

Unit

1

Going to College

Vocabulary Practice

Ex. 1

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

extent	goal	opportunity	likely
respect	career	confuse	comfortable

- We all feel _____ in the room although it is not very large.
- Even as a young girl, she was hoping for a(n) _____ in law.
- We would like to take this _____ to thank you for your interest in our products.
- To a large _____, college students have to be responsible for their own lives.
- I thought I knew where to go, but now I'm _____.
- I deeply _____ my English teacher for what she has done for me.
- You won't be _____ to love your job if you don't have an understanding of its importance.
- As soon as she entered the college, she set herself a(n) _____ to become a top student.

Ex. 2

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

to a large extent	on one's own	decide on	change one's mind
keep up	make the most of	at hand	let... down

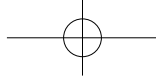
- College life is rich and colorful and we should _____ it.
- When I was young, I wanted to be a teacher, but now I _____. I want to be a doctor.

3. We finally _____ Shanghai for our holiday.
4. I'll try to get an A on the examination and don't want to _____ my parents _____.
5. _____, the way you learn at college is different from that when you were in your high school.
6. I've soon adjusted to the life at college because I like living _____.
7. He always has an English-Chinese dictionary _____ when he reads English newspapers.
8. You boys have done some very good work; I hope you can _____ it _____.

Ex. 3

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

1. How I spend my money is my own _____, not yours.
A. business B. opportunity C. reason D. understanding
2. The first step you have to _____ is to decide what courses you are going to choose.
A. do B. make C. take D. get
3. Ever since she was young, she has _____ herself a goal to become a doctor.
A. set B. made C. decided D. had
4. I owe a _____ of thanks to George because his support helped me overcome that difficulty.
A. respect B. responsibility C. duty D. debt
5. Many people are ready to help you, but, to some _____, you have to be on your own in most cases.
A. reason B. extent C. amount D. goal
6. As teachers we often tell our students that they should have a(n) _____ of responsibility.
A. meaning B. sense C. certificate D. opportunity
7. You have to make a decision by yourself because you are _____ for your life.
A. prepared B. honest C. responsible D. decided
8. What I have said is that I want him to respect me as a _____ woman.
A. job B. work C. duty D. career



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Ex. 4

Fill in each blank with a proper preposition or adverb.

1. John's happy with his work; in fact, he's very proud _____ it.
2. Learning English needs a lot of practice, and this is true _____ learning any languages.
3. After talking with their teacher about the course, they had a real understanding _____ the difficulty they were going to have.
4. _____ some extent, Derek is responsible for what has happened on campus (校园).
5. Living in a foreign country, I have to do a lot of things _____ my own like looking for a house and opening a bank account.
6. He explained the work step _____ step so that they could have a better understanding of it.
7. It took almost two months for me to adjust _____ the life in this country.
8. After she graduated from the university, Mary decided _____ teaching as her career.

Ex. 5

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

1. As teachers, we need to take (responsible) _____ for looking after our students' health.
2. They had worked hard to earn more money in order to give their daughter a good (educate) _____.
3. I knew it was a difficult (decide) _____, but I decided to take a course in history.
4. Mr. Brown is a nice person, but he's not much of a(n) (think) _____.
5. I don't know how to say it in French as I have only a limited (understand) _____ of French.
6. His parents died when he was three, so he had a(n) (happy) _____ childhood.
7. Not all students (true) _____ know what they are going to learn when they take a course.
8. I felt quite (confuse) _____ when I was first at college. I didn't know what courses to take.

Grammar Review

动词时态 (Verb Tenses) (1)

英语动词时态有多种形式，这里介绍一般现在时 (present simple)、现在进行时 (present continuous)、一般过去时 (past simple) 和过去进行时 (past continuous)。

1. 一般现在时：表示包括现在时间在内经常重复发生的动作或存在的状况，如：

I am a college student now.

He spends most of his spare time reading.

表示客观规律、事实或科学真理，如：

Two times four is eight.

The earth moves round the sun.

2. 现在进行时：表示说话的时刻正在进行的动作或行为，也可表示现阶段正在进行的动作或行为，尽管此刻这个动作或行为可能不在进行，如：

The police are talking to a number of people about it.

They're having a meeting.

3. 一般过去时：表示过去的动作或存在的状况，或过去一段时间内经常或反复发生的动作或行为，或过去连续发生的一件事，如：

I was a bit confused about where I was going.

He lived just outside New York.

I woke up early and got out of bed.

4. 过去进行时：表示过去某一时刻正在进行的动作或行为，或过去某一段时间内正在进行的动作或行为，如：

Sally was reading to the children while Kevin was washing up.

It was 6 o'clock. The train was nearing London.

Ex. 6

Read the radio conversation between a policeman and the police headquarters (警察总部). As you read it, choose the correct form of the verbs.

Bob Clark is a policeman. He 1 very hard but he 2 his job. Today he 3 the bank. He 4 on the radio to the police headquarters.

Bob: A man and a woman 5 outside the bank. The man 6 into the bank. The woman 7 in the car. The man has got a scar (疤) on his left cheek.

Headquarters: Be careful, Bob. That's Harry Baker. He usually 8 (抢劫) banks in London. The woman is probably Michelle Harris. They always 9 together. Harry 10 the money and Michelle 11 the car.

Bob: He 12 out of the bank. He 13 a bag in one hand and a gun in the other. He 14! Now, they 15 away. I 16 them in my car.

Headquarters: Keep in contact (保持联系), Bob. Harry and Michelle are killers. They 17 anyone who 18 to stop them.

Bob: Don't worry. I always 19 my man.

- | | | | |
|---------------|----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. works | B. is working | 2. A. enjoys | B. is enjoying |
| 3. A. watches | B. is watching | 4. A. talks | B. is talking |
| 5. A. wait | B. are waiting | 6. A. goes | B. is going |
| 7. A. waits | B. is waiting | 8. A. robs | B. is robbing |
| 9. A. work | B. are working | 10. A. gets | B. is getting |
| 11. A. drives | B. is driving | 12. A. comes | B. is coming |
| 13. A. holds | B. is holding | 14. A. shoots | B. is shooting |
| 15. A. drive | B. are driving | 16. A. follow | B. am following |
| 17. A. kill | B. are killing | 18. A. tries | B. is trying |
| 19. A. catch | B. am catching | | |

Ex. 7

Complete each sentence by using the verb given. Put the verb into the correct form, using present simple, past simple, present continuous or past continuous.

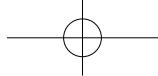
- I first (meet) _____ my wife when we were both working in Beijing.
- I live very close to my school, and it (take) _____ me only five minutes to go there.
- Tom usually wakes up early, but yesterday morning, he (wake) _____ up very late.
- I have a computer but I (not/use) _____ it very often.

5. Please don't make so much noise. I (study) _____.
6. The baby always (wake) _____ up when we are trying to go to sleep.
7. Last night I (read) _____ in bed when suddenly I heard a loud cry from the next door.
8. Tom (take) _____ a photograph of me while I was swimming.

Ex. 8

Choose the best item to complete each sentence.

1. Please wait here until I _____ you.
A. call B. called C. will call D. calling
2. I hope you'll have _____ during your stay here.
A. great time B. great times
C. a great time D. greater time
3. I often hear my students _____ why they should also think about taking other subjects.
A. to ask B. ask C. asked D. have asked
4. _____ you are proud of your work, it will be very difficult for you to respect yourself.
A. If B. When C. While D. Unless
5. Each July Ann _____ to Seattle for a holiday.
A. is going B. goes C. was going D. go
6. As a teacher, I always tell my students _____ hard and keep up from day one.
A. to work B. worked C. working D. work
7. I have heard _____ children tell me that they want to be doctors when they grow up.
A. many too far B. too far many
C. far too many D. many too far
8. "Can I speak to Dorothy?" "She _____ a shower. Can I take a message?"
A. takes B. took C. was taking D. is taking



Translation Practice

Ex. 9

Translate the following expressions into Chinese or vice versa.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>1. _____
to a certain extent
to some extent</p> | <p>在很大程度上

_____</p> |
| <p>2. _____

keep something in mind
give one's mind to something</p> | <p>改变你们的主意
打定主意，下定决心

_____</p> |
| <p>3. _____
get the very best out of these opportunities
make the best of this wonderful opportunity
_____</p> | <p>充分利用这些机会

充分利用这次访问</p> |
| <p>4. _____

finish the work as early as possible</p> | <p>尽量地多学
尽量地多读
_____</p> |

Writing Practice

Ex. 10

Read the following form, and then do the exercises that follow.

PLEASE PRINT OR TYPE ALL INFORMATION

新视野英语教程（第二版）·综合练习 1

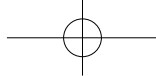
NAME		
Last name (family name) <i>WANG</i>	First <i>DA-JUN</i>	Middle

PRESENT MAILING ADDRESS		
Street and number <i>No. 25 CHONGQING ROAD (South)</i>		Good until: (Month-Day-Year) <i>04/15/2015</i>
City <i>XI'AN</i>	State/Province <i>SHAANXI</i>	Zip/Postal code <i>710049</i>
Country (if not US) <i>PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA</i>	Telephone number (including area/country code) <i>86-29-2778315</i>	
E-mail address <i>Dj-wang@163.com</i>	Fax number (including area/country code) <i>86-29-2778314</i>	

SEX	<input type="checkbox"/> Male <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Female					
DATE OF BIRTH	Month	<i>JAN</i>	Day	<i>05</i>	Year	<i>1978</i>

Now fill in the form according to the information provided in Chinese.

李小明 男 现年 23 岁 江苏省南京市人 生于 1986 年 3 月 15 日
 联系地址：中国江苏省南京市上海路 37 号（2015 年 3 月 15 日前有效）
 电话：86-25-64646234 传真：86-25-64646233
 邮编：210004 电子邮件地址：xiaomingli@sina.com



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PLEASE PRINT OR TYPE ALL INFORMATION

NAME		
Last name (family name)	First	Middle

PRESENT MAILING ADDRESS		
Street and number		Good until: (Month-Day-Year)
City	State/Province	Zip/Postal code
Country (if not US)	Telephone number (including area/country code)	
E-mail address	Fax number (including area/country code)	

SEX	<input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female					
DATE OF BIRTH	Month	_____	Day	_____	Year	_____

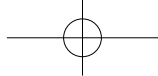
Now fill in the form with your own personal information.

PLEASE PRINT OR TYPE ALL INFORMATION

NAME		
Last name (family name)	First	Middle

PRESENT MAILING ADDRESS		
Street and number		Good until: (Month-Day-Year)
City	State/Province	Zip/Postal code
Country (if not US)	Telephone number (including area/country code)	
E-mail address	Fax number (including area/country code)	

SEX	<input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female		
DATE OF BIRTH	Month _____	Day _____	Year _____



Reading Practice

Ex. 11

Read the following passage as fast as you can and then decide whether the statements that follow are TRUE or FALSE according to the passage.

Reading Time Starting Time: _____ Finishing Time: _____

According to some surveys (调查), Americans spend one third of their food money eating out. And more than one half of that money goes to “fast food” restaurants. What is fast food? Who eats it? Why?

A fast food restaurant includes several things. First, you can buy only certain foods. Second, there are no waiters or waitresses. You order at a counter (柜台) or a window, pay for it, and receive it right there. And third, the restaurant serves many people quickly. Hundreds of people can go through a fast food restaurant during a day.

There are many different kinds of fast food restaurants. Some companies have hundreds or thousands of branches across the country. Other restaurants belong to a single family. All these restaurants serve several kinds of food. Many sell different kinds of hamburgers. Others specialize in chicken, or in Mexican food.

Who eats out? Just about everyone. Many business people eat their lunch at a fast food restaurant. Single people often eat out instead of cooking. Young people and families with children also often enjoy fast food.

People give several reasons why they eat at fast food restaurants. First, it's quick. When you don't have much time, you eat out. Second, it's always the same. Because the food is always cooked the same, there are no bad surprises. Third, it's convenient (方便的). Sometimes, you don't feel like shopping, cooking, and cleaning up. And fourth, it tastes good.

(Words: 242)

- (True/False) 1. One third of American people have their breakfast in fast food restaurants.
 (True/False) 2. Usually, there are no waiters in a fast food restaurant.
 (True/False) 3. A fast food restaurant can serve hundreds of people a day.
 (True/False) 4. Old people usually do not like fast food.
 (True/False) 5. Fast food tastes good.



Ex. 12

Now read the above passage again and then complete the note-taking exercise.

1. What is a fast food restaurant?
 - 1) Sells only certain foods.
 - 2) _____
 - 3) _____
2. Who eats at a fast food restaurant?

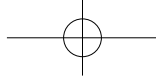
3. Why do people enjoy eating at fast food restaurants?
 - 1) _____
 - 2) _____
 - 3) _____
 - 4) _____

Practice for Practical English Test for Colleges (Level B)

Ex. 13

There are 10 incomplete statements here. You are required to complete each statement by choosing the appropriate answer from the 4 choices marked A, B, C and D.

1. _____ the boss arrived, everyone in the office was busy working.
A. For B. However C. If D. When
2. On sunny days the _____ of the lake is often calm.
A. face B. look C. surface D. appearance
3. It is clear _____ we can't go on with the project like this.
A. that B. how C. what D. whether
4. Please _____ the light before you leave the room.
A. work out B. turn off C. set about D. watch over



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5. Farmers always _____ a good harvest every year.
A. explain B. excuse C. expect D. exercise
6. Kathy suggested that Jack _____ the lecturer a card with all of our names on it.
A. send B. sends C. sending D. to send
7. Time is limited and you must _____ your plan in no time.
A. come about B. take up C. care for D. carry out
8. Some of his novels _____ well known by the time he was 55.
A. become B. shall become C. will become D. had become
9. The chairman was _____ the meeting when someone burst into laughter.
A. conducting B. managing C. doing D. running
10. He is unable to make himself _____ at the coming meeting, which makes him worried.
A. to be understood B. understanding
C. understood D. understand

Joke Time

Mother: Why did you get such a low mark on that test?

Junior: Because of absence (缺席).

Mother: You mean you were absent on the day of the test?

Junior: No, but the kid who usually sits next to me was.

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