

五年制高等职业教育英语教材


英语

第一册(练习册)

CAREER
EDUCATION

主编/赵俊峰 郝晶



 中国人民大学出版社

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前言

“五年制高等职业教育英语教材”是根据《五年制高等职业教育实用英语课程基本要求》和《普通高等专科学校英语课程基本要求》编写的。全套教材共8册(16本),其中基础阶段6册,专业阶段2册。每册又分为教科书和练习册。前6册供基础英语教学阶段使用,后2册供专业英语教学阶段使用。

本教材借鉴国内外优秀的教学理论与方法,博采众长,将实用性和知识性融为一体,将应用性贯穿始终,立足实用、打好基础、强化能力。

本教材选文题材广泛,集时代性、知识性、趣味性、思想性、信息性、前瞻性和实用性为一体,以反映当代的社会生活为主,兼顾科技、政法、文史等方面的主题,体裁多样,图文并茂。

本教材以素质教育为核心,以培养交际能力为重点,尽量处理好语言知识传授和应用能力培养的关系。此外,还系统地复习和讲授语法和语音知识。

本教材以话题为中心,主要选择实用性较强的常用话题,配合各项基本技能训练项目,多层次、多方面接触语言材料,正确使用语言,充分表达讲话者的想法。

由于编者水平与经验有限以及成书仓促等原因,书中难免有不足之处,恳请广大师生提出宝贵意见。参加本教材编写的同志还有柳英林、邓学历、谭小瑛、董平、张伟等。

编者

2002年6月

使用说明

“五年制高等职业教育英语教材”是一套供综合训练的英语教材，适用于五年制高等职业教育和其他相同层次的学校使用。全套教材共 8 册 (16 本)，其中基础阶段 6 册，专业阶段 2 册。每册由教科书和练习册组成。练习册是对教科书的补充，应和教科书配套使用。

本教材每册由 10 个单元组成，每单元都有一个独立的主题，有 Text A 和 Text B 两篇课文。Text A 由 Speaking, Reading, Writing 组成，Text B 为课后阅读材料。每单元后还有语法项目的总结。

编写本教材时，我们着重从以下几个方面考虑：

1. 注意教材的科学性、知识性和可读性的同时，突出语言的信息功能。在选材时，注意结合高职的特点、学生的年龄层次和知识结构等，有针对性地选取介绍外国的社会、文化、教育、风俗等方面的材料。这样，学生可以通过课文学习，既学到语言又不断扩大知识面。

2. 注意和初中教材的衔接。在语法教学方面，采取复习旧语法和讲授新语法相结合的形式。同时，尽量简化对语法条文的解释。另外，本书还采用先进的交际教学方法，让学生在练习的同时，发现并总结语法规律。

3. 在词汇教学方面，本教材同样注意与初中教材的衔接。凡是在初中英语教学大纲中出现过的词汇，本教材原则上不再列为生词。

4. 教科书和练习册的部分练习的设置注意利用录音设备，以满足英语教学条件差、师资力量不足的学生自学的需要，也有利于英语基础较差的学生学习。

5. 针对高职学校的实际情况和学生学习外语的目的，本教材对听、说、读、写、译等技能的要求尽量做到合理，并有所侧重。听、说方面的内容主要是语言的日常交际功能的基本项目；同时，本教材配以适当的笔头练习，包括英、汉对译及写作；对读的要求则略微偏重。

在编写过程中，我们参考了国内外大量的英语教材和有关资料，学习和研究了各种教材的特点，并结合高职学校的实际，经多次讨论和修改，然后定稿。

由于编者水平有限，疏漏之处敬请国内外同行和读者批评指正。

编者

2002年6月



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Unit One

Greetings

Listening

I. Listen carefully. You will hear one word read from each group. Underline the letter beside the word you hear.

- | | | | |
|--------------|-------------|--------------|-----------|
| 1. a. thick | b. sick | 2. a. shine | b. sign |
| 3. a. place | b. plays | 4. a. bath | b. bathe |
| 5. a. breach | b. bridge | 6. a. train | b. drain |
| 7. a. few | b. view | 8. a. weary | b. very |
| 9. a. grass | b. glass | 10. a. light | b. night |
| 11. a. clash | b. crash | 12. a. play | b. pray |
| 13. a. state | b. straight | 14. a. spin | b. spring |
| 15. a. skim | b. scream | | |

II. Listen to the tape and complete the dialogues.

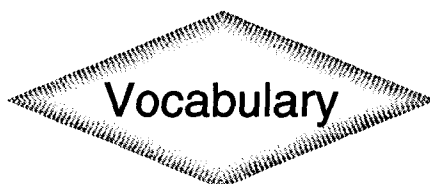
1. Alice: Good morning, Mary.
Mary: Hello, Alice. _____?
Alice: I'm doing great. Thank you. I haven't seen you for weeks.
Mary: Yes, _____. I got back yesterday.
Alice: I see. _____?
Mary: Yes, very much. _____?
Alice: Oh, do please...
2. Henry: Jim, _____.
Jim: Oh, Henry. _____?
Henry: Not so bad. _____. How about you?
Jim: Well... I went shopping last weekend.

Henry: Is that so? _____?

Jim: Quite a few things.

III. Listen to the monologue(独白) carefully. Choose the right answers to the following questions.

1. a. necklace b. watch c. tie
2. a. The same to you.
b. Thank you, everyone.
c. I'm fine.



I. Match the verbs in Column A with the words in Column B to form the phrases according to the text.

- | A | B |
|---------------|---------------------|
| 1. have | a. the conversation |
| 2. give | b. a note-book |
| 3. use | c. the answer |
| 4. end | d. persons |
| 5. shut | e. greetings |
| 6. introduce | f. oneself |
| 7. talk about | g. the weather |
| 8. interpret | h. some photographs |
| 9. enjoy | i. the expressions |
| 10. show | j. a good time |

II. Choose the right word and complete the following sentences.

1. Please _____ me your exercise book now, said the teacher.
a. see b. let c. take d. show
2. I _____ travelling on the underground when I visit London.
a. enjoy b. want c. expect d. hope

3. _____ the radio, it will be rainy tomorrow.
a. As for b. According to c. Apart from d. Besides
4. The people had to work hard on their farms, because their lives _____ on their crops.
a. went b. depended c. seated d. had
5. Tom's trouble is very _____ to boys these days. It comes and goes very quickly.
a. slight b. important c. common d. necessary
6. When the singer came in, the guests were all _____ and waiting for the concert.
a. seated b. concerned c. unusual d. interested
7. He is very clever and is _____ at the top of his class in school.
a. literally b. generally c. genuinely d. widely
8. I don't like its color very much, _____, the price is too high.
a. however b. and c. besides d. yet
9. In the _____ examples you can see the usage of "abroad".
a. over b. above c. literal d. meaningful
10. He _____ meant to give his opinion, not to start an argument.
a. sincerely b. merely c. actually d. definitely

III. Complete the sentences with the words or phrases in the box, changing the forms if necessary.

according to	end	merely	situation	what's more	meaningless
seated	show	indicate	concerned	slight	apart from

1. Society changes _____ the development of technology.
2. Let me _____ you my new English-Chinese dictionary.
3. We should notice that the international _____ is serious.
4. There is only a _____ difference between what he says and what you say.
5. Please, be _____. I have something to talk with you.
6. The concert _____ and the crowd went home.
7. She thinks her life will be _____ after her children die.
8. All persons _____ will meet in the teacher's office.
9. This airline is terrible. The planes are always late and _____, they're hot and uncomfortable.
10. _____ words, body language is also very important in conversation.
11. The person's pale skin _____ that he may be ill.
12. He _____ wants to know the truth.

IV. Word-Bank

v. — n.

greet—greeting

part—parting

surround—surrounding

belong—belonging

adj. — adv.

mere—merely

general—generally

genuine—genuinely

wide—widely

literal—literally

certain—certainly



A. Personal pronouns

I. Replace the italicized part with personal pronouns.

e. g. *James* is from England. → He is from England.

1. *Rose and Maria* are in America. → _____

2. *Tom* works in the city. → _____

3. *Ann* is in London. → _____

4. How old is *Ted*? → _____

5. Who are *Susan and Paul*? → _____

II. Ring the letter for the word that best fits the blank space.

1. At first the old woman seemed unwilling to accept anything that was offered to _____ by my friends and _____.

a. her, me b. me, her c. him, us d. us, him

2. I shall visit him, and _____ will make him happy.

a. what b. that c. which d. it

3. "Fill the cup with egg, water, and a little sugar. Then mix _____", said mother.

a. it b. that c. them d. they

4. When _____ asked the price, the old woman held up five fingers.

a. my b. mine c. our d. I

5. After we sit down, _____ always bring out some fruit.

a. he b. she c. they d. we

6. "How many of _____ will come to the English lecture this afternoon?", the teacher

asked.

- a. them b. you c. we d. him
7. If _____ is still sleeping, please wake him up.
a. he b. she c. I d. you
8. The teacher praises us because all of _____ are doing better and better.
a. her b. him c. us d. them
9. China will always do what _____ has promised to do.
a. it b. he c. she d. that
10. _____ are in charge of the work.
a. You, Thomas and I b. Thomas, I and you
c. I, you and Thomas d. Thomas, you and I

III. Complete the sentences with following words.

me	him	us	it	her	them
----	-----	----	----	-----	------

- Where's my bag? I can't see _____.
- Oh, isn't Sue there? Can you ask _____ to phone me?
- My parents like the film. We can go with _____.
- Pat? Hello! Tom and I are here. Can you meet _____ for lunch?
- I don't understand this. Can you help _____?
- That's Tom. Would you like to meet _____?

IV. Fill in the blanks with suitable pronouns.

"It's going to rain," said Mother to her two children, John and Jim. "Before _____ go out, take your umbrellas." "_____ don't know where my umbrella is," said John. "Nor do _____," added Jim. At that time, Smith, their father, came into the house. "Whose umbrellas are these?" _____ asked. "Oh," said the children. "These are our umbrellas. Thank you, Dad."

B. Link verb "Be"

I. Fill in the blanks with the proper forms of the link verb "be".

- | | | | |
|--------|-----------------|----|---|
| 1. Now | the news | be | unbelievable. I am not fool enough to believe that. |
| | the information | | |
| | what he said | | |

2.	His family	be	all music lovers.
	Class Three		unable to agree upon a monitor.
	Chinese people		brave people.

II. Fill in the blanks with the proper forms of "be".

1. He _____ here in a minute.
2. He found the meeting _____ over until midnight.
3. —What _____ on tonight?
—There is a film at 7.
4. What's troubling me _____ that I don't have much experience in this kind of work.
5. Asia _____ no longer what it used to _____.
6. Things _____ not as they seemed _____.
7. The content of these books _____ very good.
8. In that bookshop books in various languages _____ to be found.
9. Growing flowers _____ very interesting, I think.
10. Nobody but Jones and Rosa _____ there.



I. Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

1. I can't think of anything I need, apart from a car.
2. According to the Bible the world was created in seven days.
3. He urged all concerned to take an active part in the movement.
4. He came home after midnight, and what's more, he was drunk.
5. She learned the poem many years ago, but she recited it word for word.

II. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. 把你书包里的东西拿给我看看。(show)
2. 把你叫醒我非常抱歉。(awfully)
3. 我知道你是一个可靠的人。(depend on)
4. 在中国除了汉族之外,还有五十多个民族。(besides)
5. 他用手指表明他胸痛。(indicate)



Passage 1

Body language is very important in communication. Studies show that only 7% of the communication in daily life is verbal. Westerners expect people to look at each other in the eyes when they talk. If you don't do that while you are talking, it may indicate that you do not like the person, or that you are not interested in what the person says. When shaking hands, Westerners will shake two or three times. Do not shake a Westerner's hand for a long time. When a man shakes hands with a woman, it is preferable for the woman to hold out her hand first. In the West, pointing with a single finger at a person while talking usually means that the person speaking is criticizing the person pointed at. Besides, men in English-countries touch men much less than men touch men in China. But men and women touch each other publicly more frequently than men and women touch each other publicly in China. Boyfriends and girlfriends often hold hands, embrace, or kiss in public. Good friends frequently greet one another with a kiss on the cheek, if they are women or of opposite sexes.

Post-reading

1. What title can you give this passage?
2. What do western people expect when they talk?
3. What do westerners usually do when they shake hands?
4. Who holds out hand first when different sexes shake hands?
5. What does the word "preferable" mean?
6. In what country do men touch men much more frequently according to the passage?
7. In what form do good friends often greet one another if they are women?

Passage 2

Although Americans tend to use informal language, there are situations where formal introductions are appropriate. When meeting a president of a university, it is advisable to say, "How do you do?" rather than "How ya doing?" Likewise, someone, who is your age or younger would probably say, "It's nice to meet you" rather than "How do you do?" In the formal introduction the speakers use longer sentences, titles(头衔), and formal words and phrases ("I would like to introduce you to. . .", "How do you do?" and "It's a pleasure to meet you. "). In the informal introduction, "It's nice to meet you" becomes "Nice to meet

you” and “How are you doing?” becomes “How ya doing?” A very informal introduction does not use titles or last names.

Direct eye contact and firm handshake during introductions are customary in the United States. In introductions as well as in general conversations, speakers maintain frequent eye contact. Most people become nervous if frequent eye contact turns into staring. When shaking hands, people shake firmly and briefly. The expression, “He shakes hands like a dead fish” refers to a limp(无生气的) handshake, a sign in the American culture of a weak character. Handshaking for a long time is not usual.

Problems can arise when these customs are unfamiliar to a foreign visitor. One foreign student remarked. “I’m beginning to think that there is something wrong with me. I have the impression that people in the United States don’t like me. When I shake hands with them, they always pull their hands away quickly.” Is his impression correct or is he misinterpreting a cultural ritual(礼仪)? American visitors sometimes pull their hands away too quickly in countries where handshaking for a long time is common.

Post-reading

Choose the right answers according to the passage.

1. What is the main topic of the passage?
 - a. Oral communication.
 - b. Introductions in the American culture.
 - c. American informality.
2. The major themes in this reading are _____.
 - a. informal language, formal language, and slang.
 - b. formality and nonverbal rituals.
 - c. first names, professors, and initial questions.
3. In the passage the author does not state that _____.
 - a. formal titles are always used with people of higher status
 - b. styles of introductions vary with the situation and the relationship
 - c. American English uses more informal language than formal language in introductions
4. What do you think frequent eye contact during conversation indicates in the United States?
 - a. Agreement with the speaker.
 - b. Interest in what the speaker is saying.
 - c. Dislike of the speaker.
5. What kind of problem was the student having with Americans?
 - a. Physical
 - b. Personal
 - c. Cultural

Unit Two

Talking about Family

Listening

A. Phonetics

I. Listen and repeat.

/i:/ sea three he equal piece
/i/ did give pretty coffee busy
/e/ bed says again heads else
/æ/ and facts hat catch happy
/ʌ/ under rub love dies rough
/ə:/ fur sir her were earth work
/ə/ about correct balloon suppose board woman picture
/u:/ do blue through grew soon fruit
/u/ full could took woman butcher
/ɔ:/ jaw tore all board George ought fourth
/ɔ/ on was gone want frost
/ɑ:/ car heart father laugh pass

II. Listen to the tape and choose the word which you hear from the tape.

- | | | | | |
|---------|------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. deep | did | it | eat | big |
| 2. men | man | bed | bad | head |
| 3. lift | left | thin | ten | tell |
| 4. cart | cut | harm | hum | bun |
| 5. dot | dart | pot | park | luck |
| 6. bud | bad | run | ran | barn |
| 7. full | fool | stood | stool | shoot |

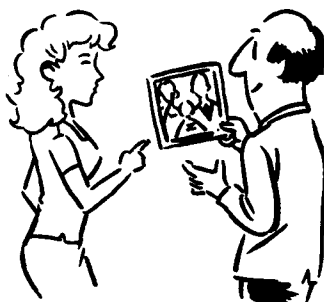
- | | | | | |
|------------|-------|---------|--------|--------|
| 8. port | pot | hot | cord | cod |
| 9. cot | cat | lock | chap | cock |
| 10. doctor | actor | further | father | worker |

B. Conversations

I. Listen to the conversations and Choose one picture to match each conversation.



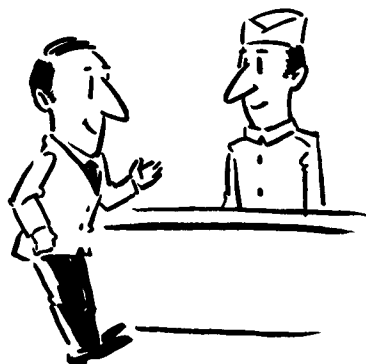
a



b



c



d

Conversation 1 _____

Conversation 3 _____

Conversation 2 _____

Conversation 4 _____

II. Listen to the conversations one by one again and finish the exercises.

Conversation 1: Circle the right answers.

1. George is the speaker's _____ .

a. husband

b. son

c. father

2. Tina is the speaker's _____ .

a. friend

b. daughter

c. student

3. Jodie and Tina are _____ .

a. sisters

b. mother and daughter

c. classmates