



普通高等教育“十一五”国家级规划教材

COLLEGE PRACTICAL
ENGLISH
INTEGRATED
COURSE

大学

实用英语

综合教程练习册

总主编 于洪颖

主 编 江 锋 魏 华 王飞凤

(第二级)

浙江科学技术出版社
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前 言

《大学实用英语》是根据教育部颁布的《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求》(以下简称《基本要求》)编写的一套供高职高专学生使用的大学英语教材。2006 年被教育部正式批准为“十一五”国家级规划教材,是我国高职高专英语教学的一个重要科研项目。

本套教材共分五级:预备级、第一级、第二级、第三级和提高级,每级包括《综合教程》《听说教程》《教师用书》和《综合教程练习册》四个分册。

其中,《综合教程》包含四大模块:Speaking、Reading、Writing、Grammar。每单元由三篇课文组成,Reading 中 Text A 为精读材料,配有阅读理解、词汇词组、句子结构、英汉翻译等多种练习;Text B 为泛读材料,并配有阅读理解练习题,供学生们课外阅读。Writing 中的课文突出英语应用能力训练,按照《基本要求》编写,由浅到深,包括日常交际能力训练和业务能力训练,涵盖了《基本要求》中所提到的各种信函、外贸单证、经贸合同等高职高专学生将来就业常用的应用文。这四大模块包括了“说”、“读”、“写”,而将“译”融入 Text A 后的练习中。《综合教程》预备级,有 16 个单元,《综合教程》一级至三级和提高级,每册含 10 个单元。

《听说教程》配合《综合教程》使用,力求使学生在“听”、“说”两方面进一步得到训练。每单元设有三大部分,既有单词、句子等基础训练,又有情景会话、短文阅读等能力的提升训练。为保证学习效果,教材配了录音磁带和光盘,同时聘请经验丰富的英美语言专家朗读,使用一流语音设备制作,并派专人监制。

《综合教程练习册》按高等学校英语应用能力 A、B 级考试要求编写。题型相似,但内容又紧扣教材,学生通过本书练习,可熟悉英语应用能力考试题型,有助于学生参加高等学校英语应用能力 A、B 级考试。

《教师用书》为教师提供了每单元的相关背景知识、难句解释、语言点释例、补充材料、课文参考译文和练习答案以及《听说教程》中听力的原文和练习答案。多媒体课件由我们和北京洪恩教育科技有限公司共同制作。

《大学实用英语》组织了一批国内知名的专家、教授及部分高校骨干教师参与编写。英籍专家 **Andrew Meek** 也参加了部分内容的编写和审阅。对他们的辛勤工作,表示衷心的感谢。

编 者

2009 年 4 月

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Unit 1 Interview



● Section A Assess Yourself

Exercise 1 Spell the following words with the help of their definitions and first letters.

1. s _____ *v.* (cause something to) be broken violently into pieces
2. n _____ *adj.* without the power to feel or move
3. w _____ *v.* endure something without giving in, collapsing, wearing out, etc.
4. c _____ *n.* person who applies for a job or is nominated for election
5. p _____ *n.* raising or being raised to a higher rank or position
6. a _____ *v.* come near or nearer to somebody or something in space or time
7. f _____ *n.* (state of) being frustrated
8. c _____ *adj.* feeling or showing trust in oneself or one's ability
9. i _____ *adj.* against the law; not legal
10. i _____ *n.* deep lasting effect on the mind or feelings of somebody
11. s _____ *adj.* having success
12. c _____ *n.* giving up of certain demands by each side in a dispute, so that an agreement may be reached which satisfies both to some extent

Exercise 2 Choose an appropriate word or phrase from the box to complete each of the following sentences. Change the form if necessary.

set out objective extend promotion downhearted
be aware of formal reluctant prohibit win out

1. Don't be too _____; things will get better.
2. If you are successful, you can expect _____.

3. She _____ at dawn.
4. I don't think you _____ the risk.
5. Smoking is _____ in the hospital.
6. John has a very _____ manner.
7. Everest is the climber's next _____.
8. We are faced with a lot of problems but we'll _____ in the end.
9. She was very _____ to admit the truth.
10. My garden _____ as far as the river.

Exercise 3 Complete the conversation by filling in the blanks based on the hints given in Chinese.

A: Come in, please.

B: Good morning. I'm Mary.

A: Good morning. Please sit down.

B: Thank you very much.

A: Can you tell us when and where did you graduate?

B: 1. _____ (表示两年前毕业于上海大学)

A: Good. 2. _____ (表示想要知道对方所学专业及工作经验)

B: My major is English. And I had a part-time job in a foreign company.

A: Ok. 3. _____ (表示告诉对方下周会告知面试结果)

Exercise 4 Pay attention to the italicized parts in the English sentences and translate the Chinese sentences by simulating the structure of the English sentences.

1. I comforted myself that it wasn't the worst *since I could accumulate more work experience as well as personal savings for the application in the next year.*
她没有足够的钱买一辆新的汽车,因为她丈夫失业了。
2. "What if I fail again?" Such a question was strong enough to take my breath away whenever it came into my mind in those sleepless nights.
如果我们误了早班车该怎么办呢?
3. I *shift from* telling the professors what I have done *to* how and why I did that.
风由东转向北。
4. Soon the next round application *was about to* set out.
当我来的时候,她正要去看电影。
5. If you let your faith in the promise of another tomorrow go away when you are in your deepest despair and tribulations, such a compromise could *not help but* would smash you up even faster.
没有一个成功者不是勤奋工作的人。
6. *What I am sure is to* stand up quickly after I am knocked down.

我要做的就是给他一个教训。

7. *Thanks to* my friends around me! They take my breath away in the darkest period of my life.

多亏他的鼓励,我终于实现了我的梦想。

8. It's just *a matter of time* before your confidence wins out!

完成这项工程对我们来说只是时间的问题。

Exercise 5 Fill in the blanks with an appropriate form of the words given in the brackets.

- There are 30 _____ (employ) in her company.
- He is just the one we need, a highly _____ (qualify) man.
- Mr. and Mrs. Smith have a _____ (mutually) love of flowers.
- I have something _____ (person) to talk with you.
- What should I prepare if I want to _____ (application) for the job.
- The traditional husband usually make big _____ (decide) about spending money.
- As an _____ (experience) teacher, he knows exactly how to deal with the situation.
- A war will _____ (danger) millions of lives.
- She has obtained her parents' _____ (admit) to go swimming with her class.
- His daughter has grown more _____ (skill) with typewriting.
- Tom has made all the _____ (arrange) for the party.
- David was believed to have a _____ (remark) memory, but he often forgot all about his assignments.
- Many serious accidents occurred because too little _____ (emphasize) was placed on the safety regulations.
- Many students' error occurs because of mother - tongue _____ (interfere).
- Cells(细胞)are _____ (visible) to the naked eyes(肉眼).

Exercise 6 Translate the following sentences into English.

- 我们相信他有做这项工作的能力。
- 你提出与他较量,他作何反应?
- 该队的成功在很大程度上是由于他的努力。
- 史密斯先生除了辞职别无选择。
- 节约时间就等于延长了人的生命。

● Section B Model Test

Exercise 1 Structure

Directions: Choose the best answers.

- What's happened? Look at that cloud of smoke _____ over the town!
A. hang B. to hang C. hanging D. hung
- This law on alcoholic drinking will not have much effect unless _____ by some education programmes.
A. accompanied B. accompanying
C. accompany D. be accompanied
- Only after he knew the final result _____ that he had made a serious mistake in the experiment.
A. he realized B. realized he
C. did he realize D. was he realized
- We came to the top of the tower, _____ we got a very good view of the whole city.
A. from that B. from which C. which D. of which
- If it _____ tomorrow, the sports meet would have to be put off.
A. rains B. would rain
C. is raining D. were to rain
- Two hundred people were injured and _____ buildings were damaged in the disaster.
A. dozen B. dozen of C. dozens D. dozens of
- We _____ the great project by the end of 2009.
A. accomplish B. have accomplished
C. will accomplish D. will have accomplished
- Professor Smith, a student wants to know the result of the exam. _____ he come in?
A. Shall B. Will C. Would D. Might
- During the battle, the dead and wounded _____ out in planes.
A. fly B. flew C. were flown D. being flown
- It has been known that old people have found _____ hard to cope with the changing world.
A. that B. it C. which D. how

Directions: Fill in the blanks with an appropriate form of the words given in the brackets.

11. Sherry, a 12-year-old student, _____ (assign) a report on dogs after class on Monday.
12. One might think that saving means _____ (put) away money that happens to be left at the end of the month.
13. Sandy is trying to get a decent job, but there is always a time problem that makes child care _____ (possible).
14. Then he _____ (silence) moved to the door, glancing at his mother.
15. After my eyes became _____ (use) to the dim light in the cave, I saw an old basket on the ground.
16. In addition to these safety _____ (require), schools should decide how they will handle Websites that ask students for personal information.
17. Then one night I walked into her room, only _____ (find) the same situation there.
18. By six o'clock this evening, Jim won't have finished the _____ (assign) yet.
19. My teacher's voice is gentle and _____ (friend).
20. Among all the girls, I was the first to admit that I was no _____ (beautiful).

Exercise 2 Reading Comprehension

Task 1

In one sense, selling has been women's game for a long time. Behind the nation's retail (零售) sales counters, seven out of every ten clerks are women. It is evident that growing numbers of fast-talking, hard-working women are breaking into the world of sales. Women also occupy in the business of real-estate agents. Yet, it is only in recent years that women have begun to enter into the more profitable jobs, where they are selling insurance, office facilities, medicine, electronic equipment and farming products.

"For me, sales is the fastest, most efficient way of being well paid for the effort I make," said 32-year-old Joyce Walker, who spends about eight in ten working days away from her apartment and on the road selling advertising space. Miss Walker travels in fashion, dines in good restaurants and stays in modern hotels. On checking in, she showers the room with her favorite perfume (香水), and orders fresh flowers.

However, life as a travelling saleswoman may also mean arriving at a small airport at 2 a.m. with a 100-pound sample case. It may mean driving 300 miles a day and having lunch on a sandwich and coffee from a tray on the car seat. It may mean listening to rude words at sales meetings, getting the restaurant table next to the kitchen, getting the hotel room next to the garage. What makes some women put up

with such things? The answer is: Money!

1. Most sales clerks behind the nation's retail counters are women because _____.
 - A. most women like to play the game of selling
 - B. women's life is closely related to retail sales
 - C. it is a tradition for women to be engaged in selling
 - D. women can sell things better and more profitably than men
2. According to the passage, women are now engaged in _____.
 - A. everything men are doing
 - B. more businesses than men are doing
 - C. almost all fields of politics
 - D. the marketing of almost all products
3. Which of the following words can be used to describe Joyce Walker's assessment of her job?

A. Rewarding.	B. Exhausting.
C. Entertaining.	D. Boring.
4. Which aspect does the last paragraph mainly describe about a travelling saleswoman?
 - A. The comfortable life she enjoys.
 - B. The hardships she may have.
 - C. The sales meetings she conducts.
 - D. The benefits she creates.
5. What can be inferred from the passage about a travelling saleswoman?
 - A. She can hardly have children.
 - B. She usually has a low income.
 - C. She often has to go hungry.
 - D. She leads a very sociable life.

Task 2

Directions: The following is an Employment Contract. After reading it, you are required to complete the outline below it. You should write your answers briefly (in no more than 3 words) and correspondingly.

Employment Contract

1. Party A agrees to and does employ Party B; and Party B agrees to and does accept employment from Party A, as a general manager of the club operation and affairs of Malibu Shore Club, situated at Lido Beach, Long Island, New York, and owned by Party A.
2. This Contract shall go in force on the first day of July 2002, and continue for a period of one year.
3. Party B agrees to devote his whole time and attention, during the usual business

hours, to the business and affairs of Party A, and further agrees, in all things, to obey the rules established by Party A and the directions of its president and Board of Directors with reference to the services of the club.

4. Party B agrees, during the terms of this Contract, not to accept, directly or indirectly, employment from, or work for, nor be interested in the business of, any person, firm, association, or corporation other than Party A, and Party A shall have the right to have, and Party B agrees to give to Party A, Party B's exclusive services.
5. Party A agrees to pay to Party B, and Party B agrees to accept, as compensation for said services, the sum of USD twenty-four thousand (\$ 24, 000) dollars of a month, payable in semi (半)-monthly payments on the first and fifteenth of each and every month.

Information about Party B

Position: 1 of Malibu Shore Club.

Duration: One year from July 1, 2002 to June 30, 2003.

Responsibilities: Fully 2 and time to the business and affairs of Party A, and 3 established by Party A.

Restrictions: No acceptance of 4 from any other person or enterprise.

Payment: USD 5 of a month.

Exercise 3 Fast Reading

Passage 1

As the season of sneezing and grabbing tissues(面巾纸) begins with the autumn's first frosts, medical researchers have found that "granny's nostrums" to fend off colds may be scientifically proven.

Ninety volunteers who spent 20 minutes with their feet in bowls of iced water have provided evidence that failing to wrap up warmly is directly linked to falling prey to sore throats and a bunged-up nose.

Although apparently common sense, straightforward connections between chilling and viral infection have been hard to prove, according to the common cold centre at Cardiff University—the world's only centre dedicated to researching and testing new medicines for the treatment of flu and the common cold.

But the latest experiment reinforces theories that existing, latent infection can be activated when parts of the body, particularly the feet and nose, get wet and cold.

Claire Johnson and Ron Eccles from the centre found that 29% of the volunteers developed cold symptoms within five days, compared to 9% of a control group who

dangled their feet in empty bowls.

All participants took off their shoes and socks and temperatures were monitored throughout the experiment.

"When colds are circulating, many people are mildly infected but show no symptoms," said Professor Eccles, "But if they become chilled, this causes a pronounced constriction of the blood vessels(血管) in the nose and shuts off the warm blood that supplies the white cells that fight infection. Although the chilled subject believes they have 'caught a cold', what has in fact happened is that the dormant infection(潜伏感染) has taken hold."

Parents should feel confident in telling children to wrap up warmly this winter, the researchers say, though a nose-protecting garment, possibly like the one worn by Harry Potter, would be a useful fashion accessory.

(292 words)

Questions:

1. What's the meaning of the phrase "granny's nostrums" in the first paragraph?
2. According to the passage, can latent infection be activated when parts of the body get cold?
3. What kind of cell can protect us from a cold?

Passage 2

The past ages of man have all been carefully labelled by anthropologists(人类学家). Descriptions like "Palaeolithic Man(旧石器时代人)", "Neolithic Man(新石器时代人)", etc., neatly sum up whole periods. When the time comes for anthropologists to turn their attention to the twentieth century, they will surely choose the label "Legless Man(无腿人)".

Histories of the time will go something like this: "In the twentieth century, people forgot how to use their legs. Men and women moved about in cars, buses and trains from a very early age. There were lifts and escalators in all large buildings to prevent people from walking. They didn't use their legs even when they went on holiday; they thought nothing of travelling hundreds of miles each day..."

The future history books might also record that we were deprived of the use of our eyes. In our hurry to get from one place to another, we failed to see anything on the way. Air travel gives you a bird's eye view of the world. When you travel by car or train, a blurred image of the countryside constantly smears the windows. And as for sea travel, it is perfectly summed up in the words of the old song: "I joined the navy to see the world, and what did I see? I saw the sea." The typical twentieth-century traveller is the man who always says "I've been there", meaning "I drove through that place at 100 miles an hour on the way to somewhere else".

When you travel at high speed, the present means nothing: you live mainly in the future because you spend most of your time looking forward to arriving at some other place. But actual arrival, when it is achieved, is meaningless.

The traveller on foot, on the other hand, lives constantly in the present. For him, travelling and arriving are one and the same thing: he arrives somewhere with every step he makes. He experiences the present moment with his eyes, his ears and the whole of his body. At the end of his journey he feels a delicious physical weariness. He knows that sound, satisfying sleep will be his: the just reward of all true travellers.

(360 words)

Questions:

1. Why does the author say anthropologists would label modern man as “Legless Man”?
2. What is the author’s attitude toward travel at high speed?
3. According to the passage, who would be true travellers?

Passage 3

Ask anyone to name a well-known classical musician of modern times and it’s a pretty safe bet that one name in particular will crop up repeatedly. Yo-Yo Ma, probably the world’s greatest living cellist(大提琴演奏家), is enjoying a level of popularity almost unprecedented for a classical musician in the electronic age.

Yo-Yo Ma was born in 1955 to Chinese parents living in Paris. A cello prodigy at the age of four, he entered the prestigious Juilliard School(茱莉亚音乐学校) in 1962. His first big achievement came in 1978, when he received the Avery Fisher Prize(艾维·费雪奖). Soon after graduating from Harvard University, Ma began a long love affair with Bach’s(巴赫,德国作曲家) Suites for Unaccompanied Cello(大提琴独奏组曲), which culminated in his reinterpretation of the pieces in a series of Canadian films.

Ma has gone on to experiment widely with other types of music. He has tried his hand at everything from country and western to traditional Chinese melodies, the latter most recently featuring significantly on the sound track of the hit film *Crouching Tiger, Hidden Dragon*(《卧虎藏龙》). He has even explored the rhythms of the people of the *Kalahari Desert*(卡拉哈里沙漠) in Africa.

With the success of Yo-Yo Ma’s recent concerts, a warm welcome is pretty much guaranteed wherever this versatile performer decides to visit. In the meantime, concertgoers(经常参加音乐会的人) eagerly anticipate more feasts of musical magic from his talented bow and awesome repertoire(曲目).

(231 words)

Questions:

1. Why Yo-Yo Ma is so popular with people in the world?
2. How old was Yo-Yo Ma when he received the Avery Fisher Prize?
3. How many types of music has Yo-Yo Ma experimented with?

Exercise 4 Translation

Directions: This part is to test your ability to translate English into Chinese. After each of the sentences you will read four choices of suggested translation. You should choose the best translation.

1. Villagers are as a rule healthier than people who live in towns, which can be explained by the reason that country air is fresher than the air in smoky cities.
A. 农村人口作为一条规则比城市人口健康,这可以用乡村空气比城市的烟气更新鲜这一理由来解释。
B. 农村人口通常都比城市人口健康,这是因为乡村的空气比城市的烟气更为新鲜。
C. 农村人口在原则上比城市人口健康,这是因为乡村的空气比城市的烟气更为新鲜。
D. 作为一条规则来讲,农村人口比城市人口健康,这是因为乡村的空气比城市的烟气更为新鲜。
2. There is an increasingly loud voice from the public calling for firm action against pollution.
A. 公众的呼声越来越高,要求公司采取措施整治污染。
B. 公众要求坚决治理污染的呼声越来越高。
C. 有一个声音渐渐变大,他要求公司采取措施治理污染。
D. 有一个声音渐渐变大,他要求采取措施坚决治理污染。
3. Scientists have warned that unless effective solutions are worked out, the problem of pollution will eventually get out of hand.
A. 科学家警告说,除非有效的措施被作出,否则污染问题将最终脱手。
B. 科学家警告说,要不是有效的措施被作出,污染问题将最终脱手。
C. 科学家警告说,除非采取有效措施,否则污染问题将最终无法解决。
D. 科学家警告说,除非有效的措施被想出,否则污染问题将最终脱手。
4. Deforestation results in the increase of global temperature and unpleasant changes of climate.
A. 森林砍伐导致了全球气温升高和一些令人堪忧的气候变化。
B. 森林砍伐导致了全球气温和一些令人堪忧的气候变化的增加。
C. 森林砍伐导致了全球气温升高和一些不愉快的气候变化。
D. 森林砍伐结果使全球气温升高和一些不愉快的气候变化。
5. To make room for those buildings, trees are being cut down, grass plots occupied, which makes cities look like nothing but grey concrete woods.

- A. 为了多造建筑,很多树被砍伐,草坪占用,这使得城市看起来什么都不像,就像灰色的密林。
- B. 为了多造建筑,很多树被砍伐,草坪占用,这使得城市看起来简直就像混凝土林。
- C. 为了给建筑物腾空间,树木被砍伐,草坪被占用,这使得城市看起来简直就像混凝土林。
- D. 为了给建筑物腾空间,树木被砍伐,草坪被占用,这使得城市看起来什么都不像,就像坚实的密林。

Exercise 5 Writing

Directions: This part is to test your ability to do practical writing. You are required to complete this message according to the information given in Chinese below.

请根据提示内容写一封求职信。

提示:1. 求职职位:英语教师;

2. 具备资格:大学英语六级;有相关工作经验;热爱教育事业;喜欢帮助人(可以添加相关信息)。

Exercise 6 Talking

Directions: Student A acts as the manager of a company;

Student B acts as a job-hunter.

An impressive job interview is on its way...