

实用

Donald Freeman
Deborah Gordon
Kathleen Graves
Linda Lee

沟通英语

ICON

学生练习册

3

International Communication
Through English

《实用沟通英语》改编组

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高等教育出版社
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Donald Freeman

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《实用沟通英语》立体化系列教材

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《实用沟通英语》系列教材是在麦格劳-希尔公司出版的ICON系列教材的基础上,根据教育部2000年颁布的《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求(试行)》(以下简称《基本要求》)改编而成的。原书是一项历时10年的国际性的英语教材研究项目的成果。来自7个国家的英语教育研究人员参与了这个项目,并研究出一套教学材料的设计原则,随后又进行了课程大纲开发和写作教学研究,最后在此基础上开发了ICON系列教材。

原书强调把英语教材作为课堂教学过程中的工具,不仅促进学生学习英语,而且帮助教师有效地组织和开展课堂教学活动。其主要理念是通过一系列交互性“核心活动”开展教与学,学生通过参与这些活动而学,教师通过这些活动而教,体现了当代外语教学领域中的先进教学理念和研究成果,符合《基本要求》规定的“强调语言基本技能的训练和培养实际从事涉外交际活动的语言应用能力”的培养目标。

在改编中,我们保留了原书的“核心活动”整体框架,保持其听说活动和会话策略的优点,同时为使听、说、读、写、译达到更佳平衡,我们开发了适合中国学生英语学习的练习活动和词汇表。另外,为弥补阅读量的不足,特增加了与单元主题相关的短篇阅读,并开发了以主观题为主、题型各异的阅读练习。经改编,《实用沟通英语》系列教材具有以下一些特点:

1. 易学易练,强调语言基础。每个单元的学习和练习都围绕着“核心活动”展开,并通过这些“核心活动”使学生打好语言基础。单元主题和学习材料与学生的生活密切相关;循序渐进的活动设计有利于开展课堂学习的交互活动。

2. 亦听亦说,提高会话策略。提供了一套简单而有效的方案解决中国学生在英语学习中开口难的症结。有序的听、说、写活动,角色互换的会话练习,小组询问式讨论等活动,不但有趣,而且能扎实地促进词汇、句型和会话策略的提高。

3. 图标标注,活动一目了然。贯通全书的交互活动用黄、蓝两色标注,引导学生在相互对话时的角色互换,鼓励学生表达自己的观点和经历。颜色编码还有利于开展大班教学。另外,在配套光盘的动画中设计了“大拇指”图标,生动有趣地指导和示范学生开展活动。

4. 重在实用,促进语能发展。听、说、读、写、译各个板块围绕一个主题有机地结合,让学生听懂、读懂,并且能说、会写、会译,全面提高语言应用能力。

5. 图文并茂,版式活泼新颖。大量图片的应用不仅从形象上帮助学生理解所学内容,还有利于他们掌握学习重点。另外,彩色图形块还使学生易于开展学习活动。

《实用沟通英语》系列教材作为基础英语教材,旨在循序渐进地培养学生综合使用英语的能力,并掌握自然流利地使用英语进行语言交流的学习方法。扎实的语言基础和有效的学习方法有利于开展后续的专业英语学习,即结合学生的培养目标和职业方向的专门用途英语(ESP)课程的学习。

本书为《实用沟通英语综合教程3》配套的《学生练习册3》。答案部分附在《教师参考书3》的最后。

本书的改编得到了麦格劳-希尔公司和原书编者的大力协助;大连理工大学孔庆炎教授一丝不苟地审阅并修订了书稿;参与改编的大学和高职高专院校的专家和教师付出了辛勤的劳动;高等教育出版社编辑在教材策划、书稿审核、版式编排、音标输入等方面克服了诸多困难,做了大量的工作。在此,编者一并表示衷心的感谢。

编者

2007年10月

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1

A. Match the two parts of the sentences.

- | | |
|---|-----------------------|
| _____ 1. I don't like big hats. They're pretty | a. caught dead in it. |
| _____ 2. The party isn't formal. Wear | b. overdressed. |
| _____ 3. I wouldn't be | c. really hot. |
| _____ 4. Black jeans were out of style, but now they're | d. a real bargain. |
| _____ 5. It only costs \$5.00. It's | e. something casual. |
| _____ 6. That dress isn't too formal. You're not | f. silly-looking. |

B. Complete the conversations. Use the words in the box.

up	imagine
big	gaudy
underdressed	overdressed

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>1. A: I don't like those pants. The colors are too bright, and they look cheap.
B: I agree. Who would wear _____ pants like those?</p> <p>2. A: Long skirts were _____ in the 1960s.
B: Yes, but they're out of style now.</p> <p>3. A: I think parties are fun.
B: I agree. Everyone dresses _____.</p> | <p>4. A: I feel _____.
B: Well, you are. Why are you wearing high heels at a soccer game?</p> <p>5. A: I think that sweater is beautiful.
B: Well, it's interesting, but I can't _____ wearing it.</p> <p>6. A: Do you like this old shirt? I've had it since high school.
B: Yes, but I think you're kind of _____ for a party like this.</p> |
|---|--|

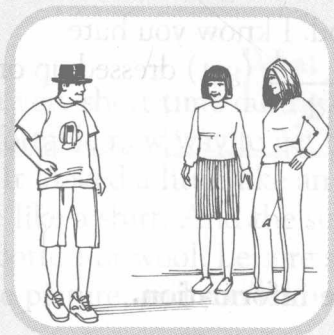
A. Unscramble the sentences that we use to disagree politely. Begin each sentence with a capital letter.

1. not / I'm / sure / so / .

2. really / you / think / do / so / ?

3. do / you / ?

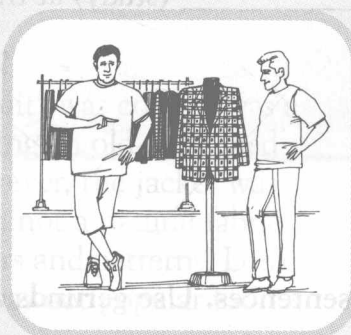
B. Complete the conversations. Use a conversation strategy from A. Then add another sentence.



1. A: I think his hat is ugly.

B: You do?

I kind of like it.



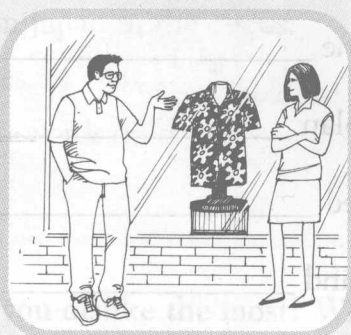
3. A: I think that suit looks really dressy.

B: _____



2. A: That dress is silly-looking.

B: _____



4. A: That shirt is so cool!

B: _____

A. Complete the conversations. Use the infinitive or the gerund form of the verbs in parentheses. Some sentences have more than one answer.

1. A: What are you going to do tonight?

B: I hope _____ (have)
dinner with my friends Howard and
John. I always enjoy _____
(see) them.

2. A: Do you plan _____ (go) to
college?

B: Well, I want _____ (go),
but I can't imagine _____
(save) enough money.

3. A: Do you prefer _____
(study) at home or at the library?

B: I like _____ (study) at the
library.

4. A: Do you feel comfortable
_____ (live) in the city?

B: Yes, I do. But I also love
_____ (spend) time in the
country.

5. A: Would you mind _____
(help) me with my homework?

B: Not at all. I like _____
(do) homework with you.

6. A: I refuse _____ (wear) a suit
to the party. I wear a suit all week,
and I need _____ (be)
comfortable when I'm not at work.

B: I understand. I know you hate
_____ (get) dressed up on
the weekend.

B. Complete the sentences. Use gerunds and infinitives with true information.

1. On Sunday mornings, I refuse to get up early.

2. I feel comfortable _____

3. I can't imagine _____

4. Next year I plan _____

5. I have decided _____

6. I wouldn't mind _____

7. I hate _____

A. Read the article.

What Was Cool in the 1920s?

The lives of American women changed a lot during the 1920s. More women started working outside the home. The U.S. government gave women the right to vote in elections. Women's appearance also changed. In the past, they had long hair. Now many women, particularly in the big cities, had very short hair. Instead of long, heavy dresses, women now wore short dresses. They showed their arms and legs. They started wearing a hat from France called the "cloche." Today we may think these hats look strange, but they were cool in the 1920s.



What Was Cool in the 1960s?

During the 1960s, young people started wearing clothing that was completely different from their parents' clothes. The teens didn't want to look dressy or be in style. They wanted to be different. Bell-bottom jeans were popular. T-shirts often had words or pictures on the front. Both boys and girls wore beads. And a very old-fashioned style of glasses became popular with young people. They were called "granny glasses" because they looked like glasses a grandmother would wear.



What Was Cool in the 1970s?

For a very short time during the 1970s, the "leisure suit" was cool. It was a comfortable new way to get dressed up without wearing an old-fashioned suit. It looked a little like an old-fashioned suit. However, the jacket was more like a shirt. And the suit was made of polyester, not a natural fabric like cotton or wool. Leisure suits came in bright colors and patterns. Look at the picture, and you'll know why the leisure suit was not popular for long.



B. Check (✓) the sentences that are true according to the article.

- ☐ 1. Women in the U.S. started wearing hats from Japan in the 1920s.
- ☐ 2. In the 1960s, older people wore granny glasses.
- ☐ 3. Young people in the 1960s wore T-shirts with words on them.
- ☐ 4. Leisure suits were usually drab.

C. What do you think? Which kinds of clothes do you dislike the most? Why?

A. Match the words that go together.

- | | |
|---------------------------|--------------|
| ___ 1. dyed | a. pants |
| ___ 2. colored contact | b. toes |
| ___ 3. baggy | c. ears |
| ___ 4. fake | d. eyelashes |
| ___ 5. pierced | e. lenses |
| ___ 6. shoes with pointed | f. hair |

B. Read the question. Complete the answer. Use the phrases in parentheses.

1. (be in style)

Question: Why did she pierce her ears?

Answer: She pierced her ears to _____.

2. (look like his friends)

Question: Why did he start wearing baggy pants?

Answer: He started wearing baggy pants so _____.

3. (look interesting)

Question: Why did you tease your hair?

Answer: I teased my hair because _____.

4. (look cool)

Question: Why did you dye your hair?

Answer: I dyed my hair so _____.

A. Look at the pictures. What did the girls do to be cool?



Anna cut her hair very short.



Bonnie wore a lot of makeup.

B. Make notes about one of the girls. Use your own ideas.

What she did:

When she did it:

Why she did it:

Results or reactions:

How she feels about it now:

C. Write about one of the girls. Use your notes. Put a title at the top. Add a conclusion at the end.

1

Complete the conversations. Use the words in the box.

brand

splurge

spree

shopaholic

discount

bargains

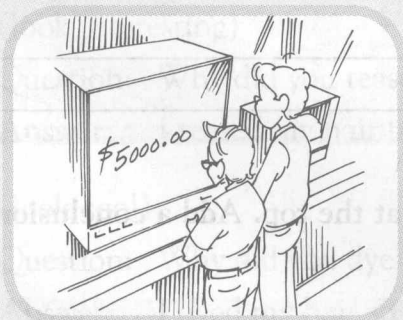
window

rip off

hunter



1. A: You went on a shopping _____.
 B: I sure did. I bought everything in the store.
 A: You are a real _____. Did you get any _____?
 B: No, I didn't. I paid the regular price for everything.



2. A: You should go to a _____ store. The prices are lower there.
 B: I don't need to do that.
 A: Why not?
 B: I'm just a _____ shopper. I almost never actually buy anything.



3. A: What _____ of cell phone are you looking for?
 B: I don't know.
 A: Look at this HearWell model.
 B: Three hundred dollars! That's a _____. I just saw the same phone for two-fifty at Rowe's.



4. A: You look like a bargain _____.
 B: Well, I do like to save money.
 A: Too bad. These \$100 sweaters are really beautiful. They're from France.
 B: Well, maybe it's time to _____. I haven't bought myself anything special in a long time.

A. Write conversations asking double questions. Use the sentences in the boxes.

Yes, it is.

What's that?

It was a bargain.

Is it a new laptop?

1. A: _____

B: _____

It was only \$50.

How much was your cell phone?

Yes, it was.

Was it marked down?

2. A: _____

B: _____

Yes, I did.

I got it yesterday.

When did you get that TV?

Did you get it this week?

3. A: _____

B: _____

Is that a new car?

Yes, I just bought it this morning.

Did you just get it?

4. A: _____

B: _____

B. Look at the first question. Write a second question. Use your own ideas.

1. A: When did you get that printer?

B: Yes, I did. I got it yesterday.

2. A: What is that?

B: Yes, it is. It's from Joe's Electronics.

3. A: How much did you pay?

B: No, it wasn't. It was cheap.

4. A: What's in the box?

B: Yes, it is. It's for my brother.

A. Unscramble the sentences. Begin each sentence with a capital letter and end it with a period.

1. cell phones / regular phones / more / expensive / are / than

2. is / than / much / dangerous / running / skiing / more

3. cell phones / as / are / as / convenient / not / regular phones

4. getting / is / more / expensive / more / and / clothing

5. much / than / healthier / orange juice / is / soda

6. aren't / as / as / cheap / department stores / discount stores

B. Complete the sentences. Use a word from Row A, Row B, and Row C in each sentence. You can use some words more than once.

A	more	as	richer	much	
B	and	convenient	more	relaxing	exciting
C	as	fun	richer	expensive	than

1. Mr. Smithers's business is doing very well, and he's getting _____.

2. A new car is _____ than an older car.

3. Shopping on the Internet is _____ shopping in a store.

4. Radio isn't _____ television.

5. Playing soccer is _____ than watching a game on TV.

6. Watching TV is _____ studying.

A. Read the article.

New Ways to Shop

Today millions of people in the U.S. use the Internet to do some of their shopping. The prices are often quite low, and it's more convenient to turn on the computer than to go to a store. At first, people didn't think it was safe to give their credit card numbers over the Internet. However, today most people are comfortable with that part of Internet shopping. According to the U.S. government reports, total retail sales in the United States increased 5.4% from 2002 to 2003. During that same period, Internet sales increased 26.3%. Internet shopping is here to stay.

Most people still do much of their shopping in stores. There is something special about actually seeing something before you buy it. And today many people are starting to think of shopping as a form of entertainment. Instead of watching TV or going to a movie, they may decide to go to a mall. They no longer think of shopping as work. They aren't just buying things they need. Instead, they see shopping as an enjoyable and relaxing activity. Today malls have bookstores where shoppers can sit and read, restaurants where they can eat, and even health spas where they can exercise or have a massage. Shopping is getting easier and more fun every day.



B. Answer the questions.

1. Why do people shop on the Internet?

2. Did Internet shopping increase or decrease in 2003? By how much?

3. Why were some people afraid to shop on the Internet?

4. Today some people don't think of shopping as work. What is shopping for these people?

C. What do you think? Which kind of shopping do you prefer? Why?

A. Complete the conversations. Use the words and phrases in the box. Some items have more than one correct answer.

when	at the end,
in fact,	suddenly,
but then	as a matter of fact,

1. A: I like discount stores.

B: You do?

A: Yes, I do. _____ I love discount stores!

2. A: Are you an impulse buyer?

B: Yes, I am. I saw this watch in the store window. _____ I had to have it.

3. A: Do you enjoy going to shopping malls?

B: Yes, I do. _____ I walk in the door, I start smiling.

4. A: Did you plan to buy a new TV set today?

B: No, _____ I saw how low the price was. I got a real bargain!

5. A: Did you like the movie?

B: Yes, I did. But _____ it made me very sad.

6. A: Does your sister like to shop?

B: Yes, she does. _____ she's a shopaholic.

B. Check (✓) the correct sentences. Rewrite the incorrect sentences.

☐ 1. The man said "I love the new Norah Jones CD."

☐ 2. The woman asked, "Where did you buy it?"

☐ 3. The man answered "I got it at a discount store."

☐ 4. The woman said, I think I'll buy it, too."

☐ 5. The man said, "You can get it cheap on the Internet."

☐ 6. The woman said "That's a great idea!"
