



“十四五”职业教育国家规划教材

英语 (第二版)

综合实训 第二册

主编 杨亚军

# 英语 (第二版)

# English

综合实训

第二册

主编 杨亚军

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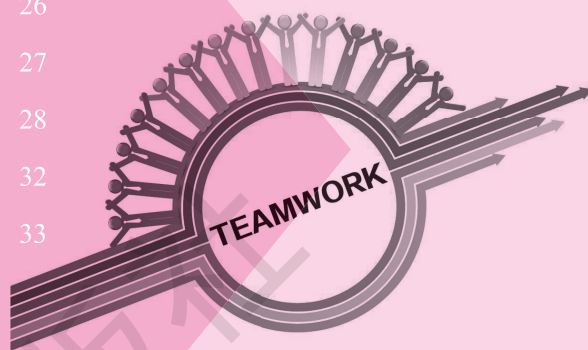
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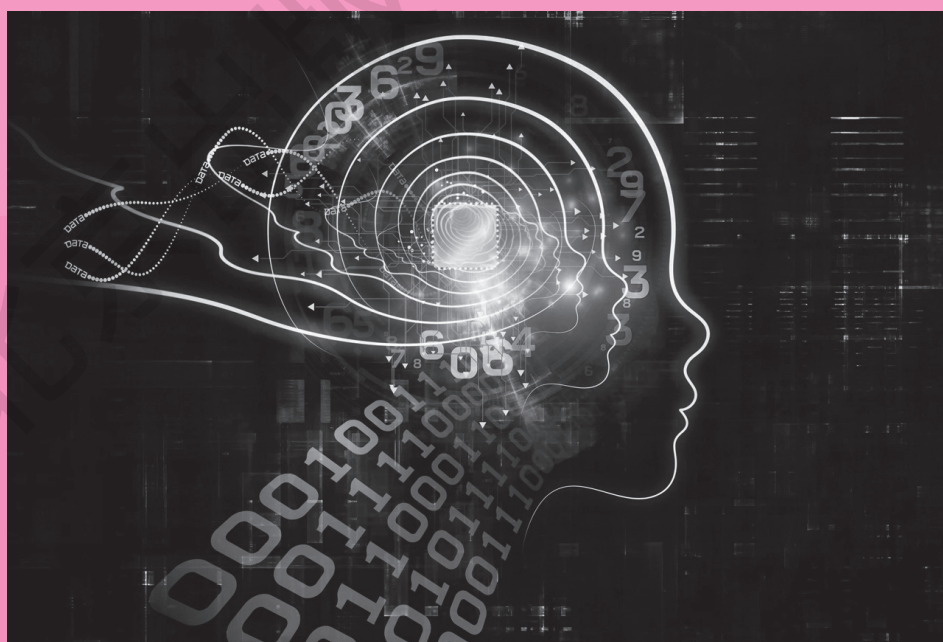
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# Unit 4

## Enjoy High-Tech Intelligent Life



## Part I

# Listening and Speaking



### Task 1 Listen to the dialogues and choose the best answer.

1. What does the woman mean?
  - A. The woman asks the guest to make an order.
  - B. The woman asks the guest to make an order by scanning the QR code with his smart phone.
  - C. The woman shows the customer to his table.
2. What does the man think of ordering on the phone?
  - A. He doesn't like to order on the phone.
  - B. Ordering on the phone wastes time in the man's opinion.
  - C. He thinks ordering on the phone is more efficient than ordering from the paper menu.
3. Which statement is correct according to the dialogue?
  - A. Modern science and technology have upended forms of learning.
  - B. Modern science and technology make learning easy.
  - C. With the development of technology, our access to knowledge is no longer limited by time and space.
4. What can you learn about smart phones from the dialogue?
  - A. We can get our exact location with the help of our smart phone.
  - B. Today, a smart phone's function is so powerful.
  - C. We can't live without smart phones.
5. What does the sentence "Every coin has two sides" mean?
  - A. It means everything has its advantages and disadvantages.
  - B. It means there are two sides of every coin.
  - C. As is known to all, every coin has two sides.



### Task 2 Listen to the dialogue and choose the best answer.

1. What is the man doing?
  - A. He just gets off the work.
  - B. He is driving towards home.
  - C. He is giving his colleague a lift home.



- D. He is leaving work and giving his colleague a ride home.
2. Which statement is not correct according to the dialogue?
- A. The man sent a message to his wife before his driving towards home.  
 B. His car can start without a key.  
 C. His car can drive itself.  
 D. His car has a navigation system.
3. What about the man's house?
- A. The house can turn on the light and set the degree to a comfortable level automatically.  
 B. The house can open the door automatically.  
 C. There are artificial intelligence devices in the house.  
 D. The house has a smart garage.
4. How does the woman choose to get home?
- A. She chooses to drive home.  
 B. She thinks it is better to ride home.  
 C. She prefers driving home to walking home.  
 D. She prefers walking home to driving home.
5. Which statement is not true according to the dialogue?
- A. The man quite enjoys the high-tech intelligent life.  
 B. High technology has brought a lot of convenience to our life.  
 C. The woman doesn't want to let high-technology dominate her life.  
 D. High technology is indispensable in our life.

**Task 3** Listen to the passage and fill in the blanks.

With 1 intelligence entering the education 2 globally, the biggest worry has been whether it will 3 teachers. Artificial intelligence systems are not as empathetic as human beings. These systems will work best 4 human teachers. It is therefore highly unlikely that these systems will completely replace teachers in our classrooms. The systems are already 5 in many parts of the world.



**Task 4** Pair work. Make a dialogue according to the given situation.

**Situation:** Two students are talking about whether we should rely too much on high-tech products.

**Useful tips:**

Every coin has two sides.

The high-tech products are changing our life greatly.



It brings positive/negative impact on our life.

The smart products have many advantages, such as...

Don't let electronic products dominate our lives.

As long as we use ... in a proper way, they may bring us even more benefits.

## Part II

## Vocabulary

### Task 1 Read and match.

1. sophisticated

2. satellite

3. terminal

4. sector

5. homegrown

A. 国产的

B. 区域, 部分; 部门, 行业

C. 卫星

D. 复杂巧妙的, 先进的, 精密的

E. 终点站; 电脑终端

### Task 2 Put the following phrases into Chinese.

1. navigation system \_\_\_\_\_

2. artificial intelligence \_\_\_\_\_

3. medical diagnosis \_\_\_\_\_

4. handwriting recognition \_\_\_\_\_

5. self-consciousness \_\_\_\_\_

### Task 3 Complete the following sentences according to the Chinese meanings.

1. Every \_\_\_\_\_ has two sides. (事物都有两面性。)

2. For the ordinary \_\_\_\_\_ life, it's enough. (对于普通人的生活来说这足够了。)

3. Click the plus sign below and put it in the \_\_\_\_\_. (点击下面的加号, 把它放进购物车内。)

4. \_\_\_\_\_ the QR code. (扫描二维码)

5. We live in a world with \_\_\_\_\_. (我们生活在一个高科技产品的世界。)

## Part III

## Grammar

**Task 1** Choose the best answer to complete each sentence.

- People \_\_\_\_\_ less tolerant of smoking these days.  
A. are becoming  
B. has become  
C. will have become  
D. will become
- We \_\_\_\_\_ next winter in Australia.  
A. are spending  
B. have spent  
C. spend  
D. will have spent
- He \_\_\_\_\_ tomorrow morning on the 13:27 train.  
A. will have arrived  
B. arrive  
C. has arrived  
D. is arriving
- The origin of the universe \_\_\_\_\_ probably never \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. is, explain  
B. will, be explained  
C. is, explained  
D. will, explain
- You were lucky to escape \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. having been punished  
B. to be punished  
C. to have been punished  
D. being punished
- Anne never dreams of \_\_\_\_\_ for her to be sent abroad very soon.  
A. there being a chance  
B. there to be a chance  
C. there be a chance  
D. being a chance
- Her hair curls \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. naturally  
B. natural  
C. nature  
D. native
- Your hair wants \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. to cut  
B. being cut  
C. cutting  
D. to be cutting
- It's no good \_\_\_\_\_ to come now. He is busy.  
A. if you ask him  
B. to ask him  
C. asking him  
D. that you ask him



10. — Did you get to the airport?

— I got Charlie \_\_\_\_\_ me there.

A. drove

B. drive

C. driving

D. to drive

**Task 2** Fill in the blanks with the proper form of the words given in the brackets.

1. The police handle the traffic very \_\_\_\_\_ (efficient).
2. The government has \_\_\_\_\_ (rescue) the firm from bankruptcy by giving them a grant.
3. Of course, some situations are \_\_\_\_\_ (worthy) considering.
4. They were \_\_\_\_\_ (deprive) of a normal childhood by the war.
5. This bird can \_\_\_\_\_ (accurate) peck the flying insects in the air.
6. Have you finished \_\_\_\_\_ (calculate) yet?

## Part IV Reading

**Task 1** Cloze.

Researchers in Japan have designed a robot that can taste and identify dozens of different wines, cheeses and hors d'oeuvres (餐前小点心).

The ability to \_\_\_\_\_ 1 \_\_\_\_\_ good wine from bad, name the specific brand from a tiny sip and recommend a complementary cheese would seem to be about as \_\_\_\_\_ 2 \_\_\_\_\_ a skill as there is. In Japan, robots are doing it.

All foods have a \_\_\_\_\_ 3 \_\_\_\_\_ fingerprint. The robot uses that data to identify what it is inspecting right there on the spot. When it has identified a wine, the robot speaks up in a childlike voice. It names the \_\_\_\_\_ 4 \_\_\_\_\_ and adds a comment or two on the taste, such as whether it is a buttery chardonnay or a full-bodied Shiraz, and what kind of foods might \_\_\_\_\_ 5 \_\_\_\_\_ well on the side.

The robots could be “personalized”, or \_\_\_\_\_ 6 \_\_\_\_\_ to recognize the kinds of wines its owner prefers and recommend new varieties to fit its owner’s \_\_\_\_\_ 7 \_\_\_\_\_. Because it is analyzing the chemical composition of the wine or food placed before it, it can also alert its owner to possible health issues, gently \_\_\_\_\_ 8 \_\_\_\_\_ against fatty or salty products.

The 2-foot-tall robot is also \_\_\_\_\_ 9 \_\_\_\_\_. Buying one of these would cost about as much as a new car. There is no plan yet to actually \_\_\_\_\_ 10 \_\_\_\_\_ the robot, though the sensor could be available as early as next year.

- |                   |                |              |               |
|-------------------|----------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1. A. know        | B. tell        | C. judge     | D. recognize  |
| 2. A. machine     | B. robot       | C. human     | D. wine       |
| 3. A. unique      | B. special     | C. vital     | D. useful     |
| 4. A. fingerprint | B. cheese      | C. brand     | D. robot      |
| 5. A. match       | B. mix         | C. come      | D. go         |
| 6. A. programmed  | B. specialized | C. trained   | D. identified |
| 7. A. choice      | B. taste       | C. ability   | D. brand      |
| 8. A. defending   | B. fighting    | C. warning   | D. protecting |
| 9. A. inexpensive | B. expensive   | C. dangerous | D. unique     |
| 10. A. advertise  | B. present     | C. develop   | D. market     |

### Task 2 Read the passage and choose the best answer.

There are robots all around us. Some do very complicated jobs like flying airplanes and driving subway trains. And some do one simple job.

When an automatic washing machine is switched on, water pours in. The machine waits until the water is hot before washing the clothes. It does this by “feedback”. Information about what is happening is “fed back” into the robot to tell it what to do next.

Our eyes, ears and other senses are our feedback. They tell us what is going on around us. So robots are like people in two ways. They work and they have feedback. But very few robots look like people. Many are hidden away. Robots control the temperature of our houses, our cookers, and our hot water systems. We can set the controls to the temperature we want. The robot does the rest. Its feedback usually comes from a thermostat.

One kind of thermostats is a strip of metal, which bends when it gets hot. At the right temperature, it bends just enough to work a switch. This turns off the heat. As the air around it cools, the metal straightens, and this turns the heat on again.

There are robots all around, making our lives easier. Some of them, like the pocket calculator, can work much more quickly than human beings can. And they rarely make mistakes.

In some ways robots are better than people. They work quickly, but do not make mistakes. They do not get bored doing the same job over and over again. And they never get tired.

So robots are very useful in factories. They can be taught to do many different jobs. First their electronic brains must be shown how the job is done. A person moves the robot’s “arms” and “hands” through each part of the job. The robot’s brain remembers each move. When the robot is put to work on its own, its brain controls the rods, wheels and motors that move its arm.

When the robot is needed for a new job, its electronic memory is “wiped clean”. Then it is taught how to do its new work. If the robot’s hand stops working, or if something gets in the way, it cannot do the next part of the

job. So it stops and signals for help. Then a human engineer attends to the fault.

The most “intelligent” robots can move and see. Their eyes are cameras. Their metal fingers can feel shapes and even find out how hot and cold objects are. These robots have computer brains, linked to their eyes and fingers, which control their actions.

The expensive robots are used in scientific research. They do such jobs as handling radioactive materials.

1. What is a robot according to the article?
 

A. A bus driver.	B. A machine with eyes, ears and other senses.
C. A calculator.	D. A complicated computer.
2. Which statement of the following is true according to the article?
 

A. Robots work because they have feedback.	B. Robots work because they have a thermostat.
C. Robots will get bored doing the same work over and over again.	D. Robot’s electronic memory should not be wiped clean.
3. What will happen to a robot if something gets in the way?
 

a. It will continue to work.	b. It will stop to work.
c. It sends out signals for help.	d. An engineer has to help it.
A. abd	B. bcd
C. ad	D. cd
4. Which is NOT true about the most intelligent robot?
 

A. It has a computer brain.	B. It handles radioactive materials.
C. It has an eye.	D. It can feel shapes and temperature.
5. How does a robot work?
 

A. Their brain must know what to do first.	B. Robots don’t need human to operate at all.
C. A thermostat can’t be a part of a robot.	D. Robots cannot remember anything.

### Task 3 Read the passage and decide whether the following statements are True (T) or False (F).

What will the world of the future be like? There are plenty of people who are happy to give their opinion of what we will be doing in 2050. Here are two predictions about the world of tomorrow.

When we dream about the future, many like to think of owning a personal flying car. The advantages are obvious. This technology would allow total freedom of movement. We could fly at 480 km per hour, avoiding traffic lights and busy roads. However, some people believe there will be problems with traffic control. If the

cars become popular, there is likely to be air traffic jam. Another big problem is mechanical failure. What will happen if the cars stop working? These are problems we must face if flying cars become a reality.

Three-dimensional printing is another new technology with exciting possibilities. 3D printers are used to build an object with liquid plastic.

They build the object layer by layer until it is complete. Car companies already use 3D printers to make life-size models of car parts, and medical companies use the technology to make man-made body parts. As we move into the future, 3D printing will revolutionize the way we shop, the way we manufacture and the way we treat sick people. The disadvantage is that such equipment will be extremely expensive.

So in the future, we might be able to fly to work or print out new shoes. Although there are some problems to solve before this will be possible, we can certainly dream of a world where technology makes life easier and safer for millions of people.

1. There are two imaginations about the world in 2050. (      )
2. Flying cars will solve the problem of traffic congestion. (      )
3. 3D printers are used to build an object with liquid material. (      )
4. 3D printing technology has only advantages and no disadvantages. (      )
5. We still have many problems to solve before the new technology can be put into practical use. (      )

#### **Task 4** Read the passage and answer the following questions.

Bullying ( 欺凌 ) can happen to anyone. A great many children around the world are bullied every year, but there are things that can be done to help.

Bullying is when someone makes you feel bad or hurts you again and again. Bullying can happen at school, out of school and online. Bullying includes:

- calling people mean ( 恶意的 ) names
- laughing at people
- telling lies about people
- taking someone's things without permission ( 允许 )
- not letting someone play in a group
- hitting people

What is cyberbullying?

Cyberbullying includes:

- sending bad messages online
- sharing photos online without permission
- not letting someone be part of an online group
- spreading lies online



What do you do?

If someone is not kind to you, tell an adult that you know. For example, talk to a parent or a teacher.

If you get bad messages, don't reply. You should save them and give them to your teacher, your family, or the police. Ask an adult for help. Don't share something before you make sure it is true. That will help stop the cyberbullying.

Talk to your parents or teacher or an adult if you see bullying or if you are worried about a friend.

Say sorry if you are not kind to someone. You can write a message or talk to the person. And always remember, think about how to be kind in the future.

For more information, visit our home page at [www.kidsworld.com](http://www.kidsworld.com).

1. What's bullying?

---

2. Where does bullying probably happen?

---

3. What does cyberbullying include?

---

4. Should we tell our parents when we suffer from bullying or cyberbullying?

---

5. What should you do when you get bad messages?

---

## Part V

## Translation

### Task 1 Choose the best translation for the following sentences.

1. We are quite rich in terms of money, but not in terms of happiness.

A. 我们很有钱, 但是并不幸福。

B. 就金钱而言, 我们很富有; 但就幸福而言, 则并非如此。

C. 充足的金钱并未让我们感到很幸福。



2. Having been given such a good chance, how could she let it get away?
- A. 当机会到来的时候, 她为什么要一个人走开?  
B. 得到了这么好一个机会, 她怎么能轻易放弃?  
C. 得到这么一个好机会, 她怎会让它溜走?
3. A busy shopping center is usually also a good location for a restaurant.
- A. 繁忙的购物中心通常也是开一家饭店的好场所。  
B. 忙碌的购物中心经常也有一家地理位置好的饭店。  
C. 忙碌的购物中心往往也是饭店好生意的来源。
4. Customers prefer to purchase our products though they seem higher in price.
- A. 顾客情愿购买我们那些价格看上去较高的产品。  
B. 虽然我们的产品价格似乎高了一些, 顾客仍喜欢购买。  
C. 消费者宁愿买我们的产品, 不过它们的价格似乎高了一些。
5. I have to come to discuss with you about the measures we shall take to cope with the situation.
- A. 我得和你讨论一下关于我们如何应付这个形势的问题。  
B. 我得开始和你讨论, 面临这种情况如何掌握分寸。  
C. 我得和你商量一下, 应该采取什么措施应付这个局面。

**Task 2** Translate the following sentences into English.

1. 我们的祖国从来没像今天这样强大。  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. 这款手机样式新颖、携带方便, 深受年轻人的欢迎。  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. 高科技产品既有优点, 又有缺点。  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. 人工智能机器人能够代替人类完成一些危险的任务。  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. 手机上的学习应用可以对我们的学习情况进行记录和反馈。  
\_\_\_\_\_



## Part VI Writing

**Task** Write an introduction about a smart product in your life in no less than 120 words.



### Self-evaluation

Rate your progress after completing the task:

Objectives	Excellent	Medium	Pass	Fail
You can find out about new technological developments.				
You can talk about the impact of high technology.				
You can understand the two reading passages, and master the important words and expressions in them.				
You can write a product introduction.				
You can make a short video about how high technology has changed the world.				