



普通高等教育“十一五”国家级规划教材  
高职高专公共基础课教材系列

(练习册)

# 新目标 英语(I)

New Aim English (I)

段慧业 总主编



科学出版社  
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## 内 容 简 介

本书是《新目标英语》配套的练习册。本书共有 10 个单元,符合高校课程设置的要求,注意各章节内容配置均衡,便于专题学习。每个单元包括 Reading Practice (阅读理解练习)、Vocabulary Practice (词汇练习)、Grammar & Exercise (语法和练习)、Writing Practice (写作练习) 等 4 部分内容。书后还附有 2 套测试题供学生自测使用。

本书可作为高职高专英语教学的学生用书,也可以作为相关职业培训班的参考资料。

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## 前言

《新目标英语》系列教材是在科学出版社 2005 年出版的《大学英语读写教程》系列教材(《大学英语读写教程》被教育部评为普通高等教育“十一五”国家级规划教材)的基础上,根据教育部高教司颁布的《高职高专英语课程教学基本要求(试行)》为指导改编而成的一套高职高专英语教材。本套教材共分 3 册,每册教材将听说和读写的内容融为一体,每本学生用书还配有学生练习册和教师参考书。

《新目标英语》系列教材的编写按照《高职高专英语课程教学基本要求》,以高职高专逐步改制为基点,结合教改后的英语教学总课时而编写。教材遵循“应用为目的、实用为主、够用为度”的英语教学理念,即重视培养学生的英语语言基础知识和应用能力,更注重培养学生使用英语进行涉外交际的能力。本套教材侧重“教、学、考”相互照应,贴近《高等学校英语应用能力考试大纲》的要求,学生在完成本教材的学习过程中能熟练掌握考试题型,顺利达到英语应用能力考试的 A、B 级水平。

### 一、教材的特点

#### 1. 实用性

本套教材依据《高职高专英语课程教学基本要求》,既测试语言知识也着重测试语言技能,既测试一般性语言内容也测试与涉外业务有关的内容,并侧重后者,实用性内容约占 60%。本套教材的内容包括了日常生活和工作环境中常见的涉外交际活动,与高等学校英语应用能力考试紧密衔接。教材中概括了英语常用单词、短语、语法规则等,注重语言听说的训练,在练习设计时注意了精讲多练,讲练结合。同时,教材选材丰富、题型多样,并很好的与英语应用能力考试相结合。学生通过对教材的学习不仅能充分地锻炼听、说、读、写、译,提高英语技能,也能熟悉高等学校英语应用能力考试题型和做题技巧。

#### 2. 广泛性

本套教材选材广泛,第一册主题包括与学生生活紧密相关的校园、环境、音乐、体育、旅游、网络等。第二册主题包括西方教育、节日风俗、各地文化、环境污染、名人演讲、及和学生息息相关的应聘小知识等。第三册在前两册的基础上,为学生们提供更具有专业色彩的词汇与篇章,内容涉及土木工程、汽车制造、财务会计、保险保单、文秘礼仪、物流营销和英特网络。

#### 3. 针对性

本套教材的编写者是从事高职高专英语教学多年的一线老师,深知高职高专学生的特点,因此在本套教材编写中能结合实际,强调语言知识、语言技能和实用涉外交际能力教学的并重,着力培养学生的英语综合应用能力,针对性强。





## 二、教材的结构

为体现理论与实践相结合的原则,便于学生学习和老师的教学,《新目标英语》系列教材共分3册,每册均配有学生练习册和教师用书。每册共有10个单元,符合高校课程设置的要求,注意各章节内容配置均衡,便于专题学习。每个单元都分为5个环节,即 Listening & Speaking (听说训练)、Intensive Reading (精读课文)、Grammar (语法知识)、Writing (写作练习) 和 Extensive Reading (扩展阅读)。每个单元均配有丰富的练习,包括阅读理解练习、词汇练习、语法练习、写作练习及翻译练习。阅读理解习题和词汇练习全部针对文章设计,形式丰富多样,旨在帮助充分理解文章本身并熟练使用文章中出现的常用词汇。书后还有附录,将各单元中出现的单词进行了总结,便于学生查找和检索。

本套教材可作为高职高专英语教学的学生用书,也可以作为相关职业培训班的教材。

本书是《新目标英语》学生用书(第一册),由段慧业任总主编,参加编写的人员有苏伊婷、雷雪梨、崔萍。

本书和学生用书总定价为40.00元,单册定价12.00元。

由于编者水平有限,编写时间仓促,疏误之处在所难免,诚望同行及各界读者批评指正。

编者

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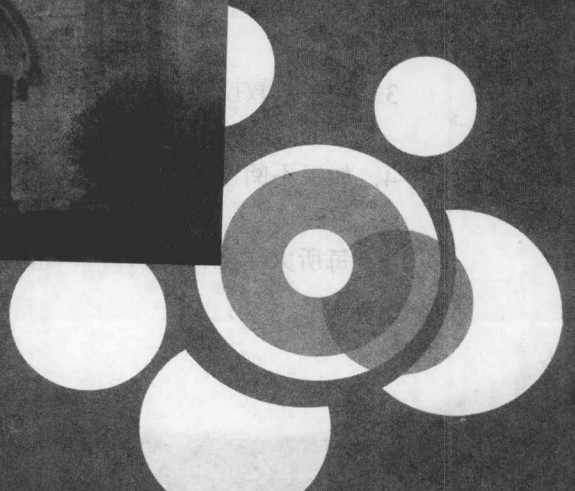
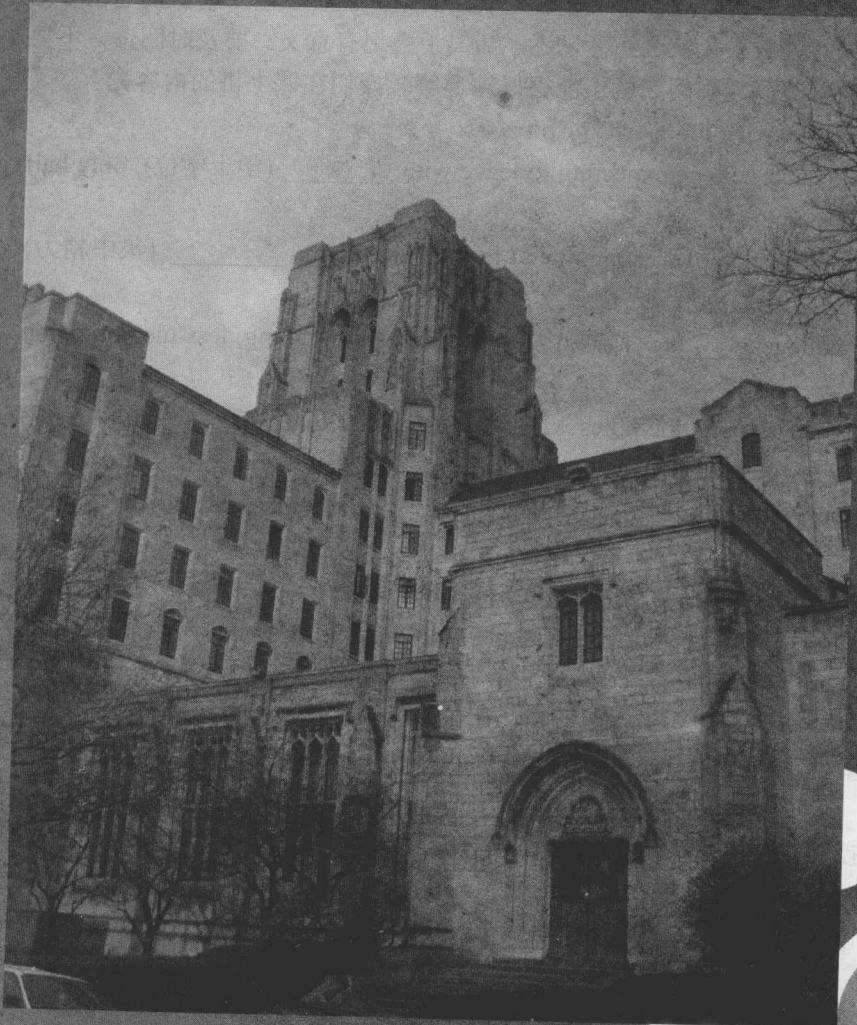
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# Unit One

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College





## I. Reading Practice

### A. Fast reading

KEEPING CURRENT. Professors may not notice whether you attend a large lecture, but you could notice later on. Some professors use lectures to discuss material not found in the reading on which they will base an exam. Others stress key points. If you must miss a lecture, get the notes promptly. If too much time elapses, the notes will make less sense than second-hand notes normally do. Never fall more than a week behind in reading. If you don't do the reading, you won't understand the lecture.

**保持最新信息。**教授们也许不会注意他们上大课时你有没有到场,但是你以后会注意到这一点。有些教授通过讲课来讨论阅读中没有的材料,而这正是他们考试出题的基础。其他教授在讲课中会强调要点,如果你必须缺课的话,事后应该立刻去找笔记补上并及时复习。如果时间过去太久,这些笔记还不如二手笔记有意义。要及时阅读,不要在上课一周多后还没有阅读。不阅读就不能很好地理解教授们在课上讲的内容。

### B. Fill in the blanks with the words or phrases.

1. Most students enter college expecting to leave with \_\_\_\_\_ (学士学位); only half ever do. The others drop out.
2. Get involved, but not over committed. In the first term, \_\_\_\_\_ (集中精力) adjusting to the academic demand.
3. Studying in college \_\_\_\_\_ (需要) more reading and thinking, less memorization than in high school.
4. If too much time elapses, the notes will make less sense than \_\_\_\_\_ (二手笔记) normally do.
5. It is quite appropriate to \_\_\_\_\_ college \_\_\_\_\_ (看作) a broadening experience, a preparation for life.

### C. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. 在开始的几个月,你会遇到一些与你的价值观和消遣方式不同的人。(be different from)
2. 要在大学里生存,社交同读书一样重要。(be vital)
3. 大多数教授都非常愿意谈论他们的课程。(be willing to)
4. 如果不阅读,就不能很好地理解教授们在课上讲的内容。(if...not)
5. 每所大学里都有些著名的教授,他们有着鼓舞人心的教学风格。(note for)



## II. Vocabulary Practice

### A. Find out the words in the text which means.

1. **a** \_\_\_\_\_ suitable for a particular person or place or condition etc.
2. **a** \_\_\_\_\_ make certain of
3. **c** \_\_\_\_\_ a group of people having ethnic or cultural or religious characteristics in common
4. **c** \_\_\_\_\_ some who gives advice about problems
5. **m** \_\_\_\_\_ the principal field of study of a student at a university
6. **o** \_\_\_\_\_ of or relating to the activity or business for which you are trained
7. **p** \_\_\_\_\_ become a participant; be involved in
8. **s** \_\_\_\_\_ stated explicitly or in detail
9. **t** \_\_\_\_\_ the subject matter of a conversation or discussion
10. **u** \_\_\_\_\_ being the last or concluding element of a series

### B. Fill in the blanks with the proper form of the words.

1. It is \_\_\_\_\_ (know) that Antarctica, the world's coldest continent, is hard to reach.
2. He works hard and he has got a new \_\_\_\_\_ (assign).
3. This oil painting is very \_\_\_\_\_ (value).
4. She is a good surgeon; she performed the surgery \_\_\_\_\_ (successful) yesterday.
5. There was an earthquake last night, the newspaper \_\_\_\_\_ (note) what happened next.
6. If you follow his \_\_\_\_\_ (advise), you can pass the examination.
7. The policeman \_\_\_\_\_ (direct) the crowd to move back for safety.
8. He is the chairman of the Student Union, he participated \_\_\_\_\_ (active) in the campus.
9. She could not make a \_\_\_\_\_ (decide) about the beautiful dresses.
10. The \_\_\_\_\_ (major) students in our class come from South, only few are from North.

### C. Choose the best answer for each of the following.

1. She had a \_\_\_\_\_ habit of biting her lips when she is puzzled.  
A. particular      B. specific      C. peculiar      D. general
2. Since the introduction of the new technique, the production cost \_\_\_\_\_ greatly.  
A. reduces      B. is reduced      C. is reducing      D. has been reduced
3. I hope they \_\_\_\_\_ this road by the time we come back next summer.  
A. have repaired      B. will repair      C. are to repair      D. will have repaired
4. Three new buildings \_\_\_\_\_ on the campus by the end of this year.  
A. will be built      B. are going to be built



- C. will have been built                      D. have been built
5. By the time you get there tomorrow, they \_\_\_\_\_ for Beijing.  
A. will have left                      B. are leaving  
C. will leave                      D. are to leave
6. It was not until I \_\_\_\_\_ your telephone that I knew the truth.  
A. get                      B. had got                      C. have got                      D. will got
7. Even though Ella \_\_\_\_\_ English for three years before she came to the U.S.A. it is still difficult for her to make her understood.  
A. studied                      B. had studied  
C. has studied                      D. has been studying
8. The actors didn't know what \_\_\_\_\_ in the theatre lobby until the performance was over.  
A. is happening                      B. was happening  
C. has happened                      D. had happened
9. I don't know whether it will snow or not, but if it \_\_\_\_\_ I won't go out at all.  
A. is                      B. does                      C. will                      D. did
10. The children \_\_\_\_\_ many times not to go near the lake.  
A. are told                      B. had told                      C. have been told                      D. are being told

### III. Grammar & Exercise

#### 其他构词法

英语构词法主要有合成法(Compounding)、转化法(Conversion)及派生法(Derivation)。除此之外,还有混成法(Blending)、截短法(Clipping)和首字母缩略法(Acronym)。

##### 1. 混成法

将两个词各去掉一部分,然后将剩余的两个部分合成一个新词。例如:

motel	motor + hotel	汽车旅馆
modem	modular + demodulator	调制解调器
smog	smoke + fog	烟雾
transistor	transfer + resistor	晶体管
camcorder	camera + recorder	摄像放像机

##### 2. 截短法

将原词加以缩写,保留部分音节,省略部分音节,但是词义和词性都保持不变。例如:

ad	advertisement	广告	fan	fanatic	狂热者
lab	laboratory	实验室	flu	influenza	流行性感冒
mike	microphone	话筒	fax	facsimile	传真
exam	examination	考试	taxi	taxicab	出租车
memo	memorandum	备忘录	bus	omnibus	公共汽车

### 3. 首字母缩略法

由一个词或短语各部分的第一个字母组合而成。这种缩略词有些按单词读音。例如:

UN	United Nations	联合国
CNN	Cable News Network	(美国)有线新闻网
VIP	very important person	贵宾
ID	identification	身份证明
CEO	chief executive officer	执行总裁, 首席执行官
WTO	World Tourism Organization	世界旅游组织
	World Trade Organization	世界贸易组织
NBA	National Basketball Association	美国职业篮球联赛
CAAC	the Civil Aviation Administration of China	中国民航
BBC	the British Broadcasting Corporation	英国广播公司
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome	艾滋病; 获得性免疫缺损综合症

### 4. 常见名词后缀

(1) 由动词构成名词, 表示人或器具。例如:

-er	……的	foreigner	外国人	traveler	旅行者
-or	……者	inventor	发明家	operator	操作人员
-ist	专业人员	pianist	钢琴家	receptionist	接待人员
	……主义者	socialist	社会主义者	communist	共产主义者
-ee	受动者	interviewee	应聘者	employee	雇员
-ian	精通……的人	musician	音乐家	magician	魔术师
-an	……地方的人	Russian	俄国人	Canadian	加拿大人
-ese	……地方的人	Chinese	中国人	Japanese	日本人
-ess	表示阴性	hostess	女主人	actress	女演员
-ant	……者	accountant	会计	assistant	助手
-er	器具	cooker	餐具	recorder	录音机
-or	器具	calculator	计算器	tractor	拖拉机

(2) 由动词构成名词, 表示动作、过程或结果。例如:

-(t)ion	pollution	污染	education	教育
-ation	invitation	邀请	observation	观察
-(s)ion	discussion	讨论	impression	印象
-ing	swimming	游泳	teaching	教导
-ure	exposure	暴露	failure	失败
-ment	agreement	同意	assignment	任务
-al	arrival	到达	proposal	提议
-age	shortage	短缺	marriage	结婚



(3) 由形容词构成名词, 表示性质或状态。例如:

-ness	kindness	善意	happiness	快乐
-ship	hardship	艰苦	friendship	友谊
-y	safety	安全	variety	变化
-th	wealth	富裕	warmth	温暖
-ence	difference	区别	convenience	方便
-ance	performance	表演	ignorance	无知
-dom	freedom	自由	wisdom	智慧

**A. Read the following words and translate into Chinese.**

record <i>n. &amp; v. &amp; adj.</i>	present <i>n. &amp; v. &amp; adj.</i>	perfect <i>n. &amp; v. &amp; adj.</i>
produce <i>v. &amp; n.</i>	conduct <i>v. &amp; n.</i>	rebel <i>v. &amp; n.</i>
advice <i>n.</i> —advise <i>v.</i>	relief <i>n.</i> —relieve <i>v.</i>	tale <i>n.</i> —tell <i>v.</i>
nation—national—international	revolt—revolution—revolutionary	
inform—informant—information	understand—understanding—misunderstanding	
waterfall	watercolor	watermelon
water-closet	water-ice	water-power
water-rate	water-level	water-tower
		water-works
		water-lily
		water-way

**B. Fill in each blank with the proper form of the given word.**

1. Did he get the \_\_\_\_\_ (permit) from the authorities to run the business?
2. My younger sister has recently got a job as a \_\_\_\_\_ (reception) in a big hotel.
3. Coal mines are often ugly, and their \_\_\_\_\_ (develop) has a serious effect on animal and plant life.
4. There were only a few \_\_\_\_\_ (survive) from the air-crash.
5. Most animals know how to relax and they know the importance of \_\_\_\_\_ (relax) to their survival.
6. The world is running out of oil, and energy experts believe that there could be serious \_\_\_\_\_ (short) in ten years' time.
7. The bank became suspicious after several large \_\_\_\_\_ (withdraw) were made from his account in a day.
8. You're wrong. Spain was the \_\_\_\_\_ (hostess) country of the 1992 Olympic Games.
9. Did you get the \_\_\_\_\_ (permit) from the authorities to run the business?
10. The chairman of the Board explained his point again so that there would be no \_\_\_\_\_ (understanding).
11. The teacher said his work was \_\_\_\_\_ (satisfy).
12. It's very \_\_\_\_\_ (rarely) for him to have this time to watch television.
13. I have a \_\_\_\_\_ (plenty) supply of things to keep the children happy when we go on long journeys.



14. Buying a house in such a neighborhood can be a \_\_\_\_\_ (cost) business.
15. They decided not to visit the Great Wall because it was raining \_\_\_\_\_ (heavy).
16. You've made so many spelling mistakes. You should have written as \_\_\_\_\_ (care) as you can.
17. Yesterday Mary was late getting to the railway station, but \_\_\_\_\_ (fortunate), the train was late, too.
18. Making the thread run through a hole in the center of the needle \_\_\_\_\_ (able) to design the first practiced sewing-machine.
19. \_\_\_\_\_ (short) after the fire started, the firemen got to the spot.
20. Could you go to bed \_\_\_\_\_ (early) than you usually do?

#### IV. Writing Practice

##### 英文信封的写法

- 先写小地名，再写大地名。
- 将竖式汉文写法的信封，按顺时针方向旋至水平位置。这样，地址的排列顺序恰巧是英文信封的书写格式。

(1) 在信封正面的**左上角**，写发信人的姓名和地址。在信封上面中央偏左一点，写收信人的姓名和地址。如果信封的正面没有足够的空间写发信人的姓名和地址，也可写在信封反面的三角形位置。

如果信件不通过邮寄，而是托人转交，可在信封的左下角写上“kindness of...(受托人的姓名)”、“By courtesy of...(受托人的姓名)”或“By favour of...(受托人的姓名)”，以上内容相当于“敬烦某某转交”。

(2) 在信封的**左下角**可以标注信件的性质，如 Personal, Confidential 或 Private，这相当于“亲启”或“绝密”。如果需要还可以注明 Immediate, Urgent 或 Rush，这相当于汉语的“急件”。根据需要还可以注明“Attention of...”，相当于“请某人拆阅”或“请某人处理”。

(3) 写在信封**左上角**“A”位置的内容。例如：

If undelivered, please return to... 无法投递，退回原处。

After 10 days, please return to... 十天后请寄回……

Return Postage Guaranteed 回信邮资已付

Via San Francisco 经由旧金山

By airmail to San Francisco, by train to Hong Kong. 到旧金山用航空，到香港用火车。

(4) 写在信封**中间上方**“B”的位置的内容。例如：

Printed Matter 印刷品

Sample 样品

Sample of No value 无价值的样品



With Compliments 赠品

Photo Only 内有相片, 请勿折叠

(5) 写在**邮票下面**“C”的位置的内容。例如:

Via Airmail; By Airmail; Par Avion 航空

(6) 写在信封**左下角**“D”的位置上的内容。例如:

Introducing Mr... 兹介绍……先生

Kindness of Mr... 敬烦……先生转交

Per favor of Mr... 敬烦……先生转交

Private 亲启

Personal 私函

Confidential 密函

Registered (Reg.; Regd.) 挂号

Urgent 急件

Immediate 急件

Forward... 请转交……

Care of (c/o) 请……转交

Please Read dress 请转寄

Post Restante 留存邮件

Care Postmaster 留存邮局

(7) 介绍信由被介绍人面交, 可在信封左上角写上 “Introducing Mr.(Mrs., Miss, etc.)(姓名)”、“To introduce...(姓名)”或 “Recommending...(姓名)”。以上内容相当于“兹介绍某人……”。

**Write an envelope in English.**

# Unit Two

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## Sports



## I. Reading Practice

### A. Fast reading

As is described in the Olympic Charter, "Olympism is a philosophy of life, exalting and combining in a balanced whole, the qualities of body, will and mind." The goal of Olympism is to place sport everywhere at the service of the harmonious development of man, with a view to encouraging the establishment of a peaceful society concerned with the preservation of human dignity. Today, the Olympic Games are the world's largest pageant of athletic skill and competitive spirit.

正如《奥林匹克宪章》所述：“奥林匹克主义是将体质、意志和精神方面的各种品质均衡地结合起来，并使之得到提高的一种人生哲学。”奥林匹克的宗旨是使体育运动为人的和谐发展服务，以促进建立一个维护人的尊严的和平社会。今天，奥运会已成为展现运动员竞技与竞争精神的盛会。

### B. Fill in the blanks with the words or phrases.

1. The first Modern Olympic Games \_\_\_\_\_ (举办) in Athens in 1896.
2. The motto supposes the progress of human capacity on the basis of mental and physical improvement of man's \_\_\_\_\_ (自然素质).
3. Today, the Olympic Games are the world's \_\_\_\_\_ (盛会) of athletic skill and competitive spirit.
4. The first Modern Olympic Games were held in Athens in 1896. It has been held \_\_\_\_\_ (每四年) since 1896.
5. China will prove with real action that Beijing will give the world \_\_\_\_\_ (最好的) Olympic Games.

### C. Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

1. Winning athletes in the Ancient Olympic Games were regarded as heroes who put their hometowns on the map.
2. Over this long period of time, the Olympic ideal has never wavered ever since Mr. Pierre de Coubertin initiated the Modern Olympic Games at the end of the 19th century.
3. The spirit of the Modern Olympic Games is embodied in the Olympic motto, "Faster (or Swifter), Higher, Stronger." These words express the athlete's ambition to be faster, higher, and stronger.
4. The goal of Olympism is to place sport everywhere at the service of the harmonious development of man, with a view to encouraging the establishment of a peaceful society concerned with the preservation of human dignity.
5. In 2008, athletes all around the world will come to China for the 29th Olympic Games.



## II. Vocabulary Practice

## A. Find out the words in the text which means.

1. **r** \_\_\_\_\_ rebirth or renewal, reviving or being revived
2. **g** \_\_\_\_\_ to control or guide (actions and feelings)
3. **s** \_\_\_\_\_ to demand as a condition
4. **i** \_\_\_\_\_ to start (something) working
5. **a** \_\_\_\_\_ strong desire for success, power, riches, etc.
6. **d** \_\_\_\_\_ an athletic competition in which a disc-shaped object is thrown as far as possible
7. **w** \_\_\_\_\_ the sport of hand-to-hand struggle between unarmed contestants who try to throw each other down
8. **f** \_\_\_\_\_ the art or sport of fighting with swords
9. **d** \_\_\_\_\_ calm, formal, and grand behavior
10. **b** \_\_\_\_\_ to forbid

## B. Fill in the blanks with the proper form of the given words.

1. The couples had a \_\_\_\_\_ (celebrate) of their 50 years marriage, with a new film to finish up.
2. The \_\_\_\_\_ (govern) is planning new tax increases.
3. After many years, his plans have come to \_\_\_\_\_ (fulfill).
4. They asked for another promote, their demand is \_\_\_\_\_ (reason).
5. This country is a member of the United Nation \_\_\_\_\_ (organize).
6. The \_\_\_\_\_ (initiate) talks were the base of the later agreement.
7. Because there is so much unemployment, the \_\_\_\_\_ (compete) for job is very fierce.
8. Her knowledge of the subject is the \_\_\_\_\_ (strong) of her argument.
9. She is proud of her son, who is very \_\_\_\_\_ (capacity) as a long-distance runner.
10. Is there a \_\_\_\_\_ (physically) explanation for these strange happenings?

## C. Choose the best answer for each of the following.

1. The two children \_\_\_\_\_ towards the sea at about 4 o'clock.  
 A. were seen running                      B. were seen run  
 C. saw running                              D. have been seen running
2. I'll lend you my computer \_\_\_\_\_ you promise to take care of it.  
 A. unless                      B. as                      C. while                      D. if
3. His mother told me that he \_\_\_\_\_ read quite well at the age of five.  
 A. should                      B. would                      C. could                      D. might
4. He was very sorry \_\_\_\_\_ her at the airport.  
 A. not to meet                      B. to not meet  
 C. to have not met                      D. not to have met