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范希运 主编

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大学英语一课一练

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第一册

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前 言

由上海外语教育出版社出版的《大学英语》(精读)是目前我国高等学校中使用最为广泛的英语教材。为了配合《大学英语》(精读)教材的学习,我们在辽宁师范大学出版社已出版的《新版大学英语(精读)重点难点解析与同步训练》(全五册)的基础上,根据广大同学的学习实际情况,精心编写了这套具有实用价值的练习册。

《大学英语(精读)一课一练》(全四册)是按照国家教育部1998年新制定的《大学英语教学大纲》的要求,帮助学生掌握正确的学习方法,打下扎实的语言基础。目的是通过先认真、仔细地学习教材中的课文,把课文里学生应注意但又没有能力注意或没有习惯注意学的英语语言内容编成题型多样、难度适中的测试题,使学生面对该学会掌握的内容,不断思考和加强练习。最终使会学的学生在现有的学习水平基础上更上一层楼,使不会学的学生能够领会、意识到该注意的地方。帮助学生弄清词的搭配与用法,把握英语语言的表达方式。

本书的独到之处是:一是同步。每单元内容紧扣教科书,尤其是词汇、语法结构、完型填空、翻译等均针对课文里新接触到的词汇、短语、语言点以及课文内容。二是同级。各单元的练习题均注意学生的实际语言运用能力,重在表达,尤其是阅读理解、英译汉、简短回答和写作等,所采用的题型与大学英语四、六级考试要求有机地统一起来。既注重主观试题,又加强了客观试题,从而提高能力训练。使所有练习题紧密围绕课文,把学和用结合起来,达到培养学生的自学能力,为复习、巩固、检查课文所学内容提供了有效的练习和测试途径。因此,这套丛书既同步服务于教学,也服务于英语过级考试;既是课后练习的补充,也体现了水平测试。

在每个单元词汇练习题中既有主观试题,也有客观试题,所有词汇均出自该课课文,注重同义词、近义词、近形词的区别与运用,同时也提醒学生注意构词法的学习。完型填空练习是该课课文的缩写,旨在练习过程中复习课文内容,从语篇上理解课文。汉译英练习中每句都给出了关键词或短语,用以掌握词的用法。

为了提高本套丛书的编写质量,使其达到较高水平,我们组织、邀请了五所院校有丰富教学经验的教师参加了本套丛书的编写。另外,本书在编写过程中参考了大量的参考书,谨此向作者们一并致谢。

本书的编写是一种新尝试,一定会有许多不足之处,恳请教师 and 同学们提出宝贵意见,以便再版印刷时修订改正。

编者

1999年3月

（此处为极淡的、几乎不可见的文字，可能是原书内容的透印或极浅的印刷，无法辨识具体内容。）

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Unit One

How to Improve Your Study Habits

Part I Vocabulary

Section A

Directions: Fill in the blanks with some of the words or expressions given below. Change the forms if necessary.

fill in, decide on (upon), be sure..., set aside, aware of,
concentrate on (upon), look over, share with, make use
of..., go over

1. Please fill in this application form and then they will decide whether accept you or not.
2. We are sure that he will come to see us on the New Year's Eve.
3. Students should concentrate on every minute to study for the people.
4. It took us two days to look over all the accounts of that factory.
5. We set aside a few bottles of orange for drinking on the thirsty.
6. The teacher repeated the same English lesson time and time again until he was determined that it was fully understood by his students.
7. If you don't be sure your work you'll be dismissed.
8. Mary has to share the bedroom with her two younger sisters.
9. I was not aware how deeply she had felt the death of her mother.
10. They have gone over buying a new house.

Section B

Directions: Complete each of the following sentences with the proper word derived from the one given in brackets.

11. (imply) He did not actually say that we were responsible for the recent accident, but that was the implication.
12. (lie) It seems that he can always lie his way out of trouble. But sooner or later, people will find him a liar and despise him as such.
13. (patience) Nelson is certainly unfit for the teaching profession for he is too impatient with slow learners.
14. (child) He was born in China, spent his childhood in England, and now he is an American citizen.
15. (disappoint) To our great disappointment, Mrs. White won't be able to join us in the party this weekend.

Section C

Directions: Each of the following sentences is provided with four choices. Choose the one that best completes the sentence.

16. He has pursued his _____ of collecting stamps for many years.
 A. fancy B. favour C. hobby D. interest
17. The dinner and speeches _____ more than three hours.
 A. spent B. occupied C. spared D. afforded
18. The work is proceeding quite satisfactorily; indeed, we are ahead of _____.
 A. chart B. schedule C. diagram D. graph
19. Mother will need _____ help to do the work while there is so much company.
 A. additional B. urgent C. obvious D. valuable
20. The _____ wages of industrial workers are about \$ 26 a month.
 A. decent B. proper C. precise D. average
21. The professor _____ his thoughts before delivering his lectures.
 A. organized B. searched C. displayed D. combined
22. He _____ too much money on clothes.
 A. takes B. spends C. costs D. pays
23. It was her _____ to go for a walk before lunch.
 A. hobby B. custom C. convention D. habit
24. The teapot fell and was broken to _____.
 A. parts B. sections C. pieces D. portions
25. The teacher told her students to write their _____ in an exercise book.
 A. jobs B. tasks C. works D. assignments

26. You know well _____ what I mean.
 A. enough B. sufficient C. plentiful D. adequate
27. The teacher asked the students to _____ through the whole passage and find the main idea.
 A. scan B. skip C. skim D. notice
28. It isn't quite _____ that he will be present at the meeting.
 A. sure B. confident C. certain D. positive
29. They are _____ to go on with the work.
 A. decided B. determined C. settled D. decided on
30. You can't _____ walk 20 miles in an hour.
 A. probably B. possibly C. maybe D. perhaps
31. I felt at ease and _____ in the future.
 A. confident B. certain C. sure D. positive
32. They had been under strain for such a long time that they needed _____.
 A. admiration B. relaxation C. understanding D. respect
33. There are too many _____ here to work properly.
 A. opportunities B. advantages C. distractions D. conditions
34. If you concentrate all your energies _____ the studies of English, you will master the language.
 A. at B. with C. in D. on
35. The people of the developing countries have the right to choose and _____ on their own social and economic systems.
 A. settle B. consider C. decide D. arrange

Part II Structure

Section A

Directions: Each of the following sentences is provided with four choices. Choose the one that best completes the sentence.

36. The purpose of this test is to show _____ you have learned about the subject may not be permanently retained in your brain.
 A. that B. in that C. what that D. that what
37. Where should I put my hat? May I put it on _____?
 A. the hall table B. the table of hall
 C. hall's table D. hall table
38. _____ did I have any idea what kind of job an industrial engineer does.

- A. Until quite recently B. It is quite recently
 C. Not until quite recently D. It is not until quite recently
39. The _____ she smiles reminds me of my late grandmother.
 A. style B. way C. method D. appearance
40. He took his raincoat with him _____ it should rain.
 A. else B. if C. lest D. for
41. When the messenger got off his bicycle in front of the house of Mrs. Morrison, he found the old lady _____ on her back at the doorstep.
 A. lain B. laying C. lying D. had lain
42. At the age of nearly fifty, he set off _____ a 500-mile journey on a bicycle.
 A. on B. in C. at D. with
43. He is not happy _____ his wealth and fame as a successful physician.
 A. even though B. because of C. in spite of D. no matter how
44. Moon cakes are still the food for the Mid-Autumn Festival in China, _____ they were decades ago.
 A. that B. since C. as D. which
45. We need to have some _____ instruments to examine and repair the electronic equipment _____.
 A. well B. with C. properly D. for
46. _____ your help, we would not be able to complete the work in time, I am afraid.
 A. Had we not had B. If not C. If we had not had D. Without
47. The more we look into the workings of the brain, _____ we are unable to answer.
 A. the fewer B. the more C. the more questions D. the less difficult
48. _____ three whole years working on the design of the equipment.
 A. It took the chief engineer B. The chief engineer spent C. The chief engineer took D. It cost the chief engineer
49. The compositions by the freshmen class are well-written _____ a few errors in spelling and grammar.
 A. unless B. except that C. except for D. besides
50. The English test last week _____ very difficult since most of the students failed.
 A. would be B. should be C. would have been D. must have been

Section B

Directions: Each of the following sentences has four underlined parts marked A, B, C and D.

Identify the one that is not correct.

51. Looking from the flying airplane, the Yangtze River appears to be a beautiful blue ribbon.
A have B C D
52. They could settle the dispute without ruining their relationship, but now it is too late.
A B C D
53. It has been only three and a half months ago since he left for Canada.
A was B C D
54. What do you suppose might we do in the quiet hour without television?
A B C D
55. Mary has received a lot of presents by post from her friends for her twenty-one birthday.
A B C D

Part III Reading Comprehension

Directions: Each of the following passages is followed by some questions. For each question there are four choices. Choose the best answer to each of the questions.

(1)

Time talks. It speaks more plainly than words. Time communicates in many ways.

Consider the different parts of the day, for example. The time of the day when something is done can give a special meaning to the event. Factory managers in the United States fully realize the importance of an announcement made during the middle of the morning or afternoon that takes everyone away from his work.

In the United States, it is not customary to telephone someone very early in the morning. If you telephone him early in the day, while he is shaving or having breakfast, the time of the call shows that the matter is very urgent and requires immediate attention. The same meaning is attached to telephone calls made after 11:00 p. m. If someone receives a call during sleeping hours, he assumes it is a matter of life or death. The time chosen for the call communicates its importance.

The meanings of time differ in different parts of the world. Thus, misunderstanding arises between people from cultures that treat time differently. In the Western world, particularly in the United States, people tend to think of time as something fixed in nature, something from which one cannot escape. As a rule, Americans think of time as a road or a ribbon stretching into the future, along which one progresses. The road has many sections, which are to be kept separate—"one thing at a time". Thus, an American may feel angry when he has made an appointment with someone and then finds a lot of other things happening at the same time.

Americans look ahead and are concerned almost entirely with the future. The American

idea of the future is limited, however. It is the foreseeable future and not the future of the South Asians', which may involve centuries. Someone has said of the South Asian idea of time: "Time is like a museum with endless halls and rooms. God is in charge of the museum, and only he knows all that is in it."

Since time has such different meanings in different cultures, communication is often difficult. We will understand each other a little better if we can keep this fact in mind.

56. This passage is mainly about _____.
A. the American idea of time
B. the South Asian idea of time
C. the importance of keeping appointments
D. the communication between different cultures
57. According to the passage, an announcement made during the day in a factory must be very important because _____.
A. it interrupts the work of all employees
B. it is made by the manager
C. it makes everyone lose his job
D. it communicates in many ways
58. In the United States, a phone call made after 11:00 p. m. is considered _____, in the view of the writer.
A. as important as one made in the morning
B. impolite since it disturbs the receiver's sleep
C. to be a threat to the receiver's life
D. even more urgent than one made early in the morning
59. An American may feel angry if _____.
A. he has to deal with many things at one appointed time
B. people from different cultures misunderstand him
C. he cannot escape from something fixed in nature
D. others do not keep things separate
60. The expression "the foreseeable future" could be most suitably replaced by _____.
A. "the future that will not be far away"
B. "the future that one looks forward to"
C. "the future toward which one makes progress"
D. "the future which involves centuries"
61. The writer concludes that people of different countries will understand each other better if _____.
A. they know how to communicate with each other
B. they are concerned with the future

- C. they learn the way time communicates
D. they bear in mind that different cultures treat time differently

62. Which of the following statements is NOT true?

- A. The American idea of the future is quite different from that of the South Asians'.
B. The South Asian regards time as something controlled by God.
C. Americans are not concerned with the idea of the future which is limited.
D. The South Asian idea of the future may go beyond one's lifetime.

(2)

As world travel increases, nations learn from each other. In the United States today there are many evidences of this fact.

One of the latest imports is acupuncture, the use of needles for treating diseases. Although acupuncture has been practiced in China for 2,000 years, its use in the Western World is still very new. Several hospitals in the United States are now experimenting with acupuncture as a way of treating pain.

An American journalist who stood beside a patient during an operation in Shanghai recently described the process and its effects. To keep the patient from feeling pain during the operation, four needles were used, each about an inch and a half long. Two needles were inserted under the skin on each side of the patient's neck. The tops of the needles were attached to wires which led to a small electrical device.

Throughout the operation the patient talked calmly to those standing around him, insisting that he felt perfectly normal. At one point he stretched out his hands and moved his bare toes to show that only his chest and neck were affected.

How does acupuncture work? How is it able to keep a patient from feeling pain? No very satisfactory answer has been given, but there are at least three theories. Some doctors believe that acupuncture somehow produces an effect upon the central nervous system. Others believe that acupuncture produces a chemical change in the body's fluids (体液). Still another theory is that the needles make contact with an unknown system of energy in the body which travels along certain routes under the skin. The true explanation may be one of these or a combination of more than one. It may be something entirely different.

63. Acupuncture is _____.

- A. a medical treatment with needles
B. an import from the United States
C. an operation made in Shanghai
D. a small electrical device

64. _____ needles were put under the skin of the patient's neck during the operation described by the journalist.

A. One B. Two C. Three D. Four

65. At one point during the operation, the patient moved his hands and toes to show that _____.

- A. he felt no pain at all
- B. his hands and toes were painful
- C. the operation was quite a success
- D. he felt quite normal except his chest and neck

66. Several hospitals in the United States are now _____.

- A. testing the effect of acupuncture on pain
- B. practising acupuncture as a way of treating diseases
- C. importing needles for experimental use
- D. doing operation on patients' chest and neck

67. Which of the following is true?

- B. Acupuncture has been practised in the western countries for more than a century.
- A. Although acupuncture works well on pain, the way how it really works remains unknown.
- C. There are already three satisfactory theories on how acupuncture works.
- D. The effect of acupuncture on pain is still doubted by the Western World.

68. Which title suits this passage best?

- A. A Successful Operation
- B. Three Theories on Acupuncture
- C. An Unknown System of Energy
- D. A Pain-Killing Wonder from China

(3)

Elementary education begins at the age of six. At this stage nearly all the teachers are women, mostly married. The atmosphere is usually very friendly, and the teachers have for a long time now accepted the idea that the important thing is to make the children happy and interested. The old rigid authoritarian methods of education were considered undesirable in America rather a long time ago so much so that many people now think that they have gone too far in the direction of trying to make children happy and interested rather than giving them actual instruction. The social education of young children tries to make them accept the need for human beings in a society to work together for their common good in all sorts of ways. The emphasis is on cooperation rather than competition throughout most of this process. This may seem curious, in view of the general idea that American society is highly competitive, but the need for making people sociable in this sense has come to be regarded as the main functions of education.

69. In American elementary schools the teachers
- A. are kind to children.
 - B. are strict with children.
 - C. teach kids a lot of academic subjects.
 - D. set high standards for kids.
70. Which of the following is true according to the passage?
- A. Children are prepared at school for competition in society.
 - B. Children are not prepared at school for competition in society.
 - C. Children do not like to compete in society.
 - D. Children want to compete in society.
71. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage?
- A. Most primary school teachers are female.
 - B. Children are made happy at elementary school.
 - C. Many people want to make the children even happier.
 - D. Children used to receive strict education.
72. The chief role of American elementary education is
- A. to cultivate the spirit of cooperation.
 - B. to cultivate the spirit of competition.
 - C. to provide academic instruction.
 - D. None of the above.

(4)

In 1852 Mrs Harriet Beecher Stowe published her book *Uncle Tom's Cabin*. It reminded people that Negroes were human beings and that slavery could and often did lead to inhuman treatment, including the breaking up of families whose members might be sold to different owners. The book was intensely emotional, and few books ever published have had so great an influence. Indignation in the north against southern slavery became more and more intense, though the south continued to refuse to consider bringing it to an end. Soon it became clear that the north could not tolerate the continuation of slavery within the United States. The Civil War was fought over the claim by the southern states to the right to withdraw from the Union and form a separate nation where slavery would continue; for the north the war was a just one in support not only of the maintenance of national unity, but also of the unity of a nation from which the shame of legal slavery should be abolished.

73. The book *Uncle Tom's Cabin* played the role of
- A. breaking up families.
 - B. treating Negroes badly.
 - C. leading to inhuman treatment.

calling on the people to be against slavery.

74. The "it" in line 6 refers to

- A. the south.
- B. the north.
- C. slavery.
- D. indignation.

75. The southern states fought the war because

- A. they wanted to keep slavery.
- B. they claimed they had had a new nation.
- C. they wanted to get rid of slavery.
- D. they claimed they wanted to keep the national unity.

Part IV Cloze

Directions: There are 10 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices A, B, C, and D at the end of the passage. You should choose the answer that best fits into the passage.

"How can I study well?" This question must have occurred to you from time to time. Have you found a 76 answer for yourself?

In fact, no one can offer an all-cure kind of answer to the question. How to study well— it depends on an interplay of many factors 77 motivation, determination, mental ability, hard-working and method of study. One thing is certain, though: good study habits or 78 learning techniques, will 79 you to a successful college career.

From this lesson you may agree that previewing a lesson by memorizing it isn't a good idea. It's better to skim and then reread the assigned material 80 memorize it.

You should be both attentive 81 active in class. You should take notes and go over them 82. Reading new words and expressions aloud is a good practice. You should not worry 83 about tests, though some of you admitted you simply couldn't help worrying. Regular review makes the reading material more 84 and is a better study habit than waiting to begin reviewing 85 until a quiz or test is announced.

- 76. A. satisfy B. satisfier C. satisfactory D. satisfied
- 77. A. like B. as C. for example D. such as
- 78. A. effective B. efficient C. affective D. affected
- 79. A. make B. lead C. take D. send
- 80. A. more than B. rather than C. instead of D. replace
- 81. A. as well as B. also C. and D. or
- 82. A. usually B. normally C. generally D. regularly