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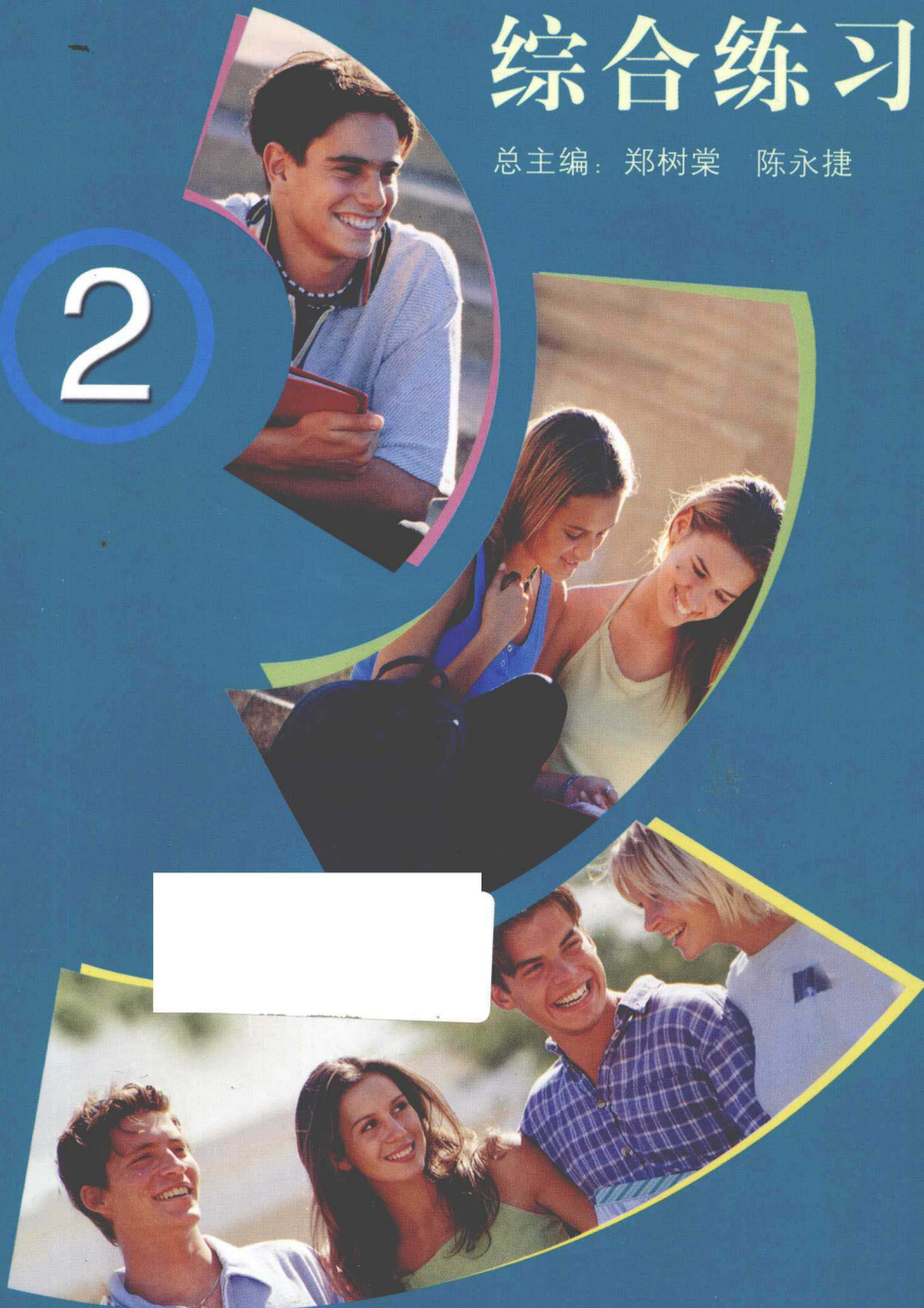
NEW HORIZON ENGLISH COURSE

新视野英语教程

综合练习

总主编：郑树棠 陈永捷

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外语教学与研究出版社

FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS

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NEW HORIZON ENGLISH COURSE

新视野

英语教程

综合练习 2

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前言



简介.....

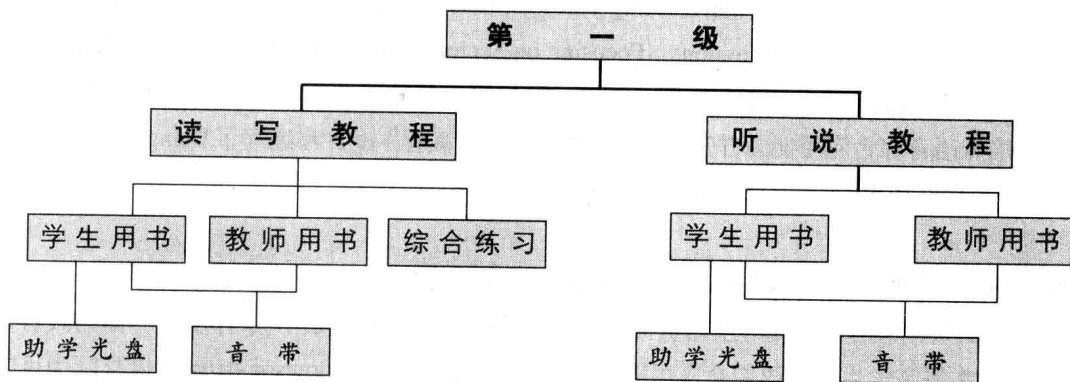
《新视野英语教程》按照教育部高等教育司颁布的《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求》(试行)(以下简称《基本要求》)编写而成,是一套专供全国高职高专院校使用的英语教材。它体现了《基本要求》提出的教学目的,覆盖了所要求掌握的实用英语语言知识和交际技能,突出了“实用为主”的原则。

《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。

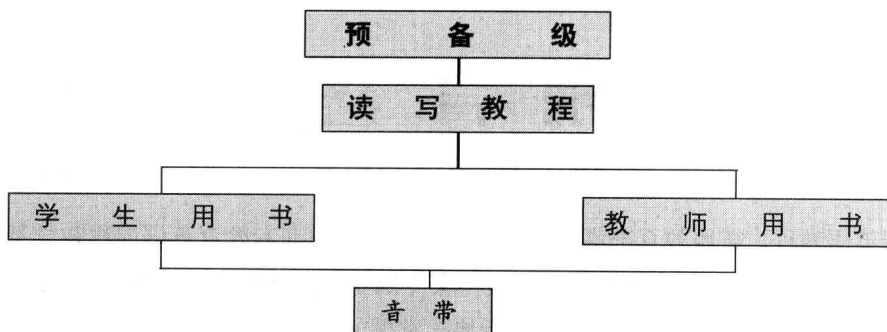
鉴于高职高专学生入学时英语水平参差不齐,《新视野英语教程》的教学要求分为A、B两级,以利于实行分类指导和分级教学。《新视野英语教程》还专门编有预备级教程,可供入学时起点较低的学生使用。

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。第二种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，与培养语言综合应用能力并重。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应用能力。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》第二级，有10个单元。每个单元都分为6大模块：1.词汇实践 (Vocabulary Practice)；2.语法复习 (Grammar Review)；3.谬误勘正 (Error Correction)；4.翻译实践 (Translation Practice)；5.写作实践 (Writing Practice)；6.阅读实践 (Reading Practice)。

词汇实践 (Vocabulary Practice) 共有5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，介词、副词填空等。

语法复习 (Grammar Review) 帮助学生理清、巩固和操练英语语法。第二级安排了形容词和副词比较级与最高级、分数、小数、倍数、间接引语、量词、动词不定式、动词-ing形式等项目的复习。每单元配有两到三项练习，有填空、选择和改写句子等练习形式。

谬误勘正 (Error Correction) 配有一大项练习，帮助学生在做练习过程中攻克词、句、篇上的错误，提高学生运用英语的准确性。

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，配有计时阅读练习和获取文章主要信息的练习。

本书既可以供学生在课外自学，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。这样安排既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》第二级总主编为郑树棠、陈永捷。

《新视野英语教程：综合练习》第二级主编为陈永捷、宋娜娜；副主编为代树兰。参加编写的有宋娜娜、张菁、方青、陈永捷、王懿、张新和代树兰等。

《新视野英语教程：综合练习》第二级由陈永捷、加拿大籍教师 Jill Bonnell 和美籍教师 Earnetine Bruce 审订。

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Unit

1



Vocabulary Practice

Ex. 1

Find the appropriate definition in Column B for each word in Column A.

A

1. defeat
2. destroy
3. location
4. deny
5. afford
6. oppose
7. amount
8. inspect

B

- a. position or place
- b. failure to win or to be successful
- c. look closely at something or someone
- d. spoil; kill
- e. disagree strongly and try to change it or prevent it from succeeding
- f. refuse to believe; reject
- g. have enough money or time to be able to buy or to do something
- h. a number; a sum

Ex. 2

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

public

damage

inspect

deny

claim

afford

defeat

explanation

1. Health food gained popularity when the _____ began to think more seriously about their physical well-being.
2. I cannot _____ more than 150 dollars.
3. The customer was angry at being kept waiting, and he refused to listen to the waiter's _____.
4. Some people believe that fast food may _____ their health.
5. A group of health officials have arrived at the city, _____ restaurants, bars, hotels and other public places.

6. More and more experts _____ that chicken hamburger contains too much fat which may do harm to people's health.
7. The man was arrested although he still _____ destroying that historic building on purpose.
8. The football team finally had to admit _____.

Ex. 3

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

tear down in danger of make sense anything but
 agree with add... to close down do some repairs

1. How many factory workers are _____ losing their jobs?
2. Because the factory was _____, his parents lost their jobs.
3. I think this sentence doesn't _____.
4. They _____ these old houses to make room for a playground.
5. The hotel was _____ cheap, and we couldn't afford to stay in it.
6. Shall we _____ your name _____ the list?
7. There is something wrong with the heating system in our apartment. So I've asked its owner to _____ this Sunday.
8. What you've said about the accident does not _____ what she's said about it.

Ex. 4

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

1. The climate in London doesn't _____ with me, therefore, I've decided to move to New York.
 A. suit B. apply C. fit D. agree
2. As soon as you decide on the _____ of the new building, please let us know.
 A. location B. area C. region D. situation
3. Coca-Cola has become a cultural _____ of the USA, recognized by 94% of the world's population.
 A. symbol B. signal C. mark D. sign
4. This decision to give up the plan is likely to make a lot of people _____.
 A. impossible B. upset C. damaged D. denied
5. Since the final examination is coming soon, he can hardly _____ to miss another day at school.
 A. afford B. offer C. cost D. charge



6. Who would send me all these flowers? It makes no _____.
- A. benefit B. sense C. help D. meaning
7. The music of the time _____ the feeling of the people in the country.
- A. mirrored B. admitted C. inspected D. claimed
8. It is important to give children _____ to think for themselves.
- A. location B. place C. room D. position

Ex. 5

Study the following words to see how they are formed and then complete each of the following sentences with the proper form of the word given.

manage + *er* → manager, meaning “the person who manages affairs”

inspect + *or* → inspector, meaning “the person who inspects something”

im + possible impossible, meaning “not possible”

Example: She’s a wonderful (sing) _____.

She’s a wonderful singer.

1. On seeing the advertisement in the newspaper, I decided to apply for the post of the department (manage) _____ of this company.
2. Many young people are crazy about this handsome (act) _____.
3. Wang Junxia, the famous long-distance (run) _____ in China, has accepted the interview after the race.
4. Some people think it is (polite) _____ to ask about a lady’s age.
5. A team of British officials were sent as (observe) _____ to the conference.
6. All our items on sale are slightly (perfect) _____.
7. We are one of the largest (provide) _____ of employment in this area.
8. He is a famous musical (direct) _____.

Ex. 6

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

1. Professor Smith has soon discovered the (culture) _____ differences between the two communities.
2. He drove so fast that I really felt my life was in (dangerous) _____.
3. Could you give me a quick (explain) _____ of how it works?
4. The government (agree) _____ with the local residents on this point, therefore, this plan was delayed.

5. The boss disliked the report so his secretary had to (write) _____ it.
6. Necessity is the mother of (invent) _____.
7. The (actually) _____ cost was much higher than we had expected.
8. Art, when (oppose) _____ to science, is often romantic.

Grammar Review

形容词和副词(Adjectives and Adverbs) (1): 比较级(The Comparative Degree)

1. 比较级的构成

- 1) 单音节词: 后加 -er, 如: old — older.
- 2) 闭音节单音节词若末尾只有一个辅音字母, 双写这一字母, 再加 -er, 如:
fat — fatter.
- 3) 以 -y 结尾的词, 若 -y 前面是辅音字母, 则变 -y 为 -i 再加 -er, 如: busy — busier.
- 4) 多音节和部分双音节词在其前面加 more, 如:
brightly — more brightly, interesting — more interesting.
- 5) 有些词的形式变化不规则, 如:
bad — worse, good — better, much — more, far — farther/further.

2. 比较级的用法

- 1) 助动词常用在 than 后面的主语之后, 也可省略不用, 如:
He works harder than I do. 本句中 than I do 等于 than I work.
- 2) 比较级前可用 much, a lot 或者 far 表程度。常用的修饰词还有 a little, a little bit 等, 如:
Tom is much/a lot/far older than I am.
Mary is a little (bit) older than me.
- 3) 用 as... as 进行比较, 表示比较的两个部分在某些方面相同或相等, 如:
Linda is as old as Tom.
She runs as quickly as she could.
否定式为: not as... as 或 not so... as.



Ex. 7

Fill in the blanks with the adjectives and adverbs given below and put them into comparative degrees.

1. He used to be sad because of his painful experiences, but now he's a lot (happy) _____ about his life than he used to be.
2. If you and your roommates learn to respect each other's differences, you can live together (happily) _____.
3. It's the common sense that sunlight is much (bright) _____ than moonlight.
4. The new mayor is (responsible) _____ than the ex-mayor.
5. When she was thirteen, Mary was not self-confident. And she thought most of the other girls in school are far (popular) _____ than she.
6. You can live (inexpensively) _____ in student housing than in a rented apartment.
7. Some people like to live in a town because they think that life in a small town is (peaceful) _____ than that in a city.
8. My doctor tells me I am healthy, and this is much (important) _____ than being thin.

Ex. 8

Rewrite the following sentences using "as... as" or "not as (so)... as" structure.

Example 1: Actually, a mother is important in raising children. (a father)
Actually, a mother is as important in raising children as a father.

Example 2: The test was difficult. (I had expected)
The test was as difficult as I had expected.

1. More and more people realize that health is important. (money)
2. You should forgive Tom's behavior, since children are not patient. (adults)
3. In my opinion, reading novels is relaxing. (listening to music)
4. She doesn't dance well. (her sister)
5. We can't go any farther. This is far. (we can go)
6. The task is not easy. (you think)
7. The story is not funny. (you said)
8. The doctor told Tom to drink much water. (he can)

Ex. 9

Choose the best item to complete each sentence.

- I prefer tea to coffee. I find drinking tea is _____, or better than drinking coffee.
A. as good as B. as good C. good D. good as
- The Nile is _____ the Thames.
A. more longer than B. a lot longer as C. much longer than D. as longer as
- The weather in Manchester is _____ here.
A. as better than B. as good as C. as better as D. better as
- Let's go by car. It's _____.
A. a lot more cheaper B. much more cheaper
C. more cheaper D. much cheaper
- Let's walk. It's just _____ taking the bus.
A. as quick as B. as quickly as
C. more quick as D. so quicker than
- I don't know _____ as you do.
A. so more people B. as many people
C. more people D. far more people
- The city center wasn't as crowded this morning _____.
A. as it usually crowded B. as it usually does
C. as it usually is D. than it usually does
- Their house is about _____ as ours.
A. three times as big B. as big three times
C. three times bigger D. more than three times

Error Correction**Ex. 10**

In each sentence below, there are four underlined parts marked A, B, C and D. There is one error in these parts. Identify it and then correct it.

- They've lived here for quite a long time but we've lived here more longer.
A B C D
- You're telling a lie because your story does not agree to what I have already heard.
A B C D
- This factory produced as twice many goods last year as in 1991.
A B C D

Writing Practice

Ex. 12

Read the following invitation and complete the information by filling in the blanks below.

Mr. Kemmons Wilson
Chairman of the Board of Holiday Inns Inc.

And

Mr. Ben Smith
Chairman of the Board of Hotels United

Request the presence of

Mr. and Mrs. Barrington

On the occasion of the opening ceremony of
The first Thai Holiday Inn and Restaurant at Bangkok Airport
(Holiday Inn, Bangkok International Airport)

In the presence of Mr. Frank S. Wile
Consul General of the United States of America

On Wednesday, May 4th, 2005

18:30 — 19:30 Cocktails

19:45 Dinner

(Dark suit)

R.S.V.P. Secretary to Ben Smith, 108 Sulom Road, Bangkok

1. The persons who invited Mr. and Mrs. Barrington are _____.
2. The reason for holding the ceremony is that _____.
3. The person who would attend the occasion is _____.
4. The place of the ceremony to be held is _____.
5. The ceremony is to be held on _____.
6. The person to reply to is _____.



Rearrange the sentences in the proper order in the following letter of invitation.

Dear Mr. Jackson,

1. We think you will find this discussion interesting and hope you can attend.
2. Following lunch, our guests will be available to answer specific questions you may have.
3. Paul S. Proctor
4. Senior Vice-President
5. On September 21st we are giving a luncheon for Mr. Stewart O'Neill, Chairman and President of Far East Telecommunications Corp. and Mr. Warren Morgan, Director of Investment Relations.
6. The luncheon will be held at the Hotel Europe Scotts Road, Singapore at 12:00. Your prompt reply would be very much appreciated.
7. Sincerely yours,
8. Mr. O'Neill will speak about the developments taking place in data processing and electronic communications, and Northern Telecommunications' role in these industries.

Write an invitation card in English with the information given below.

McMillan 投资公司董事会定于 2005 年 9 月 15 日 (星期四) 下午 7 点半在芝加哥市密歇根大道 744 号举行晚宴, 邀请有关人士参加。

投资公司: Investment Company

董事会: the Board of Directors

芝加哥市: Chicago

密歇根大道: Michigan Avenue