



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



# 1

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，推动教学改革的不深入，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。

## 编写队伍

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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》第一级，共10个单元。每单元包括六大模块：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）；6. 高等学校英语应用能力考试（B级）试题。此外书后还附有一套高等学校英语应用能力考试（B级）实考题。

**词汇实践：**共有五项练习，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，介副词填空等。

**语法复习：**帮助学生梳理、练习和巩固英语语法。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，包括改错、填空、选择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（B级）试题及实考题：**第二版新增加部分。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 1》主编为陈永捷、吴颀，副主编为韩虎林。参加编写的人员有陈永捷、吴颀、余继英、张蕾、韩虎林、向金侠等。

《新视野英语教程（第二版）综合练习 1》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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# Going to College

## 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

- We all feel \_\_\_\_\_ in the room although it is not very large.
- Even as a young girl, she was hoping for a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ in law.
- We would like to take this \_\_\_\_\_ to thank you for your interest in our products.
- To a large \_\_\_\_\_, college students have to be responsible for their own lives.
- I thought I knew where to go, but now I'm \_\_\_\_\_.
- I deeply \_\_\_\_\_ my English teacher for what she has done for me.
- You won't be \_\_\_\_\_ to love your job if you don't have an understanding of its importance.
- As soon as she entered the college, she set herself a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ 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

- College life is rich and colorful and we should \_\_\_\_\_ it.
- 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(n) \_\_\_\_\_ 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(n) (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)

英语动词时态有多种形式, 这里介绍一般现在时 (present simple)、现在进行时 (present continuous)、一般过去时 (past simple) 和过去进行时 (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. 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. 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 my man.

- |               |                |               |                 |
|---------------|----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 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 |               |                 |

## 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.

5. Please don't make so much noise. I (study) \_\_\_\_\_.
6. The baby always (wake) \_\_\_\_\_ up when we are trying to go to sleep.
7. Last night I (read) \_\_\_\_\_ in bed when suddenly I heard a loud cry from the next door.
8. Tom (take) \_\_\_\_\_ a photograph of me while I was swimming.

### Ex. 8

*Choose the best item to complete each sentence.*

1. Please wait here until I \_\_\_\_\_ you.  
A. call                      B. called                      C. will call                      D. calling
2. I hope you'll have \_\_\_\_\_ during your stay here.  
A. great time                      B. great times  
C. a great time                      D. greater time
3. I often hear my students \_\_\_\_\_ why they should also think about taking other subjects.  
A. to ask                      B. ask                      C. asked                      D. have asked
4. \_\_\_\_\_ 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 vice versa.

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

## Writing Practice

### Ex. 10

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

PLEASE PRINT OR TYPE ALL INFORMATION