



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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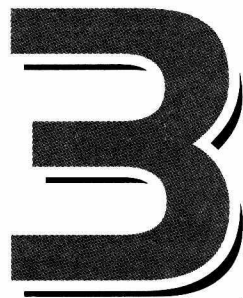
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前言

《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的级别与教学目标。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院、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》第三级，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 (B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，主要是复习《读写教程》中学到的重要单词和词组。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。第三级安排了虚拟语气、附加问句、定语从句和名词性从句等项目的复习。每单元配有三项练习，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，配有计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与实考题：提供B级考试与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3》主编为陈永捷、季明雨，副主编为周歧晖。参加编写的人员有陈永捷、季明雨、周歧晖、李向勤、林耀群、范淑莹、王懿、张新等。高等学校英语应用能力考试（B级）全真模拟试卷由王海、吴瑾、谢华、胡海燕、葛明永和刘春梅编写。

《新视野英语教程（第二版）综合练习3》由陈永捷、加拿大籍教师 Jill Maxine Bonnell 和美籍教师 Earnestine Bruce 审定。

编者

2009年3月

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Unit

1

Home and Family

Vocabulary Practice

Ex. 1

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

fate

adventure

depart

renew

resume

confirm

puzzle

passport

1. You could say it was _____ that brought me to work at Radio 86 over two years ago and I still feel blessed to be a part of our multinational team.
2. The train had already _____ from the capital before he arrived at the station.
3. A person who travels abroad has to carry a(n) _____.
4. The explorer told us about his _____ in African forests the day before yesterday.
5. Research has _____ that college students prefer using electronic means to seek help from instructors if they can choose.
6. You must go to the library to _____ the book for another two weeks.
7. I am _____ by his failure to reply to the letter I mailed two weeks ago.
8. We'll stop now and _____ working at one o'clock after lunch. We'll try to finish the work this afternoon.

Ex. 2

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

find one's way into

adjust to

eat away at

be keen on

lose touch with

check in

figure out

apologize for

1. She _____ most of her classmates since she graduated from college three years ago.
2. Our government is making every effort to solve the problem of corruption which _____ the foundation of trust between people and the government.
3. He _____ without luggage for a flight to Beijing at five o'clock in the afternoon.
4. We can't _____ how to do this. Would you please come and help us?
5. Her husband _____ football and often watches football games on TV deep into the night.
6. I must _____ to you _____ my carelessness. It really caused you a lot of trouble.
7. He is very happy to see that his articles often _____ the local newspaper.
8. It took him several months to _____ the life in the new country.

Ex. 3

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

1. He had some trouble _____ asleep last night because of his headache.
A. getting B. turning C. falling D. going
2. When he returned home three days later, he found the TV set in the sitting room _____.
A. lost B. disappearing C. going D. missing
3. To succeed in business, one must be prepared to _____ risks.
A. get B. take C. do D. have
4. You should get a _____ from foreign officials before you go abroad.
A. visa B. passport C. document D. card
5. He tried to join the army, but was _____ because of poor health.
A. returned B. rejected C. avoided D. failed
6. Instead of working hard himself, he is always _____ of others' success.
A. displeased B. unpleasant C. angry D. jealous
7. The manager did a poor job in the company and was _____ by someone else.
A. renewed B. resumed C. refused D. replaced
8. A good idea _____ my mind: I would give her something special for her birthday.
A. appeared B. confirmed C. crossed D. fastened

Ex. 4

Fill in each blank with a proper preposition or adverb.

1. Susan wants to be a doctor when she grows _____, while her sister wants to be a teacher.
2. Only _____ this way can you succeed in solving the problems in your work.
3. Come and see me in my office this afternoon and we'll talk it _____ first.
4. You should spend more time thinking _____ your studies instead of playing all the time.
5. I'm sorry, he just left _____ Beijing this morning. Can I take a message?
6. While I was waiting for the bus, a man came _____ and started asking questions.
7. Why don't you go and ask your teacher _____ a day's leave?
8. A wealthy American collector bought this painting, _____ with other pictures.

Ex. 5

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

1. My aunt is an (act) _____ in her thirties, but she often appears on the stage as a young girl.
2. Thank (good) _____! I've finally succeeded in this difficult experiment.
3. Don't lose heart. Let's hope our difficulties will soon (appear) _____.
4. Good work cannot be done in unpleasant and uncomfortable (surround) _____.
5. We should have a further (discuss) _____ before we arrive at a decision about the case.
6. The audience was deeply moved when the woman told of her sufferings in an (emotion) _____ voice.
7. The arms race has further increased the (tense) _____ between the two countries.
8. The parents often take their child to the park on (sun) _____ Sunday afternoons.

Ex. 6

Study the following words to see how they are formed and then complete the following sentences with the words in their proper form.

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------|----------------------|
| <i>re</i> + place → replace | <i>re</i> | meaning "again" |
| act + <i>ress</i> → actress | <i>ress</i> | meaning "a woman..." |

1. She will be the (host) _____ to a party of seven this evening. Now she is busy preparing.
2. After years of separation, they finally (unite) _____.
3. If you lend me 10 dollars, I'll (pay) _____ you tomorrow.
4. A (waiter) _____ came to our table and asked us what we wanted to order.
5. She had to (write) _____ the article because the professor said there were too many mistakes.
6. The new design will eventually (place) _____ all existing models.
7. Please (move) _____ your books from the table. We'll have supper soon.
8. Do you know how I can go about (new) _____ my passport?

Grammar Review

虚拟语气在 if 引导的条件句中的应用

1. 表示与现在事实相反
从句谓语动词形式: 动词用一般过去式 (be用were)
主句谓语动词形式: would/could/should/might + V
If I *had* time, I *would attend* the meeting.
2. 表示与过去事实相反
从句谓语动词形式: had + V-ed
主句谓语动词形式: would/could/should/might + have + V-ed
If you *had studied* hard, you *would have passed* the exam.
3. 表示与将来事实相反
从句谓语动词形式: a. 动词一般过去式; b. should + V; c. were to + V
主句谓语动词形式: would/could/should/might + V
If it *rained/were to/should rain* next week, the crops *would be saved*.
4. 有时候, 虚拟条件句 (conditional clause) 中的动作与主句动作发生的时间不一致, 这时主句和从句的谓语动词应根据各自的时间选用适当的形式。如:
If we *hadn't gotten* everything ready yesterday, we *would have* a terrible time now.
5. 有时虚拟条件句中的if可省略, 此时需将had, should, were等置于句首, 与主语倒装。如:
Had you come here last night, you *would have seen* Mary.

Ex. 7

Rewrite each of the following sentences by using conditional clause.

1. You don't have enough clothes on, so you feel cold.
If you had enough clothes on, you _____.
2. Our picnic was not perfect because there were some passing showers.
If there hadn't been any passing showers, _____.
3. We have been walking for a whole day and we are feeling so tired now.
If we hadn't been walking for a whole day, _____.
4. John has been practicing Chinese constantly and can speak it fluently.
If John hadn't been practicing Chinese constantly, _____.
5. I can't buy the camera because I have no money with me now.
_____, I could buy the camera.
6. The weather was favorable before; that is why the wheat is growing well now.
_____, the wheat would not be growing so well now.
7. Any other man in Jim's position would have lost confidence.
_____, he would have lost confidence.
8. She did not take the doctor's advice, so she is in hospital now.
_____, she would not be in hospital now.

Ex. 8

Complete each sentence with the correct form of the verb(s) given.

1. If she (have) _____ time, she would study English very hard.
2. If you had come a few minutes earlier, you (catch) _____ the train.
3. If I (be) _____ you, I would go and do the experiment at once.
4. Without using a computer, they (can not solve) _____ the problem so quickly.
5. Had you listened to me, you (not make) _____ such a big mistake.
6. If the blind (can see) _____, they (value) _____ their sight more than we do.
7. The captain kept calm in the terrible storm. Otherwise, the accident (not be prevented) _____.
8. In the absence of memory, man (can not learn) _____ from experience.

Ex. 9

Choose the best item to complete each sentence.

- I would gladly have attended your wedding if you _____.
 A. would have invited me B. invited me
 C. could have invited me D. had invited me
- If you _____ see Mr. Allen, give him my regards.
 A. should B. would C. shall D. will
- I would ask her to a movie, but I _____ her name.
 A. don't know B. know C. hadn't known D. will know
- He kept his head. Otherwise, the accident _____.
 A. would happen B. happened
 C. would have happened D. happens
- _____, he would have been able to pass the exam.
 A. If he studied more B. If he should study more
 C. Studying more D. Had he studied more
- I'll be very happy if I _____ enough money to buy a new car.
 A. had B. would have C. have D. shall have
- _____ come, please tell him to wait for me at the gate.
 A. He should B. Should he C. If he D. If he had
- If he _____ his legs yesterday, he _____ the Summer Palace with us now.
 A. hadn't hurt, would be visiting B. hadn't hurt, would have visited
 C. didn't hurt, would have visited D. didn't hurt, would visit

Translation Practice

Ex. 10

Translate the following phrases and sentences into Chinese or vice versa.

- _____ 与他们失去了联系
 get in touch with _____
 keep in touch with _____
 _____ 她搬到南京去了，我们彼此失去了联系。

2. _____
Rivers find their way to the sea.
on the way to the airport

许多新词进入了我们的语言。

我在回家的路上见到了她。

3. _____

have some emotional problems

从来不是一个问题
入睡对我来说从来不成问题。

不成问题。

4. adjust to a new way of living

get used to getting up early

适应自己单独生活

我们习惯在一起学习。

Writing Practice

Ex. 11

Answer the following questions according to the e-mail.

From: John Borg <gbor@su.se>
To: Sam Hujak <shujak@u.washington.edu>
Subject: About the discussion group
Date: Mon, Nov 22nd, 2008 08:09:38

Dear Sam:

Hi! Sorry I didn't answer your message earlier. I was on vacation for a week. I hope you did well on your exams!

I remember that you've told me about an e-mail discussion group for students. Could you tell me how to participate in it?

I'm thinking about studying in Canada next year, and I'd like to find out what experiences other people have had.

Thanks!
John