

主 编/戚元方 丁青华

COLLEGE

ENGLISH

大学英语

同步训练与指南

(第二册)



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前言

本书为《大学英语》(修订本)精读教程第二册的同步配套用书,供正在学习《大学英语》(修订本)二级的学生使用。

本书共有十个单元及期中和期末测试。每个单元分别由三大部分组成。

第一部分包括“课文主题大意”、“背景知识”,“篇章结构”。其目的在于概述课文内容,分析文章的篇章结构,增加背景知识,帮助学生更好地理解 and 欣赏所学的课文。

第二部分由“构词拼写”、“词汇结构”、“阅读理解”、“综合填空”等四个部分组成。构词拼写是根据课文中的词汇进行构词拼写(15题),然后根据正确的词意进行填空(10题)。词汇结构是针对课文中的重点词汇、词组和结构而设计的练习,共有74道题,几乎包括所学课文中所有要掌握的词语。阅读理解共有4篇,每篇有5个问题。在第四册中增加一篇阅读简答题,题型与大学英语四级考试相同。所选文章具有题材新、趣味性强等特点。阅读理解练习旨在扩大学生的阅读量,提高他们的阅读能力。综合填空留有20个空,在所给的四个选项中选择一个正确的选项。综合填空旨在培养学生英语运用的综合能力。

第三部分由“中英翻译”或“英语写作”等部分组成。这两部分都配有适量练习,以帮助学生更好地吸收和消化所学知识,提高他们的翻译和写作能力。

此书是由华东理工大学继续教育学院组编,所有的练习都是根据大学英语二级的要求编写,所用的词汇都来自第二册教科书。由于编著人员常识及可获材料所限,本书尚有疏漏不足之处,亟盼同行专家不吝指正,以便我们及时修正。

编者

2005年9月

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Unit 1

Is There Life on Earth

I. Main Idea

这篇文章虽然看起来像科幻小说,或者仅仅只是一个引人发笑的轻松读物,但事实上这篇文章非常严肃地提出了令人担忧的问题——人类对于其生存环境的漠视。文中想像出来一个金星世界。金星科学家正在根据卫星接收到的信息,讨论人造飞船登陆地球的可行性。地球由于其严重被污染的状况,非常不适合居住。一方面,大气中的致死气体使得空气无法被人呼吸;另一方面,同样被污染的水资源无法饮用。由于这些原因,任何人都无法在地球上存活。毫无疑问,飞船计划要被搁浅了,但是金星科学家们决心继续他们对地球这颗行星的探索。

本文作者是美国当代著名专栏作家阿特布奇沃德。他通过反讽的写作手法,旨在提醒人们关注这样一个事实:人类的种种进步实际上给自然环境带来了极大的危害。长此以往,人类必将自我毁灭。

II. Background Knowledge

1. About the Author

Art Buchwald is a widely known humorist and journalist, and author of 30 books. He writes a political humor column that appears daily in hundreds of newspapers across the United States, bringing a humorous perspective on politics and issues in the news. Buchwald was the recipient of the Pulitzer Prize for Outstanding Commentary in 1982 and in 1986 was elected to the American Academy and Institute of Arts and Letters.

2. Manhattan

Manhattan is a borough (区) of New York City. The main economic hub of New York City, Manhattan is one of the world's leading commercial, financial, cultural, manufacturing, medical, and tourist centers. It has many famous landmarks and tourist attractions, including Broadway, Chinatown, the Empire State Building, Metropolitan Museum of Art, the Museum of Modern Art.

Manhattan is a great financial center, with some of the world's largest banks and brokerage houses and such institutions as the New York and American stock

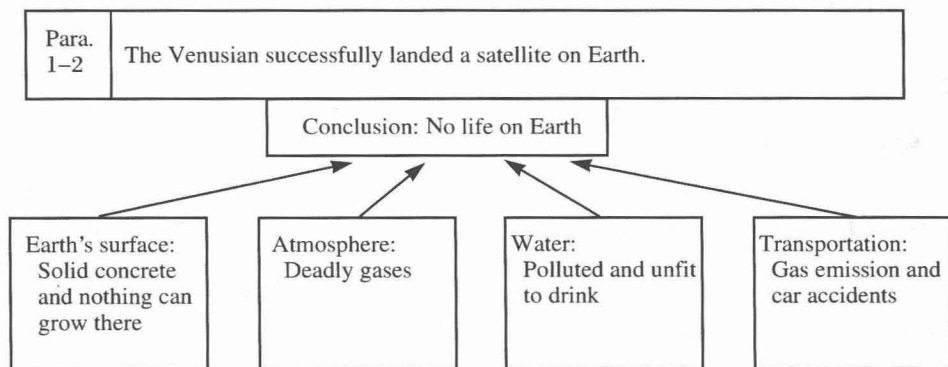
exchange. In the borough also are the headquarters of many large corporations and numerous manufacturing industries; the relative importance of the latter, however, has declined in recent decades. The advertising and insurance industries and radio and television broadcasting are other important segments of the borough's economy.

Manhattan Island is largely laid out in a grid pattern, with mostly numbered east and west streets intersecting with named or numbered north and south avenues. Among its famous streets are Wall St., a center of the financial district; Fifth Ave., noted for its fashionable stores, residential buildings, and many fine museums; Park Ave., with exclusive residences and big office buildings; and Broadway, one of the longest city streets in the world.

3. Consolidated Edison Belt

“爱迪生联合电气公司带”为作者杜撰的词。他将“爱迪生联合电气公司”(Consolidated Edison)——一家靠烧煤向纽约东部提供电力的公司,与“范艾伦辐射带”(Van Allen Belt)——环绕地球的辐射带两词合并,指人类排放废气、烟尘对地球大气环境所造成的严重污染。

III. Organization of the Text



IV. Word Formation

1. a _____ all the gases round the earth; air in a place
2. e _____ very
3. c _____ meeting
4. d _____ causing dead; likely to cause death
5. p _____ to make (air, water, etc.) dirty with manmade waste

6. h _____ danger
7. p _____ to continue after having stopped
8. e _____ to send out
9. c _____ united; combined
10. f _____ sum of money set apart or available for a special purpose
11. s _____ to remain alive; to continue to live or exist
12. h _____ funny; that makes people laugh
13. s _____ spacecraft that goes round the planet earth and sends back radio and television signals
14. c _____ decision or opinion reached by reasoning
15. o _____ formerly

V. Fill in the Blanks with the Above Words You Spelled in the Correct Tense and Form

1. It is said in the report that car accidents are the No. 1 health _____.
2. Even when a night appears completely dark, light is _____ by the moon and stars.
3. China is one of the _____ 51 State Members of the UN, which was founded in 1945.
4. The impact of climate change on the Antarctic Peninsula is evident in new _____ data, US researchers say.
5. His speech, which was fully of _____ stories, was appealed to the youth.
6. Hibernation (冬眠) helps these animals _____ in the roughest and toughest conditions.
7. New evidence must be found before the case can _____ further.
8. The Green Revolution has shown that chemical fertilizer can greatly _____ the water supplies.
9. The government is trying to shut down black-market suppliers of _____ weapon technology.
10. With the _____ of this conference, the World Expo has reached its summit.

VI. Structure

1. Mr. Big is very uncertain _____ whether it's the right job for him.
A. as to B. over
C. on D. for

2. Many people want to buy it because, _____, the price is low; _____, it's rather durable.
 A. on one side; on the other side
 B. for one thing; for another
 C. on the one hand; on the other hand
 D. in one part; in the other part
3. I hurt my arm on the hook that sticks _____ from the wall.
 A. up
 B. out
 C. to
 D. above
4. The shoes are comfortable _____.
 A. to be worn
 B. for wearing
 C. to wear
 D. for putting on
5. I met Mr. Zhang at _____ place yesterday.
 A. some
 B. certain
 C. any
 D. no
6. The proposal _____ we hold a party to celebrate the winning of the inter-class football match has been agreed upon by all.
 A. which
 B. that
 C. what
 D. /
7. In spite of their insults, I _____ my temper.
 A. tried keeping
 B. controlled to keep
 C. managed to keep
 D. allowed to keep
8. Parents should always bear it in mind that their children should be given chance to solve some problems _____.
 A. on themselves
 B. by their own
 C. to themselves
 D. on their own
9. The machine is named _____ its inventor.
 A. with
 B. to
 C. by
 D. after
10. Mary could stay for one or two days, but _____ staying for a week, it would be impossible.
 A. as for
 B. as yet
 C. as from
 D. as much as
11. Only two of the crew _____ the shipwreck.
 A. remained alive
 B. were survived from
 C. survived
 D. ran away
12. Such a boat is fit only _____ a calm sea.

- A. with B. at
C. on D. for
13. Open water is constantly _____ vapor.
A. giving away B. giving way to
C. giving up D. giving off
14. His feet stuck _____ in the air as he fell over backwards.
A. to B. with
C. out D. up
15. The cost of the war has set _____ national development by ten years.
A. aside B. back
C. out D. about
16. There happened to _____ an accident _____ the morning of a bicycle race.
A. be; on B. be; in
C. have; on D. have; in
17. The chimney is no longer giving off waste gas into the atmosphere. "Giving off" can be replaced by _____.
A. putting out B. sending up
C. sending out D. sending off
18. Are you pleased with _____ I have said?
A. that B. all that
C. all what D. which
19. _____ of great danger someone's mind works faster, while someone else's mind goes numb.
A. In the time B. At the time
C. In time D. At time
20. _____ his age and health condition _____, Mike has done a very good job.
A. As far as; is concerned B. As far as; are concerned
C. As far as; is concerning D. As far as; concern

VII. Vocabulary

1. Jack _____ less than 100 pounds for his bike.
A. paid B. cost
C. took D. used up
2. These chimneys _____ clouds of black smoke.
A. polluted B. emitted

- C. exploded D. washed
3. We _____ a General Election every four years.
A. take place B. take part
C. hold D. give
4. The pilot _____ the airliner safely.
A. located B. disposed
C. managed D. landed
5. All persons arriving without passports are _____.
A. rewarded B. expected
C. sent back D. contracted
6. The fear of dismissal has been hovering _____ me since the director's warning.
A. across B. over
C. on D. upon
7. The boy _____ a window with a stone.
A. broke through B. smashed
C. slammed D. scraped
8. The color of the dress doesn't _____ her.
A. fit B. fit for
C. suit D. suit for
9. Water is _____ hydrogen and oxygen.
A. composing of B. composed of
C. made of D. consisted of
10. Our party was _____ teachers, doctors, engineers, and students.
A. composed of B. constituted
C. consisted with D. made up for
11. The election will _____ to July to avoid the June holiday.
A. be set back B. proceed
C. give way D. be sent
12. His attitude toward us seems _____.
A. nicely B. warmly
C. kindly D. friendly
13. His conclusion is _____ his own practical experiences.
A. directed to B. based on
C. concluded in D. accumulated by
14. The colorful dresses _____ the gracefulness of the dance.
A. added to B. amounted to
C. came to D. was equal to

15. After sailing for an hour, we _____ a beach.
A. arrived in B. reached to
C. got down D. landed at
16. Do you suppose you can _____ to get me an ID card?
A. succeed B. win
C. manage D. attempt
17. Thanksgiving Day is a(n) _____ for family reunion in the U. S. while in China it is Spring Festival.
A. occasion B. opportunity
C. situation D. ceremony
18. Throughout his life he had been trying to convince people all over the world that no race is superior or _____ to the other races.
A. inferior B. weaker
C. worse D. stronger
19. It is no use making up the excuses; only the real reason is a _____ reason.
A. proper B. valid
C. valuable D. suitable
20. By _____ the difficulties and minimizing the benefits of it, he frightened his brother into quitting his hard-won new job.
A. enlarging B. enriching
C. exaggerating D. excluding
21. The ferry was sailing from South to North in bad weather and heavy seas when it sent a distress _____ saying it was in big trouble.
A. signature B. significance
C. sign D. signal
22. The team will collect \$10 million of its development costs when it claims the Ansari X prize, an _____ to promote space tourism.
A. initiative B. initiate
C. initiation D. initial
23. Jackie got a real shock when she was told that this homely restaurant was frequented by quite a few _____.
A. beggars B. workers
C. students D. celebrities
24. The bomb killed 25 innocent people. 15 of the identities were established by examining the _____ remains.
A. particle B. partial
C. particular D. partiality

25. If we managed to collect the money to finish the hospital, we can _____ with construction.
 A. move B. advance
 C. progress D. proceed
26. So far scientists are still not clear about _____ the universe works.
 A. the way B. the method
 C. the manner D. the style
27. Earlier figures suggest an average urban family had 223,000 yuan _____ of total assets in 2002.
 A. worth B. worthy
 C. worthwhile D. worthless
28. In some countries the _____ for a visa can be most difficult for various reasons.
 A. acquisition B. appreciation
 C. application D. appointment
29. His white hair was in sharp _____ with his dark skin.
 A. contrast B. comparison
 C. difference D. picture
30. After such a long discussion, what conclusion did you _____?
 A. come to B. take
 C. bring D. have

VIII. Phrases

give

- | | | |
|--------------|-----|--|
| 1. give up | () | a. to allow oneself to be defeated or overcome by sb. / sth. |
| 2. give away | () | b. to abandon an attempt to do sth. |
| 3. give off | () | c. to return sth. to its owner |
| 4. give in | () | d. to give sth. free of charge |
| 5. give back | () | e. to send out or discharge sth. |

IX. Fill in the Blanks with the Above Phrases

give

1. Tom _____ most of his money to charity, for he didn't want to spoil his children.
2. The rebels were forced to _____ after 24 hours' confrontation with the

government.

3. Could you _____ me _____ the dictionary? I need it right now.
4. The fire doesn't seem to be _____ much heat.
5. I _____ — tell me what the answer is!

X. Reading Comprehension

Passage 1

We are all interested in equality, but while some people try to protect the school and examination system in the name of equality, others, still in the name of equality, want only to destroy it.

Any society which is interested in equality of opportunity and standards of achievement must regularly test its pupils. The standards may be changed — no examination is perfect — but to have no external (外部的) tests or examinations would mean the end of equality and of standards. There are groups of people who oppose this view and who do not believe either in external examinations or in any controls in schools or on teachers. This would mean that everything would depend on luck since every pupil would depend on the efficiency (实力), the ideal and the purpose of each teacher.

Without external examinations, employers will look for employees from the highly respected schools and from families known to them — a form of favoritism will replace equality. At the moment, the bright child from an ill-respected school can show certificates to prove he or she is suitable for a job, while the lack of a certificate shows the unsuitability of a dull child attending a well-respected school. This defence of excellence and opportunity would disappear if external examinations were taken away, and the bright child from a poor family would be a prisoner of his or her school's fame (名誉), unable to compete for employment with the child from the favoured school.

The opponents (对手) of the examination system suggest that examinations are an evil force because they show differences between pupils. According to these people, there must be no special, different, academic class. They have even suggested that there should be no form of difference in sport or any other area: all jobs or posts should be filled by unsystematic selection. The selection would be made by people who themselves are probably selected by some computer.

These people are not just against school organization, but are at war with the whole idea of modern competitive society and they are using children in schools for their destructive (破坏性的) purposes. There is no reason why we should allow such

people to determine the way our schools are organized when it is to the obvious disadvantage of the pupils, of the schools and of our society as a whole.

1. According to the passage, the writer thinks that _____.
 - A. changing the standards could mean the end of equality
 - B. standards must keep changing in order to achieve equality
 - C. there would be no standards without external examinations
 - D. we cannot have standards because examinations are not perfect
2. In the writer's opinion, what would happen if external examinations were taken away?
 - A. There would be no more opportunities and no more excellence.
 - B. Children from poor families would not be able to change schools.
 - C. Going to a favored school should be the only way to get a good job.
 - D. Schools for bright children would lose their fame.
3. The situation at the moment is that _____.
 - A. many children who are suitable for a job have no proof of their suitability
 - B. a school's fame is not important, as long as a child has a certificate
 - C. children attending well-respected schools need not get certificates
 - D. a bright child doesn't need a certificate at all to get a good job
4. Which of the following is true?
 - A. Most students from poor families can't get a good job.
 - B. Some people are using students to destroy our society.
 - C. The writer thinks it a good way to choose a job by computer.
 - D. The opponents of the examination want to reorganize schools.
5. The opponents would agree that _____.
 - A. computers should be selected to take over many jobs
 - B. particular people should not be chosen for particular jobs
 - C. well-respected schools should be got rid of as soon as possible
 - D. the students are not equally treated if they take external examinations

Passage 2

There are some steps you can take yourself to avoid catching a cold. Contrary to popular belief, colds are not caused by exposure to severe weather. Colds are caused by viruses (病毒) harbored in the body, and you're better off out on the ski slopes or even waiting for the bus on a snowy day than you are in a toast warm room, surrounded by friends, co-workers, or fellow students, who just may be passing the virus around. If you feel a chill when you're coming down with a cold,

you're already sick. A chill (寒冷) is an early symptom: it's the cold that caused the chill, not the other way around.

While the virus can spread through droplets (飞沫) propelled into the air when a cold-sufferer coughs or sneezes, surprisingly, this is not the most common route of transmission. Numerous studies have now shown that the overwhelming majority of colds are "caught" by hand contact. A cold-sufferer rubs her nose, thereby transferring the virus to her hand. Then a friend comes to visit. "Don't kiss me," she cautions, so the friend steps back and presses her hand. The friend then wipes her own nose or eye — and several days later is stricken with a cold. Or parents pick up their child's discarded tissues and carefully throw them away but fail to wash their hands afterward.

Cold virus also can be transferred to objects — telephones, towels, plate — and remain infectious for up to three hours. Frequent hand washing — on the part of the cold-sufferer as well as other members of the household — will minimize the spread of viruses in this way.

6. According to the first paragraph, you're most likely to catch a cold if _____.
 - A. you expose yourself to severe weather
 - B. you play outdoors long when it is snowing
 - C. you stay in a very warm room with a lot of people
 - D. you wait for a bus on a cold and windy day
7. If you feel a chill, it means _____.
 - A. you'll catch a cold sooner or later
 - B. you've already come down with a cold
 - C. there are viruses hidden in your body
 - D. the room is not warm enough for your health
8. Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?
 - A. It is generally believed that colds are caused by exposure to cold weather.
 - B. Most colds are "caught" by hand contact.
 - C. Cold virus will keep alive for several hours once it leaves human body.
 - D. Cold virus can spread around only through the air.
9. According to the author, the best way of avoiding catching a cold is _____.
 - A. washing your hands frequently
 - B. never rubbing your nose or eyes
 - C. throwing away tissues immediately after use
 - D. shaking hands with your friends instead of kissing them
10. The best title for this passage might be _____.

- A. Colds and Viruses
C. Ways of Avoiding Colds

- B. Colds and Temperature
D. The Spread of Viruses

Passage 3

Accidents are caused; they don't just happen. The reason may be easy to see: an overloaded tray, a shelf out of reach, a patch of ice on the road. But more often than not there is a chain of events leading up to the misfortune — frustration, tiredness or just bad temper — that show what the accident really is, a sort of attack on oneself.

Road accidents, for example, happen frequently after a family quarrel and we all know people who are accident-prone, so often at odds with themselves and the world that they seem to cause accidents for themselves and others.

By definition, an accident is something you cannot predict or avoid, and the idea which used to be current, that the majority of road accidents are caused by a minority of criminally careless drivers, is not supported by insurance statistics. These show that most accidents involve ordinary motorists in a moment of carelessness or thoughtlessness.

It is not always clear, either, what sort of conditions make people more likely to have an accident. For instance, the law requires all factories to take safety precautions and most companies have safety committees to make sure the regulations are observed, but still, every day in Britain, some fifty thousand men and women are absent from work due to an accident. These accidents are largely the result of human error or misjudgment — noise and fatigue, boredom or worry are possible factors which contribute to this. Doctors who work in factories have found that those who drink too much, usually people who have a high anxiety level, run three times the normal risk of accidents at work.

11. This passage might be taken from _____.
A. a text book B. a science fiction
C. a popular magazine D. a report of a manufacturer
12. "Accident-prone" here (in Para. 2) means _____.
A. liable to have accidents B. injured in accidents
C. likely to die in accidents D. responsible for road accidents
13. The passage suggests that _____.
A. accidents mostly result from slippery roads
B. accidents are usually caused by psychological factors
C. doctors run three times the normal risk of accidents in factories