



英语综合练习

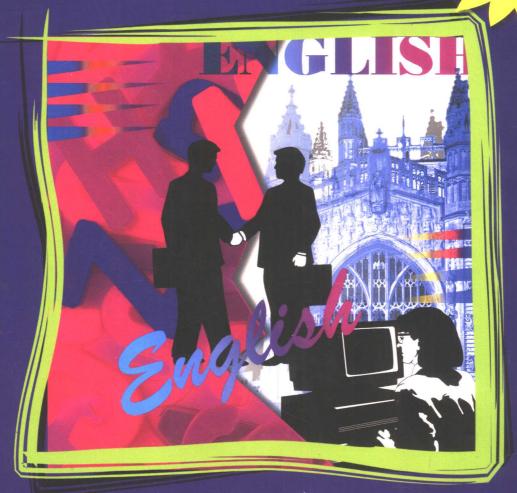
A Companion to English

高职高专版

(Second Edition)

(非英语专业用)

教育部《英语》教材编写组 编





高等教育出版社

普通高等教育"十五"国家级规划教材

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英语综合练习1

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内容提要

《英语》(高职高专版)系列教材是"教育部高职高专规划教材",供高职高专非英语专业低起点学生使用,2000年正式出版发行。为使本套教材更趋完善,编写组结合这几年使用《英语》的教学情况对《英语》(高职高专版)进行了修订,修订后的《英语》第二版更贴近《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求(试行)》,更能将学生语言基本功的训练与实际的涉外活动结合起来。

本书为《英语综合练习 1》第二版,内容包括与《英语 1》第二版中 12 个单元同步的练习单元及其答案、语法附录、同步练习中全部课文的参考译文及词汇表。同步练习的各个单元,通过形式多样的练习,重点训练主教材出现的词汇、结构,以提高学生听、说、读、写、译等各项技能。书中还有 2 套自测试题,便于学生自检、自测。书中"语法附录",学生可视个人需要有选择地进行参考学习。

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

英语综合练习.1:高职高专版/教育部《英语》教材编写组编. —2 版. —北京:高等教育出版社,2006.1 非英语专业用 ISBN 7-04-017329-8

I. 英... II. 教... II. 英语 - 高等学校: 技术学校 - 习题 IV. H319.6

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2005) 第 148243 号

总策划 策划编辑 周龙 阅 责任编辑 蔺启东 封面设计 于文燕 刘 援 闵 责任绘图 朱 静 版式设计 孙 伟 责任校对 蔺启东 责任印制 宋克学

出版发行 高等教育出版社 购书热线 010-58581118 址 北京市西城区德外大街 4号 免费咨询 800-810-0598 社 邮政编码 100011 址 http://www.hep.edu.cn http://www.hep.com.cn 总 机 010-58581000 网上订购 http://www.landraco.com http://www.landraco.com.cn 销 蓝色畅想图书发行有限公司 经 畅想教育 http://www.widedu.com 印 刷 北京中科印刷有限公司 版 次 2000年7月第1版 2006年1月第2版 开 本 850×1168 1/16 印 张 12.25 ED 次 2006年1月第1次印刷 字 数 350 000 定 价 20.00元

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修订说明

修订后的《英语》(高职高专版)(第二版)仍然为4册,即《英语1~4》。供入学水平在800词左右的学生使用。其中第1~2册为初级教程,学习基础语法和常用交际词汇,累计词汇量达到2000词;第3~4册为中级教程,学完基础语法,累计词汇量达到3300词。

本教材以培养学生的实用涉外交际能力为主旨,围绕实用涉外交际话题编写,学完一个话题学生即能学会围绕该话题进行简短实用的英语口头和书面交际。修完1~4册即达到2000年教育部颁布的《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求(试行)》的要求,故学生在修完第3册后可参加"高等学校英语应用能力考试"的B级考试,修完第4册可参加A级考试。

修订后的教材依然为每册3本,即《综合教程》、《教师参考书》和供自学用的《英语综合练习》。

本书为教材的第1册, 共12个单元, 每3个单元处理一个交际话题。第1册的4个话题为: Greeting and Introducing People (1~3 单元), A Secretary's Job (4~6 单元); Traveling (7~9 单元); Shopping (10~12 单元)。

本教材第1、2册为同一单元编排模式,即分为1. Integrated Skills Development; 2. Applied Writing; 3. Pick Up Your Grammar; 4. Merry Learning; 5. Words & Phrases。其中Integrated Skills Development为单元重点,又分为对话听说和文章听说读写译综合训练。对话听说部分含2个对话和1个听力小短文;着重训练学生围绕交际话题进行模拟听说训练,培养初步的实际涉外交际能力。听说训练又是单元主体——文章听说读写译综合训练部分的引子,因为这一部分的核心话题也是本单元的交际话题。综合训练围绕2篇紧扣单元交际话题的文章展开。语言训练遵循"阅读理解"(Check your understanding)、"交际训练"(Learn to communicate)、"扩大语言积累"(Build up your language stock)和"独立阅读"(Extra reading)4个步骤进行。其中"交际训练"和"扩大语言积累"两部分又是核心,侧重培养学生通过学习实际使用和掌握交际话题所涉及的语言手段(句型和词语)来提高实用英语交际能力。换句话说,本教程的核心指导思想是引导学生围绕交际话题进行语言表达(language production)训练。

修订后的教材还加编了应用文套写 (Applied Writing) 部分,提供了与单元交际话题相关的实用应用文。考虑到学生英语水平有限,故所选配的应用文都比较简单,便于模拟套写。

这次修订对语法部分作了必要的调整。考虑到本教材的编写目标是培养学生的实用英语交际能力,语法教学不是其核心部分,但学生又需要对一些基本语法规则进行必要的复习和补习,因此我们把语法调整为"语法复习"(Pick Up Your Grammar)练习,放在单元的最后,同时加编了语法附录,附在《英语综合练习》书后,学生可视个人需要有选择地进行复习。

这次修订还在每个单元后增加了词汇表,这样可保持单元训练内容的完整性。

以上说明是为了帮助使用本教材的老师和同学更全面地了解本教材的编写和修订思路,更好地发

挥教程的长处,避开其短处。多年来本教材受到广大高职高专师生的欢迎和支持,我们十分欣慰能用一本实用英语教材为大家服务。这次修订后依然存在缺陷和不足,我们一如既往地欢迎大家的批评和指正。

本教材的修订由孔庆炎教授任总主编,第一册由姜怡和姜欣教授任主编,参加本册修订工作的有 姜怡、姜欣、王慧莉和林萌。

> 修订者 2005年11月

第一版前言

《英语》(高职高专版)系列教材是根据教育部 2000 年颁发的《高职高专英语课程教学基本要求》(以下简称《基本要求》)编写的,是"教育部高职高专规划教材"。本套教材的培养目标是培养学生在中国环境下使用英语进行涉外交际的能力。具体涉及四个方面:1. 使学生掌握一定的英语基础知识和技能;2. 使学生具有阅读和翻译有关业务英语资料的能力;3. 训练学生进行简单的日常和涉外会话的初步能力;4. 培养学生模拟套写简单信函等涉外业务应用文的能力。

本套教材由主教材《英语》1~4册、《英语综合练习》1~4册及《英语1、2答案和译文》、《英语3、4答案和译文》组成。每册学生用书均配有录音磁带。

《英语》

第一册为预备教材,词汇起点为800词,主要目的是帮助英语水平低于《基本要求》规定的学生,复习巩固中学阶段已学过的语音、语法、词汇,为进一步学习打下基础。为了便于初学者使用本书,书后附有基本语音知识、基本语法知识和基本词汇。

第二册的重点是简单句的基本语法归纳和复习,基本句式的听说读写译技能的训练,并注意把语言基本功训练与实际涉外活动结合起来,使学生从一开始就能贯彻学用结合,学一点、用一点的原则。

第三册和第四册在侧重阅读基本技能训练和语言应用能力提高的同时,继续进行听说读写译的综合训练,并引入涉外交际资料的阅读、翻译和套写训练,将读译写技能的培养作为教学重点,把培养学生实际使用英语去处理业务工作中的涉外交际活动的能力作为最终目标。

主教材每册书都加配了《英语多媒体学习课件》光盘,并将光盘中有关的内容用 (本) 标注在书中每课的相应部分,使学生能借助计算机辅助教学手段,学习光盘中提供的多媒体学习材料,加深对课文的理解,强化技能训练,欣赏英文歌曲等。 该课件光盘共有4张,分别对应《英语》1~4册。每册的课件由六个模块组成:课文学习、语言技能、语法学习、词汇学习、考考测测和轻松一刻。课件具体内容详见附录。

《英语综合练习》

《英语综合练习》既与《英语》紧密配合,又不相互重复。与《英语》相比,《英语综合练习》遵循"自学、自练、自测"的原则,选材内容更简短、生动,训练方式与形式更灵活多样,并适时提供自测试题供学生检测自己的学习成果。考虑到学生自学的特点,听录音遍数不强求一致,学生可根据自己的实际需要多次播放,读译写部分以读懂理解为主,编配了少量练习以帮助学生扩大词汇和巩固语法。因此,同时使用这两套用书,会收到相得益彰的效果。

《答案和译文》

《英语1、2答案和译文》和《英语3、4答案和译文》内容包括主教材学习重点提示,主教材练习参考答案和课文参考译文。

《英语综合练习1》(高职高专版)总主编为大连理工大学外语系孔庆炎教授。由对外经济贸易大学 黄震华教授担任主审。参加审稿工作的还有:中央电视大学刘黛琳副教授、教材发展研究所外语教学 研究室刘援主任、北京邮电大学函授学院汪琛副教授、南京师范大学金陵女子学院于忠喜副教授。大 连理工大学的美籍教师 Joel Kirkhart 审读了全书英文部分。编者在此一并表示深深谢意。

由于编写时间紧迫,经验不足,水平所限,不足与疏漏之处在所难免,恳切希望广大师生和读者批评指正。

编者 2000年4月

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Listening In and Speaking Out

Conversations

	LIS	ten to the conversations and choose i	e best ans	swers to comp	piete the
	sta	tements.			
	1.	Miss Green and Mr. Zhang			
		a. are old friends	. are stra	ingers	
		c. meet each other for the first time	l. don't k	now each oth	er
	2.	The man is			
		a. watching TV	. seeing	a film	41, 31
		c. learning English	l. buying	a dictionary	
3. The conversation is most likely taking place in a					
		a. library	. book st		
		c. shop	l. lab		
	4.	The man is			
		a. speaking to Jane	. having	a meeting	
	, A	c. writing a letter	l. making	a phone call	
	5.	The woman is just back from			
		a. work	. a trip		
		c. her class	a cinen	าล	

omi

Passage	194	RAD.	9-19-2

2.	Listen to the passage and then decide whether the following statements are
	true (T) or false (F).
	☐ 1. People like to be friendly when meeting each other for the first time.
	☐ 2. "Small talks" refer to some polite questions and answers on daily
	life.
	☐ 3. When meeting strangers, you should introduce yourself first of all.
	☐ 4. We should always talk about the weather with strangers.
Spo	t dictation
3.	Listen to the short passage and fill in the blanks with the missing words.
	A dentist is a who cures people of their teeth. Dr.
	William is a children's dentist. He is always so and patient to
	children, so children to go to his office. He tells them
2.1	their teeth. He cleans their teeth He also takes care of their
	toothache and their broken teeth. Then he gives a gift.
Pict	ture identification
	toO emblood bas at support 1 122
4.	. Listen to the six statements and identify which are true (T) and which are
	false (F).
	1. \square Are you? Yes, I am.
	2. Are you Tes, 1 am.
	3.
	4.
	5.
	6.
Pic	ture description
	and the second s
5	. Describe the picture with the help of the Chinese version and the English
	words given in the brackets.
	dul de la
	在图片里我们看到 (we can see in the picture)
	一个人正在钓鱼 (fishing)
	他坐在一条小船上 (sitting on a small boat)
	水中有条大鱼 (a very big fish, in the water)
	水非常清澈 (the water, very clear)



Reading In and Writing Out



How to Make an Introduction

I believe the first thing you need to know about American **customs** is how to make an **introduction**. A great difference between American social customs and those of other countries **lies in** how names are used. Most Americans don't like using Mr., Mrs. or Miss. They find these terms too **formal**. People of all ages prefer to use first names **instead of titles** and last names. For example, one may say, "How do you do? My name is Wilson — James Wilson. Call me James." "Glad to meet you. I'm Miller. But call me Paul." Sometimes the ladies you first meet may say, "Don't call me Mrs. Smith, just call me Sally." So when your American friends do not use your last name or titles, that doesn't **mean** any **lack of respect**. Using first names only usually shows friendliness.

习俗 介绍 在于

正式;正规 而不是/头衔

意味着/缺乏/尊重



Two Points to Help Strangers in America

If you visit the United States for the first time, you may **misunderstand** Americans in some cases. So I'd like to tell you something about American customs. First of all, you do not need to be **discouraged** by the busy look of the people. Nowadays city people always **appear** to be in a great **hurry**. You may simply say, "Excuse me, I'm a **stranger** here. Can you help me?" When American people **discover** that you are a stranger, they will become quite kindly and will make a point of helping you. Most

误解

失去勇气的 显现出/匆忙 陌生人/发现 特别 结识 假期/个人的/欧洲 人 / 有共同之处 交谈

Americans are **especially** friendly to Chinese.

There is one more point I'd like to tell you. When you just get **acquainted with** an American, he may ask you, "Where do you work?", "How large is your house?" or "Do you have a **vacation** every year?" Such questions are too **personal** to **Europeans.** But American people do ask such questions. They would like to find out something **in common with** you. In this way they can begin a **conversation**.

Check your understanding

	swer the following questions briefly according to Passage A. What is the first thing we should know about American customs according to the author?			
2.	What is the main difference between American customs and those of other countries?			
3.	Why don't American people prefer to use titles and last names?			
4.	What way do they prefer in introducing themselves?			
5. When American friends call you by your first name, does that me a lack of respect?				
2. Ar	 e the following statements true (T) or false (F) according to Passage B? You will misunderstand American people whenever you pay a visit to the United States of America. The author tries to help us to understand American people better American people are usually too busy to answer your questions. American people would be already to give their help to strangers You usually do not ask European people a question like "How large is your house?" when you meet them for the first time. American people are not as polite as European people. 			

Build up your language stock

3. Read words and expressions in Column A and find their antonyms (反义词) in column B.

Α

В

1. misunderstand

a. unkindly

2.	discourage	b.	informal		3
3.	appear	C.	plenty		
4.	busy	d.	encourage		
5.	discover	e.	disappear		
6.	personal	f.	impersonal		
7.	kindly	g.	last		
8.	formal	h.	cover		
9.	lack	i.	free		
10.	first	j.	understand		
	omplete the following the form	-	with words and ex	pressions	in the table,
		•			· · ·
		-	/ appear to be		
get	acquainted with	in common wi	th find out	lie in	instead of
2, I'd like to introduce myself to you. 3. He a lot of foreign friends when he was abroad. 4. The professor is very busy so he does everything 5. They are trying to the answer to the question. 6. What's the matter with Mary? She unhappy. 7. This text shows a logic. 8. Foreigners may misunderstand you 9. Your mistake your carelessness (料心). 10. He will become a teacher a doctor.					
 Translate the following sentences into English. 在英语学习中我喜欢用英汉词典。(like using, dictionary) 欧洲人和美国人之间在社会习俗上有很大的不同。(have difference in) 这并不意味着你真的懂了这首诗。(mean, poem) 我认为你首先要了解的是她的家庭。(believe, need to know about) 见到你很高兴。我姓格林,但是请叫我比尔吧。(call) 					
Practicing Your Grammar					
1. Fi	ll in the blanks	with the proper f	orms of verb be.		
	Today	Saturday. It	on the weekend. S	So it	our holiday.

Usually, we happy to spend the evening quietly at home on Saturday,
but today there will a big party. Mr. and Mrs. Harris will come to the
party. They our American friends. They from New York. Mr.
Harries an engineer at a joint-venture in our city. And Mrs. Harris
teacher of English at our university. I very happy to see them
at the party. This evening will a pleasant memory for me.

2. Put the following sentences into English, paying attention to verb be.

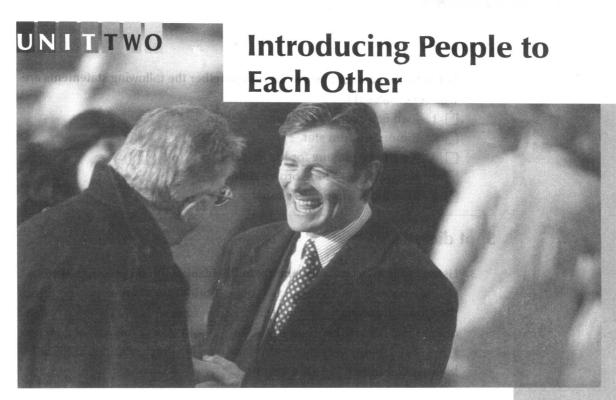
- 1. 我是这个学校的一名学生。
- 2. 斯托恩 (Stone) 先生是一位英语教授。
- 3. 我们非常高兴能访问你们美丽的国家。
- 4. 她很擅长弹钢琴。
- 5. 他的确太累了。
- 6. 这是一本汉英字典。
- 7. 你真好。
- 8. 他们来自南非。
- 9. 见到你真高兴。
- 10. 这座山很高。

3. Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

- 1. Li Hong is the manager of this company.
- 2. Mr. Smith is a good math teacher.
- 3. Her name is Jane.
- 4. I'm so lucky to meet you.
- 5. English is not easy to learn.
- 6. There are neither trees nor grass in the place.
- 7. Where there is a will, there is a way.
- 8. Carelessness is my weak point.
- 9. Beijing is the capital of the People's Republic of China.
- 10. Professor Zhang and Dr. Li are old friends.



A man will pay \$200 for a \$100 item he needs. A woman will pay \$100 for a \$200 item she doesn't need.





Listening In and Speaking Out

Conversations

		•
sta	tements.	
1.	The man knows	
	a. both Mary and Prof. Chen	b. neither Mary nor Prof. Chen
	c. Mary only	d. Prof. Chen only
2.	Lily is probably	
	a. a student	b. a teacher
	c. an old worker	d. a new-comer
3.	The man is swimming.	
	a. not good at	b. very fond of
	c. afraid of	d. skilled in
4.	The teacher is	
	a. a Chinese	b. an Englishman
	c. an American	d. a Canadian
5.	The car will be ready in about	·
24	a. one hour	b. one and a half
	c. two or three hours	d. four hours

1. Listen to the conversations and choose the best answers to complete the