (trust) me and I don't want to break that trust.
8. Some people believe that God _____ (creat) the world.
9. I wouldn't _____ (recommend) you to go there alone.
10. Questions _____ (invite) after the meeting usually.

C. Each of the following sentences has an error in it. Point it out and correct it at the end of each sentence.

1. The new always takes the place of old. ()
A B C D
2. He showed me a new kind of plastic blue garbage bin. ()
A B C D
3. The old methods proved the best after all. ()
A B C D
4. This room with central heating is enough warm to wear a T-shirt inside. ()
A B C D
5. A group of travelers were caught in heavy storms in the mountains for two days, ()
A B C
were cold and hungry. ()
D

Reading Skills

A. Read the following passage and choose the best answer for each of the questions.

The United States is a very large country. It has many different kinds of landscapes and many different kinds of people.

In the East, the countryside is green and fresh. There are some of the first states and some of the big cities. New York and the capital Washington D. C. are in the East.

In the South is the beautiful city of New Orleans, the capital of jazz (爵士乐). It is sometimes hot there, and the people are very different from those in the East.

The Central Plains are rich with large fields of wheat (小麦) and corn (玉米). They are often called the central vast plains.

In the South-West, it is often hot and dry, but the deserts and mountains are beautiful, the Rocky Mountains, for example. And California, on the West Coast, is famous for cities like San Francisco, Los Angeles and so on.

The weather in the Mid-West, near the Great Lakes and Canada, is often cold and windy, and there is a lot of snow in winter.



- 1.** The United States has many different kinds of _____.
A. people
B. climates
C. landscapes
D. all of the above
- 2.** Some of the first states and some of the big cities are in the East, like _____.
A. Los Angeles
B. San Francisco
C. New Orleans
D. New York
- 3.** New Orleans is famous for its _____.
A. ballet
B. jazz
C. country music
D. folk songs
- 4.** Large fields of wheat and corn can be found in the _____.
A. East
B. Central Plains
C. South
D. South-West
- 5.** The weather near the Great Lakes is usually _____.
A. cold and windy
B. hot and dry
C. warm and rainy
D. chilly and windy

B. Read the following passage carefully and then fill in the blanks in the table below.

Business Reply

Dear Mr. Bucks,

Thank you for your letter of the 9th of March. We shall be glad to enter into business relations with your company. In compliance (一致) with your request, we are sending you our latest catalogue and price list covering our export (出口) range. Payment should be made by irrevocable (不可撤销的) and confirmed letter of credit (信用证). Should you wish to place an order, please telex or fax us.

Yours sincerely,
Sam Green

1. The writer of the letter is _____.
2. The writer received the letter from Mr. Bucks on _____.
3. Were they in business relations before? _____ (Yes/No).
4. The writer is sending the latest catalogue and price list covering his export range in compliance with _____ request.
5. If Mr. Bucks wants to place an order, he can _____ the writer.

C. Read the following passage carefully and then fill in the following blanks.

When you first meet an English speaker and want to be polite, you can use “sir” or “madam”, rather than his or her name. The person will know that you are a newcomer. However, people don't often use the formal titles (头衔). At school, students may call a man teacher as “sir”, but they seldom call a woman teacher as “madam”. In China, I often hear students call their teachers as “Teacher Wang” or “Teacher Li”. This is not used in England.

I have noticed that people in China often shake hands when being introduced to each other. In England, there may be a handshake on formal occasions (场合), but very often, the two would only smile and say “hi” or “hello”. If you are ever in England, you will find that the English people are very friendly wherever you go.

1. If you call a man “sir”, he will know that you are a _____.
2. Do people in England often use formal titles?
_____.
3. On _____ occasions, the English people will shake hands.
4. When two people meet in England, they often smile and say _____.
5. The English people are very _____ wherever you go.

Translating Skills

A. Translate the following expressions into English or Chinese.

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. for a living _____ | 6. 对……匆匆一看,一瞥 _____ |
| 2. avert one's eyes _____ | 7. 安逸,自在 _____ |
| 3. shake hands _____ | 8. 留下良好的第一印象 _____ |
| 4. take off _____ | 9. 打一条领带 _____ |
| 5. a smiling face _____ | 10. 交谈,谈话 _____ |



B. Complete the blanks by translating the Chinese in the brackets into English.

1. Violence is a sign of weakness or fear, _____ (不是力量和信心的象征).
2. _____ (这不言自明) that success is the product of hard work.
3. Nowadays, with more pollution to the environment, _____ (最好) to drive less.
4. His new novel is _____ (必须读的) for all lovers of crime fiction.
5. He _____ (一定是挣了) a large sum of money.

Writing Skills

A. Write a letter of congratulation according to the information given below.

express, congratulations, admission to the Oxford University, the long years of hard work, studies have been recognized, deserve, success in your new school, look forward to hearing from you

Dear David,

Love,

James

B. Write a letter based on the Chinese given below. You are expected to write no less than 60 words.

Johnson Bucks 是德国法兰克福 Bucks 有限公司的总经理, 2008 年在新加坡的一个展览会上认识了做出口生意的 Sam Green, 美国圣迭戈格林家具公司经理。2009 年 11 月 9 日他给 Sam 写信询问最新的家具产品价格。请你为 Bucks 写这封信。

Words for reference:

法兰克福 Frankfurt; Bucks 有限公司 Bucks Co., Ltd; 新加坡 Singapore;

展览会 exhibition fair; 圣迭戈 San Diego; 格林家具公司 Green Furniture Company

2

Study

Communication Skills

A. Reply to each question.

1. You look unhappy. What's the trouble?

2. What is your major?

3. May I have a look at your schedule?

4. Do you think the course load is heavy for you?

5. Would you please tell me where to find the information that would help me?



B. Make a dialogue according to the information given below.

Linda and Mary are talking. According to the picture, complete the conversation between them.



Linda:

Mary:

Linda:



Mary: _____

Linda: _____

Mary: _____

Linda: _____

Mary: _____

Listening Skills

A. Listen and write down what you have heard.

- | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|
| 1. _____ | 2. _____ | 3. _____ |
| 4. _____ | 5. _____ | 6. _____ |
| 7. _____ | 8. _____ | 9. _____ |

B. Listen to the tape and complete the dialogues.

1. — How many courses do you have for this semester?
— _____ altogether.
2. — May I ask you a question?
— Yes, _____?
3. — You will have to take a make-up exam (补考) in maths.
— Oh, I thought I did _____.
4. — Why do you say he's a promising student?
— He's good at _____.
5. — You shouldn't have made such a serious mistake.
— I'll _____ that next time.

C. Listen to the following short talk and fill in the blanks with the missing words. The talk is given twice.

Every year many **1** _____ of people start learning a foreign language. How do they do it? Some people try **2** _____, with books and records or tapes; some use radio or television **3** _____; others go to evening classes. If they use the language only 2 or 3 times a week, learning it will take a long time, like language learning **4** _____. A few people try to learn a language **5** _____ by studying for 6 or more hours a day. It is clearly easier to learn the language in the country where it is spoken. However, most people cannot afford this, and for **6** _____ it is not necessary. They need the language in order to do their work better. For example, scientists and doctors chiefly need to be able to read books and reports in the foreign language. Whether the language is learnt **7** _____