



普通高等教育“十一五”国家级规划教材

新世纪大学英语系列教材

综合教程

综合训练

主编 张隆胜 邹心胜



COLLEGE ENGLISH

Comprehensive Practice



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前 言

上海外语教育出版社于2007年出版的“新世纪大学英语系列教材”被评为教育部普通高等教育精品教材。为了使学生更好地掌握《综合教程》中的知识内容，同时帮助学生进一步提高语言知识水平和语言运用能力，我们组织华中师范大学外国语学院公共外语系的骨干教师编写了这本《综合训练》，可与《综合教程》配套使用。

《综合训练》每单元由两个部分组成：课文训练部分(Text-oriented Exercises)和大学英语四级考试题型综合训练部分(Comprehensive Exercises)。

课文训练部分包括词语和习惯表达(Words and Expressions)、语法结构(Structure)、课文概要(Text Summary)、段落翻译(Paragraph Translation)和写作训练(Writing Practice)。这一部分主要考查和巩固学生在课本中学到的语言知识。词汇和语法结构大多是学生用书Text A和Text B的练习中没有考查到的一些重要词汇和结构，学生用书中需要重点掌握的部分在练习册中亦采用了不同的形式予以训练，以帮助学生巩固对其掌握的熟练程度；课文概要主要检查学生对课文内容的熟悉程度，同时培养学生的篇章概括能力；段落翻译和写作训练部分主要训练学生运用所学词汇或与各单元主题相关词汇进行翻译和写作，从而提高他们的翻译和写作能力。

综合训练部分以大学英语四级考试题型综合训练为主，包括听力理解(Listening Comprehension)、阅读理解(Reading Comprehension)、完形填空(Cloze)、改错(Correction)、句子翻译(Sentence Translation)和话题写作(Topic Writing)等练习。该部分在形式上涵盖了四级考试的各种题型，在内容上也很大程度地保持了与学生已学内容的相关性，可以说是课本知识的拓展和提升，旨在检测学生综合运用所学语言的能力，同时让学生逐步适应四级考试的要求。

为了更有效地检测和巩固学生在《综合教程》中所学的知识，两个部分的练习包含大量的主观题型，以帮助学生全面掌握所学语言知识，进一步提高学生的语言水平。

这一本《综合训练》是经过编者精心选材、字斟句酌、反复推敲而成的，语言地道流畅，题型丰富多样，题目设计科学合理，是学生课后学习的好帮手。

2009年10月

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Unit One

Learning a Language

PART ONE TEXT-ORIENTED EXERCISES

Words and Expressions

I

Fill in each of the blanks with one word to complete the following sentences with the help of the initial letter.

1. A flight in an aeroplane used to be quite an a_____.
2. Is there a French word that is the exact e_____ of the English word "home"?
3. U_____ his serious brother, he has a good sense of humor.
4. She was envious of her wealthy brother because he could a_____ to take a holiday in Hawaii.
5. Will our team be q_____ for the second round of the competition?
6. If you want to sell your piano, put an a_____ in the newspaper.
7. C_____ with people who are deaf can be difficult.
8. The engine will not run e_____ until the correct fuel is used.
9. There has been some c_____ of names; it was Mr. Smyth who was to come, not Mr. Smith.
10. However, others a_____ that more bus routes should be opened up because buses can accommodate more passengers.

II

Replace the underlined expression in each of the following sentences with one expression from either Text A or Text B that best keeps the original meaning.

1. Her words of thanks were just conventional remarks; she wasn't really grateful. ()
2. Lanny was superior to his mother in that he knew Provencal. ()

3. John couldn't even pick up the box, much less carry it upstairs. ()
4. Some writers are keen on playing with words, which can be very effective. ()
5. In a way it is a good thing I did not get that post I applied for, though I was disappointed at the time. ()
6. As stated in the Bible the world was created in seven days. ()
7. To be sure, some people may disagree but that doesn't mean I'm wrong. ()
8. He stayed up all night before the negotiation, making a careful study of the contract. ()
9. From my point of view, women should have equal rights with men. ()
10. The men were supplied with blankets against cold. ()

Structure

I Combine the following pairs of sentences, using "no doubt ... but".

1. He meant to help.
In fact he has been a hindrance.

2. Exercising is useful to us all.
Such exercises do not agree with you.

3. Some minor mistakes are inevitable.
If we don't make major ones everything will be all right.

4. Your tea is of a high quality.
There is keen competition in the tea market.

5. Michael Faraday realized the practical importance of his discoveries.
He left the development of the generator and motor to others.

II Rearrange each of the following groups of words and phrases in a logical order, using "as ... as".

1. well, at your age, you, to play tennis, I do, can't expect

2. had been there, if, described the scene, the man, vividly, he

3. this delightful young woman, was, she looked, had taken it for granted that, elegant, he

4. much sugar, twice, have produced, in the previous season, they
-
5. bad, had been believed, not, he, was, the situation there, said that
-

III

Judge which of the underlined parts in each of the following sentences is incorrect. Underline the corresponding letter and correct the mistake.

1. When Miss Brown said I was a good student, that was great kindness in her part. ()
A B C D
2. It's no use making so a great fuss about such a simple thing. ()
A B C D
3. This was the first time I had serious trouble as my employer. ()
A B C D
4. In the way, to train athletes is similar to planting trees. ()
A B C D
5. The large number of children in the countryside are not able to afford to go to school. ()
A B C D

IV

There are 10 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four alternative choices marked A), B), C) and D). Choose the one that best completes the sentence.

1. My journey back to my hometown seemed slow because the train stopped _____ at different villages.
A) gradually B) continually C) continuously D) unceasingly
2. These two cities are similar _____ they both have a high rainfall in June.
A) to that B) except that C) besides that D) in that
3. _____ her sister, Jane is quiet and does not easily make friends with others in the school.
A) Unlike B) Dislike C) Liking D) Alike
4. Physics is _____ to the science which was called natural philosophy in history.
A) uniform B) alike C) equivalent D) likely
5. Race and sex are not relevant _____ whether a person is qualified for the job.
A) to B) for C) on D) with
6. The scientist could hardly find sufficient grounds _____ his arguments in favor of the new theory.
A) which to base on B) to base on
C) to be based on D) on which to base
7. This is not an economical way to get more water; _____, it is very expensive.

- A) or else B) in short C) on the contrary D) on the other hand
8. First published in 1927, the chart remains an _____ source for researchers.
A) identical B) inevitable C) intelligent D) indispensable
9. What a fantastic journey! It's worth _____ all my life.
A) remembering B) being remembered C) to remember D) to be remembered
10. I went along thinking of nothing _____, only looking at things around me.
A) in brief B) in doubt C) in harmony D) in particular

Text Summary

The following passage is a summary of Text A. Fill in each blank, using the words in Text A.

Advertisements in newspapers and on buses often (1) _____ that learning English is easy and does not need much effort. However, there is no such a thing as a (2) _____ method that suits all students in every situation. Some experts even (3) _____ that there are as many good methods of teaching a language as there are good teachers, because every teacher is an individual with his own (4) _____.

People used to believe the only way to learn a language was to spend a lot of time in a country where it was spoken. Some students go to the opposite (5) _____ and think they can teach themselves at home with (6) _____. A great deal of current teaching based on behaviorist (7) _____ may not be (8) _____, either.

One can learn to speak English or any other language if he is (9) _____ in it. To learn a language well, we also need other people to talk to and listen to when we (10) _____.

Paragraph Translation

Translate the following passage into English.

我们喜欢把英语称为“交流语言”，因为几乎世界上所有人都用英语进行交流。世界上有大约15亿人讲英语，还有10亿人正在学习英语。世界上75%的信件和明信片是用英语写的，几乎所有的国际会议和国际比赛都使用英语，不同国家的外交官和政治人物之间用英语进行交流，英语也是联合国使用的六种官方语言之一。

Writing Practice

Write a composition on the topic *On Continuing Education* with about 100 words, using at least half the words and phrases given below. Change the form where necessary.

have an advantage over	it's no use doing sth.	according to	no doubt	let alone
base sth. on / upon sth.	be worth doing / sth.	on one's part	apparently	helpful
to a certain / some extent	sure enough	furthermore	at all costs	

On Continuing Education

PART TWO COMPREHENSIVE EXERCISES

Listening Comprehension

I Listen to a long conversation. At the end of the conversation, some questions will be asked. Choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D).

1. A) At the customs.
C) In a print shop.
B) At a photo shop.
D) In the police office.

2. A) One-inch black and white ones. B) Two-inch black and white ones.
 C) One-inch color ones. D) Two-inch color ones.
3. A) This afternoon. B) Tomorrow morning.
 C) Tomorrow afternoon. D) Two days later.
4. A) 10 yuan. B) 20 yuan. C) 22 yuan. D) 44 yuan.
5. A) 22 yuan. B) 36 yuan. C) 44 yuan. D) 64 yuan.

II

Listen to a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, listen carefully for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, fill in the blanks numbered from S1 to S8 with the exact words you have just heard. For blanks numbered from S9 to S11, fill in the missing information. For these blanks, use either 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, check what you have written.

Dear Sir,

This is Ryan Pickrell from your Chinese 1002 class. May I please take your time to ask a few questions?

First, let me tell you a little bit about me and what I am working on. I have been (S1) _____ to study in China during the fall 2009 — spring 2010 (S2) _____ year since last year. That is why I have been working so hard to try to learn Mandarin. I want to (S3) _____ in the Extensive Language Program at Central China Normal University in Wuhan. This will allow me to complete my (S4) _____ in Chinese language so that I can complete my major in History. After achieving my bachelor's degree from Georgia Southern University, I want to go to the (S5) _____ school at Hu'nan Normal University in Changsha. There, I want to (S6) _____ a degree in International Relations, and with that degree, I will (S7) _____ to acquire a job with either the U.S. State Department or with Coca-Cola in Atlanta (Coke's second (S8) _____ market is in China).

To study in China, there are several things that I need. Firstly, (S9) _____ . Would you be willing to be an independent study tutor for me so that I can continue to study Chinese with instruction next semester? Secondly, I am applying for many scholarships to fund my study in China. (S10) _____ . Many of the applications require letters of recommendation. (S11) _____ ?

Just let me know if these are legitimate possibilities. Thank you for your time and your help.

With best regards,

Ryan Pickrell

Reading Comprehension



Go over the passage quickly and answer the questions. For questions 1 – 7, write letter Y (for YES) in the brackets 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.

(Skimming and Scanning)

Due to the lack of records, details about William Shakespeare's life are sketchy. His parents, John and Mary, were married about 1557; she was of the landed gentry, he a yeoman — a glover and commodities merchant. By 1568, John had risen through the ranks of town government and held the position of high bailiff, similar to mayor. William, the eldest son, was born in 1564, probably on April 23rd, several days before his baptism on April 26th, 1564. He also died on April 23rd, 52 years later.

William no doubt attended the local grammar school in Stratford where his parents lived, and studied primarily Latin rhetoric, logic, and literature. At age 18, William married Anne Hathaway, a local farmer's daughter. Their first daughter (Susanna) was born six months later (1583), and twins Judith and Hamnet were born in 1585.

Shakespeare's life can be divided into three periods: the first 20 years in Stratford, which include his schooling, early marriage, and fatherhood; the next 25 years as an actor and playwright in London; and the last five in retirement back in Stratford where he enjoyed moderate wealth gained from his theatrical successes. The years linking the first two periods are marked by a lack of information about Shakespeare, and are often referred to as the "dark years"; the transition from active work into retirement was gradual and cannot be precisely dated.

John Shakespeare had suffered financial reverses from William's teen years until well into the height of the playwright's popularity and success. In 1596, John Shakespeare was granted a coat of arms, almost certainly purchased by William, who the next year bought a sizable house in Stratford. By the time of his death, William had substantial properties, both professional and personal, which he bestowed (赠与) on his theatrical associates and his family (primarily his daughter Susanna, having rewritten his will one month before his death to protect his properties from Judith's new husband, Thomas Quiney).

Shakespeare probably left school at 15, and took some sort of job, especially since this was the period of his father's financial difficulty. Numerous references in his plays suggest that William may have in fact worked for his father, thereby gaining specialized knowledge.

At some point during the "dark years", Shakespeare began his career with a London theatrical company — perhaps in 1589 — for he was already an actor and playwright of some note in 1592.

When, in 1592, an outbreak of plague closed the theaters for about two years, Shakespeare turned to writing book-length narrative poetry. Most notable were "Venus and Adonis" and "The Rape of Lucrece," both of which were dedicated to the Earl of Southampton, whom scholars

accept as Shakespeare's friend and benefactor despite a lack of documentation. During this same period, Shakespeare was writing his sonnets, which are more likely signs of the time's fashion rather than actual love poems detailing any particular relationship. He returned to play writing when theaters reopened in 1594, and published no more poetry. His sonnets were published without his consent in 1609, shortly before his retirement.

Amid all of his success, Shakespeare suffered the loss of his only son, Hamnet, who died in 1596 at the age of 11. But Shakespeare's career continued thriving, and in London in 1599, he became one of the partners in the new Globe Theater.

When Queen Elizabeth died in 1603 and was succeeded by her cousin King James of Scotland, Shakespeare's productivity and popularity continued uninterrupted. He invested in London real estate and, one year away from retirement, purchased a second theater, the Blackfriars Gatehouse, in partnership with his fellow actors. His final play was Henry VIII, two years before his death in 1616.

Incredibly, most of Shakespeare's plays had never been published in anything except pamphlet (小册子) form. Theater scripts were not regarded as literary works of art, but only the basis for the performance. Plays were a popular form of entertainment for all layers of society in Shakespeare's time.

Present copies of Shakespeare's plays have, in some cases, been reconstructed in part from scripts written down by various members of an acting company who performed particular roles. Shakespeare's plays, like those of many of the actors who also were playwrights, belonged to the acting company. The performance, rather than the script, was what concerned the author, for that was how his play would become popular — and how the company, in which many actors were shareholders, would make money.

William Shakespeare died on April 23, 1616, and was buried two days later in the chancel of Holy Trinity Church where he had been baptized exactly 52 years earlier.

1. Shakespeare, the first son of John and Mary, was born seven years after their marriage. ()
2. 52 years to the day after his baptism, Shakespeare died. ()
3. Shakespeare left his properties to his theatrical associates and his two daughters and their husbands. ()
4. Shakespeare started to work at an early age in order to help his father overcome the financial difficulty. ()
5. "Venus and Adonis" and "The Rape of Lucrece" were two notable love poems. ()
6. It was in London that his only son, Hamnet, age 11, died. ()
7. It was in the Blackfriars Gatehouse, Shakespeare's own theater, that Henry VIII was first performed. ()
8. The years between Shakespeare's first two periods are regarded as _____ due to a lack of documentation.
9. The local grammar school William Shakespeare attended chiefly focused its teaching on _____.

10. At Shakespeare's times, the playwrights were more concerned about _____ than _____.



Read the following two passages carefully. Each passage is followed by some questions or incomplete statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Read the passages carefully and decide on the best choice for each question or unfinished statement.

(Reading in Depth)

Passage One

An English dictionary is the most important thing you will need when learning English. A good dictionary will help you learn hundreds of new words, improve your pronunciation and grammar.

When you think of a dictionary, you usually think of a bilingual dictionary, such as an English-German dictionary and a French-English dictionary. There is also another kind of dictionary: an English-English (monolingual) dictionary. Such a dictionary is written only in English. English words are defined or explained in English. English-English dictionaries are better than bilingual dictionaries in that English definitions are real English phrases with grammar and words.

There are two kinds of English-English dictionaries: dictionaries for learners and dictionaries for native speakers. Dictionaries for native speakers are used by Americans, Britons, etc. to look up very difficult words, such as tintinnabulation. Dictionaries for learners are used by people who are learning English as a second language. Dictionaries for native speakers usually have more words than dictionaries for learners, but the definitions are more complicated, and there are fewer example sentences.

If possible, get a software dictionary instead of a paper one. Software dictionaries let you look up words very quickly. What's more, a computer dictionary has more space than a paper one, so it can give more information or it can present the same information in a clearer way. In many software dictionaries, you can listen to recordings, too.

A good dictionary must give example sentences for every word. Example sentences are not just helpful — they are actually more important than definitions. While a definition tells you the meaning of a word and sometimes gives you some grammatical information, example sentences can have more advantages. They let you check if you've understood the definition correctly, show you how to use a word in sentences and program your brain to produce correct English sentences.

It is a good idea to have at least two dictionaries: a large one to use at home, and a small one to carry with you. It is an even better idea to have at least two large dictionaries. Two example sentences are better than one. With more examples, you have a more complete picture of how a word is used and you can express more in English better.

1. Which of the following statements about dictionaries is NOT true?