



普通高等教育“十一五”国家级规划教材

综合练习

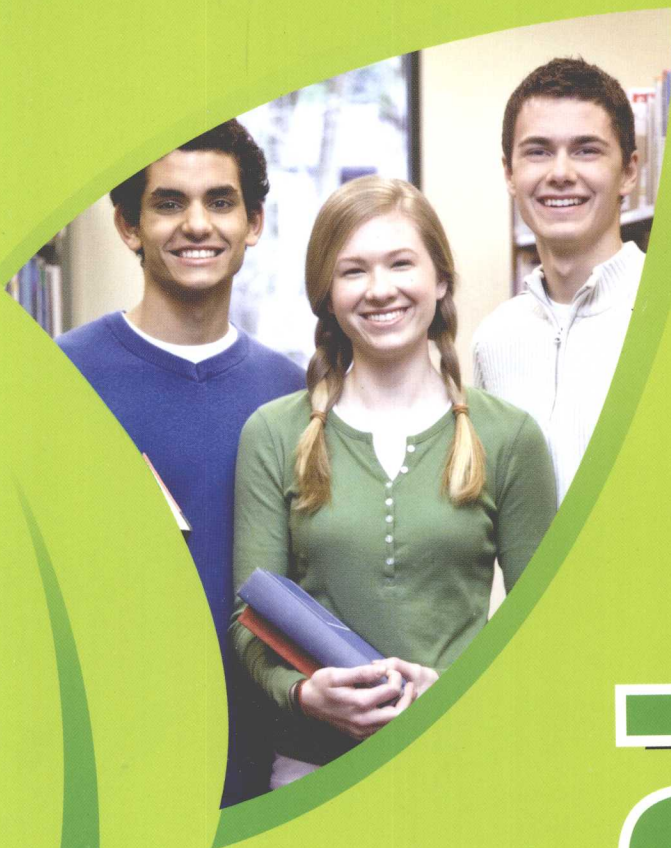
Workbook

[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》第二级，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 2》主编为陈永捷、宋娜娜，副主编为代树兰。参加编写的人员有宋娜娜、张菁、方青、陈永捷、王懿、张新、代树兰和杨有福等。

《新视野英语教程（第二版）综合练习 2》由陈永捷与加拿大籍教师 Jill Maxine Bonnell 和美籍教师 Earnetine Bruce 审定。

编者

2009年3月

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Symbols of Culture

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. 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 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. We need a bigger house, but we just can't _____ the rent.
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 in 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, and 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. Liu Xiang, the famous (run) _____ in China, 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 failed to reach a(n) (agree) _____ with the local residents on this point, and therefore, this plan was delayed.
5. The boss asked his secretary to put that into (write) _____.
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 I.

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

8. 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.

1. They've lived here for quite a long time but we've lived here more longer.
 A B C D
2. You're telling a lie because your story does not agree to what I have already heard.
 A B C D
3. This factory produced as twice many goods last year as in 1991.
 A B C D
4. You're standing too near the camera. Can you move bit further away?
 A B C D
5. I've been told that Peter's exam result is better than Jim.
 A B C D
6. These people are angry that the building is now in danger of destroyed.
 A B C D
7. Some think that it's real reason has nothing to do with money.
 A B C D
8. It is considered rude for other women to dress more beautiful than the bride.
 A B C D

Translation Practice

Ex. 11

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

1. be in danger of being destroyed _____
 be in danger of losing one's job _____
 His life is in danger. _____