

新 编 大 学 英 语 同 步 练 习 丛 书

NEW COLLEGE ENGLISH WORKBOOK

新编大学英语

同步练习

由锋 主编 / 陈宁 杨焱 副主编

最新版

我努力 我成功



化学工业出版社

新 编 大 学 英 语 同 步 练 习 丛 书

NEW COLLEGE ENGLISH WORKBOOK

新编大学英语

同步练习

由锋 主编 / 陈宁 杨焱 副主编

最新版

我努力 我成功



化学工业出版社

· 北京 ·

元00.05 价 宝

本丛书是一套与外研社《新编大学英语（第二版）》配套的，供大学本科非英语专业选用的同步练习册。丛书内容按照大学英语分级教学要求编排，覆盖词汇、语法、翻译、写作、阅读等多个方面，书中绝大部分题型为主观题，且每部分均单独成篇，可以为学生提供较全面的技巧点拨和实践训练。通过本丛书的训练，学生可以从多个角度理解课文知识点，并且以点带面，从更深的层次掌握词汇、语法、翻译技巧、阅读技巧等，从而为有效备考大学英语四、六级考试打下扎实的基础。

本丛书共分四册，分别适合大学英语一级、二级、三级、四级水平学生使用，每册书后附三套分级练习题供学生自测，本册为第一分册。

图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

新编大学英语同步练习 (1) / 由锋主编. —北京: 化学工业出版社,
2008.8

新编大学英语同步练习丛书
ISBN 978-7-122-03459-5

I. 新… II. 由… III. 英语-高等学校-习题 IV. H319.6

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字 (2008) 第118770号

责任编辑: 唐旭华 叶晶磊
责任校对: 宋 夏

装帧设计: 金视角工作室

出版发行: 化学工业出版社 (北京市东城区青年湖南街 13 号 邮政编码 100011)
印 装: 三河市延风印装厂
787mm×1092mm 1/16 印张 11 ¼ 字数 269 千字 2008年10月北京第1版第1次印刷

购书咨询: 010-64518888 (传真: 010-64519686) 售后服务: 010-64518899

网 址: <http://www.cip.com.cn>

凡购买本书, 如有缺损质量问题, 本社销售中心负责调换。

定 价: 20.00元

版权所有 违者必究

《新编大学英语同步练习丛书》

编委会

主 编 多俊岗

编 委 (以姓氏笔画为序)

由 锋 吕宪栋 多俊岗 刘娜娜 杨 焱

沈 钧 陈 宁 赵 波 徐 鑫

《新编大学英语同步练习 (1) 》

编写人员

主 编 由 锋

副主编 陈 宁 杨 焱

编写人员 (以姓氏笔画为序)

由 锋 陈 宁 杜 伟 沈 钧 孟 欣

杨 焱 张雅晶 阎 博 袁 霞 舒玉华

蒋宇爱

前

言

FOREWORD

《新编大学英语（第二版）》是最新修订的全国高等院校大学英语系列教材。该书内容丰富，信息量大，是一套全面培养学生英语听、说、读、写、译能力的教材。但是对于大部分学生来说，要想真正按照教材编写者的意图完成学习任务，需要课后做大量相关的拓展和延伸练习。为了帮助学生真正掌握教材的精华，能够真正学以致用，达到教学大纲规定的教学目标，特组织教学一线的教师编写了这套《新编大学英语同步练习》丛书，该丛书共4册，奉献给广大致力于学好大学英语的同学。愿该丛书能帮助学生打好语言基本功，拓宽知识面，提高人文素质，在大学英语四、六级考试中取得好成绩。

《新编大学英语同步练习》的编写遵循“吃透教材，抓准知识点，强化训练，举一反三”的原则。每册10个单元，难度分别按照大学英语分级教学要求设置。每个单元的内容均从课本知识点出发，深化拓展，从五个部分展开。

1. 词汇部分

该部分摒弃了传统的只记汉语意思而忽略英语释义的做法，设置了英语释义连线题，旨在引导学生养成用英语思维的习惯，从英语释义中找到单词本身所特有的含义。

为了扩大学生的词汇量，让学生了解英语构词法的相关知识，编者设置了词缀练习和词汇的曲折变化练习，通过示范与练习，学生可以更好地了解英语构词法，迅速扩大词汇量，达到举一反三的效果。

此外也保留了传统的四选一词汇用法客观题，有的题目来自历年的四、六级真题和考研题。

2. 语法部分

该部分练习题型分为三项：第一部分是语法句型变换；第二部分是介词、副词填空；第三部分是语法用法客观选择题。

编者认为，语法在实际使用中是表现在句子中的，所以加强句型变化的练习，可以更好地掌握语法。此外，英语水平高低的重要标志是“小词”的运用是否纯熟。而介词和副词就是英语中的“小词”，介词的搭配变化多端，但也有一定的规律，而副词又是体现说话人态度、感觉的重要途径，掌握介词和副词的用法对英语语感的培养大有裨益。为此，选编了一组介词、副词填空练习，希望能对学生培养良好的英语语感有所贡献。

3. 翻译部分

翻译练习是提高英语水平的重要练习手段，大学英语四、六级改革也在加大对翻译能力的考察。

句子翻译涉及的知识点均是课文中出现的重要词汇或者短语，学生根据关键词提示进行翻译练习，旨在通过翻译掌握这些重要词汇和

短语的用法。

篇章翻译主要涉及的是本单元的语法点。语法提示可以在主干教材的翻译技巧中找到。根据每单元具体情况，篇章翻译可能是中译英，也可能是英译中。需要指出的是，翻译无固定答案，书后附的参考答案只是翻译的一种较好的方式，只要符合语法规则，符合语言使用规律，应鼓励学生进行多样性的翻译。

对话翻译是本书的特色之一。所编对话均是日常生活中常见的场景，学生通过中文提示进行翻译练习，可以辐射到英语口语的提高。编者也强烈推荐学生在做完练习后多诵读这些对话，多应用，多实践，真正做到举一反三。

4. 写作部分

第一部分为写作技巧点拨，内容涉及写作的各个方面的理论与方法，尤其是应试技巧。

第二部分为写作实践环节，第一、二册侧重基础写作练习，第三、四册侧重四级应试写作练习。

第三部分为写作扩展，选编了历年雅思、托福、英语专业四级和八级等考试的同话题作文，旨在引导学生多角度思考问题，培养学生灵活应变的能力。

5. 课外阅读材料

A部分阅读材料选编原则为与课本主干课文话题相似的故事或名言警句，激发学生阅读兴趣，积累相关词汇。

B部分阅读材料一般都短小精悍，语言优美，不仅趣味性强，还适合背诵。

两部分阅读均附参考中文译文，对照阅读有益于扩大词汇量，培养语感。

第一册编写具体分工：

(1) 词汇部分 孟欣、杨焱

(2) 语法部分 陈宁、张雅晶、阎博

(3) 翻译部分 袁霞、阎博、由锋

(4) 写作部分 蒋宇爱、沈钧

(5) 阅读部分 杜伟、舒玉华

(6) 一级测试题 由锋、杨焱、陈宁

由于编写时间和经验有限，本书的不足之处在所难免，真诚欢迎使用本书的师生能提出宝贵的意见和建议，希望本书能为大家的英语学习提供切实的帮助。

编者

2008年6月

目录

C	O	N	T	E	N	T	S
38							IV. Writing
40							V. Supplement Reading
Unit 1 Personal Relationships 1							
44							I. Vocabulary
44							II. Grammar
46							III. Translation
48							IV. Writing
49							V. Supplement Reading
Unit 2 Remembering and Forgetting 11							
54							I. Vocabulary
54							II. Grammar
56							III. Translation
58							IV. Writing
59							V. Supplement Reading
Unit 3 More than Words 23							
66							I. Vocabulary
66							II. Grammar
68							III. Translation
70							IV. Writing
71							V. Supplement Reading
Unit 4 Fresh Start 33							
77							I. Vocabulary
77							II. Grammar
77							III. Translation

IV. Writing	38
V. Supplement Reading	40

Unit 5 Animal World 44

I. Vocabulary	44
II. Grammar	46
III. Translation	48
IV. Writing	49
V. Supplement Reading	51

Unit 6 A World of Mystery 54

I. Vocabulary	54
II. Grammar	56
III. Translation	58
IV. Writing	59
V. Supplement Reading	62

Unit 7 Choices in Life 66

I. Vocabulary	66
II. Grammar	68
III. Translation	70
IV. Writing	71
V. Supplement Reading	72

Unit 8 Romantic Stories 77

I. Vocabulary	77
---------------------	----

148	II. Grammar	79
151	III. Translation	81
157	IV. Writing	82
161	V. Supplement Reading	83
161		
169		

Unit 9 Holidays and Special Days 86

174	I. Vocabulary	86
175	II. Grammar	88
	III. Translation	90
	IV. Writing	91
	V. Supplement Reading	93

Unit 10 Agriculture 97

	I. Vocabulary	97
	II. Grammar	99
	III. Translation	101
	IV. Writing	102
	V. Supplement Reading	104

Test One-Band One 106

Test Two-Band One 114

Test Three-Band One 123

Keys for Exercise and Test 132

	Keys for Unit 1	132
	Keys for Unit 2	135
	Keys for Unit 3	140
	Keys for Unit 4	144

148	Keys for Unit 5
152	Keys for Unit 6
157	Keys for Unit 7
161	Keys for Unit 8
165	Keys for Unit 9
169	Keys for Unit 10
174	Keys for Test One-Band One
174	Keys for Test Two-Band One
175	Keys for Test Three-Band One

	I. Vocabulary
	II. Grammar
	III. Translation
	IV. Writing
	V. Supplement Reading

106	Test One-Band One
114	Test Two-Band One
123	Test Three-Band One

132	Keys for Exercise and Test
132	Keys for Unit 1
132	Keys for Unit 2
140	Keys for Unit 3
144	Keys for Unit 4

Unit 1

Personal Relationships

I. Vocabulary

A. Write out the following words according to the Chinese definition and the given initial letter.

- | | | | |
|-----------|---|--------------|---|
| 1. 行动, 行为 | a | 11. 关联, 关系 | r |
| 2. 显然地 | o | 12. 风格 | s |
| 3. 插入, 嵌入 | i | 13. 最初地 | o |
| 4. 偶尔的 | o | 14. 意外的 | a |
| 5. 不灵活的 | s | 15. 追求, 追捕 | c |
| 6. 缓解, 解除 | r | 16. 欣赏, 赏识 | a |
| 7. 平稳的 | s | 17. 犹豫 | h |
| 8. 给……下定义 | d | 18. 值得做的 | r |
| 9. 垃圾 | g | 19. (关系的) 决裂 | b |
| 10. 宗教的 | r | 20. 否认, 不承认 | d |

B. Many words end in the suffix “-ly.” Study the examples, and then list some adverbs that end in this suffix in the space provided. Add more if you can, and also you can find some in your textbook.

- | | |
|--------|---|
| suffix | examples |
| -ly | efficiently, certainly, professionally |
| -ly | 1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____ |
| | 6. _____ 7. _____ 8. _____ 9. _____ 10. _____ |

Fill in each of the blanks with a given word in its proper form.

certain questioning rapid quick simple silent bad obvious quiet

- They _____ found the young girl to be very _____ injured.
- Unless they could give some blood to their little friend she would _____ die.

3. He shook his head _____.
4. Something was _____ very wrong.
5. She spoke _____ in Vietnamese, listened to his reply, and _____ answered him again.
6. The little boy stopped crying, and looked _____ at the Vietnamese nurse.
7. Looking up, the Vietnamese nurse said _____ to the Americans.
8. The boy answered _____, "She is my friend."

C. Choose the best answer to each blank of the following sentences.

1. He was _____ in the leg while fighting the Japanese during the war.

A. hurt	B. harmed
C. injured	D. wounded
2. Anything that _____ Dr. Green interests his students a lot.

A. concerns	B. matters
C. cares	D. subjects
3. When you have difficulties in learning English, do not _____ to ask your teacher to help.

A. hesitation	B. hesitate
C. hesitance	D. hesitant
4. Nowadays many species of animals are no longer _____.

A. in common	B. living
C. exist	D. in existence
5. We should judge a man by his _____, not by his words.

A. act	B. actions
C. activity	D. activities
6. The seal _____ the ball on its nose.

A. balcony	B. bait
C. balanced	D. baked
7. As _____ as I am _____, I don't care what you are.

A. long... concerned	B. long... concerning
C. far... concerned	D. far... concerning
8. Mr. Green helped me _____ more than one occasion.

A. at	B. in
C. upon	D. on
9. I don't like English; I learn it _____ because I have to learn something to work with in the future.

A. simple	B. similarly
C. simply	D. simplify

10. He's watching TV? He is _____ to be cleaning his room.

A. known

B. supposed

C. regarded

D. considered

II. Grammar

A. Key Sentence Structure

1. Nobody knows what these bombs were supposed to hit during the terrible Vietnam War, but they landed in a small orphanage run by a missionary group (Line 1).

在可怕的越南战争期间，谁也不知道这些炸弹要轰炸什么目标，而它们却落在了一所由传教士办的小孤儿院内。

☆ Language points

be supposed to do sth. 理应做，应该做

Practice:

(1) 每个学生都应该 8 点以前到教室。

(2) 情人节你不应该送她康乃馨，你应该送玫瑰。

2. Heng was quickly laid on a bed, his arm cleaned with alcohol, and the needle inserted into his arm (Line 27).

人们很快地把 Heng 抱到一张床上，用酒精给他的手臂消了毒，并且把针插入了他的胳膊。

☆ Language points

his arm cleaned with alcohol 和 the needle inserted into his arm 独立主格结构

Practice:

(1) 她脸朝天，头枕着交叉的手躺着。

(2) 妈妈病了，她得承担起照顾全家的责任。

3. The medical team now was very worried because the needle should not have been hurting their tiny patient (Line 43).

现在医疗小组非常担忧，因为针不该使他们的小输血者一直感到疼痛。

☆ Language points

should have done sth. 本应该做某事，但实际上没有做。

should not have done sth. 本不该做某事，但实际上已经做了。

Practice:

(1) 她不该那么早就出院, 因为她还没有康复。

(2) 你本可以在期末考试中得优, 但是你的字写得太糟。

B. Complete each of the following sentences with an appropriate preposition or adverb.

- The long-term future of the space program hangs in the balance.
- They think the attacker was very tall—so that lets you know.
- They seem to be good friends although they have few interests in common.
- How many of your old school friends do you keep in with?
- Please drop in our house when you have time.
- Short skirts are back in style.
- They were more concerned about how the other women had dressed than what the speaker was saying.
- He was even prepared to lay down his life for his friends.
- I have been known to faint at the sight of blood.
- The newspapers printed the story before the government could cover it up.

C. Identify the part of the sentence that is incorrect and then rewrite it in the correct form.

- She going to study abroad next year.
going to → is going to
- My sister likes cats, but she doesn't likes children.
likes → like
- I'll be known a lot of grammar after taking the training course.
be known → know
- Nobody know how to operate the machine.
know → knows
- If we will have time tomorrow, we will go boating.
will have → have
- My brother was borned in 1986.
borned → born
- He is already taken care of the problem.
taken care of → dealt with
- She came to Beijing for find a better job.
for find → to find

9. I want to go back home and visiting my parents.

10. You not supposed to talk during the lecture.

III. Translation

A. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. 这一问题需要政府迅速行动。(action)

2. 白天有时有阵雨。(occasional)

3. 我拍了拍这个小男孩的头。(pat)

4. 当他知道通过了考试,他宽心地舒了口气。(relief)

5. 进展是缓慢的,但却是稳步的。(steady)

B. Translate this paragraph into English.

无论做什么事,健康的身体是基本条件,我在学校读书的时候,有所谓“强迫运动”,我踢破过几双球鞋,打断过几只球拍。因此侥幸维持下来最低限度的体力。老来打过几年太极拳,目前则以散步活动筋骨而已。寄语年轻朋友,千万要持之以恒地从事运动,这不是嬉戏,不是浪费时间。健康的身体是做人做事的真正的本钱。

《时间即生命》梁实秋

C. Translate the following dialogue into English.

Visiting Friends

Mary: Hi, Lucy. Please come in.

Lucy: Hi, Mary. (1) _____ (你好吗?)

Mary: I am doing ok. How are you?

Lucy: Fine, thank you.

Mary: Come and have a seat.

Lucy: Thank you. (2) _____ (你家真漂亮。)

Mary: Oh, thank you. (3) _____ (你想喝点什么吗?)

Lucy: I'd like some green tea if you don't mind.

Mary: Let me get some. Be careful. It's hot.

Lucy: Thanks.

Mary: You are welcome. How about your work today?

Lucy: (4) _____ (今天工作真忙啊。) Finally all was done.

Mary: Good for you. (5) _____ (你这周末有什么打算?)

Lucy: Not really. Any good idea?

Mary: What about going to the Beihai Park? The weather forecast says it will be a nice day this weekend. You know it's worth the trip there at this time of the year.

Lucy: (6) _____ (好的, 就这么定了。) When and where shall we meet?

Mary: (7) _____ (星期六早晨七点沃尔玛超市前见面怎么样?)

Lucy: All right. Oh, it's dark outside already. I'm afraid I have to leave now.

Mary: Do you have to? Why not stay for the dinner?

Lucy: I'd love to, but I really have to go. I must pick up my daughter at the kindergarten.

Mary: See you on Saturday! Say hello to your family for me. (8) _____ (保重, 路上小心。)

Lucy: Thank you, I will. Bye-bye!

IV. Writing

A. Writing skills—Notice (布告、通知)

布告或通知一般公布即将发生的事, 有时也公布已经发生的事, 如宣布召开会议、举办聚会、放映录像、举行各种比赛等。此类至少包括以下三部分内容:

1. 时间: ×月×日, 星期×, ×时×分
2. 地点

3. 活动

如果是讲座或报告，还应包括：

4. 报告人简介

通知 (Notice/Announcement)

范例一：

海报式通知

<p style="text-align: center;">Class meeting Monday Jun.3rd 6 p.m. Rm. M108</p>
--

便条式通知

Notice

The English department takes pleasure in announcing the annual literary and artistic report performance for celebrating the Christmas Day, to be held in the college Auditorium on Dec.25th, 2007, at 6:30. p.m. the program includes chorus, solo, dance, recitation and comic cross talks. All the teachers and students are warmly welcome.

Dec.20th, 2007

招领启事 (Announce the finding of lost property)

范例二：

布告式 张贴在公告栏处，或由相关机构发表，较为正式招领启事。

<p style="text-align: center;">Found</p> <p style="text-align: center;">A black leather wallet, in the school building on the morning of Oct.1st.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Owner please claim at the Lost and Found office, Rm.120 on the 2nd floor of the Office Building.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Lost and Found office</p>
--

便条式 为临时性的询问、通知、留言或要求等，为临时的某地留言。

FOUND

May. 10th, 2008

I happened to find a wallet, inside of which there is money and other things. Loser is expected to come to our dormitory to claim it.

Shi Hui

Room 501, No.10 Dormitory