

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

刘娜娜 翟萍娟 主编

4

最新版

我努力 我成功



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· 北 京 ·

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。

本丛书共分为四册，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，本册为第四册。

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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，特组织相关教师编写这套《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（第二版）》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，分五个部分展开。穿插四级题型，把课本内容写成四级题型的难度和样式，既深化巩固了课本知识又为四级备考打下坚实的基础。

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，编者设置了词汇的一词多义和屈折变化练习，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，词汇部分加入四级考试题型中最近几年新出现的15选10的选择填空，这一部分内容有的为历年真题，有的是四级模拟题。让学生通过此部分练习，既巩固了课本知识，又锻炼了四级考试能力。

2. 语法部分

该部分练习题分为三项：第一部分是语法句型转换；第二部分是完形填空；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，完形填空一直是四级考试的题目之一，把它放在语法练习这一项，是通过加强语法的同时能练习四级，为四级考试早做准备。

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，书后所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。

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。

第三部分为写作拓展练习，选编了历年雅思、托福、英语专业四级和英语专业八级考试的同话题作文，旨在引导学生多角度考虑问题，培养学生灵活应变的能力。

5. 课外阅读部分

课外阅读部分跟前三册有所不同的是，课外阅读部分加入四级阅读。学生到第四学期要参加国家四级考试，阅读这一部分要加强练习。补充的阅读部分选取与该单元主题相关的四级考试新题型——快速阅读，或者是两篇精确阅读。通过此部分的练习，可以从一个侧面更好地提高学生所薄弱的阅读环节。所以本书既是课本的练习册，又是一本备考四级的参考书，让学生买一本书的同时做好了两手准备，物有所值。

第四册编写具体分工：

(1) Unit 1 刘娜娜、杨静、韩猛

(2) Unit 2 闫利闯

(3) Unit 3、4 董红芸

(4) Unit 5、6 曲艺

(5) Unit 7 尹继伟

(6) Unit 8 暴惠敏

(7) Unit 9 索惠赟

(8) Unit 10 王军霞

(9) 四级测试题 刘娜娜、杨静、韩猛、王永娟、翟萍娟

由于编写时间和经验所限，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11月

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Unit 1

Leisure Activity

I. Vocabulary

A. Match the following words with their definitions.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| 1. entertaining <i>adj.</i> | A. feeling annoyed and impatient about something |
| 2. irritated <i>adj.</i> | B. seeming to suggest something sexual or indecent |
| 3. familiarity <i>n.</i> | C. in a place somebody can't reach |
| 4. setup <i>n.</i> | D. try to do something |
| 5. suggestive <i>adj.</i> | E. amusing |
| 6. vulgar <i>adj.</i> | F. smile at someone quickly and for a short time |
| 7. fall in love with someone | G. indecent; rude; obscene |
| 8. flash a smile | H. good knowledge of something |
| 9. make an attempt to do something | I. begin to love someone |
| 10. beyond the reach of somebody | J. an arrangement for a specific activity or purpose |

B. Complete the following words or expressions by translating Chinese into English and English into Chinese from the passages we've learned in this unit.

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. 普遍的、全体的 _____ | 2. humorless _____ |
| 3. 责任感 _____ | 4. trigger _____ |
| 5. 兴趣、趋势的中心 _____ | 6. mutual _____ |
| 7. 引诱、诱惑 _____ | 8. technique _____ |
| 9. 看重、重视 _____ | 10. clarification _____ |

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

- SARS and bird flu have once caused _____ panic. (universe)
- Being _____ is unacceptable in the business talks with American people. (humor)
- The bag of sweets on the table was too strong a _____ for the child to resist. (tempt)
- The metal looked like gold, but in fact it was _____. (value)
- A _____ of diamond products can be seen at the exhibition. (vary)

C. The word "school" has different meanings in different contexts. Read the following sentences and try to find the right definition for the phrase in each sentence. Put the appropriate letter in the space provided.

Definitions: A. institution for educating children

B. time when teaching is done in a school; lessons

C. department of a university concerned with a particular branch of study

D. group of writers, thinkers sharing the same principles or methods

E. all the pupils or all the pupils and teachers in a school

_____ 1) In law and medical school, there are more male students than female students.

_____ 2) The Hegelian School is a group of philosophers influenced by Hegel.

_____ 3) School begins at 9 a. m.

_____ 4) Soon, the whole school knew her win.

_____ 5) Libby is too young to go to the primary school.

D. Banked Cloze

EI Nino is the name given to the mysterious and often unpredictable change in the climate of the world. This strange 1 happens every five to eight years. It starts in the Pacific Ocean and is thought to be caused by a failure in the trade winds (信风), which affects the ocean currents driven by these winds. As the trade winds lessen in 2, the ocean temperatures rise, causing the Peru Current flowing in from the east to warm up by as much as 5°C.

The warming of the ocean has far-reaching effects. The hot, humid (潮湿的) air over the ocean causes severe 3 thunderstorms. The rainfall is increased across South American 4 floods to Peru. In the West pacific, there are droughts affecting Australia and Indonesia. So while some parts of the world prepare for heavy rains and floods, other parts face drought, poor crops and 5.

EI Nino usually lasts for about 18 months. The 1982-83 EI Nino brought the most 6 weather in modern history. Its effect was worldwide and it left more than 2 000 people dead and caused over eight billion pounds 7 of damage. The 1990 EI Nino lasted until June 1995. Scientists 8 this to be the longest EI Nino for 2 000 years.

Nowadays, weather experts are able to forecast when an EI Nino will 9, but they are still not 10 sure what leads to it or what affects how strong it will be. (CET4 2006. 6)

A. estimate

B. strength

C. deliberately

D. notify

E. tropical

F. phenomenon

G. stable

H. attraction

I. completely

J. destructive

K. starvation

L. bringing

M. exhaustion

N. worth

O. strike

II. Grammar

A. Study the examples of Emphatic Sentences carefully and then turn the following sentences as each requires.

Example 1:

Mary graduated from the university last year.

It was Mary that graduated from the university last year. (强调主语)

It was the university that Mary graduated from last year. (强调宾语)

It was last year that Mary graduated from the university. (强调时间状语)

Example 2:

What makes a story or a joke funny?

What is it that makes a story or a joke funny? (特殊疑问句的强调结构)

1. What you do is essential. (强调主语从句)

2. I saw her at the English corner last summer. (强调时间状语)

3. Who left the door open? (特殊疑问句强调结构)

4. One realizes the value of health when one is ill. (强调时间状语)

5. Some schools teach but fail to educate their students. (强调主语)

6. Somebody put forward a good proposal at the meeting. (强调宾语)

7. Because the dictionary is so useful for my work that I bought it. (强调原因状语)

8. You will succeed by hard work. (强调方式状语)

B. Fill in each blank with a proper word from alternatives.

In every cultivated language, there are two great classes of words which, taken together, comprise the whole vocabulary.

First, there are those words 1 which we become acquainted in daily conversation, which we 2 , that is to say, from the 3 of our own family and from our familiar associates, and 4 we should know and use 5 we could not read or write. They 6

the common things of life, and are the stock in trade of all who 7 the language. Such words may be called “popular”, since they belong to the people 8 and are not the exclusive 9 of a limited class.

On the other hand, our language 10 a multitude of words which are comparatively 11 used in ordinary conversation. Their meanings are known to every educated person, but there is little 12 to use them at home or in the market-place.

Our 13 acquaintance with them comes not from our mother's 14 or from the talk of our school-mates, 15 from books that we read, lectures that we 16, or the more 17 conversation of highly educated speakers who are discussing some particular 18 in a style appropriately elevated above the habitual 19 of everyday life. Such words are called “learned”, and the 20 between them and the “popular” words is of great importance to a right understanding of linguistic process.

- | | | | |
|------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. A. at | B. with | C. by | D. through |
| 2. A. study | B. imitate | C. stimulate | D. learn |
| 3. A. mates | B. relatives | C. members | D. fellows |
| 4. A. which | B. that | C. those | D. ones |
| 5. A. even | B. despite | C. even if | D. in spite of |
| 6. A. mind | B. concern | C. care | D. involve |
| 7. A. hire | B. apply | C. adopt | D. use |
| 8. A. in public | B. at most | C. at large | D. at best |
| 9. A. right | B. privilege | C. share | D. possession |
| 10. A. consists | B. comprises | C. constitutes | D. composes |
| 11. A. seldom | B. much | C. never | D. often |
| 12. A. prospect | B. way | C. reason | D. necessity |
| 13. A. primary | B. first | C. principal | D. prior |
| 14. A. tips | B. mouth | C. lips | D. tongue |
| 15. A. besides | B. and | C. or | D. but |
| 16. A. hear of | B. attend | C. hear from | D. listen |
| 17. A. former | B. formula | C. formal | D. formative |
| 18. A. theme | B. topic | C. idea | D. point |
| 19. A. border | B. link | C. degree | D. extent |
| 20. A. diversion | B. distinction | C. diversity | D. similarity |

C. Learn grammar carefully and choose the best answer to each question from four alternatives.

- How was they discovered the secret of the underground palace?
—Totally by chance.
A. it that B. he that C. it when D. he which
- Who was it told the police?
A. since B. as C. that D. he

3. What is it _____ his daughter needs most?
A. what B. which C. that D. if
4. Where _____ it that you saw the teacher?
A. was B. is C. does D. did
5. ---Who are making so much noise in the garden?
--- _____ the children.
A. It is B. They are C. That is D. There are
6. It is ten years _____ Miss Li returned to China.
A. that B. when C. since D. as
7. It is those people who _____ most angry at what is going on at the dinning hall.
A. was B. is C. were D. are
8. It is your rudeness _____.
A. I object to B. that I object to C. that I object D. what I object to
9. It is only shallow people _____ by appearances.
A. whom judge B. that judge C. who judges D. that judges
10. _____ that the conflicts between the two counties reach its highest point.
A. In the 1950's B. It was in the 1950's
C. That it was in the 1950's D. It was the 1950's
11. _____ water plays an important part in our daily life?
A. Why was it that B. Why is it that
C. Why is it D. Why it is that
12. It was only when I reread his poems recently _____ I began to appreciate their beauty.
A. until B. that C. then D. so
13. I can't quite remember _____ you started doing the work.
A. that it was when B. when it was that
C. when was it that D. that was it when
14. We could ask someone to do the work privately without it _____.
A. know B. be known C. being known D. to be known
15. Was it in this palace _____ the last emperor died?
A. that B. in which C. in where D. which
16. It was through Jack _____ Mary got to know Bob.
A. who B. whom C. how D. that
17. It _____ he came that we began the party.
A. was until B. was not until C. not until D. until was
18. It _____ John and I who answered the question.
A. was B. is C. are D. were
19. It was _____ that they got all As.
A. their hard work B. hard work
C. because of their hard work D. of their hard work

20. Was it _____ the boss regarded with such respect?
 A. them who B. them whom C. those D. he who

III. Translation

A. Translate the following sentences into English.

- Helmets can give cyclists _____ (一种虚假的安全感).
- Shy people _____ (一听批评就急):
- I don't like her, and I think _____ (她也不喜欢我).
- At last she realized that _____ (她已经爱上了他).
- _____ (接二连三的成功) brought him money and fame.
- _____ (有理由认为) that he knew beforehand that this would happen.
- The exercise was _____ (超出班上大多数人的能力).
- The spring festive is _____ (家庭聚会的一个好机会).
- The key to a good relationship is _____ (相互理解和信任).
- The opening ceremony _____ (以燃放烟花为结束).

B. Translate the following passage into Chinese.

On Relationships

Relationships—of all kinds—are like sand held in your hand. Held loosely, with an open hand, the sand remains where it is. The minute you close your hand squeeze tightly to hold on, the sand trickles through your fingers. You may hold on to some of it, but most will be spilled. A relationship is like that. Held loosely, with respect and freedom for the other person, it is likely to remain intact. But hold too tightly, too possessively, and relationship slips away and is lost.

By Kaleel Jamison, *The Nibble Theory*

C. Read the following funny story and translate sentences into English.

There was a man who worked all of his life and saved all of his money. He was a real miser when it came to his money. _____ (他爱钱胜过一切), and just before he died, he said to his wife, "Now listen, when I die, I want you to take all my money and place it in the casket with me. _____ (我要把我的钱带到来

世)。”

So he got his wife to promise him with all her heart that when he died, she would put all the money in the casket with him.

Well, one day he died. He was stretched out in the casket, the wife was sitting there in black next to her closest friend. When they finished the ceremony, just before the undertakers got ready to close the casket, _____ (妻子说:“等一等”。

She had a shoe box with her, she came over with the box and placed it in the casket. Then the undertakers locked the casket down and rolled it away. Her friend said, “_____ (我希望你不要疯狂地把钱都放到棺材里)。”

“Yes,” the wife said, “I promised. I’m a good Christian. I can’t lie. I promised him that I was going to put that money in that casket with him.”

“You mean to tell me you put every cent of his money in the casket with him?”

“I sure did. I got it all together, put it into my account and _____ (我给他写了一张支票)。”

IV. Writing

A. Writing skills

CET 四级写作要求

◇ 时间: 30min

◇ 字数: at least 120 words

应对方法

◇ 紧密围绕给出的话题或提纲

◇ 运用一定的写作技巧

◇ 减少写作中的语法错误

◇ 注意文章应有一定的思想和深度

B. Writing practice

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay entitled **Recreational Activities**. You should write at least 120 words following outline given below in Chinese:

1. 娱乐活动多种多样;
2. 娱乐活动可能使人们受益,也可能有危害;
3. 作为大学生我的看法。

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C. Writing expansion

【托福作文题目 I】

Some universities arrange a long period of vacation for students in the school year, others arrange several short vacations. Which kind of vacation do you prefer—a long vacation or a short one? Give specific reasons and examples for your answer.

【托福作文题目 II】

Sometimes it is fun to think of living in another time and place. If you could experience a different time and place, what time and what place would you choose? Use reasons and specific details to support your answer.

V. Supplementary Reading

Read the following passage with the similar theme of the textbook and try to answer the following questions within 15min.

Outdoor leisure activities

RNIB is working hard to improve access for blind and partially sighted people—access to sporting, leisure, arts and entertainment venues—to help you get more out of life.

There are many places to visit and things to do if you enjoy getting out and about. Here are a few ideas to get you started!

Sport and fitness

Many people with sight loss participate in a wide variety of sports activities—from bowls to cricket, and from water-skiing to tandem riding.

Some of these activities may require modest adaptations of rules and equipment to make them accessible—for example playing cricket with a size 4 audible ball, or using a sighted or audio guide to help guide you to the tee in golf. There are also sports such as “goalball”, which are played by blind and partially sighted people only.

British Blind Sport governs most competition from local to international level. There is a sporting structure for competition in most sports. Blind and partially sighted people can gain the same enjoyment and benefits as anyone else; feeling good in mind and body, reduction in body fat and reduced risk of heart disease or stroke. Above all, fun and enjoyment!

For information on any sport and activity, please contact RNIB Helpline (email help-line@rnib.org.uk or phone 0845 766 9999 / 020 7388 2525—some callers may find it cheaper to call a landline, so we have detailed both 08 prefixed numbers and landline equivalents where available) .

British Blind Sport also give advice on athletics, football, swimming and many other