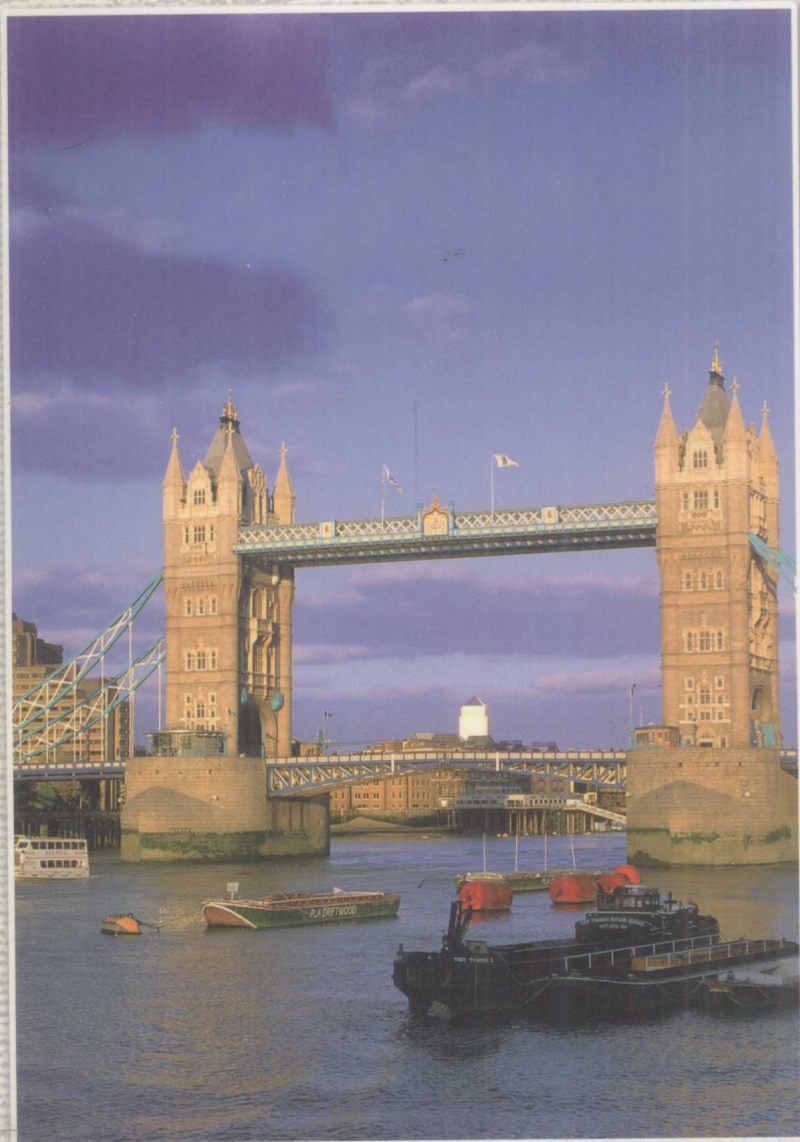


A PRACTICAL WORKBOOK FOR  
NEW COLLEGE ENGLISH

全新版

*New*



# 大学英语 综合教程

同步练习

主编：周华文 黄之荣  
主审：杜平

四川大学出版社

# 3

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### 同步练习 3

主 编：周华文 黄之荣

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四川大学出版社

责任编辑:张 晶  
责任校对:孟庆发  
封面设计:刘梁伟  
责任印制:杨丽贤

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### 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

《全新版大学英语综合教程》同步练习. 3 / 周华文, 黄之荣主编; 邓敏等编. —成都: 四川大学出版社, 2005.2

ISBN 7-5614-3033-7

I. 全... II. ①周... ②黄... ③邓... III. 英语—高等学校—习题 IV. H319.6

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2005) 第 015577 号

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### 《全新版大学英语综合教程》同步练习系列编委会名单 (以姓氏拼音为序)

杜 平 邓 敏 高 长 黄之荣 江 丹 蒋 艳  
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### 书名 《全新版大学英语综合教程》同步练习. 3

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主 编 周华文 黄之荣  
出 版 四川大学出版社  
地 址 成都市一环路南一段 24 号 (610065)  
发 行 四川大学出版社  
印 刷 四川大学印刷厂  
开 本 787mm×960mm 1/16  
印 张 15.5  
字 数 328 千字  
版 次 2005 年 3 月第 1 版  
印 次 2005 年 3 月第 1 次印刷  
印 数 0 001~9 000 册  
定 价 20.00 元

◆ 读者邮购本书, 请与本社发行科联系。电话: 85408408/85401670/85408023 邮政编码: 610065

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# 前 言

大学英语教学怎样才能避免费时低效，做到事半功倍？这是大学英语教师和学习者共同关心的首要问题。《〈全新版大学英语综合教程〉同步练习》（1—4）以国家教育部最新《大学英语课程教学要求》[2004.3]为指导，以上海外语教育出版社《大学英语综合教程》（全新版）1—4册为蓝本，通过挖掘课文内容，多层次、多形式的复现教材重、难点，旨在强化语言基础知识，使学习者在有限的时间内，有效地掌握所学内容，平衡发展语言基础知识和基本技能。本套练习册突出“以学生为中心”、精讲多练的教学原则，对培养学生的语言实际运用能力和自主学习能力将会起到一定作用。

本系列丛书与上海外语教育出版社《大学英语综合教程》（全新版）教材同步，每册分为8个单元，每单元均配有一套完整的辅助练习和答案；遵循“听说领先，读写译跟上”的原则，每套练习包括听说、词汇与结构、综合与写作四大板块，每一板块下又反复围绕教材重、难点，细分为几个小块。本书为系列丛书第三册，在内容和体例编排上，从第一、二册的侧重基础训练转为突出强调学生的语言综合运用能力。各部分均包括了历年最典型的语言训练模式，具体编排如下：

- 听、说部分：Short Conversations, Short Passages, Compound Dictation
- 词汇与结构部分：Substitution Exercises, Multiple Choices
- 综合部分：Reading Comprehension, Translations (for odd-numbered units), Short Answer Questions (for even-numbered units), Cloze
- 写作部分：Error Correction, Topic Sentence Writing, Essay Writing

此外为供学员及时有效地检测学习进度和进展情况，本书在每四个单元后还附带有一套自测题。

本系列丛书为《大学英语综合教程》（全新版）的配套练习材料，可以督促、检查、记录学习成绩与进步，了解学习进展情况。鉴于学生水平不一，教师可在教学中选择性地使用练习材料。

本套同步练习是西华师范大学外国语学院大学英语教研室集体智慧的结晶，主要编撰者均是长期从事大学英语教学的一线优秀教师，具有丰富的教学经验。杜平教授策划了本系列丛书的编著并负责主审。在本书出版之际，我们也特别感谢四川大学出版社在该书的编撰和出版过程中给予的热情帮助。

鉴于时间与水平所限，书中错误缺点在所难免。恳请读者及专家同仁批评斧正，并祈望提出宝贵意见，以期本书进一步完善。

编 者

2005年2月

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# Unit One

## Changes in the Way We Live

### Listening Comprehension

#### Section A Short Conversations

**Directions:** *In this section, you will hear 10 short conversations. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the question will be spoken only once. After each question, there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which is the best answer.*

1. A) In his own country.                      B) In his hometown.  
C) In a foreign country.                      D) In a city near his house.
2. A) She is traveling.  
B) She is shopping.  
C) She is helping a stranger to find the way.  
D) She is working at the Tourist Information Center.
3. A) The news.                                      B) A piece of advertisement.  
C) TV programs.                                      D) Some cartoons.
4. A) The only way is to use signals.  
B) He would probably use gestures.  
C) He would do nothing.  
D) He would turn away.
5. A) Jane was tired last night.  
B) Jane didn't sleep well last night.  
C) Jane saw a terrible night bird last night.  
D) Jane had a terrible headache last night.
6. A) The woman is wearing her sister's dress.  
B) The dress doesn't fit her sister.



- C) The woman is wearing a new dress.  
 D) The woman is wearing an old dress.
7. A) She is going to read a book.  
 B) She is going to work.  
 C) She is going to buy some things.  
 D) She is going to write a grocery list.
8. A) Because it is broken.  
 B) Because it is not the size he needs.  
 C) Because it is dirty.  
 D) Because it is too small.
9. A) Trying to hurt the woman.  
 B) Apologizing for his carelessness.  
 C) Robbing the woman.  
 D) Escaping.
10. A) The post office.  
 B) Letters.  
 C) The mailbox.  
 D) The mailbag.

### Section B Short Passages

**Directions:** *In this section, you will hear 2 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D).*

#### Passage One

*Questions 1 to 3 are based on Passage One.*

1. A) To program their message automatically.  
 B) To answer the telephone when they are not at home.  
 C) To record the telephone conversations.  
 D) To answer the telephone when they have no time to answer.
2. A) To answer the telephone for you.  
 B) To record the caller's message.  
 C) To record your own message.  
 D) To give a message.
3. A) To call them back.  
 B) To record the message they leave.

- C) To leave message.
- D) To listen to their messages only.

### Passage Two

Questions 4 to 6 are based on Passage Two.

4. A) She had a big breakfast.  
B) It was Monday morning.  
C) She changed the flat tire in the garage.  
D) She overslept.
5. A) There were too many people on the platform.  
B) The subway drivers refused to work.  
C) When she got to the station, the train took off.  
D) Buses go faster than trains.
6. A) She couldn't make her way out of the crowded bus.  
B) The train was so crowded that she couldn't get off.  
C) The bus drivers were on strike.  
D) Her car was damaged on the way.

### Section C Compound Dictation

**Directions:** *In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks numbered from (S1) to (S7) with the exact words you have just heard. For blanks numbered from (S8) to (S10), you are required to fill in the missing information. You can either use the exact words you have just heard or write down the main points in your own words. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.*

In police work, you can never predict the next crime or problem. No working day is identical to any other, so there is no “(S1) \_\_\_\_\_” day for a police officer. Some days are (S2) \_\_\_\_\_ slow, and the job is (S3) \_\_\_\_\_; other days are so busy that there is no time to eat. I think I can (S4) \_\_\_\_\_ police work in one word: (S5) \_\_\_\_\_. Sometimes it's dangerous. One day, for example, I was working undercover; that is, I was on the job, but I was wearing (S6) \_\_\_\_\_ clothes, not my police (S7) \_\_\_\_\_. I was trying to catch some robbers who were stealing money from people as they walked down the street. Suddenly, (S8) \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_. Another policeman arrived, and together, we arrested the three of the men; but the other four ran away.

Another day, I helped a woman who was going to have a baby. (S9) \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_. I put her in my police car to get her there faster. I  
 thought she was going to have the baby right there in my car. But fortunately, (S10) \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_.

## Vocabulary and Structure

### Section A Substitution Exercises

**Directions:** *In this section, there are 15 complete sentences. In each of them, there is a word or phrase underlined. Choose the ONE from the four given answers that best substitutes for the underlined part.*

1. He recently took a night job that supplemented his earnings.  
 A) made for            B) made up            C) made additions to            D) made up to
2. The young man was appointed to oversee the building of the power plant.  
 A) overtake            B) supervise            C) overlook            D) appreciate
3. Barbara wanted to pursue the lesson once more before the class.  
 A) look over            B) write            C) discuss            D) search for
4. The old lady never seemed to have much money, but somehow she managed to get by.  
 A) get through            B) support herself            C) get back            D) get around
5. Whenever he said he would get up at six every morning, his mother didn't believe he would make it.  
 A) get it            B) finish it            C) make off            D) succeed
6. There have been some grammatical and spelling errors in your essay, but on balance it's an excellent one.  
 A) by the way            B) in a word            C) on the whole            D) on the contrary
7. Aside from being fun and good exercise, swimming is a very useful skill.  
 A) Apart from            B) In addition            C) Except            D) Except that
8. Tom is not good at English, but when it comes to table tennis, you can't beat him.  
 A) when you play            B) speaking of            C) as soon as you play            D) as a result of
9. The school employed 50 teachers until a lower budget forced it to cut back.  
 A) cut off            B) cut short            C) cut down            D) cut out

10. These cars are being produced on a large scale.  
 A) by and by      B) at large      C) in large      D) by and large
11. Nowadays many people couldn't resist the temptations of big cities.  
 A) revive      B) fight against      C) assist      D) fight for
12. His parents died when he was only five. It was his neighbors who took over his upbringing.  
 A) took to      B) took responsibilities for  
 C) took for      D) took away from
13. The story he told about her illustrates her true generosity very clearly.  
 A) clarifies      B) expresses      C) shows      D) proves
14. As we know, friction generates heat.  
 A) gets around      B) makes into      C) produces      D) creates
15. He slipped and broke his leg. As a result, he will have to be away from school for two or three months.  
 A) Furthermore      B) Therefore      C) However      D) In addition

### Section B Multiple Choices

**Directions:** *In this section, there are 30 incomplete sentences. For each sentence there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Choose the ONE from the four given answers that can best complete the sentence.*

1. Trains stop here in order to \_\_\_\_\_ passengers only.  
 A) get off      B) pull up      C) pick up      D) get past
2. She'll \_\_\_\_\_ her nervousness once she is on stage.  
 A) get away      B) get over      C) get through      D) get off
3. How long does it \_\_\_\_\_ to travel from Guangzhou to Shanghai?  
 A) make      B) cost      C) spend      D) take
4. Had it been possible I would have told her the answer, but I \_\_\_\_\_ so busy then.  
 A) had been      B) would be      C) was      D) were
5. My new bicycle cost me \_\_\_\_\_ the one I bought three years ago.  
 A) as three times as      B) three times as much as  
 C) three times more than      D) as much three times as
6. He couldn't say what it was \_\_\_\_\_ bothered him.  
 A) what      B) it      C) that      D) which
7. Had he worked harder, he \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) would get through the exams      B) had to have got through the exams

- C) could get through the exams  
 8. Come and see me whenever \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) you are convenient  
 B) it is convenient to you  
 C) you will be convenient  
 D) it will be convenient to you
9. I'd rather you \_\_\_\_\_ with her.  
 A) didn't interfere  
 B) don't interfere  
 C) should not interfere  
 D) would not interfere
10. His work was \_\_\_\_\_, if not better than, ours.  
 A) as good as  
 B) as well as  
 C) so good as  
 D) as better as
11. The business is risky. But \_\_\_\_\_, we could be rich.  
 A) should we succeed  
 B) would we succeed  
 C) might we succeed  
 D) could we succeed
12. At no time and under no circumstances \_\_\_\_\_ the first to use nuclear weapons.  
 A) China will be  
 B) will be China  
 C) will China be  
 D) shall China be
13. If we continue to argue over minor points, we won't get \_\_\_\_\_ near a solution.  
 A) somewhere  
 B) elsewhere  
 C) nowhere  
 D) anywhere
14. We consider it necessary that a plan \_\_\_\_\_ before doing a job.  
 A) to be made  
 B) should make  
 C) will be made  
 D) be made
15. It is high time you \_\_\_\_\_ him. I knew all about it when I was his age.  
 A) told  
 B) tell  
 C) will tell  
 D) are tell
16. \_\_\_\_\_ some of the tasks done by man before, computers are sometimes called thinking machines.  
 A) Taking over  
 B) To have taken over  
 C) To take over  
 D) To be taken over
17. I had hardly reached the airport \_\_\_\_\_ he started for his destination.  
 A) where  
 B) since  
 C) when  
 D) after
18. The use of plastics for shoes \_\_\_\_\_ of leather has ruined shoe repairing as a business.  
 A) despite  
 B) substitution  
 C) replacement  
 D) instead
19. At that point my car is at the garage being made ready for a \_\_\_\_\_ across Europe.  
 A) travel  
 B) journey  
 C) voyage  
 D) route
20. Carry this glass of milk into the next room, and be careful not to \_\_\_\_\_ any on the floor.  
 A) flow  
 B) spill  
 C) spray  
 D) spoil

21. Wherever there is matter, there is energy; all changes of matter \_\_\_\_\_ changes in the form of the energy.  
 A) retain                      B) include                      C) involve                      D) contain
22. She sets \_\_\_\_\_ a sum of money every week for her old age.  
 A) up                              B) about                              C) off                              D) aside
23. He is all right \_\_\_\_\_ he is left to do the job in his own way.  
 A) so far as                      B) so long as                      C) meanwhile                      D) in case
24. He put in a special \_\_\_\_\_ for an extra day's holiday so that he could attend his daughter's wedding.  
 A) request                      B) demand                      C) enquiry                      D) proposal
25. You need to find a better dictionary, \_\_\_\_\_?  
 A) don't you                      B) needn't you                      C) won't you                      D) need you
26. Let's stop to take up another subject, \_\_\_\_\_ we?  
 A) oughtn't                      B) don't                              C) shall                              D) should
27. In spite of his broken English, he finally make himself \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) understood                              B) understand  
 C) being understood                              D) having understand
28. \_\_\_\_\_ he got home, he sent an e-mail to me.  
 A) While                              B) The moment                              C) As long as                              D) Since
29. I would rather you came tomorrow \_\_\_\_\_ today.  
 A) not                              B) than                              C) but                              D) instead
30. There is no mother \_\_\_\_\_ loves her own children.  
 A) who                              B) but                              C) that                              D) when

## ***Integrated Comprehension***

### **Section A Reading Comprehension**

**Directions:** *In this part, there are 4 passages. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Read each passage carefully and decide on the best choice for each item.*

**Passage One**

*Questions 1 to 5 are based on the following passage.*

Increasingly, over the past ten years, people— especially young people — have become aware of the need to change their eating habits, because much of the food they eat, particularly processed foods, is not good for the health. Consequently, there has been a growing interest in natural foods: foods which do not contain chemical additives (添加剂) and which have not been affected by chemical fertilizers, widely used in farming today.

Natural foods, for example, are vegetables, fruit and grain which have been grown in soil that is rich in organic (有机的) matter. In simple terms, this means that the soil has been nourished by unused vegetable matter, which provides it with essential vitamins and minerals. This in itself is a natural process compared with the use of chemicals and fertilizers, the main purpose of which is to increase the amount — but not the quality — of foods grown in commercial farming areas.

Natural foods also include animals which have been allowed to feed and move freely in healthy pastures (牧场). Compare this with what happens in the mass production of poultry: there are battery farms, for example, where thousands of chickens live crowded together in one building and are fed on food which is little better than rubbish. Chickens kept in this way are not only tasteless as food; they also produce eggs which lack important vitamins.

There are other aspects of healthy eating which are now receiving increasing attention from experts on diet. Take, for example, the question of sugar. This is actually a nonessential food! Although a natural alternative, such as honey, can be used to sweeten food if this is necessary, we can in fact do without it. It is not that sugar is harmful in itself. But it does seem to be addictive: the quantity we use has grown steadily over the last two centuries and in Britain today each person consumes an average of 200 pounds a year! Yet all it does is to provide us with energy, in the form of calories. There are no vitamins in it, no minerals, and no fiber.

It is significant that nowadays fiber is considered to be an important part of a healthy diet. In white bread, for example, the fiber has been removed. But it is present in unrefined flour and of course in vegetables. It is interesting to note that in countries where the national diet contains large quantities of unrefined flour and vegetables, certain diseases are comparatively rare. Hence the emphasis is placed on the eating of whole-wheat (没有去麸的面粉) bread and more vegetables by modern experts on “healthy eating”.

1. People have become more interested in natural foods because \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) they are more health conscious
- B) they want to taste all kinds of foods
- C) natural foods are more delicious than processed foods

- D) they want to return to nature
2. Soil that is rich in organic matter \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) has had chemicals and fertilizers added to it  
 B) contains vegetable matter that has not been consumed  
 C) has been nourished by fertilizers  
 D) already contains large quantities of vitamins and minerals
3. Chickens raised in poultry farms are all of the following EXCEPT that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) they are fed on food which is little better than garbage  
 B) they live in very crowded condition  
 C) the eggs they produce lack vitamins  
 D) they are allowed to move about and eat freely
4. According to the passage, \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) people need sugar to give them energy  
 B) sugar is bad for health  
 C) the use of sugar is habit forming  
 D) sugar only sweetens food, but provides us with nothing useful
5. The best title for this passage is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) People's Growing Interest in Natural Foods  
 B) Natural Foods and a Healthy Diet  
 C) Harmful Effects of Sugar  
 D) The Importance of Fiber in Foods

### Passage Two

*Questions 6 to 10 are based on the following passage.*

Sometimes in the next century, the familiar early-morning newspaper on the front porch (门廊) will disappear. And instead of reading your newspaper, it will read to you. You'll get up and turn on the computer newspaper just like switching on the TV. An electronic voice will distribute stories about the latest events, guided by a program that selects the type of news you want. You'll even get to choose the kind of voice you want to hear. Want more information on the brief story? A simple touch makes the entire text appear. Save it in your own personal computer file if you like. These are among the predictions from communications experts working on the newspapers of the future. Pictured as part of broader home-based media and entertainment systems, computer newspapers would unite print and broadcasting reporting, offering news and analysis with video images of news events.

Most of the technology is available now, but convincing more people that they don't need paper to read a newspaper is the next step. But resistance to computer newspapers may be stronger from



within journalism ( 新闻界 ). Since it is such a cultural change, it may be that the present generation of journalists and publishers will have to die off before the next generation realizes that the newspaper industry is no longer a newspaper industry. Technology is making the end of traditional newspapers unavoidable.

Despite technological advances, it could take decades to replace newsprint with computer screens. It might take 30 to 40 years to complete the changeover because people need to buy computers and because newspapers have established financial interests in the paper industry.

6. The best title for this passage is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) Computer Newspapers are Well Liked
  - B) Newspapers of the Future Will Likely Be on Computer
  - C) Newspapers are out of Fashion
  - D) New Communications Technology
7. It might take 30 to 40 years for computer newspapers to replace traditional newspapers, because \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) it is technologically impossible now
  - B) computer newspapers are too expensive
  - C) there is strong resistance from both the general population and professional journalists
  - D) you can easily save information for future use
8. Which of the following is NOT an advantage of computer newspapers?
- A) They are cheaper than traditional newspapers.
  - B) They are very convenient to us.
  - C) You can get more information from them quickly.
  - D) You can easily save information for future use.
9. Journalists are not eager to accept computer newspapers, because \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) they don't know how to use computers
  - B) they think computer newspapers take too much time to read
  - C) they think the new technology is bad
  - D) they have been trained to write for traditional newspapers
10. We can infer from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) all technological changes are good
  - B) all technologies will eventually replace old ones
  - C) new technologies will eventually replace old ones
  - D) traditional newspapers are here to stay for another century