

全国普通高等学校优秀教材一等奖 第一版

总主编 邹为诚

# Integrated Skills of English

# 综合英语教程

第三版

主 编 高育松



# 5

Workbook  
同步练习

 高等教育出版社  
HIGHER EDUCATION PRESS

全国普通高等学校优秀教材一等奖 第一版

总主编 邹为诚

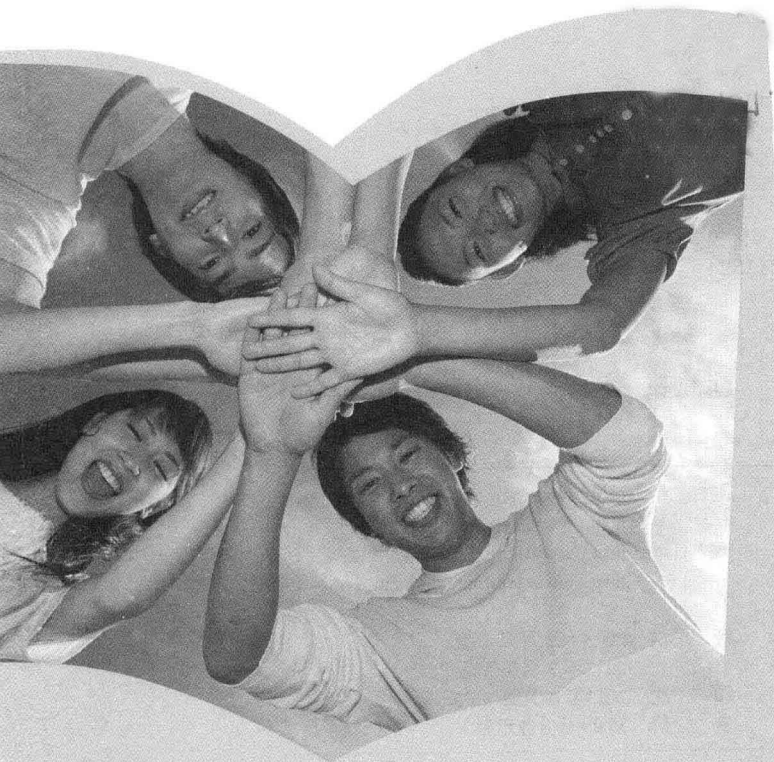
# Integrated Skills of English

# 综合英语教程

第三版

Zonghe Yingyu Jiaocheng

主 编 高育松  
编 者 薛小梅 胡治军 李升炜



# 5

Workbook  
同步练习

 高等教育出版社·北京  
HIGHER EDUCATION PRESS BEIJING

## 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

综合英语教程同步练习. 5 / 高育松主编. -- 3版.  
-- 北京: 高等教育出版社, 2013.3  
ISBN 978-7-04-031993-4

I. ①综… II. ①高… III. ①英语-高等学校-习题集 IV. ①H319.6

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2013)第011824号

策划编辑 甘红娜      责任编辑 秦彬彬      封面设计 张志      版式设计 刘艳  
责任印制 朱学忠

---

出版发行 高等教育出版社  
社 址 北京市西城区德外大街4号  
邮政编码 100120  
印 刷 北京鑫丰华彩印有限公司  
开 本 850mm×1168mm 1/16  
印 张 13.5  
字 数 344千字  
购书热线 010-58581118  
咨询电话 400-810-0598

---

网 址 <http://www.hep.edu.cn>  
<http://www.hep.com.cn>  
网上订购 <http://www.landaco.com>  
<http://www.landaco.com.cn>  
版 次 2003年2月第1版  
2013年3月第3版  
印 次 2013年3月第1次印刷  
定 价 35.00元(含光盘)

---

本书如有缺页、倒页、脱页等质量问题, 请到所购图书销售部门联系调换  
版权所有 侵权必究  
物 料 号 31993-00

# 前 言

《综合英语教程（第三版）同步练习》是专门为配合《综合英语教程（第三版）学生用书》而编写的练习用书，主要读者对象是目前正在使用《综合英语教程（第三版）学生用书》的学习者。他们利用本书可以在没有教师辅导的情况下继续深化、熟练掌握《综合英语教程（第三版）学生用书》所教的语言知识、语言技能和学习策略。

《综合英语教程（第三版）同步练习5》重视语言知识、语言技能和学习策略的强化训练。在编写上，编者紧扣学生用书所设定的学习目标，采用多种方式帮助学习者巩固所学知识，使其达到熟练运用的程度。全书共12个单元，每个单元由4部分组成：第一部分，语法与结构练习；第二部分，学习策略训练；第三部分，学术论文写作训练；第四部分，英语专业八级考试练习。

具体而言，本书具有如下特点：

1. 使用方便，易于自学。在设计上，充分考虑到学习者自学的需要，采用多种方式使学习者运用一般性的学习策略就可以自行解决困难，因此，绝大部分练习任务不需要教师指导，学习者可以凭借词典或者网络工具解决学习困难，极大地提高了学习效率。
2. 重视学习者语言知识的巩固与拓展。在练习设计中，注意和《综合英语教程（第三版）学生用书5》中出现的词汇、语法等语言项目衔接，帮助学习者复习巩固所学知识。同时又将同类语言知识整合在一起，易于学习者举一反三、拓展提高。
3. 注重培养学习者利用网络资源进行学习的能力。网络资源丰富便捷，使用得当可以起到事半功倍的效果。本书在练习设计中积极鼓励学习者充分利用这些资源，如引导学习者通过“英语词汇练习网”学习英语学术词汇、利用电子数据库进行文献检索等。
4. 注重学习者学习策略、尤其是科学研究素养及学术论文写作能力的培养。与基础阶段的学习不同，英语专业高年级阶段要求学习者具备一定的专业研究能力和较强的论文写作能力。本书每单元的第二、第三部分设计为“学习策略训练”和“学术论文写作训练”，所涉及的内容都是高年级学习者在学术研究及论文写作当中经常遇到的问题，如学术论文词汇应用、学术论文文体及体例规范、文献综述、开题报告撰写、研究工具开发等。每个单元知识与技能相互配合、相互补充。通过这两部分的学习，学习者基本可以达到本科阶段学期论文与毕业论文撰写的要求，并为后续学习打下良好的基础。
5. 满足学习者参加英语专业八级考试的需要。书中大量练习题的编写按照英语专业八级考试题型设计，以模拟性的题目为主，同时自行设计与英语专业八级考试要求密切相关的部分题型，遵循循序渐进的原则，以便学习者在日常学习中逐渐熟悉英语专业八级考试对各项语言能力的要求，进行有针对性的自我训练，在稳步提高语言水平的同时，进一步提高考试能力。

本书配有听力练习题的录音光盘，方便学习者使用。

参加本书编写的教师来自于西北师范大学英语系，他们具有丰富的教学实践经验，深知中国学生的学习困难，因此，他们设计的练习对广大的英语学习者具有针对性。但是他们大多在教材编写方面还是初出茅庐，因此书中错误不足之处在所难免，恳请学习者不吝指出，我们一定努力改正。

## 郑重声明

高等教育出版社依法对本书享有专有出版权。任何未经许可的复制、销售行为均违反《中华人民共和国著作权法》，其行为人将承担相应的民事责任和行政责任；构成犯罪的，将被依法追究刑事责任。为了维护市场秩序，保护读者的合法权益，避免读者误用盗版书造成不良后果，我社将配合行政执法部门和司法机关对违法犯罪的单位和个人进行严厉打击。社会各界人士如发现上述侵权行为，希望及时举报，本社将奖励举报有功人员。

反盗版举报电话 (010) 58581897 58582371 58581879

反盗版举报传真 (010) 82086060

反盗版举报邮箱 dd@hep.com.cn

通信地址 北京市西城区德外大街4号 高等教育出版社法务部

邮政编码 100120

# 目 录

<b>Unit 1</b> .....	<b>1</b>
Part <b>1</b> Vocabulary and Structure	1
Part <b>2</b> Learning Strategies	5
Part <b>3</b> Academic Writing Practice	7
Part <b>4</b> Exercises for TEM 8	9
<b>Unit 2</b> .....	<b>13</b>
Part <b>1</b> Vocabulary and Structure	13
Part <b>2</b> Learning Strategies	15
Part <b>3</b> Academic Writing Practice	21
Part <b>4</b> Exercises for TEM 8	23
<b>Unit 3</b> .....	<b>29</b>
Part <b>1</b> Vocabulary and Structure	29
Part <b>2</b> Learning Strategies	32
Part <b>3</b> Academic Writing Practice	34
Part <b>4</b> Exercises for TEM 8	35
<b>Unit 4</b> .....	<b>42</b>
Part <b>1</b> Vocabulary and Structure	42
Part <b>2</b> Learning Strategies	46
Part <b>3</b> Academic Writing Practice	49
Part <b>4</b> Exercises for TEM 8	51



**Unit 5** ..... 54

Part 1	Vocabulary and Structure	54
Part 2	Learning Strategies	57
Part 3	Academic Writing Practice	58
Part 4	Exercises for TEM 8	59

**Unit 6** ..... 63

Part 1	Vocabulary and Structure	63
Part 2	Learning Strategies	66
Part 3	Academic Writing Practice	68
Part 4	Exercises for TEM 8	70

**Unit 7** ..... 74

Part 1	Vocabulary and Structure	74
Part 2	Learning Strategies	76
Part 3	Academic Writing Practice	79
Part 4	Exercises for TEM 8	81

**Unit 8** ..... 85

Part 1	Vocabulary and Structure	85
Part 2	Learning Strategies	88
Part 3	Academic Writing Practice	90
Part 4	Exercises for TEM 8	93

**Unit 9** ..... 97

Part 1	Vocabulary and Structure	97
Part 2	Learning Strategies	100
Part 3	Academic Writing Practice	102
Part 4	Exercises for TEM 8	103

<b>Unit 10</b> .....	107
Part <b>1</b> Vocabulary and Structure	107
Part <b>2</b> Learning Strategies	110
Part <b>3</b> Academic Writing Practice	114
Part <b>4</b> Exercises for TEM 8	116
<b>Unit 11</b> .....	126
Part <b>1</b> Vocabulary and Structure	126
Part <b>2</b> Learning Strategies	129
Part <b>3</b> Academic Writing Practice	130
Part <b>4</b> Exercises for TEM 8	132
<b>Unit 12</b> .....	136
Part <b>1</b> Vocabulary and Structure	136
Part <b>2</b> Learning Strategies	139
Part <b>3</b> Academic Writing Practice	141
Part <b>4</b> Exercises for TEM 8	143
<b>Keys and Audio Scripts</b> .....	148



# Unit 1

## Part 1 Vocabulary and Structure

### A Spelling

Spell the following words with the help of their meanings and the first letters.

1. p \_\_\_\_\_ intended as punishment
2. a \_\_\_\_\_ pale grey
3. b \_\_\_\_\_ to hit hard so as to crush or break
4. s \_\_\_\_\_ to keep up
5. l \_\_\_\_\_ having freedom so that one is not much restricted by others, especially, government
6. a \_\_\_\_\_ friendly, sociable
7. t \_\_\_\_\_ an official copy of a student's educational record
8. l \_\_\_\_\_ bad
9. s \_\_\_\_\_ to damage or weaken through too much effort or pressure
10. o \_\_\_\_\_ to grow too big or too old for

### B Sentence Completing

Complete the following sentences with some of the words above. Change the form where it is necessary.

1. You must submit your college \_\_\_\_\_ with your job application.
2. They \_\_\_\_\_ the door in and rushed into the room, only to find there was nothing.
3. The knowledge that a rescue team would be searching for them \_\_\_\_\_ the trapped miners.
4. She got \_\_\_\_\_ grades in high school.
5. His \_\_\_\_\_ face looked like he had seen something extremely horrible.
6. So once populations get over a certain point, they pretty much \_\_\_\_\_ their natural enemies.
7. As you get older, excess weight puts a lot of \_\_\_\_\_ on the heart.
8. Governments are improving their tax systems because they know that \_\_\_\_\_ tax burdens cause capital flight.

## C Blank Filling

Fill in each blank with the proper form of the right word from each set of words below.

### Set 1 impact / repercussion

1. The current situation has its negative \_\_\_\_\_ on the rural children in the first place.
2. Morgan Chase, Bank of America, and Wells Fargo faced little \_\_\_\_\_ on their stock prices on Wednesday.
3. The poor economy is \_\_\_\_\_ on small businesses.
4. The computer has entered the public data processing areas from the pure military purpose, and caused society's strong \_\_\_\_\_ truly.
5. Such investments are controversial because of their environmental \_\_\_\_\_.

### Set 2 compulsory / optional / selective

1. George had just graduated from high school when he began his \_\_\_\_\_ military service.
2. Scientists examined several breeds and said the cattle genome appeared to show evidence of this \_\_\_\_\_ reproduction.
3. At present, our country implements nine-year \_\_\_\_\_ education.
4. The company is also going to continue with a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ program that lets players use their real identities in a game if they so wish.
5. Things that might have been \_\_\_\_\_ in the past for job seekers are now mandatory.

### Set 3 imbue / brainwash / indoctrinate

1. A president should be \_\_\_\_\_ with a sense of responsibility for the nation.
2. Then they used the media to \_\_\_\_\_ people with lies about what we were doing.
3. He was able to \_\_\_\_\_ even the friendliest words with a tone of biting criticism.
4. The government is trying to \_\_\_\_\_ the people into thinking that a war will be necessary.
5. They tried to \_\_\_\_\_ the children in Christianity and erase their native culture.

### Set 4 zip / slip / dip / creep

1. Swallows \_\_\_\_\_ back and forth across the lake.
2. I let the day \_\_\_\_\_ away without doing anything at all.
3. I \_\_\_\_\_ my pen in the ink.
4. The sun \_\_\_\_\_ below the western sea.
5. I \_\_\_\_\_ him a ten-dollar bill to keep quiet.

6. But in early trade on Tuesday, the price of oil started to \_\_\_\_\_ higher again.

### Set 5 flash / stroll / spank / suck

- \_\_\_\_\_ the poison from the place where the snake bit.
- The headlines \_\_\_\_\_ on the screen.
- Many facilities have enclosed gardens with circular paths, so patients can \_\_\_\_\_ without getting lost.
- If I was naughty, they would \_\_\_\_\_ me.

## D Multiple Choice

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

- Your story only \_\_\_\_\_ to the real facts.  
A. heads            B. reflects            C. approximates    D. intervenes
- At no point does the doctrine say there will ever be completely \_\_\_\_\_ weapons systems.  
A. autonomous    B. sustaining            C. periodical            D. persistent
- The project was jointly \_\_\_\_\_ by several local companies.  
A. funded            B. found            C. fondled            D. founded
- I don't really know David all that well. He's just a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ acquaintance of mine.  
A. accidental        B. autonomous        C. random            D. casual
- The soldier \_\_\_\_\_ his life for his country.  
A. laid off            B. laid down            C. laid out            D. laid about
- Many feel that the mayor has \_\_\_\_\_ the town government by accepting personal favors from local businesspeople.  
A. disregarded      B. disgraced            C. graced            D. grated
- The police will not \_\_\_\_\_ in their fight against crime.  
A. pry            B. opt            C. sustain            D. relent
- What you said was true, \_\_\_\_\_ it was an unkind remark.  
A. anyhow            B. however            C. yet            D. accordingly
- My daughter was so \_\_\_\_\_ in the TV program that she forgot to turn the microwave oven off.  
A. distracted        B. enchanted            C. attracted            D. engrossed
- Susan is a devoted daughter, always very \_\_\_\_\_ to the needs of her old parents.  
A. attentive            B. amiable            C. observant            D. earnest

## E Cloze

Read the following passage and choose the best answer from the given choices to fill in the blanks.

The human nose is an underrated tool. Humans are often thought to be insensitive smellers compared with animals, (1) \_\_\_\_\_ this is largely because, (2) \_\_\_\_\_ animals, we stand upright. This means that our noses are (3) \_\_\_\_\_ to perceiving those smells which float through the air, (4) \_\_\_\_\_ the majority of smells which stick to surfaces. In fact, (5) \_\_\_\_\_, we are extremely sensitive to smells, (6) \_\_\_\_\_ we do not generally realize it. Our noses are capable of (7) \_\_\_\_\_ human smells even when these are (8) \_\_\_\_\_ to far below one part in one million.

Strangely, some people find that they can smell one type of flower but not another, (9) \_\_\_\_\_ others are sensitive to the smells of both flowers. This may be because some people do not have the genes necessary to generate (10) \_\_\_\_\_ smell receptors in the nose. These receptors are the cells which sense smells and send (11) \_\_\_\_\_ to the brain. However, it has been found that even people insensitive to a certain smell (12) \_\_\_\_\_ can suddenly become sensitive to it when (13) \_\_\_\_\_ to it often enough.

The explanation for insensitivity to smell seems to be that the brain finds it (14) \_\_\_\_\_ to keep all smell receptors working all the time but can (15) \_\_\_\_\_ new receptors if necessary. This may (16) \_\_\_\_\_ explain why we are not usually sensitive to our own smells—we simply do not need to be. We are not (17) \_\_\_\_\_ of the usual smell of our own house, but we (18) \_\_\_\_\_ new smells when we visit someone else's. The brain finds it best to keep smell receptors (19) \_\_\_\_\_ for unfamiliar and emergency signals (20) \_\_\_\_\_ the smell of smoke, which might indicate the danger of fire.

- |                      |                |                |              |
|----------------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|
| 1. A. although       | B. as          | C. but         | D. while     |
| 2. A. above          | B. unlike      | C. excluding   | D. besides   |
| 3. A. limited        | B. committed   | C. dedicated   | D. confined  |
| 4. A. catching       | B. ignoring    | C. missing     | D. tracking  |
| 5. A. anyway         | B. though      | C. instead     | D. therefore |
| 6. A. even if        | B. if only     | C. only if     | D. as if     |
| 7. A. distinguishing | B. discovering | C. determining | D. detecting |
| 8. A. diluted        | B. dissolved   | C. dispersed   | D. diffused  |
| 9. A. when           | B. since       | C. for         | D. whereas   |
| 10. A. unusual       | B. particular  | C. unique      | D. typical   |
| 11. A. signs         | B. stimuli     | C. messages    | D. impulses  |
| 12. A. at first      | B. at all      | C. at large    | D. at times  |
| 13. A. subjected     | B. left        | C. drawn       | D. exposed   |

14. A. ineffective      B. incompetent      C. inefficient      D. insufficient  
 15. A. introduce      B. summon      C. trigger      D. create  
 16. A. still      B. also      C. otherwise      D. nevertheless  
 17. A. sure      B. sick      C. aware      D. tired  
 18. A. tolerate      B. repel      C. neglect      D. notice  
 19. A. available      B. reliable      C. identifiable      D. suitable  
 20. A. similar to      B. such as      C. along with      D. aside from

## Part 2 Learning Strategies

### Note Taking in Academic Situations

When listening to an academic discussion or attending a college seminar, you need to be very skillful at note taking. Taking notes helps you concentrate, listen critically and understand what the speaker is saying. It also helps you remember it. Also, when you review, personal notes are easier to absorb and remember than printed material. The following tips may help you learn how to take notes.

#### **Learning tips**

##### **How to take notes**

Before you start

- Predict what the discussion / seminar is about and how it proceeds, based on the topic under discussion.
- Decide on how you will order the notes.

While taking notes

- Don't try and write everything. Make sure you get the key facts, points, etc.
- Use abbreviation, acronym and other forms of shorthand. Full sentences are not necessary when writing notes.
- Try to separate facts, opinions and examples.
- You can emphasize important words by using CAPITAL LETTERS, underlining, and highlighting.
- You can emphasize your emotions or attitude by punctuation (e.g. !!!).
- Leave a blank space if you miss something completely so you can add it later.

Afterwards

- Read through your notes immediately and write them up as soon as possible.

##### **Forms of shorthand for notes**

- Use the first syllable of a word (Some common abbreviations use the first syllable of a word: freq=frequently; co=company; pop =popular; avail=available).
- Leave out unnecessary letters, particularly vowels. You can use an apostrophe or slash to make it clear that the word is abbreviated (dpt. = department, cont'd or cont / d =continued).
- Use the first letters for some common phrases, with full stops if it is not clear that it is an abbreviation (aka /

AKA or a.k.a. = also known as).

- Add "s" for plurals (reps=representatives; Ts=teachers, but T's = the teacher's).
- Use symbols, e.g. He's 50+. means He's over 50 years old. Other useful symbols include:  
= means "the same as", >> means "much more than".
- Develop your own forms of shorthand for notes.

### Common shortenings used in note taking

Acronyms	Abbreviations	Common shortenings	Symbols
asap—as soon as possible aka—also known as a.m.—ante meridiem: morning p.m.—post meridiem: afternoon BTW—by the way FYI—for your information TBA—to be announced VIP—very important person IT—information technology	e.g.—for example etc.—and so on cf.—compare i.e.—that is to say no.—number kph—kilometers per hour mph—miles per hour	est.—estimated pref.—preferably v.—very intro.—introduction ?s—questions p.t.—part time f.t.—full time pop—popular avail—available dpt—department cont.—continued reps—representatives ltd—limited wks—weeks dif.—different admin.—administration	+—over / more than =—the same as >>—much more than →—which leads to ↑—rise ✓—good √√—very good ∴—therefore ∴—because

## Exercise A

Read the following notes and then answer the questions.

*air pollution—(too many old vehicles) big problem →*

*disease / respiratory problems (recent controls have slightly improved air quality but...)*

*water—on av. we use 300 Ltrs. a day / recently population ↑↑ → far more water taken from ground than replaced by rainfall ✓✓✓ water companies replacing piping to reduce leaks*

*tourism too many (sites of natural beauty being destroyed) ✓ govern launched eco-tourism program wants tourists to respect environ*

*Last few years economy → but too little protection for environ. Some successes but more to be done. Dangers to human health / life in gen.*

1. What are the three main problems recorded in the note?

---



---

2. What successes have there been?

---



---

3. Is enough being done to improve the situation?

---



---

### Exercise B

The following are some notes taken during a climate change discussion. Write them up as a permanent record.

*Climate change conference*

*November 16th*

*10.30 Guy Richard's opening lecture*

*Recent devels. Main concs: greenhouse gases → climate change; global temps. likely to ↑ 1.4-5.8°C this cent., risks more serious than prev. thought.*

Guy Richard's plenary on recent developments in climate change opened the conference and his main conclusions were that:

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_

## Part 3 Academic Writing Practice

### Exercise A Online Academic Vocabulary Learning

The website <http://www.academicvocabularyexercises.com/> offers free online exercises of English academic vocabulary. It contains 171 gap-fill exercises to review and recycle 571 general word families frequently used in academic writings. These words are divided into 10 sublists. Each sublist contains 60 word families, except for sublist 10, which contains 30. You are required to go through all the ten sublists within a whole semester. Now log on the website and complete all the exercises in sublist 1.

### Exercise B Learning How to Introduce a Topic

An introduction usually consists of three components: general statement(s) and perhaps

background about the topic, a thesis sentence, and a roadmap of where the paper is going. Note that the last component may be optional, depending on the length of your article.

1. Choose the right words / phrases to complete the following sentences and learn how to introduce a topic.

.....  
*assumes, controversial issues, finally, interest and complexity, general agreement, examines, a provocative question, a recent survey, raises, challenges, interpret, why, further, while, maintain*  
.....

- 1) The role of first language is of particular \_\_\_\_\_ to SLA researchers in recent years.
  - 2) One of the most \_\_\_\_\_ in the dating programs such as *Let's Date* on Hunan TV is that it is implicitly or explicitly indicative of the materialistic priorities in seeking one's Mr. Right.
  - 3) Whether college enrollment expansion is a blessing is \_\_\_\_\_. It \_\_\_\_\_ further questions: Why do we need school expansion? How do we guarantee the quality of education? What does future job market look like?
  - 4) According to \_\_\_\_\_ by a Chinese social service center for young people, many young adults doubt the sincerity and credibility of online relationships.
  - 5) This essay \_\_\_\_\_ the idea that global warming is exaggerated. It \_\_\_\_\_ first the signs of global warming and its impact upon our life. Then it points out \_\_\_\_\_ the majority of doubters of global warming are Republicans. It contends, \_\_\_\_\_, that global warming is, to a large extent, caused by human activities such as carbon emissions. It concludes \_\_\_\_\_ that there is solid evidence that the earth has been getting warmer over the last decades and that it is possible to reduce the effects of global warming if eco-friendly practices are followed by people and their governments across the countries.
  - 6) \_\_\_\_\_ all lay and specialized readers seem to agree on the presence of some form or other of "irony" in Jane Austen's novels, there is far from \_\_\_\_\_ as to how that "irony" works. Most critics \_\_\_\_\_ that there is a gap between what the novels say and what they mean, but different schools of criticism \_\_\_\_\_ that gap in contrasting ways. This article \_\_\_\_\_ that such critical disagreement arises from the multiplicity of voices in Austen's oeuvre.
2. Use the above structures to introduce a topic based on the following questions.
    - 1) What should Chinese health care reform aim at?

---

---

---

---



2) What is the impact of culture on foreign language learning?

---



---



---



---

3) Some high schools require all students to wear the same uniform. Other high schools allow students to wear whatever they want. Which way do you think is better?

---



---



---



---

## Part 4 Exercises for TEM 8

### A Listening Comprehension

#### Section A Conversation

In this section, you will hear a conversation that a new business owner enquires about courses. While listening, take notes on the important points and complete each gap with a maximum of three words according to your notes.

#### Business Nationwide

##### Courses available

Name of course:	<i>Getting Started</i>
Time:	Two hours from 1. _____
Cost:	Free
Course content:	Starting a business Writing a 2. _____ Some legal issues
Nearest location:	Handbridge
Next course date:	20th March
Name of course:	3. _____
Length of course:	4. _____
Cost:	5. _____ or £20 for recently unemployed