

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

赵波 主编 / 徐鑫 刘娜娜 副主编

**最新版**

我努力 我成功



3



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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，本册为第三册。

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# 前

# 言

《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里的，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。

#### 第三册编写具体分工：

- (1) 词汇部分 刘娜娜 (unit 1)、杨翠 (unit 2~6)、李静 (unit 7~10)
- (2) 语法部分 赵波 (unit 1、3、6~8)、宋晓攀 (unit 2、4、5、9、10)
- (3) 翻译A、B部分 徐鑫 (unit 1~5)、张荣 (unit 6~10)
- (4) 写作部分 刘娜娜 (unit 1)、王竹青 (unit 2~5)、王艳芳 (unit 6~10)
- (5) 翻译C、阅读部分 段佳燕 (unit 1~6)、张帆 (unit 7~10)
- (6) 三级测试题 白美娟、杨翠 (test1、2词汇)、段佳燕 (test1、2深度阅读)

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

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# Unit 1

## Personality

### I. Vocabulary

#### A. Match the following words with their definitions.

- |                           |  |
|---------------------------|--|
| 1. acquaintance <i>n.</i> | A. a feeling of respect and admiration                 |
| 2. assurance <i>n.</i>    | B. think or talk for too long about something          |
| 3. dwell <i>v.</i>        | C. person whom one knows but who is not a close friend |
| 4. esteem <i>n.</i>       | D. confident about one's own abilities                 |
| 5. fulfilling <i>a.</i>   | E. giving happiness and satisfaction                   |
| 6. passive <i>a.</i>      | F. usually or in most situations                       |
| 7. hand in hand           | G. a fairly large number of                            |
| 8. live up to             | H. closely related                                     |
| 9. in general             | I. not acting or participating much, inactive          |
| 10. a great/good many     | J. do as well as is expected or promised               |

#### B. Many words begin with self-. Study the examples, and try your best to work out the following words and phrases. Add more if you can, and you will find some in your textbook.

- |                         |                |
|-------------------------|----------------|
| 1. self-assurance _____ | 2. 自我概念 _____  |
| 3. self-esteem _____    | 4. 自信的 _____   |
| 5. self-worth _____     | 6. 自我了解 _____  |
| 7. self-conscious _____ | 8. 自毁的 _____   |
| 9. self-rejection _____ | 10. 自我认同 _____ |

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

- The noise from the party is \_\_\_\_\_ loud. (excess)
- I found it difficult to shake off a sense of social \_\_\_\_\_. (inferior)
- His health was \_\_\_\_\_ affected by the climate. (adverse)

4. She is a very \_\_\_\_\_ woman who always gets what she wants. (determine)
5. The school has high \_\_\_\_\_ for his future career. (expect)
6. Nursing is hard work, but it can be very \_\_\_\_\_. (fulfill)

**C. Many words begin with the prefix Over-. Study the examples, and then list some other words that begin with this prefix in the space provided. Add more if you can, and you can find some in your textbook.**

Prefix	Examples		Meanings		
Over-	Overexcited		too excited		
	Overdo		do too much		
Over-	1. _____	2. _____	3. _____	4. _____	5. _____
	6. _____	7. _____	8. _____	9. _____	10. _____

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

1. \_\_\_\_\_ people sometimes join clubs to help them to lose weight. (weight)
2. The doctor told me not to \_\_\_\_\_ exercise after surgery. (do)
3. I think the teacher have \_\_\_\_\_ that boy. (praise)
4. John said it was \_\_\_\_\_ that made him ill. (work)
5. We humans have a little \_\_\_\_\_ the natural resources. (use)
6. My boss had a good reputation in the company, because he always \_\_\_\_\_ the employees. (pay)
7. Your sister is old enough now. I think you are \_\_\_\_\_ about her. (anxiety)
8. He has an addiction to liquor, so he always \_\_\_\_\_ at weekend. (drink)

**D. Choose the best answer to each blank of the following sentences.**

1. After a few rounds of talks, both sides regarded the territory dispute \_\_\_\_\_. (CET4 1998.6)
  - A. being settled
  - B. to be settled
  - C. had settled
  - D. as settled
2. There are few electronic applications \_\_\_\_\_ to raise fears regarding future employment opportunities than Robot. (CET4 1998.6)
  - A. likely
  - B. more likely
  - C. most likely
  - D. much likely
3. The mere fact \_\_\_\_\_ most people believe nuclear war would be madness does not mean that it will not occur.
  - A. what
  - B. which
  - C. that
  - D. why

- Unit 1 ● Personality



Example 2:

Active voice: The company doesn't pay her anything for overtime.

Passive voice: She isn't paid anything for overtime.

1. They built this house in 1982.

2. We should tell the pedestrians to use the zebra crossing.

3. She teaches primary school students many subjects.

4. Don't make fun of handicapped people.

5. Don't look down upon anybody because of his shabby clothes.

6. Somebody put forward a good proposal at the meeting.

7. They are repairing my violin at the moment.

8. We are going to paint the wall green.

9. You should have taken an umbrella.

10. People say that he is a millionaire.

**B. Fill in each blank with a proper preposition or an adverb.**

Shyness is the cause (1) \_\_\_\_\_ much unhappiness (2) \_\_\_\_\_ a great many people. Shy people are anxious and self-conscious, that is, they are over concerned (3) \_\_\_\_\_ their own appearance and actions. Worrisome thoughts are constantly occurring (4) \_\_\_\_\_ their minds: What kind of impression am I making? Do they like me? Do I sound stupid? Am I wearing unattractive clothes?

It is obvious that such uncomfortable feelings must affect people unfavorably. A person's self-concept is reflected (5) \_\_\_\_\_ the way he or she behaves, and the way a person behaves affects other people's reactions. In general, the way people think about themselves has a deep effect (6) \_\_\_\_\_ all areas of their lives.

Shy people, who have low self-esteem, are likely to be passive and easily influenced (7) \_\_\_\_\_ others. They need reassurance that they are doing "the right thing". Shy people are very sensitive (8) \_\_\_\_\_ criticism. It makes them feel inferior. They also find it difficult to be pleased by praises because they believe they are unworthy

(9) \_\_\_\_\_ praise. A shy person may respond (10) \_\_\_\_\_ a praise with a statement like this one: "You're just saying that to make me feel good. I know it's not true." It is clear that, while self-awareness is a healthy quality, overdoing it is harmful.

Can shyness be completely got rid (11) \_\_\_\_\_, or at least reduced? Fortunately, people can overcome shyness (12) \_\_\_\_\_ determination. It is important for people to accept their weaknesses as well as their strengths, for example, it is not fair (13) \_\_\_\_\_ them to label themselves inferior because they have to be realistic. Living (14) \_\_\_\_\_ the impossible leads (15) \_\_\_\_\_ a sense of inferiority.

Each one of us has his or her own characteristics. We are interested (16) \_\_\_\_\_ our own personal ways. The better we understand ourselves, the easier it becomes to live up (17) \_\_\_\_\_ our chances (18) \_\_\_\_\_ a rich and fulfilling life.

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

1. We are late. I expect the film \_\_\_\_\_ by the time we get to the cinema.  
A. will already have started      B. would already have started  
C. shall have already started      D. has already been started
2. Linda will stop showing off if no notice \_\_\_\_\_ of her.  
A. is taken      B. takes  
C. will be taken      D. has taken
3. My pictures \_\_\_\_\_ until next Friday.  
A. won't develop      B. aren't developed  
C. don't develop      D. won't be developed
4. Peter \_\_\_\_\_ since he was fired two months ago.  
A. had been unemployed      B. was unemployed  
C. has been unemployed      D. has unemployed
5. A great number of colleges and universities \_\_\_\_\_ since 1949.  
A. has been establish      B. have been established  
C. have established      D. had been established
6. I'll have to push the car to the side of the road because we \_\_\_\_\_ if we leave it here.  
A. would be fined      B. will be fined  
C. will being fined      D. will have been fined
7. I found an aspirin bottle \_\_\_\_\_ dropped on the floor of David's room.  
A. was      B. had      C. had been      D. is
8. If one \_\_\_\_\_ by pride, he will reject useful advice and friendly assistance.  
A. overcomes      B. is overcome  
C. has been overcome      D. overcome

9. You ought to have put the milk in the refrigerator. Now \_\_\_\_\_ sour.  
A. I smell B. it is smelt  
C. it smells D. it is smelling
10. The young teacher has \_\_\_\_\_ competent.  
A. been proved to be B. proved to be  
C. been proved D. proved being
11. To get a better view of the stage, \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. our seats had to be changed B. our seats were changed  
C. we had to change our seats D. our seats were changed by us
12. Since 1970, millions of enthusiasts \_\_\_\_\_ Vitamin C which they believe can remedy the common cold.  
A. have taken B. have been taken  
C. have been taking D. had been taking
13. I don't remember \_\_\_\_\_ the chance to try this method.  
A. having been given B. to have been given  
C. having given D. to have given
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. He does not possess a bicycle. The one he uses \_\_\_\_\_ to Peter.  
A. is belonged to B. belonged  
C. belongs D. is belonging
16. Experiments in the photography of moving objects \_\_\_\_\_ in both the United States and Europe well before 1900.  
A. were conducting B. were conducted  
C. had been conducted D. had conducted
17. When he turned the corner, he found himself \_\_\_\_\_ by a man in black.  
A. tailed B. been tailed  
C. was tailed D. had been tailed
18. The composition \_\_\_\_\_ any more.  
A. need not to be corrected B. doesn't need to be corrected  
C. doesn't need be corrected D. need not correct
19. The bank is reported in the local newspaper \_\_\_\_\_ in broad daylight yesterday.  
A. to be robbed B. to have been robbed  
C. robbed D. having been robbed
20. He cleaned the glass carefully for fear that it \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. was damaged B. should be damaged  
C. damaged D. would be damaged

### III. Translation

#### A. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. 你说英语时带一点美音。(accent)  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. 她向我保证那是事实。(assure)  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. 不要老想着那些不愉快的经历。(dwell)  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. 我们希望性别歧视可以被彻底消除。(eliminate)  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. 贫困的家境让他觉得低人一等。(inferior)  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. 由于缺少公共汽车,有几个村子显得很偏僻。(isolate)  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. 悲观的人更容易失败。(be apt to)  
\_\_\_\_\_
8. 战争持续着。在这期间那个国家发生了经济危机。(in the meantime)  
\_\_\_\_\_
9. 那个孩子讲的故事深深打动了我。(impress)  
\_\_\_\_\_
10. 你们在团队中的表现将被打分。(grade)  
\_\_\_\_\_

#### B. Translate the following passage into English, and try to use as many passive sentences as possible.

据说今天下午史密斯教授要来宿舍见吉姆和麦克。他们的房间看上去有点脏乱,上午必须要打扫一下。旧报纸要扔掉,脏衣服和鞋要藏好,一切都要弄整齐。除此之外,墙上的海报(poster)也要摘下来,换上一些新的。他们的房间将被打扫得干净整洁,给教授留下一个好印象。

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### C. Translate the following dialogue into English.

#### Suffering from Insomnia (失眠)

**Patient:** Good morning, doctor.

**Doctor:** Good morning. (1) \_\_\_\_\_? (哪里不舒服?)

**Patient:** I'm suffering from insomnia.

**Doctor:** (2) \_\_\_\_\_? (这种情况有多久了?)

**Patient:** Three months.

**Doctor:** Have you taken any medicine?

**Patient:** I tried some sleeping pills, (3) \_\_\_\_\_. (但是对我一点儿都不起作用。)

**Doctor:** (4) \_\_\_\_\_? (有头痛的情况吗?)

**Patient:** Sometimes. (5) \_\_\_\_\_. (吃饭也没有胃口, 总是感觉不安。)

**Doctor:** Let me take your blood pressure. You look anemic (贫血). Well, there is nothing to be alarmed about. (6) \_\_\_\_\_. (你只不过是有点劳累过度。)

**Patient:** What should I do then?

**Doctor:** I think you need more rest. (7) \_\_\_\_\_. (多到户外活动。不要过度劳累。)

**Patient:** Thank you, Doctor. I'll do as you say.

**Doctor:** Here is the p'rescription for you. (8) \_\_\_\_\_. (我相信这药会治好你的失眠症的。)

**Patient:** Thanks a lot. Bye-bye!

**Doctor:** Bye!

## IV. Writing

### A. Writing skills

常见写作困境——滔滔不绝意识流

☆ 自由分段

☆ 语言杂乱

☆ 论证没有中心

☆ 主题句和论证内容之间没有任何关系

应对方法

☆ 一般分三段

☆ 控制每段的长度