



普通高等教育“十一五”国家级规划教材

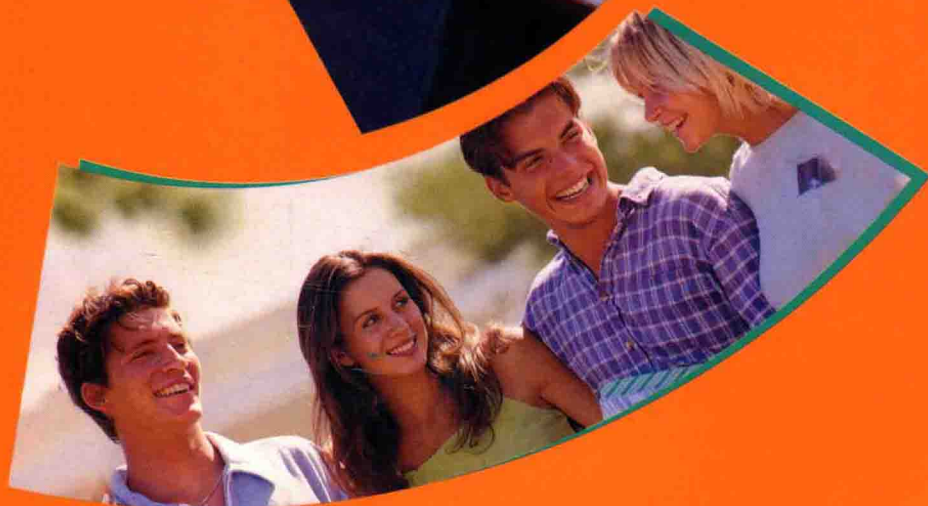
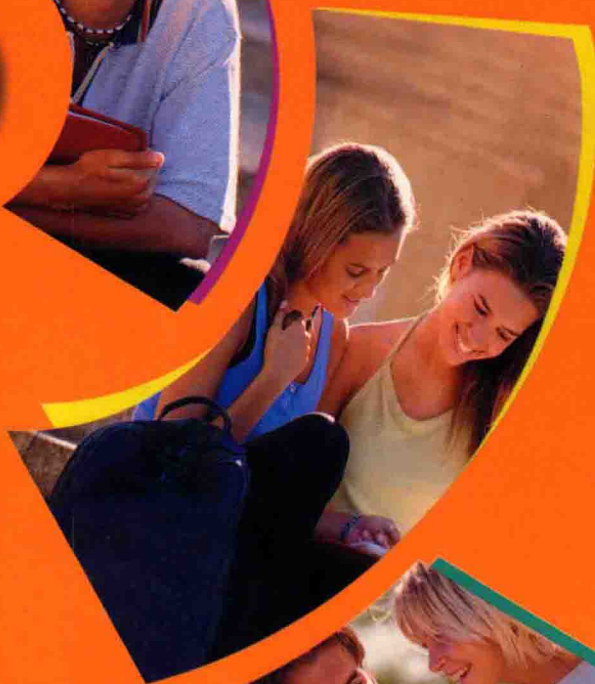
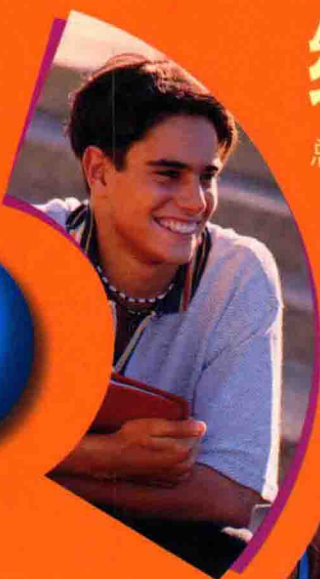
NEW HORIZON ENGLISH COURSE

新视野英语教程

综合练习

总主编：郑树棠 陈永捷

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NEW HORIZON ENGLISH COURSE

新视野 英语教程

综合练习 1

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前言



简介.....

《新视野英语教程》按照教育部高等教育司颁布的《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》)编写而成,是一套专供全国高职高专院校使用的英语教材。它体现了《基本要求》提出的教学目的,覆盖了所要求掌握的实用英语语言知识和交际技能,突出了“实用为主”的原则。

《新视野英语教程》是一套完整的系列教材,由两条主线、三种载体、四个级别构成。《新视野英语教程》有《读写教程》和《听说教程》两条主线:《读写教程》由学生用书、教师用书和《综合练习》组成,《听说教程》由学生用书和教师用书组成;《新视野英语教程》是由课本、音带和光盘三种载体构成的立体化教学资源;《新视野英语教程》从1级到4级,由浅入深构成一套完整的系列教材。

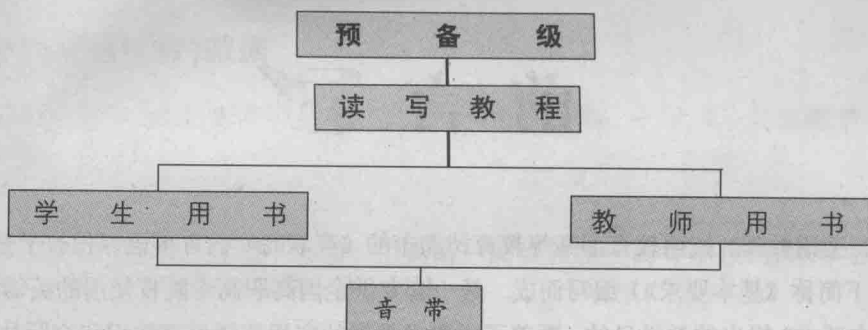
鉴于高职高专学生入学时英语水平参差不齐,《新视野英语教程》的教学要求分为A、B两级,以利于实行分类指导和分级教学。《新视野英语教程》还专门编有预备级教程,可供入学时起点较低的学生使用。

在《新视野英语教程》编写过程中,编者曾在全国多所高职高专院校组织了多次访谈,收集、整理和分析了多位高职高专院校英语教师的意见,在此基础上几易其稿,最后制定了编写提纲和重点。全国十多所大学,包括专门从事高职高专教学的院校在内的几十名资深教授和中青年骨干教师参与了《新视野英语教程》的编写和制作。参加《新视野英语教程》编写的作者都是长期从事英语教学和研究的教师,熟悉高职高专的英语教学实际,了解学生的英语水平和需求,保证了教材编写与高职高专层次的英语教学规律紧密结合。

结构.....



* 第二、三、四级同第一级结构



编写特色

1. 《新视野英语教程》提供立体化教学资源

《新视野英语教程》提供由课本、音带和光盘三种载体构成的立体化教学资源。为学生提供多媒体助学光盘,有利于发挥学生自主学习的积极性,提供个性化学习的空间,促进教学模式的转变。使用《新视野英语教程》的院校、教师和学生可根据自身条件选择不同的组合。可供选择的方式有:课本、音带组合的传统教学方式;课本、光盘组合的计算机辅助教学方式,适用于提供计算机的院校或有条件使用计算机的学生。

2. 《新视野英语教程》贯彻分类指导、因材施教的原则

全国高职高专院校的情况千差万别,学校类型有明显不同,办学条件、师资力量和学生入学水平也各不相同,即使在同一学校内学生的入学水平也有很大差别。使用《新视野英语教程》,不同层次的学校可以根据《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求》(试行)的总体要求,在教学安排中明确各自的目标,实事求是,因材施教,实现分类指导和分级教学。对于入学时英语水平较低的学生,可从预备级开始学习,先达到B级要求,再进一步达到A级要求;对于入学时英语水平较高的学生,可直接达到A级要求,并可进一步转入与专业相关的英语课程。

3. 《新视野英语教程》遵循“实用为主,够用为度”的原则

《新视野英语教程》以打好语言基础为主要目标,设计和编写了许多项目,帮助学生牢固掌握基础语言知识和基本技能,例如 Reading Through, Reading Out, Getting the Message, Using the Right Word, Working with Expressions, Focusing on Sentence Structure, Translating 和 Basic Writing Skills 等。但《新视野英语教程》同时强调,打好语言基础要遵循“实用为主,够用为度”的原则,与培养语言综合能力并重。为此《新视野英语教程》设计和编写了 Using Topic-related Terms, Practical Writing 等项目,体现了语言应用的教学。

4. 《新视野英语教程》贯彻以交际为目的的语言教学的原则

《新视野英语教程》的编写全面贯彻了以应用为本,听、说、读、写、译多位一体的教材设计理念,旨在提高学生的英语综合能力。著名的语言学家 Widdowson 指出,“以交际为目的的语言教学要求一种教学方法,把语言技能和交际能力结合在一起。”《新视野英语教程》在加强基础语言知识传授和基本技能训练的同时,重视培养学生用英语进行交际的实用能力。其主干

教材《读写教程》与《听说教程》在语言技能和交际能力上紧密联系,听、说、读、写、译5种技能互为铺垫,相辅相成,以全面培养学生综合应用能力为目的。

5. 《新视野英语教程》将语言教学理论应用于教学实践和教材设计中

根据第二语言或外语习得理论,阅读文章的长度和生词量之间应该有一定的比例关系。课文长度是一个值得注意的问题。课文过长,会造成课堂教学操作上的困难;文章过于短小,会使生词相对集中,生词量过多,造成学生理解上的困难,挫伤其阅读积极性。《新视野英语教程》对阅读课文的长度有适当的控制,如《读写教程》第一级的课文词数一般在350~400左右,第二级的课文词数在400~500左右,第三、四级的课文词数则控制在500~600左右。每篇课文出现的生词数量控制在课文总词量的5%至7%左右。

光盘介绍.....

《新视野英语教程》助学光盘与课本相配套,为学生课堂学习之外的自主学习提供辅导和帮助。光盘界面设计亲切,条理清晰。内容不仅与课本紧密结合,而且适当增加了课外学习、娱乐的内容。光盘运用先进的科学技术将英语的听、说、读、写、译有机地融为一体,实现人机互动,更好地辅助学生进行自主学习。

读写教程助学光盘与课本配套,由10个单元构成,每单元包括课文录音、译文、语言点讲解、生词讲解、背景知识、实用写作、练习题等。在课文学习中可以实现单句、单段及全文录音播放。语言点与生词讲解内容充实,例句丰富。阅读技能与实用写作部分运用flash技术,形式生动直观。练习题类型多样,操作方便,与课本相辅相成。

听说教程助学光盘与每级课本配套,包括10个单元的学习内容。在语音学习部分,设计有辨音练习、跟读练习、录音功能等,帮助学生把握好每一个语音,为日后的英语学习打下坚实基础。听力部分以试题形式进行训练,设计有判卷功能,学生做完练习后马上可以知道得分,从而评估出自己的听力水平,进一步进行训练。在口语学习部分,设计有跟读、角色扮演等功能,学生可以先进行模仿,然后进入情景会话练习。此外,助学光盘还安排有英文歌曲、幽默故事等内容,让学生在轻松的氛围中圆满完成一个单元的学习。

编写队伍.....

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参加《新视野英语教程》编写的单位有上海交通大学、东北大学、上海第二工业大学、哈尔滨学院、山东交通学院、沈阳广播电视大学、沈阳大学师范学院、安徽池州师范专科学校、上海电机技术高等专科学校、上海东海职业技术学院、上海交通大学高等职业技术学校、同济大学、上海对外贸易学院、华东政法学院等。

编写说明

《新视野英语教程：综合练习》是配合《新视野英语教程：读写教程》编写的同步练习用书，供学生复习、操练、巩固和扩大《读写教程》中所学到的语言技能和知识，提高学生的英语语言应用能力。

本书为《新视野英语教程：综合练习》第一级，有10个单元。每个单元都分为五大模块：

1. 词汇实践 (Vocabulary Practice); 2. 语法复习 (Grammar Review); 3. 翻译实践 (Translation Practice); 4. 写作实践 (Writing Practice); 5. 阅读实践 (Reading Practice)。

词汇实践 (Vocabulary Practice) 共有五项练习，主要是复习《读写教程》中学到的单词和词组。练习形式有用所给词或词组的适当形式填空，易混淆词、习惯搭配等的选择，介、副词填空等。

语法复习 (Grammar Review) 练习帮助学生理清、巩固和操练英语语法。第一级安排了动词时态、被动语态、情态动词、可数名词和不可数名词、数词等项目的复习。每单元配有三项练习，有改错、填空、选择和改写句子等练习形式。

翻译实践 (Translation Practice) 配有一大项练习，帮助学生用《读写教程》中所学的语言进行英汉互译。

写作实践 (Writing Practice) 配有一大项练习，帮助学生复习、实践和提高《读写教程》中的英语应用文的写作。

阅读实践 (Reading Practice) 主要是训练学生速读和细读能力，配有记时阅读练习和操练获取文章主要信息的练习。

本书既可以供学生课外自学，书后附有所有练习的答案，也可以供课堂教学中使用，检查学生学习的情况。本书在编写时不仅考虑到要复习和巩固《读写教程》所学内容，也考虑到学生要参加《高等学校英语应用能力考试》的实际需求，因此在练习题型的设计上尽可能与考试的题型保持一致。这样安排符合英语学习的规律，也符合《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求》(试行)的精神。

《新视野英语教程：综合练习》第一级总主编为郑树棠、陈永捷。

《新视野英语教程：综合练习》第一级主编为陈永捷、吴颀，副主编为韩虎林。参加编写的有陈永捷、吴颀、余继英、张蕾和韩虎林等。

《新视野英语教程：综合练习》第一级由陈永捷和加拿大籍教师 Jill Maxine Bonnell 审订。

编者

2004年3月

Unit

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综合练习



Unit

1



Vocabulary Practice

Ex. 1

Fill in the blanks with the words given below and change the form if necessary.

extent goal opportunity likely
respect career confuse comfortable

1. We all feel _____ in the room although it is not very large.
2. Even as a young girl, she was hoping for a _____ in law.
3. You mustn't miss the program on TV tonight. It's a wonderful _____ to see Miss World 2003.
4. To a large _____, college students have to be responsible for their own lives.
5. I thought I knew where to go, but now I'm _____.
6. I deeply _____ my English teacher for what she has done for me.
7. You won't be _____ to love your job if you don't have an understanding of its importance.
8. As soon as she entered the college, she set herself a _____ to become a top student.

Ex. 2

Fill in the blanks with the phrases and expressions given below and change the form if necessary.

to a large extent on one's own decide on change one's mind
keep up make the most of at hand let... down

1. College life is rich and colourful and we should _____ it.
2. When I was young, I wanted to be a teacher, but now I _____. I want to be a doctor.
3. We finally _____ Shanghai for our holiday.
4. I'll try to get an A on the examination and don't want to _____ my parents _____.

5. _____, the way you learn at college is different from that when you were in your high school.
6. I've soon adjusted to the life at college because I like living _____.
7. He always has an English-Chinese dictionary _____ when he reads English newspapers.
8. You boys have done some very good work; I hope you can _____ it _____.

Ex. 3

Choose the best answer to complete each of the following sentences.

1. How I spend my money is my own _____, not yours.
A. business B. opportunity C. reason D. understanding
2. The first step you have to _____ is to decide what courses you are going to choose.
A. do B. make C. take D. get
3. Ever since she was young, she has _____ herself a goal to become a doctor.
A. set B. made C. decided D. had
4. I owe a _____ of thanks to George because his support helped me overcome that difficulty.
A. respect B. responsibility C. duty D. debt
5. Many people are ready to help you, but, to some _____, you have to be on your own in most cases.
A. reason B. extent C. amount D. goal
6. As teachers we often tell our students that they should have a _____ of responsibility.
A. meaning B. sense C. certificate D. opportunity
7. You have to make a decision by yourself because you are _____ for your life.
A. prepared B. honest C. responsible D. decided
8. What I have said is that I want him to respect me as a _____ woman.
A. job B. work C. duty D. career

Ex. 4

Fill in each blank with a proper preposition or adverb.

1. John's happy with his work; in fact, he's very proud _____ it.
2. Learning English needs a lot of practice, and this is true _____ learning any languages.



3. After talking with their teacher about the course, they had a real understanding _____ the difficulty they were going to have.
4. _____ some extent, Derek is responsible for what has happened on campus (校园).
5. Living in a foreign country, I have to do a lot of things _____ my own like looking for a house and opening a bank account.
6. He explained the work step _____ step so that they could have a better understanding of it.
7. It took almost two months for me to adjust _____ the life in this country.
8. After she graduated from the university, Mary decided _____ teaching as her career.

Ex. 5

Complete each sentence with the correct form of the word given.

1. As teachers, we need to take (responsible) _____ for looking after our students' health.
2. They had worked hard to earn more money in order to give their daughter a good (educate) _____.
3. I knew it was a difficult (decide) _____, but I decided to take a course in history.
4. Mr. Brown is a nice person, but he's not much of a (think) _____.
5. I don't know how to say it in French as I have only a limited (understand) _____ of French.
6. His parents died when he was three, so he had a(n) (happy) _____ childhood.
7. Not all students (true) _____ know what they are going to learn when they take a course.
8. I felt quite (confuse) _____ when I was first at college. I didn't know what courses to take.

Grammar Review

动词时态(Verb Tenses)(1) 一般现在时(present simple), 一般现在进行时(present continuous), 一般过去时(past simple), 一般过去进行时(past continuous)

1. 一般现在时: 表示包括现在时间在内经常重复发生的动作或存在的状况, 如:

I am a college student now.

He spends most of his spare time reading.

表示客观规律、事实或科学真理, 如:

Two times four is eight.

The earth moves round the sun.

2. 一般现在进行时: 表示说话的时刻正在进行的动作或行为, 也可表示现阶段正

在进行的动作或行为，尽管此刻这个动作或行为可能不在进行，如：

The police are talking to a number of people about it.

They're having a meeting.

3. 一般过去时：表示过去的动作或存在的状况，或过去一段时间内经常或反复发生的动作或行为，或过去连续发生的一件事，如：

I was a bit confused about where I was going.

He lived just outside New York.

I woke up early and got out of bed.

4. 一般过去进行时：表示过去某一时刻正在进行的动作或行为，或过去某一段时间内正在进行的动作或行为，如：

Sally was reading to the children while Kevin was washing up.

It was 6 o'clock. The train was nearing London.

Ex. 6

Read the radio conversation between a policeman and the police headquarters (警察总部). As you read it, choose the correct form of the verbs.

Bob Clark is a policeman. He 1 very hard but he 2 his job. Today he 3 the bank. He 4 on the radio to the police headquarters.

Bob: A man and a woman 5 outside the bank. The man 6 into the bank. The woman 7 in the car. The man has got a scar (疤) on his left cheek.

Headquarters: Be careful, Bob. That's Harry Baker. He usually 8 (抢劫) banks in London. The woman is probably Michelle Harris. They always 9 together. Harry 10 the money and Michelle 11 the car.

Bob: He 12 out of the bank. He 13 a bag in one hand and a gun in the other. He 14 ! Now, they 15 away. I 16 them in my car.

Headquarters: Keep in contact (保持联系), Bob. Harry and Michelle are killers. They 17 anyone who 18 to stop them.

Bob: Don't worry. I always 19 .

1. A. works B. is working

2. A. enjoys B. is enjoying

3. A. watches B. is watching

4. A. talks B. is talking

5. A. wait B. are waiting

6. A. goes B. is going



- | | | | |
|---------------|-----------------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 7. A. waits | B. is waiting | 8. A. robs | B. is robbing |
| 9. A. work | B. are working | 10. A. gets | B. is getting |
| 11. A. drives | B. is driving | 12. A. comes | B. is coming |
| 13. A. holds | B. is holding | 14. A. shoots | B. is shooting |
| 15. A. drive | B. are driving | 16. A. follow | B. am following |
| 17. A. kill | B. are killing | 18. A. tries | B. is trying |
| 19. A. catch | B. am catching my man | | |

Ex. 7

Complete each sentence by using the verb given. Put the verb into the correct form, using present simple, past simple, present continuous or past continuous.

- I first (meet) _____ my wife when we were both working in Beijing.
- I live very close to my school, and it (take) _____ me only five minutes to go there.
- Tom usually wakes up early, but yesterday morning, he (wake) _____ up very late.
- I have a computer but I (not/use) _____ it very often.
- Please don't make so much noise. I (study) _____.
- The baby always (wake) _____ up when we are trying to go to sleep.
- Last night I (read) _____ in bed when suddenly I heard a loud cry from next door.
- Tom (take) _____ a photograph of me while I was swimming.

Ex. 8

Choose the best item to complete each sentence.

- Please wait here until I _____ you.
A. call B. called C. will call D. calling
- I hope you'll have _____ during your stay here.
A. great time B. great times C. a great time D. greater time
- I often hear my students _____ why they should also think about taking other subjects.
A. to ask B. ask C. asked D. have asked
- _____ you are proud of your work, it will be very difficult for you to respect yourself.
A. If B. When C. While D. Unless

5. Each July Ann _____ to Seattle for a holiday.
 A. is going B. goes C. was going D. go
6. As a teacher, I always tell my students _____ hard and keep up from day one.
 A. to work B. worked C. working D. work
7. I have heard _____ children tell me that they want to be doctors when they grow up.
 A. many too far B. too far many C. far too many D. many too far
8. "Can I speak to Dorothy?" "She _____ a shower. Can I take a message?"
 A. takes B. took C. was taking D. is taking

Translation Practice

Ex. 9

Translate the following expressions into Chinese or English.

1. _____ 在很大程度上
 to a certain extent _____
 to some extent _____
2. _____ 改变你们的主意
 _____ 打定主意, 下定决心
 keep something in mind _____
 give one's mind to something _____
3. _____ 充分利用这些机会
 get the very best out of these opportunities _____
 make the best of this wonderful opportunity _____
 _____ 充分利用这次访问
4. _____ 尽量地多学
 _____ 尽量地多读
 finish the work as early as possible _____



Writing Practice

Ex. 10

Read the following form, and then do the exercises that follow.

PLEASE PRINT OR TYPE ALL INFORMATION

NAME		
Last name (family name) WANG	First DA JUN	Middle

PRESENT MAILING ADDRESS		
Street and number No. 25 CHONGQING ROAD (South)		Good until: (Month-Day-Year) 04/15/2006
City XI'AN	State/Province SHAANXI	Zip/Postal code 710049
Country (if not US) PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA	Telephone number (including area/country code) 86-29-2778315	
E-mail address Dj-wang@163.com	Fax number (including area/country code) 86-29-2778314	

SEX	<input type="checkbox"/> Male <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Female		
DATE OF BIRTH	Month JAN	Day 05	Year 1978

Now fill in the form according to the information provided in Chinese.

李小明 男 现年18岁 江苏省南京市人 生于1986年3月15日
联系地址: 中国江苏省南京市上海路37号 (2007年3月15日前有效)

电话: 86-25-64646234 传真: 86-25-64646233
 邮编: 210004 电子邮件地址: xiaomingli@sina.com

PLEASE PRINT OR TYPE ALL INFORMATION

NAME		
Last name (family name)	First	Middle

PRESENT MAILING ADDRESS		
Street and number		Good until: (Month-Day-Year)
City	State/Province	Zip/Postal code
Country (if not US)	Telephone number (including area/country code)	
E-mail address	Fax number (including area/country code)	

SEX	<input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female					
DATE OF BIRTH	Month	___	Day	__	Year	_____

Now fill in the form with your own personal information.

PLEASE PRINT OR TYPE ALL INFORMATION

NAME		
Last name (family name)	First	Middle



PRESENT MAILING ADDRESS		
Street and number		Good until: (Month-Day-Year)
City	State/Province	Zip/Postal code
Country (if not US)	Telephone number (including area/country code)	
E-mail address	Fax number (including area/country code)	

SEX	<input type="checkbox"/> Male		<input type="checkbox"/> Female			
DATE OF BIRTH	Month	____	Day	__ __	Year	_____

Reading Practice

Ex. 11

Read the following passage as fast as you can and then decide whether the statements that follow are **TRUE** or **FALSE** according to the passage.

First Reading Starting Time: _____ Finishing Time: _____

According to some surveys (调查), Americans spend one third of their food money eating out. And more than one half of that money goes to “fast food” restaurants. What is fast food? Who eats it? Why?

A fast food restaurant includes several things. First, you can buy only certain foods. Second, there are no waiters or waitresses. You order at a counter (柜台) or a window, pay for it, and receive it right there. And third, the restaurant serves many people quickly. Hundreds of people can go through a fast food restaurant during a day.

There are many different kinds of fast food restaurants. Some companies have hundreds or thousands of branches across the country. Other restaurants belong to a single family. All