



普通高等教育“十一·五”规划教材

享在剑桥

大学实用英语综合教程

练习册 第三册



Enjoying Cambridge Practical College English Course

主 编：程信舜

学林出版社

大学实用英语综合教程

—— 享在剑桥

第三册（练习册）

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前言

《享在剑桥》首推一个“享”字，享受智慧，享受哲理，燃烧学习英语之激情；享受趣味，享受真情，彰显活力与青春；享受学习，享受工作，品味精彩人生。

《享在剑桥》课文Focus 1一般取自西方文化经典，是哲理性和趣味性都很强的文章；Focus 2的内容取自实用型或励志型的文章，希望学生通过学习这些文章提升自己的专业知识，并在以后的工作、生活中加以运用。因为来自经典，所以课文语言纯正、语法规范、习语丰富，内容或幽默诙谐，或情趣盎然，蕴涵着人生哲理和智慧，一个个生动活泼的人物形象通过精美的语言浮现在学生的脑海之中。学生在参与和互动中，享受着学习英语带来的乐趣。实用的科技型或商务型短文，把英语知识同生活和工作紧密联系起来，突出了实用的特点。

《享在剑桥》紧扣教学大纲，从第一册到第三册，几乎覆盖了所有A、B级词汇，并有效地控制了超纲词汇。每册由八个单元组成，每个单元包含两篇课文、一个听说功能和一个写作功能，每个功能都对应一个实际的工作或生活场景。

《享在剑桥》强调精讲精练。教师会在文中重要的语言点上作些必要的拓展。练习是根据学生的逻辑思维习惯和二语习得理论进行科学设计和编排的，始终为课文服务，而且数量适度，反复凸现课文内容和知识点，非常有利于学生听、说、读、写等能力的训练。

《享在剑桥》充分体现教学互动的原则。课文中的每个段落几乎都有相对应的问题引导学生深入理解课文的内容和知识点。教师与学生之间，学生与学生之间通过任务型练习进行互动，交换思想和观点。学生通过听、说、读、写等方法来训练和表达自己对课文的理解。而这些练习方法正是输入与输出相结合的过程。这个过程不是机械的、形式单调的输入和输出，而是互动的、活泼的、参与性的输入和输出。这是个快乐的过程。

为了进一步拓展主题，巩固教学成果，本套教材配备了练习册（每个单元内容包括：课文知识强化、快速阅读、口语交际实训、A/B级模拟题。）、MP3光盘和辅导用书。为方便教学，本套教材还配备了多媒体教学光盘、课件、教师用书（含相关背景知识）等。

本书的使用对象为高职高专非英语专业学生，包括艺体类、三校生、五年制高职以及三本院校的学生。

由于编者水平有限，疏漏和不妥之处在所难免，恳请专家和读者不吝指正。

编委会
2008年8月

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Unit One

Text Check-up

1. Sentence Completion

Fill in the blanks to complete each statement according to the Chinese prompts.

1. People _____ to hear that the beggar has a bank account of six figures.
人们听说这个乞丐拥有 6 位数的银行存款都很震惊。
2. He is _____ who is now behind bars in connection with murder.
他正是那个与谋杀案有关的在押嫌疑犯。
3. The police have received the letter of accusation, and they _____ the case.
警方已收到检举信，他们正在着手调查此案。
4. When I told her why I was worried, she was very _____ towards me.
当我告诉她我着急的原因时，她很同情我。
5. Visitors in a museum are requested _____ the exhibits.
参观博物馆的游客请勿触摸陈列品。
6. We _____ six candidates this afternoon.
我们今天下午要对六位候选人进行面试。
7. _____ examines returns of income and assesses the tax to be paid at regular intervals.
税务审核员每隔一定时间就要来审查收益情况，并对应交的税金作出评定。
8. The case of computer fraud is still _____ by the police.
警方仍在调查这起利用电脑诈骗的案子。
9. We would be _____ if you could confirm these arrangements immediately.
如贵方能立即确认这些安排，我方将感激不尽。
10. UN negotiators are still trying _____ the release of the hostages.
联合国的谈判人员仍在努力争取人质获释。
11. His challenge _____ to the leadership.
他的挑战对领导层构不成任何威胁。
12. _____, the prices of most agricultural goods would be frozen or cut.
根据协议，大部分农产品的价格会被冻结或降低。
13. The original painting has been replaced by a fake, and no one knows when _____.
这幅画的真品被一件赝品调包了，但没有人知道是什么时候被调包的。
14. His book is still _____, a hundred and fifty years after its original publication.
他的书在初版 150 年后仍在发行。

15. His dog became his _____ during the last years after he completely lost his sight.
晚年他完全失明后，他的狗成了他最亲密的伙伴。
16. A rare South China tiger in the wild was reported _____ by a farmer of Shaanxi, which turned out to be a fraud.
陕西一个农民说看到了一只罕见的野生华南虎，结果是个骗局。
17. Everyone was surprised _____ of building the Bird's Nest, the main stadium of Beijing Olympic Games.
每个人都为鸟巢——北京奥林匹克运动会主赛场的建设速度之快而感到吃惊。
18. _____, she's actually quite funny when you get to know her.
和外表相反，当你了解她以后会发现她实际上很风趣。
19. _____ than definition for giving meanings of words.
就赋予单词的意义而言，举例说明常常比下定义有用。
20. Holmes' voice _____ as he revealed the truth of the murder.
福尔摩斯在揭开那件谋杀案的真相时，声音很低。

2. Multiple Choices

Choose the most appropriate item to complete each statement.

- Jackson tried to _____ me _____ his innocence.
A. satisfy...for B. satisfy...with
C. satisfy...of D. satisfy...on
- It is vital that he _____ accurate records.
A. keeps B. would keep
C. will keep D. keep
- _____ was a real shock to hear that the factory would have to close.
A. That B. This C. It D. Which
- He asked me to pull up the car at the gate, and I _____ at once.
A. so did B. did so C. so doing D. doing so
- Only if the red light comes on _____ any danger ahead.
A. there was B. there is C. was there D. is there
- They are _____ they all escaped unhurt in the earthquake.
A. fortunately B. unfortunate C. lucky D. unlucky
- Seven years of stiff competition made the company _____.
A. to go bankrupt B. to turn bankrupt
C. go bankrupt D. turn bankrupt
- When _____, you should answer every question posed by the interviewers.
A. being interviewed B. interviewing
C. interviewed D. having interviewed
- He has a _____ position in the civil service.

Y (for YES) if the statement agrees with the information given in the passage;
N (for NO) if the statement contradicts the information given in the passage;
NG (for NOT GIVEN) if the information is not given in the passage.
For questions 8–10, complete the sentences with the information given in the passage.

Real Policemen & Detectives

Real policemen, both in Britain and the United States, hardly recognize any resemblance (类同之处) between their lives and what they see on TV—if they ever get home in time. There are similarities, of course, but the cops don't think much of them.

The first difference is that a policeman's real life revolves round the law. Most of his training is in criminal law. He has to know exactly what actions are crimes and what evidence can be used to prove them in court. He has to know nearly as much law as a professional lawyer, and what's more, he has to apply it on his feet, in the dark and rain, running down an alley (小巷, 胡同) after someone he wants to talk to.

Little of his time is spent in chatting to fashionable ladies or in dramatic confrontation with desperate criminals. He will spend most of his working life typing millions of words on thousands of forms about hundreds of sad, unimportant people who are guilty—or not—of stupid, petty crimes.

Most television drama is about finding the criminal; as soon as he's arrested, the story is over. In real life, finding criminals is seldom much of a problem. Except in very serious cases like murders and terrorist attacks where failure to produce results reflects the standing (名声) of the police, little effort is spent on searching. The police have an elaborate system which eventually shows up most wanted men.

Having made an arrest, a detective really starts to work. He has to prove his case in court and to do that he often has to gather a lot of different evidence. So as well as being overworked, a detective has to be out at all hours of the day and night interviewing his witnesses and persuading them, usually against their own best interests, to help him.

A third big difference between the drama detective and the real one is the unpleasant moral twilight (含糊不清) in which the real one lives. Most of the time, some of them have to break the rules in small ways.

If the detective has to deceive the world, the world often deceives him. Hardly anyone he meets tells him the truth. And this separation the detective feels between himself and the rest of the world is deepened by the simple-minded people, who punish the criminals less severely in the hope that this will make them reform. The result, detectives feel, is that nine-tenths of their work is re-catching people who should have stayed behind bars. This makes them rather cynical (愤世嫉俗的).

The various bits of information in the crime files were each rated by experienced police investigators on a large scale of value in terms of probability of detection, "solving" of the crime. In this, where information was provided by the public during a police interview, the information

was believed to the police since it was felt that in an interview genuine police skills were involved in the collection of information. Evidently this method can be justified, but will necessarily overestimate the police's role. Nevertheless, in this analysis of crime files it was shown that in cases where crimes were solved, the public still provided nearly twice the amount of information as the police.

注意：此部分试题答案请在答题卡 1 上作答；8—10 题在答题卡 1 上

1. It is essential for a policeman to be trained in criminal law so that he can justify his arrests in court.
2. The real life of a policeman or detective is exciting.
3. When murders and terrorist attacks occur, the police spend a lot of effort in trying to track down their wanted men.
4. Detectives are rather cynical because society does not punish criminals severely enough.
5. When a real policeman finishes the arrest his work is almost done.
6. According to the passage, the vast majority of crimes cannot be solved simply through routine investigation.
7. We learn from the passage that the public provided more information than the police.

| | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. [Y] [N] [NG] | 2. [Y] [N] [NG] | 3. [Y] [N] [NG] | 4. [Y] [N] [NG] |
| 5. [Y] [N] [NG] | 6. [Y] [N] [NG] | 7. [Y] [N] [NG] | |

8. He will spend most of his working life typing millions of works _____ about hundreds of sad, unimportant people who are guilty—or not—of stupid, petty crimes.
9. A third big difference between the drama detective and the real one is the _____ in which the real one lives.
10. The various bits of information in the crime files were each rated by _____ on a large scale of value in terms of probability of detection, "solving" of the crime.

Development of Communication

1. What Would You Say

Choose the most appropriate response to the following situations.

1. If I were you, I wouldn't be hesitant to report to the police.
 - A. I'm not sure.
 - B. How to report?
 - C. I didn't want to.
 - D. The fact was that I couldn't find a telephone.
2. I don't think you should keep silent.

- A. Maybe you're right.
 - B. Neither do I.
 - C. I would tell the police the truth when asked.
 - D. I think so.
3. Don't drink too much before driving.
- A. I like drinking.
 - B. I never drink before driving.
 - C. It doesn't matter.
 - D. You are welcome.
4. Take my advice and don't cheat in CET Band 4.
- A. I'll obey the regulations.
 - B. Can I take my cellphone to the classroom?
 - C. Do you really think so?
 - D. What's the result?
5. If you follow my recommendations, you won't keep in touch with that addict (吸毒成瘾的人).
- A. Come on, don't say it.
 - B. Are you serious?
 - C. I've broken off the relation with him for a long time.
 - D. He is my former friend.
6. I wouldn't buy the second-hand computer if I were in your position.
- A. Really? What's matter with you?
 - B. I have the formal receipt and it isn't a stolen thing absolutely.
 - C. I bought from a friend.
 - D. It's much cheaper.
7. It wouldn't be a good idea for you to go to court against him.
- A. I once tried to solve the problem out of court but failed.
 - B. But how should I do?
 - C. Just wait for the judge's decision.
 - D. I see your meaning.
8. You would be wise enough not to lie in court.
- A. Maybe I'd offend the head.
 - B. I'm afraid it is a bit difficult.
 - C. Can they trust me?
 - D. Of course. To be honest is the best policy.

2. Speak Up

Put the statements from the following conversation in the correct order.

A: If I were the plaintiff (原告), I wouldn't go to court.

A: How did the judge know the defendant (被告) scraped the plaintiff's car?

A: It is dangerous for a green hand to drive on the road without guidance.

B: Because the scratch marks were red, the color of the defendant's car.

B: So my advice would be: don't drive too fast and never drive on the road unless you are a skilled and qualified driver.

B: Yes, it's not a criminal (刑事) case.

A: Is that a simple civil (民事) case?

B: Yes. Safety first.

A: She couldn't drive too fast, especially in a hurry to work in the morning.

B: But they failed to solve the problem out of court by themselves.

A: Why did the defendant scrape the plaintiff's car?

A: Did they need their lawyers?

B: She drove fast since she was a little late for work, besides she was not skilled in driving.

B: No, they spoke for themselves and the judge listened to the story and then decided on the fine for the case.

Development of Integrated Skills

(Test 1)

Part I

Listening Comprehension

(15 minutes)

Directions: This part is to test your listening ability. It consists of 3 sections.

Section A (1×5=5 分)

Directions: This section is to test your ability to give proper responses. There are 5 recorded questions in it. After each question, there is a pause. The questions will be spoken two times. When you hear a question, you should decide on the correct answer from the 4 choices marked A), B), C) and D) given in your test paper. Then you should mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

Example: You will hear:

You will read: A) I'm not sure.

B) You're right.

C) Yes, certainly.

D) That's interesting.

From the question we learn that the speaker is asking the listener to leave a message. Therefore, C) **Yes, certainly** is the correct answer. You should mark C) on the Answer Sheet.

[A] [B] [~~C~~] [D]

Now the test will begin.

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| 1. A. It is a waste of time. | B. It doesn't matter. |
| C. Yes, I'd love to. | D. That's true. |
| 2. A. No one is at home. | B. You have got a wrong number. |
| C. I have no phone at all. | D. Sorry, I don't remember. |
| 3. A. I have something to tell you. | B. I don't always believe it. |
| C. The Internet is very useful. | D. It is important news. |
| 4. A. Sorry, I dropped it on the ground. | B. Sorry, there is something wrong. |
| C. Sorry, it doesn't work. | D. Sorry, you can't take it. |
| 5. A. You should see the film. | B. Don't be afraid. |
| C. You'd better have a rest. | D. Go ahead. |

Section B (1×5=5 分)

Directions: This section is to test your ability to understand short dialogues. There are 5 recorded dialogues in it. After each dialogue, there is a recorded question. Both the dialogues and questions will be spoken two times. When you hear a question, you should decide on the correct answer from the 4 choices marked A), B), C) and D)

given in your test paper. Then you should mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

6. A. Teacher and student. B. Policeman and his daughter.
C. Mother and daughter. D. Policeman and missing daughter's mother.
7. A. The recent increase in car stealing. B. A well-organized gang.
C. Professional car thieves. D. A gang of car thieves.
8. A. In a classroom. B. At a department store.
C. At a library. D. At a salon.
9. A. Naturalists. B. Ocean biology.
C. Ocean. D. Animals.
10. A. Because there is a famous lake there.
B. Because the scenery of Scotland is beautiful.
C. Because he likes tourism.
D. Because he hopes to see the Loch Ness Monster.

Section C (1×5=5 分)

Directions: *In this section you will hear a recorded short passage. The passage is printed in the test paper, but with some words or phrases missing. The passage will be read three times. During the second reading, you are required to put the missing words or phrases on the Answer Sheet in order of the numbered blanks according to what you have heard. The third reading is for you to check your writing. Now the passage will begin.*

Scientists have discovered 11. _____ in southwest Florida that is thousands of years old. At the bottom of the lake, they have found bones of now extinct (灭绝的) animals that were killed and cooked for food by humans over 12. _____ ago. A hunting device was discovered—one of the oldest ever found.

The lake is at least 240 feet deep at one point. It is 13. _____ and contains very little oxygen. This has helped to preserve specimens in the lake that would usually have been destroyed. Because several types of animals that are now extinct were found, it 14. _____ several questions among scientists. Did these animals die of 15. _____ or were they hunted into extinction by human beings?

Part II

Vocabulary & Structure

(15 minutes)

Directions: *This part is to test your ability to use words and phrases correctly to construct meaningful and grammatically correct sentences. It consists of 2 sections.*

Section A (0.5×10=5 分)

Directions: *In this section, there are 10 incomplete sentences. You are required to complete each*

statement by choosing the appropriate answer from the 4 choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

16. Do we have to pay to _____ the castle?
A. look around B. look up C. look for D. look at
17. Under no circumstances _____ the house.
A. you are to leave B. are you to leave
C. can you to leave D. can't you to leave
18. How do you _____ the sudden disappearance of the murder weapon?
A. give account of B. take account of
C. bring to account D. account for
19. It is Norman's constant drinking _____ drove his family to despair.
A. which B. who C. that D. what
20. In the U.S., cabinet (内阁) members are directly responsible _____ the president.
A. for B. with C. on D. to
21. There are deep _____ in the party over Europe.
A. divisions B. differences C. varieties D. separations
22. Oxbridge (牛津大学和剑桥大学) graduates have a distinct advantage _____ for jobs in the civil service.
A. when applied B. when they applied
C. when applying D. when they applying
23. If the diver had attracted the animal's attention, he _____ by it.
A. would have swallowed up B. would have been swallowed up
C. would be swallowed up D. had been swallowed up
24. To Chinese badminton team the trophy (奖杯) of men's doubles champion is the most difficult _____ up to now.
A. to obtain B. to achieve C. to find out D. to receive
25. Violence and prejudice have risen _____ in the inner-city slum areas (贫民区) of Atlanta.
A. on the surface B. in the surface
C. at the surface D. to the surface

Section B (1×10=10 分)

Directions: There are 10 incomplete statements here. You should fill in each blank with the proper form of the word given in brackets. Write the word or words in the corresponding space on the Answer Sheet.

26. The process of restructuring has injected (注入) some much-needed _____ (vital) into the company.

27. When asked to give evidence in a law court, we must tell the _____ (absolutely) truth.
28. This idea is _____ (similar) expressed in his most recent book.
29. The economist was _____ (hesitate) to comment on government policy.
30. To the police's surprise, it seems a case of an apparently _____ (motive) killing.
31. We must act in _____ (conform) with the local regulations.
32. I can remember the frightening _____ (vivid) of my dream.
33. A ticket _____ (inspect) got on the train.
34. There are strict rules _____ (regular) the use of chemicals in food.
35. The news _____ (darkness) their view of the situation.

Part III

Reading Comprehension

(40 minutes)

Directions: *This part is to test your reading ability. There are 5 tasks for you to fulfill. You should read the reading materials carefully and do the tasks as you are instructed.*

Task 1 (2×5=10 分)

Directions: *After reading the following passage, you will find 5 questions or unfinished statements, numbered 36 to 40. For each question or statement there are 4 choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should make the correct choice and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.*

The English policeman has several nicknames but the most frequently used are “copper” and “bobby”. The first name comes from the verb “cop”, meaning “to take” or “to capture”, and the second comes from the first name of Sir Robert Peel, who was the founder of the police force as we know it today. An early nickname for the policeman was “peeler”, but this one has died out.

Whatever we may call them, the general opinion of the police seems to be a favorable one; except, of course, among the criminal part of the community where the police are given more derogatory (贬损的) nicknames which originated in America, such as “fuzz” or “pig”. Visitors to England seem, nearly always to be very impressed with the English police. It has, in fact, become a standing joke that the visitor to Britain, when asked for his views of the country, will always say, at some point or other, “I think your policemen are wonderful.”

Well, the British bobby may not always be wonderful but he is usually a very friendly and helpful sort of character. In London, the policemen spend so much of their time directing visitors about the city that one wonders how they ever find time to do anything else!

Two things are immediately noticeable to the stranger, when he sees an English policeman for the first time. The first is that he does not carry a pistol and the second is that he wears a very distinctive type of headgear (帽子), the policeman's helmet. His helmet, together with his height, enables an English policeman to be seen from a considerable distance, a fact that is not without its usefulness. From time to time it is suggested that the policeman should be given a pistol.