

重庆市高职高专规划教材

高职高专英语

第
1
册

——巩固与扩展



主 编 张 叙 副主编 宋又新 冯小斌
总主编 王鲁男 总主审 余渭深

重 庆 大 学 出 版 社

重庆市高职高专规划教材

重 庆 市 教 育 委 员 会 组编
重庆市高职高专规划教材编写委员会

总主编 王鲁男

总主审 余渭深

高职高专英语 (第1册)

——巩固与扩展

主 编 张 叙

副主编 宋又新 冯小斌

参 编 莫小平 黄光芬 李义容

王洪莉 张永庆

重庆大学出版社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

高职高专英语. 第1册:巩固与扩展/张叙主编. 重庆:重庆大学出版社,2003.1

(高职高专公共课系列教材)

ISBN 7-5624-2787-9

I. 高... II. 张... III. 英语—高等学校:技术学校—教材 IV. H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2003)第 005460 号

· 重庆市高职高专规划教材 ·
高职高专英语(第1册)——巩固与扩展

重 庆 市 教 育 委 员 会 组 编
重庆市高职高专规划教材编写委员会

主 编 张 叙
副主编 宋又新 冯小斌
总主编 王鲁男
总主审 余渭深

责任编辑:邱 慧 王启志 版式设计:邱 慧
责任校对:何建云 责任印制:秦 梅

*

重庆大学出版社出版发行

出版人:张鸽盛

社址:重庆市沙坪坝正街174号重庆大学(A区)内

邮编:400044

电话:(023) 65102378 65105781

传真:(023) 65103686 65105565

网址:<http://www.cqup.com.cn>

邮箱:fxk@cqup.com.cn(市场营销部)

全国新华书店经销

重庆华林印务有限公司印刷

*

开本:850×1168 1/16 印张:9.25 字数:253千

2003年2月第1版 2003年2月第1次印刷

印数:1—5 000

ISBN 7-5624-2787-9/H·290

定价:12.00元

本书如有印刷、装订等质量问题,本社负责调换

版权所有 翻印必究

总

序

高职高专教育是我国高等教育的重要组成部分。它是以培养适应生产、建设、管理、服务第一线需要的,德、智、体、美等方面全面发展的高技术应用性人才为目标;其教学模式是打破学科的系统性,强调知识的综合性、实用性,建立以能力为基础的模式。这种新型教学模式决定了教材建设工作在高职高专教育体系中的重要地位。由于传统的本专科教材与现在的高职高专教育教学要求不相适应,因此,编写、出版一批高质量的、适应包括重庆在内的西部地区高职高专教育实际需要的规划教材,对于保证我市高职高专教育高质量、有特色、实现其培养目标等方面有着十分重要的意义。

为了贯彻落实《教育部关于加强高职高专教育人才培养工作的意见》和《教育部关于加强高职高专教材建设的若干意见》精神,确保教材建设适应我市高职高专教育发展需要,我委已着手实施“高职高专教育教材建设工程”,并成立了重庆市高职高专规划教材编写委员会,采取统一组织、项目管理、专家参与、结合实际的方式进行教材编写、出版工作,力争在3年内开发和出版30本左右具有职业教育特点和重庆特色的高职高专规划教材。整个教材建设工作分两步实施。首先,用两年的时间,由教材编写委员会统一组织编写、出版一批公共基础课程专用教材,解决好高职高专教育教材的有无问题;然后,再用1~2年时间,通过滚动遴选的方式,推出一批特色鲜明的高职高专教育系列教材;同时,我们还将这些教材不定期地向教育部推荐,力争列入教育部高职高专规划教材。随着“高职高专教育教材建设工程”的实施,必将对我市高职高专教育的健康发展发挥重要作用。

通过我市高职高专规划教材编写委员会及在渝各高校的密切配合,经过有关专家的努力,重庆市首批高职高专规划教材由重庆大学出版社正式出版了。这批教材分别是“计算机应用基础”、“应用高等数学”(理工类、文经类)、“高职高专英语”(预备级、一至三册、听力、综合练习册)等。在编写过程中,编者们始终把握基础课教材要体现以应用为目的,基础理论以必须、够用为度,以讲清概念、强化应用为重点,突出内容的选取与实际需求相结合等

原则,并充分吸取了近年来一些高职高专院校在探索培养高等技术应用人才和教材建设方面所取得的成功经验,使这批教材具有明显的高职高专教育特色,适合各高职高专院校使用。

由于时间紧、任务重,我委在“高职高专教材建设工程”实施过程中及编写的规划教材中难免出现疏漏,敬请各院校及广大读者提出宝贵意见。让我们为重庆市“高职高专教材建设工程”的顺利实施,为繁荣我国高职高专教育事业而共同努力。

2000年8月

前

言

《高职高专英语》系列教材问世已近三年,该教材以其形式的新颖活泼和内容的丰富实用而受到使用师生的热烈欢迎。为了满足学生的学习热情,同时也为教师教学提供更多的灵活性和选择性,我们特地编写了《高职高专英语——巩固与扩展》。本套教材既可作为《高职高专英语》教材的课堂同步练习,也可作为学生课外自修、自测和练习用书,通过质的深入和量的扩展,使学生的英语学习能取得更大成效。

本教材共分预备级和第1,2,3册,分别对应《高职高专英语》教材的相应册数。体例上各册大致相同,分为阅读、写作、翻译、结构和词汇4个部分,其中阅读是重点,占的篇幅较多,份量较重,主要是为了让学生通过更多地接触各种类型的英语文章,增加对英语语言 and 文化的熟悉与了解,同时通过阅读练习提高英语语言技能。为了让学生有更多的机会练习英语实用技能,我们还安排了相应的写作和翻译练习,而结构和词汇部分则是为了进一步巩固与扩展学生的英语语言知识。

本套教材仍然采取由浅入深、循序渐进的编写方法,并充分注意选材的广泛性、多样性、代表性和趣味性,以及练习的灵活性和实用性。我们相信《高职高专英语——巩固与扩展》也会同《高职高专英语》主教材一样受到广大师生的欢迎。

本套教材肯定会存在一些不足之处,我们欢迎师生们在使用过程中能给我们提出宝贵的意见,以便我们不断完善。

编 者

2002年12月

Contents

Unit 1	.....	(1)
Unit 2	.....	(10)
Unit 3	.....	(22)
Unit 4	.....	(30)
Unit 5	.....	(38)
Unit 6	.....	(49)
Unit 7	.....	(59)
Unit 8	.....	(68)
Unit 9	.....	(77)
Unit 10	.....	(86)
Unit 11	.....	(97)
Unit 12	.....	(107)
Key to the Exercises	.....	(117)

Unit 1

Unit 1



Reading

Passage One

On-line(在线) courses (also called distance learning) are a hot new trend in American education. According to the Distance Education and Training Council, about 400 U. S. colleges and schools offer some of their programs on the Web. At the university level, they cost the same as traditional classes and require similar weekly assignments and textbook reading; the difference is in class participation.

Generally, students gather together on-line throughout each week to explore topics with the professor. You read others' comments and post your own whenever you get a chance. Written assignments are posted; you e-mail your work. Periodically, you're required to take an exam in order to receive degree credit. Business administration and information technology programs are the most popular, but you'll also find a variety of liberal arts(文科) offerings, from film theory to medieval history and foreign language study. While you still can't get an Ivy League(名牌大学) degree on-line, a growing number of best institutions, including Stanford and New York University are beginning to offer on-line courses.

The benefits for busy people are obvious. "I always get a front-row seat." Says one student studying at the State University of New York Learning Network. "I can get up in the middle of class, take a cup of coffee. The class is waiting for me when I get back, and I haven't missed a thing." On the other hand, some students miss the face-to-face chance to have an effect on each other, which often leads to interest and involvement.

1 Choose the best answer according to the passage.

1) The major difference between on-line courses and traditional school education is _____.

- 2** Fill in the blanks with the information you have got from the passage.

The Phoneacians had contact with another nation of sailors, the Greeks (希腊人), with whom they fought and traded. The Greeks also started to use the Phoneacian alphabet. They

changed the names so *aelfh* and *beth* became *alpha* and *beta*. The shapes of the letters are the same but they have been turned sideways. If you know any Greek, you can try turning the letters around again, and see how they look. You will see that the curve on the right of the Greek A becomes the horns of a little bull.

Of course, the first two letters of the alphabet give it its name. Over the years there have been changes. Latin (古罗马人) developed an alphabet with some different letters to the Greeks, and other letters have been added since. But really westerners are using the same system of writing which has served them so well for thousands of years.

1 Choose the best answer according to the passage.

- 1) The purpose of this passage is to _____.
 - A. tell something of Phoneacian history
 - B. tell the story of why we write as we do
 - C. compare the western alphabet with other alphabets
 - D. describe the history of the Greek alphabet
- 2) Which change did the Greeks make to the Phoneacian alphabet? They _____.
 - A. changed the picture
 - B. turned the letters in a different direction
 - C. changed the shape of the letters
 - D. put a curve on the letter A
- 3) Where did the Phoneacians come from originally? They came from _____ originally.
 - A. Carthage
 - B. Gades
 - C. the Middle East
 - D. all over the Mediterranean
- 4) The information in the passage is meant to be _____.
 - A. interesting
 - B. useful
 - C. funny
 - D. historic
- 5) Which picture, according to the text, represents *beth*? _____



2 Decide whether the following statements are True or False according to the passage.

T F

- ☐ ☐ 1) The western alphabet is now used in every language in the world.
- ☐ ☐ 2) In the Phoneacian alphabet the letters were little pictures representing sounds.

- ☐ ☐ 3) Letter B was made from a little picture of a round-shaped building.
- ☐ ☐ 4) While fighting and trading with the Phoneacians the Greeks started to use their alphabet.
- ☐ ☐ 5) Alphabet is named after letter A and letter B.

He had uncombed hair, dirty clothes, and only 35 US cents in his pocket. In Baltimore, Maryland, he got on a bus and headed straight for the restroom(厕所). He thought that if he hid in the restroom, he could ride to New York without paying.

But a passenger at the back of the bus saw him. She tapped the person in front of her on the shoulder and said, “Tell the bus driver there’s a bum(流浪者) in the restroom.”

The message was passed from person to person until it reached the front of the bus. But somewhere along the way, the message changed.

The driver immediately pulled over to the side of the highway and radioed the police.

When the police arrived, they told the passengers to get off the bus and stay far away. Then they closed the highway. That soon caused a 24-kilometre-long traffic jam.

With the help of a dog, the police searched the bus for two hours. Of course, they found no BOMB.

Because so many English words sound similar, misunderstandings among English-speaking people are common.

Every day people speaking English ask one another questions like these: "Did you say seventy or seventeen?" "Did you say that you can come or that you can't?"

When similar-sounding words cause a misunderstanding, probably the best thing to do is just laugh and learn from the mistake.

Of course, sometimes it's hard to laugh. The man who traveled to Auckland instead of Oakland didn't feel like laughing.

1 Choose the best answer according to the passage.

- 1) The bus driver asked the police to come to _____.
- A. find a bum B. find a bomb
- C. prevent a traffic jam D. find the man
- 2) Which of the following pairs of words may cause the problem the passage mentions?
- A. High and tall. B. Teacher and tutor.
- C. Want and need. D. Whole and hole.

- 3) If you are not sure someone's saying 17 or 70, what is the best way to make sure of it?
- A. To guess. B. To ask to repeat.
C. To laugh. D. To do nothing.
- 4) In the last sentence of the passage, why did the man go to a wrong place for trip?
- A. It is hard to laugh. B. The two places are close.
C. The two places sound similar. D. He likes better place to go.
- 5) The story mainly tells us that _____.
A. there are many English words with similar sounds
B. words with similar sounds may cause misunderstanding
C. the bus driver and the passengers are brave and clever
D. the bum was not found by the police and the dog

2 Decide whether the following statements are True or False according to the passage.

T F

- ☐ ☐ 1) English speaking people often misunderstand one another because there are many English words sounding similar.
- ☐ ☐ 2) "bum" became "bomb" when the message was passed on and that was the reason why the police came finally.
- ☐ ☐ 3) To laugh is the best way to deal with the misunderstanding caused by similar sounds of words.
- ☐ ☐ 4) The traffic jam mentioned in the passage was caused by the hidden bomb.
- ☐ ☐ 5) The police failed to find the bomb because they didn't search the restroom.



Vocabulary and Structure

1 Fill in the blanks by choosing words given in the table. Make changes where necessary.

effective	doubt	imagination	spread
purpose	obvious	realize	require

- 1) This author writes very exciting stories. He has a good _____.
- 2) The driver didn't _____ that there was ice on the road, so he had an accident.

- 3) My _____ in going there was to meet some people on business.
- 4) This new law _____ factories to clean areas that they pollute.
- 5) "Mark, is Tom coming to the party tonight?" "I _____ it. He'll have an important test tomorrow."
- 6) The law is out of date. It is no longer _____.
- 7) He can not even stand up. It's _____ that he is drunk.
- 8) The news _____ widely all over the country that the famous actress has been arrested.

2 Choose the best answer.

- 1) He wanted to know why an apple _____ down and not up.
A. falls B. fall C. fell D. had fallen
- 2) It was not until then that I came to know knowledge _____ only from practice.
A. had come B. came C. would come D. comes
- 3) Tom will work until he _____ the store at 6:00 PM.
A. leave B. leaves C. left D. will leave
- 4) Twelve inches _____ one feet.
A. make B. makes C. is making D. will make
- 5) Smith _____ his friends for money.
A. is often asking B. often ask
C. often asks D. has been asked
- 6) A year _____ four seasons.
A. has been divided into B. is divided into
C. has divided in D. was divided into
- 7) Mark Twain, an American writer, _____ everybody here.
A. knows B. is known as
C. is known to D. is known for
- 8) Neither my sister nor I _____ interested in history.
A. is B. were C. are D. am
- 9) They usually _____ to the mountains, but this summer they _____ (travel) to the beach.
A. traveled / travels B. travel / are traveling
C. travel / travel D. traveled / traveled
- 10) Who _____ the dishes every day in your house? My sister.

- A. did B. do C. does D. will do

3 Rewrite the following sentences.

Example The bedroom is too small for the children now.

The bedroom is not big enough for the children now.

- 1) His hobby is collecting stamps.

He is very interested _____.

- 2) This town has three cinemas.

There are _____.

- 3) It will be nice to have a swimming pool in our garden.

I wish we _____.

- 4) To pass your driving test is not easy nowadays.

It is not easy nowadays _____.

- 5) We must answer this letter immediately.

This letter _____.

- 6) I like to play tennis in the summer.

I am very fond of _____.

 **Writing**

1 Combine the following pairs of sentences into one, using the words given in brackets.

- 1) We have received your telegram. We have received your letter of 20 July, too. (as well as)
- 2) The car was almost new. Its price was not high. (and besides)
- 3) It was unkind. It was untrue. (not only, but also)
- 4) Be quick. You will be late. (or)

- 5) The officer stood up to speak, and everyone was silent. (as soon as)
- 6) Jane did not come home by midnight, and many terrible fears passed through Mother's mind. (when)
- 7) You want me to start, and so I am ready to do so. (since)
- 8) Tom was unable to work. He was poor in health. (because)

2 Rearrange the order of the sentences to form a logical letter.

Dear Bill and Moira,

- 1) After dinner we danced until the restaurant closed at midnight.
- 2) I am writing to thank you for the lovely flowers you sent me for my eighteenth birthday.
- 3) I am looking forward to seeing you when you come on holiday next summer.
- 4) I had a wonderful party at nearby restaurant for my birthday.
- 5) We invited about thirty of my friends to have dinner first.
- 6) The party continued at home until we have felt too tired to dance any more.
- 7) Fortunately the next day was Saturday so we did not have to get up early.

Lots of love

Janet



Translation

1 Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

- 1) At the university level, they cost the same as traditional classes and require similar weekly assignments and textbook reading; the difference is in class participation.
- 2) Generally, students gather together on-line throughout each week to explore topics with the professor. You read others' comments and post your own whenever you get a chance.
- 3) On the other hand, some students miss the face-to-face chance to have an effect on each other, which often leads to interest and involvement.
- 4) The western alphabet, which is used in Europe, the Americas, Africa, Australia and New Zealand as well as in other countries, originated in the Middle East.

2 Translate the following sentences into English.

- 1) 她拍了拍前面的人的肩膀,叫他告诉驾驶员。 (tap)
- 2) 在口信的传送中,内容发生了变化。 (pass)
- 3) 他上了公共汽车,径直走向厕所。 (head for)
- 4) 由于英语单词发音相似的太多,误会常见的。 (misunderstand)

Unit 2

Unit 2



Reading

Harry Potter is a fictional (虚构的) character who was created by British author J. K. Rowling. Her books have become a huge success with children and adults everywhere!

When Harry Potter was introduced to the world in *Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone*, he was a ten years old orphan who lived under the stairs at Number 4, Privet Drive. He was adopted (收养) by his aunt and uncle, the Dursleys, when his mother and father were killed in an automobile accident when he was just a baby. The Dursleys were not very pleased with the poor little baby they found one morning on their doorstep, and treated Harry quite badly.

This all changed one day however, when Harry received a letter in the post on his eleventh birthday. No matter how hard his Uncle Vernon tried to keep the news from him, Harry managed to discover that he, like his parents before him, was a wizard, and that he was invited to learn the ways of the craft (技艺) at Hogwarts School of Witchcraft and Wizardry.

There are currently four books available in the Harry Potter series, with three more planned in the future. Each one takes place over the course of one year at Hogwarts, as Harry and his best friends, Ron Weasley and Hermione Granger, uncover the truth about Harry's parents and Harry's Destiny (命运). In the first book alone we can see them growing up while fighting against a giant man, a large three-headed dog, and the evillest of all wizards who cannot be named.

1 Answer the following questions.

1) Who is Harry Potter?