



普通高等教育“十一五”国家级规划教材

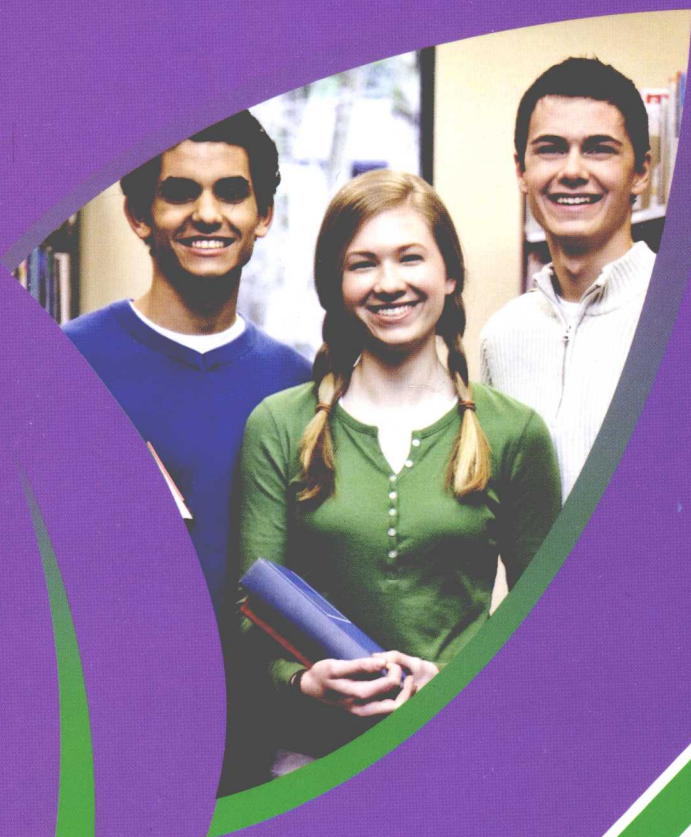
综合练习
Workbook

[第二版 SECOND EDITION]

新视野英语教程

NEW HORIZON ENGLISH COURSE

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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前言

《新视野英语教程》自2004年出版以来,以其明确的定位、先进的理念、丰富的教学资源取得了很好的教学效果,获得全国各高职高专院校师生的好评。为适应我国高等职业教育的发展,推动教学改革不断深入,贯彻高等职业教育“以服务为宗旨,以就业为导向,走产学结合的发展道路”的办学方针,《新视野英语教程》的编者在广泛征求反馈意见的基础上,结合高等职业教育英语课程的发展趋势与教学需求,对第一版教材进行了修订与完善,推出《新视野英语教程》(第二版),以满足新形势下社会对高职人才培养的需求。

《新视野英语教程》(第二版)是一套专供全国高职高专院校使用的英语教材,贯彻应用为本的设计理念,体现新时期高职英语的教学要求,符合高职英语课程的教学需要,涵盖学生需要掌握的实用英语语言知识和交际技能。《新视野英语教程》(第二版)延续了第一版重视语言基础、培养综合能力的优势,在编写中更加注重选材的时代性、练习的针对性和资源的多样性,有效提高学生的英语语言技能、跨文化交际能力与自主学习策略,使学生具备应用英语处理与未来职业相关的业务的能力,以适应不同工作岗位的需要,并为今后的可持续性发展打下良好的基础。

教学结构

《新视野英语教程》(第二版)是一套完整的系列教材,由两条主线(《读写教程》和《听说教程》)、三种载体(课本、音带、学习光盘)和四个级别(1—4级)构成。

《读写教程》由学生用书、教师用书和《综合练习》组成,每级10个单元,每单元围绕主题提供内容丰富的素材和形式多样的练习,旨在提高学生英语读、写、译三方面的能力;《综合练习》与《读写教程》配套使用,巩固和拓展《读写教程》中所学到的语言技能和知识。《听说教程》由学生用书和教师用书组成,配合《读写教程》各单元的主题展开多种形式的听说训练,旨在培养学生就日常话题和与职业相关话题用英语进行交流的能力。

《新视野英语教程》(第二版)提供由课本、音带和学习光盘三种载体构成的立体化教学资源,有利于激发学生自主学习的积极性,提供个性化学习空间,促进教学模式的转变。不同学校可根据实际教学需求选择不同的组合方式。

为方便教师教学,《新视野英语教程》(第二版)还提供内容丰富的电子教案与配套题库,支持教师备课与授课,满足教学、测试等各教学环节的需要。

编写特色

《新视野英语教程》(第二版)贯彻分类指导、因材施教的原则

鉴于全国高职高专院校情况差异较大,学校类型、教学条件、师资力量与学生水平各不相同,使用《新视野英语教程》的不同层次的学校可根据需要确定起点级别与教学目标。入学时英语水平较低的学生可从第一级开始,通过学习先达到B级要求,再进一步达到A级要求;入学时英语水平较高的学生可从第二级或第三级开始学习,直接达到A级要求,进而转入职业英语课程学习,实现基础英语与职业英语的自然衔接。

《新视野英语教程》(第二版)遵循“实用为主、够用为度”的原则

《新视野英语教程》(第二版)以打好语言基础为主要目标,设计和编写了许多项目,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,帮助学生牢固掌握基础语言知识与基本技能。同时,《新视野英语教程》(第二版)强调,打好语言基础要遵循“实用为主、够用为度”的原则,在语言点选择上符合学生的实际需要,在练习设计上注重学生对语言的活用。教材还专门设计和编写了 Using Topic-related Terms 和 Practical Writing 等应用性较强的项目,训练学生应用语言的能力。

《新视野英语教程》(第二版)体现以交际为目的的语言教学原则

《新视野英语教程》(第二版)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。著名语言学家 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》(第二版)

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、译五种技能互为铺垫，相辅相成，全面培养学生的英语综合应用能力。

《新视野英语教程》（第二版）将语言教学理论应用于教学实践与教学设计中

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。文章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》（第二版）对选篇的长度进行了有效控制，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%—7%左右。同时，《新视野英语教程》（第二版）涵盖高职英语教学所要求掌握的核心词汇与常用词组，并注重在练习中引导学生灵活运用，逐步提高语言的的实际应用能力。

光盘介绍

《新视野英语教程》（第二版）学习光盘与课本相配套，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，结构清晰，内容不仅与课本紧密结合，而且适当增加了课外学习与娱乐的资源。光盘将英语听、说、读、写、译有机融为一体，实现人机互动，更好地辅助学生进行自主学习。

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

《听说教程》学习光盘与课本配套，包括10个单元的学习内容。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。听力部分以试题形式进行训练，设计有判卷功能，学生做完练习后可以得到反馈，从而评估自己的

听力水平，进一步进行训练。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。

第二版《听说教程》学习光盘在第一版基础上新增了视频板块。这些视频短片与每单元内容相关，题材丰富、场景生动、语言地道，令人耳目一新。此外，光盘还提供英文歌曲、幽默故事等内容，使学生在轻松的氛围中完成一个单元的学习。

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参加《新视野英语教程》（第二版）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、安徽池州学院、上海电机学院、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、华东政法大学等。

编写说明

《综合练习》是配合《新视野英语教程（第二版）读写教程》编写的同步练习用书，供学生复习、操练、巩固和拓展《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《综合练习》第四级，共10个单元。每单元包括五大模块：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）。第五单元后附有一套高等学校英语应用能力考试（A级）模拟题，第十单元后附有一套高等学校英语应用能力考试（A级）实考题。

词汇实践：共有六项练习，主要复习《读写教程》中的重要单词和词组。练习形式多样，包括用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，常用短语动词的练习等。

语法复习：帮助学生梳理、练习和巩固英语语法。第四级安排了状语从句、to+V及V-ing和V-ed作状语、直接引语与间接引语、独立主格、省略句、倒装、强调句和as的用法等项目的复习。每单元配有两到三项练习，包括填空、选择、改错和改写句子等练习形式。

翻译实践：配有一大项练习，帮助学生用《读写教程》中所学的语言知识进行英汉互译。

写作实践：配有一大项练习，帮助学生复习、实践和提高《读写教程》中英语应用文的写作。

阅读实践：主要训练学生速读和细读能力，配有记时阅读练习和获取文章主要信息的练习。

高等学校英语应用能力考试模拟题及实考题：提供A级考试的相关试题，帮助学生熟悉考试题型，提高语言实践能力，从而更好地适应考试并顺利通过考试。

本书既可供学生课外自主学习，也可供教师在课堂教学中使用，检查学生学习的情况。书后附有练习答案。本书在编写时不仅考虑到要复习和巩固《读写教程》中所

学的内容，也考虑到学生有参加“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，也符合新形势下高职英语课程教学要求培养和提高学生英语应用能力的精神。

《新视野英语教程（第二版）综合练习》总主编为郑树棠、陈永捷。

《新视野英语教程（第二版）综合练习4》主编为陈永捷、雷秀云。参加编写的人员有陈永捷、雷秀云、王冬燕、王越西、王懿、张新、王保水等。

《新视野英语教程（第二版）综合练习4》由陈永捷与加拿大籍教师 Jill Maxine Bonnell 审定。

编者

2009年3月

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Career Development

Vocabulary Practice

Ex. 1

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

affect dependent priority occurrence
secure simplify anticipate occupy

1. The highest _____ of the government has been given to the protection of the environment.
2. They don't think the new tax law will _____ them because they are all students.
3. You should keep it in mind that you can't be _____ on your parents all your life.
4. The scientist suddenly saw the answer to the problem that had _____ his mind for the last two months.
5. The program counts the number of _____ of any word, or group of words, within the text.
6. The work was leaving her little time for herself and so she decided to _____ the task.
7. I think we've fixed everything, and I don't _____ finding any more problems.
8. Information must be stored so that it is _____ from accidental deletion.

Ex. 2

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

hold back end up make all the difference by nature
feel like take apart make the most of in effect

1. It is said that human beings are competitive _____.
2. You have only one day in London, so you'd better _____ it.
3. A few words at the right time _____.
4. What she said is, _____, different from her earlier statement.
5. When he heard the news, he _____ bursting into tears.
6. Do you think that mixed ability classes _____ the better students?
7. At first they hated each other, but they _____ getting married.
8. I had to _____ the engine _____ in order to repair it.

Ex. 3

Choose the best item to complete each sentence.

1. Forests are felled to _____ room for cattle farming.
A. build B. make C. let D. give
2. She is _____ a flat with one or two other girls.
A. sharing B. living C. staying D. dividing
3. I just came over to _____ sure everything was all right.
A. get B. cause C. make D. have
4. The study shows some people are more _____ to suffer back problems.
A. possible B. practical C. probable D. likely
5. Check that all windows and doors have been made as _____ as possible.
A. dependent B. positive C. determined D. secure
6. The management did not seem to consider office safety to be a(n) _____.
A. occurrence B. priority C. reality D. presentation
7. Your age shouldn't make any _____ in whether you get the job or not.
A. difference B. importance C. decision D. elimination

8. She found it difficult to make friends because of her _____ nature.
 A. perceived B. amazed C. reserved D. positive

Ex. 4

Fill in each blank with a proper preposition or adverb.

1. It seemed that this “electronic brain” wasn’t “programmed” correctly. This resulted _____ a great number of errors.
2. I was worn _____, so I overslept.
3. He wanted Celia to feel that he approved _____ her idea.
4. Is it your considered opinion that Hilary was responsible _____ Rose’s death?
5. With tips, the girls average between \$150 and \$200 a week, depending _____ basic salary.
6. It’s a good idea, but the lack of money has been holding it _____ for months.
7. _____ my amazement, he was able to recite the whole poem.
8. If he carries on driving like that, he’ll end _____ dead.

Ex. 5

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

1. The power was off for about five minutes shortly before 5 p.m. when the accident (occurrence) _____.
2. The automobile industry (employment) _____ more workers than any other manufacturer.
3. I believe that she feels very (secure) _____ and needs to feel safe in her job.
4. On your first day at school we will test your level of English and (assignment) _____ you to the correct class.
5. We are as well capable of (fulfill) _____ our roles as anyone else.
6. We’ll try hard to (elimination) _____ the risk of failure.
7. What happens to business as a whole will (determination) _____ the interest rates.
8. I’ll have to be (confidence) _____ if I am to survive this.

Ex. 6

Study the following expressions and then complete the following sentences by choosing one of the four choices given.

hold back: 1. prevent someone or something from moving forward or crossing something

The police were unable to hold back the crowd.

2. stop yourself from expressing how you really feel

Tom is accustomed to holding back his emotions.

hold on: 1. survive in a difficult or dangerous situation

They managed to hold on until help arrived.

2. (*spoken*) used to ask someone on the telephone to wait until they can talk to the person they want

Can you hold on? I'll see if he's here.

hold out: 1. last, especially in a difficult situation

We can stay here as long as our supplies hold out.

2. resist in a dangerous or difficult situation

The rebels held out in the mountains for several years.

hold up: 1. delay or block the movement or progress of someone or something

An accident is holding up traffic.

2. use or present someone or something as an example

She's always holding up her children as models of good behaviour.

turn down: reject or refuse to consider an offer, a proposal, etc. or the person who makes it

Why did she turn down your invitation?

turn in: give back something that you no longer need

You must turn in your pass when you leave the building.

turn out: 1. be present at an event

A vast crowd turned out to watch the procession.

2. be discovered to be; prove to be

It turned out that she was a friend of my sister.

turn up: 1. be found, especially by chance, after being lost

Don't worry about the letter—I'm sure it'll turn up.

2. (of a person) arrive

We arranged to meet at 7:30, but she never turned up.

1. My application was _____ by the postal strike.
A. held down B. held on C. held up D. held out
2. We are determined that nothing should _____ the peace talks.
A. hold down B. hold on C. hold out D. hold back
3. The dam was not strong enough to _____ the flood waters.
A. hold down B. hold on C. hold out D. hold back
4. He asked her to marry him but she _____ him _____.
A. turned... down B. turned... up C. turned... out D. turned... in
5. The job _____ to be harder than we thought.
A. turned down B. turned up C. turned out D. turned in
6. _____ all the tools after use.
A. Hold on B. Turn in C. Turn up D. Hold out
7. If it's a boring game the crowds won't _____ next time.
A. hold on B. turn in C. turn up D. hold out
8. The thought depressed her violently. But she _____. It would pass.
A. held on B. turned in C. turned down D. held back

Grammar Review

状语从句 (Adverbial Clause) (一)

状语从句在句中作状语。状语从句由从属连词引导，可置于句首，也可放在句末。状语从句置于句首时，从句后常用一逗号；放在句末时，从句前往往不用逗号。状语从句根据它们的含义可分为时间、地点、原因、目的、结果、方式、让步和条件等状语从句。

1. 时间状语从句：

引导时间状语从句的主要连词有 when, after, while, before, until, since, as soon as, as 等。

He lived in the small village *before* he went to college.

We walked *until* it got dark.

2. 条件状语从句：

由 if, as (so) long as 和 unless 等引导。

You won't get paid for time off *unless* you have a doctor's note.

We'll go *as long as* the weather is good.

3. 方式状语从句:

方式状语从句可以由 as (如、照), as if 或 as though (好像, 仿佛) 等引导。

Leave the papers *as* they are.

He behaved *as if* nothing had happened.

Ex. 7

Choose the best item to complete each sentence.

- _____ he was twelve, he moved with his parents to Paris.
A. As B. When C. While D. Since
- _____ you gradually get better at the job, you'll find that it becomes easier.
A. As B. When C. While D. Unless
- The students waited patiently _____ the results were being distributed.
A. if B. unless C. while D. since
- _____ your advice, I would not have won the prize.
A. Because B. Because of C. But D. But for
- _____ I known you were coming, I would have cooked something special.
A. Have B. If C. Had D. Having
- _____ I telephone Mike tonight, he'll sell the car to someone else.
A. If B. When C. As D. Unless
- I'll be amazed _____ Christie doesn't win.
A. if B. when C. as D. unless
- She lost the game, just _____ I said she would.
A. if B. when C. as D. unless

Ex. 8

Choose the right conjunction to complete each of the following sentences.

so long as before as if if
as soon as since unless as

- _____ you give me the money, I don't mind if it's in cash or by check.
- He talks _____ he knew everything about it.

3. _____ he feels that he can improve, he must either give up or go back and start again on a new route.
4. They have been friends _____ they were in high school.
5. I told Tom to go at once and report exactly what he had seen to Dickson. He did _____ he was told.
6. _____ it was daylight, she sent for the doctor.
7. _____ she won't lend us the money, what should we do?
8. He rushed out _____ I knew what was happening.

Ex. 9

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

1. But for the traffic accident, we (arrive) _____ on time.
2. It's high time that we (abandon) _____ the conception.
3. While we (have) _____ dinner, the telephone rang.
4. When he comes home, I (let) _____ him know you called.
5. If it (rain) _____ tomorrow, we will stay at home watching TV.
6. If he (be) _____ here yesterday, he would have gone to watch the football match with us.
7. My experience of going back to school ended up (be) _____ far more valuable than just acquiring a diploma.
8. I refused to become depressed or bitter; instead, I eagerly anticipated (do) _____ something new and different.

Translation Practice

Ex. 10

Translate the following phrases into Chinese or vice versa.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------|
| 1. _____ | 按照自己的主张 |
| _____ | 就……而言 |
| be on bad terms with someone | _____ |
| be on good terms with someone | _____ |