

普通高等教育“十五”国家级规划教材
教育部推荐使用大学外语类教材

全新版

大学英语

综合教程

一课一练

2

全新版

New

大学英语

综合教程

学生用书

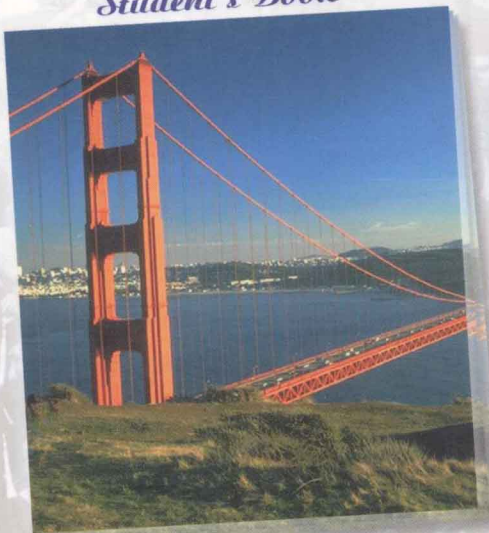
2



普通高等教育“十五”国家级规划教材
教育部推荐使用大学外语类教材

COLLEGE ENGLISH

Integrated Course 2
Student's Book

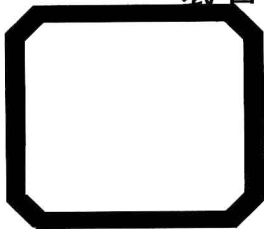


W 上海外语教育出版社
外教社 SHANGHAI FOREIGN LANGUAGE EDUCATION PRESS

W 上海外语教育出版社
外教社 SHANGHAI FOREIGN LANGUAGE EDUCATION PRESS



普通高等教育“十五”国家级规划教材
教育部推荐使用大学外语类教材



主 编 陈 洁 毛梅兰
副主编 吴 朋 李名峰

编 者 (按单元编写为序)
唐 沛 司耀龙
于虹音 毛 静

全新版

大学英语

综合教程

一课一练

2

 上海外语教育出版社
外教社 SHANGHAI FOREIGN LANGUAGE EDUCATION PRESS

图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

大学英语 (全新版) 综合教程一课一练. 2 / 陈洁, 毛梅兰主编.

—上海: 上海外语教育出版社, 2008 (2009重印)

ISBN 978-7-5446-0950-0

I.大… II.①陈…②毛… III.英语—高等学校—习题 IV.H319.6

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字 (2008) 第110678号

出版发行: **上海外语教育出版社**

(上海外国语大学内) 邮编: 200083

电 话: 021-65425300 (总机)

电子邮箱: bookinfo@sflep.com.cn

网 址: <http://www.sflep.com.cn> <http://www.sflep.com>

责任编辑: 李振荣

印 刷: 上海信老印刷厂
经 销: 新华书店上海发行所
开 本: 787×960 1/16 印张 12.5 字数 281千字
版 次: 2008年8月第1版 2009年2月第3次印刷
印 数: 10 000 册

书 号: ISBN 978-7-5446-0950-0 / H · 0406

定 价: 26.00 元

本版图书如有印装质量问题,可向本社调换

编者的话

《大学英语》(全新版)是一套适应新时期大学英语教学改革和人才培养要求的立体化教材,出版以来,受到广大师生的青睐。为了进一步开发该教材的教学潜力,我们根据教材内容,组织编写了与《大学英语》(全新版)综合教程配套的《一课一练》。

《一课一练》在内容设计上,以 **Text A** 为主,适当考虑 **Text B**,参照课文上的练习题型,以主观题为主,客观题为辅。每单元包括词汇、语法、改错、综合填空、阅读理解、翻译、写作及听力填空题练习。所有的练习都围绕教材中出现并要求掌握的语言点进行设计与编写,其难度也控制在教学目标要求之内。学生每学完一单元,通过测试,既可以了解自己的学习情况,又可复习消化刚学过的内容,从而得到一次综合性的训练。它无疑对学生更全面地掌握教材中的语言点大有裨益。

《一课一练》由上海对外贸易学院陈洁、毛梅兰任主编,吴朋、李名峰任副主编,参与编写的老师有唐沛、司耀龙、于虹音、毛静(按单元编写顺序排列)等。

在本书的编写过程中,得到上海外语教育出版社有关人员的大力支持和帮助,谨向他们表示衷心的感谢。

由于时间仓促,加之编写者水平有限,不足之处在所难免,敬请大家不吝指正。

编者
2003年11月

Contents

Unit 1	<i>Ways of Learning</i>	1
Unit 2	<i>Values</i>	16
Unit 3	<i>The Generation Gap</i>	33
Unit 4	<i>The Virtual World</i>	50
Test One	(Units 1-4)	68
Unit 5	<i>Overcoming Obstacles</i>	81
Unit 6	<i>Women, Half the Sky</i>	97
Unit 7	<i>Learning about English</i>	114
Unit 8	<i>Protecting Our Environment</i>	131
Test Two	(Units 5-8)	148
Key to Exercises	161
Tape Scripts	186

UNIT 1

Ways of Learning

I. Vocabulary

Part One

Directions: Match the words in column A with definitions in column B.

- | | |
|----------------|---|
| 1. await | a. give too little attention or care to |
| 2. desirable | b. a complete change of order, direction, or position |
| 3. neglect | c. worth wanting |
| 4. principal | d. wait for |
| 5. reversal | e. main, chief |
| 6. innovation | f. certainly |
| 7. undoubtedly | g. a particular way of thinking about sth. |
| 8. perspective | h. (an example of) the introduction of sth. new |

Part Two

Directions: Choose the proper words or expressions and put the numbers in the blanks (capitalise the first letter where necessary).

- | | | | |
|------------------|----------------------|------------|---------------------|
| A. investigate | B. harbor | C. foster | D. insert |
| E. in due course | F. on demand | G. end up | H. fall apart |
| I. keep track of | J. in retrospect | K. work on | L. not in the least |
| M. pick up | N. on the other hand | | |

1. Trains stop here in order to _____ passengers.
2. The mother tried to _____ her son's interest in music by taking him to concerts when he



- was young.
3. It was, _____, the happiest day in her life.
 4. We shouldn't _____ any unrealistic notions about the talks on nuclear weapons.
 5. Food is cheaper here than in America; clothing, _____, is dearer.
 6. The students will get to know the results of Band 4 Examination _____.
 7. When the group began to _____ the new design, several difficulties crop up.
 8. Advanced in ages as Mr. Arnold is, he reads the newspapers regularly to _____ current events.
 9. Wasteful people usually _____ in debt.
 10. I am _____ interested in his explanation.

Part Three

Directions: Complete each of the following sentences with the appropriate form of the word given in brackets.

1. There is one way never to be _____ — just say nothing and do nothing. (*critical*)
2. They left _____ to our arrival. (*priority*)
3. The professor spoke about the religion of Islam and its _____ to black people in the United States. (*relevant*)
4. Her sister was appointed as teaching _____ in chemistry at Houston University. (*assist*)
5. This novel has a _____ at the end of each chapter. (*summarize*)
6. The Marketing Department of the company is planning a big _____ for a new product. (*promote*)
7. A collection of books have recently been made _____ to the public. (*access*)
8. Their vast _____ in speed would definitely be outweighed by the enormous running costs. (*superior*)
9. Nemo has not the least _____ of giving up his research. (*intend*)
10. The chairman's response to our business proposal was _____ adamant. (*initial*)

Part Four

Directions: Choose the ONE that best completes the sentence from the four choices given under each sentence.

1. We did not find _____ to prepare for the worst conditions we might meet.
A. worth our while B. it worth C. it worthwhile D. it worthy

2. He _____ interrupted the speaker by asking irrelevant questions.
A. continuously B. continually C. consequently D. consistently
3. According to Charles Darwin, man is _____ from the apes.
A. originated B. evolution C. descended D. evolved
4. This train ticket is _____ for five days.
A. valid B. valuable C. serviceable D. functional
5. In _____ to his sister, he was always considerate in his treatment of others.
A. contrary B. contract C. contact D. contrast
6. Language has always been described as the mirror to society. Chinese is no _____.
A. exception B. explanation C. expectation D. excuse
7. You can be assured that on his lips the story did not lose in the _____.
A. tell B. told C. telling D. telling-off
8. Consumer groups are _____ against higher prices.
A. protecting B. protesting C. opposing D. objecting
9. We came in this field late, so we must work hard to make _____ lost time.
A. out for B. up for C. up with D. off with
10. I have gone to all this trouble _____.
A. in account with you B. for account of you
C. on your account D. on your own account
11. The director was critical _____ the way we were doing the work.
A. at B. in C. of D. with
12. After hearing her story, I felt _____ puzzled.
A. something B. somewhat C. anyway D. somehow
13. Television programs may, _____, not be very high, but this is because they are aimed at the average level of the audience.
A. on occasion B. for example C. if yes D. in fact
14. Among her _____ were sewing, cooking, playing the piano and dancing.
A. obligation B. fulfillment C. assignment D. accomplishments
15. She went from the specialty shops to beauty salons, _____ into a woman who believed in miracles.
A. emerging transforming B. emerged transforming
C. emerging transformed D. emerged transformed
16. With keen eyes and an exact memory, he rarely painted scenes on the _____.
A. occasion B. place C. spot D. time
17. Over a third of the population was estimated to have no _____ to the health service.
A. assessment B. assignment C. exception D. access



综合教程(2) 一课一练

18. In a time of social reform, people's state of mind tends to keep _____ with the rapid changes of society.
A. step B. progress C. pace D. touch
19. In this university, student _____ are available based on financial need.
A. awards B. loans C. aids D. rewards
20. No matter how frequently _____, the works of Beethoven always attract large audience.
A. performing B. performed C. to be preformed D. being performed

II. Structure

Part One

Directions: Choose the ONE that best completes the sentence from the four choices marked A, B, C and D.

1. While traveling in Europe, _____.
A. Jane Adams was stirred by the social reform movement
B. it was the social reform movement that stirred Jane Adams
C. the social reform movement stirred Jane Adams
D. Jane Adams, stirred by the social reform movement
2. If I correct someone, I will do it with as much good humor and self-restraint as if I were the one _____.
A. to correct B. correcting C. having corrected D. being corrected
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
4. He was attending a meeting, _____ come to your birthday party.
A. unless he would have B. or he would
C. nevertheless he did not D. or he would have
5. Every means _____ tried but without much result.
A. has been B. have been C. are D. is
6. Such _____ the case, there were no grounds to justify your complaints.
A. was B. being C. had been D. be
7. — “ _____ his second heart attack if he hadn't smoked?”

- “He might not have.”
- A. Would he have had B. Would he have C. Had he had D. Were he to have
8. I intended _____ the matter with you, but I had some guests then.
A. discuss B. to have discussed C. having discussed D. discussing
9. _____, glasses can correct most sight defects in healthy eyes.
A. When well fitted B. When fitting well
C. When being well fitted D. If to be fitted
10. You may rely on _____ everything will be ready by Friday.
A. what B. which that C. that D. it that
11. _____ is well-known to all, too much stress can cause disease.
A. Which B. That C. As D. It
12. These are plans for the nuclear power stations _____ in these regions.
A. building B. to being built C. to be built D. to build
13. Electrical energy _____ from the sun in a round-about way is the most widely used energy today.
A. to come B. coming C. come D. having come
14. _____ we need it or not hasn't been decided yet.
A. Whether B. What C. If D. That
15. Our ultimate aim is _____ a communist society.
A. to come true B. bringing about C. bring about D. to bring about
16. Joe is accustomed _____ at six in the morning.
A. rising B. to be rising C. to rising D. to have risen
17. This article deals with the natural _____ which is most interesting to everyone.
A. phenomenon B. phenomena C. phenomenons D. phenomenas
18. Only under special circumstances _____ to take make-up tests.
A. are freshmen permitted B. freshmen are permitted
C. permitted are freshmen D. are permitted freshmen
19. The mad man was put in the soft-padded cell lest he _____ himself.
A. injured B. injure C. had injured D. would injure
20. If tap water were as dangerous as some people think, _____ would be getting sick.
A. a lot more of us B. more a lot of us C. a lot of more us D. a lot of us more

Part Two

Directions: Identify the ONE that is not correct and write down the correct answer.



综合教程(2) 一课一练

1. While trying to build a tunnel through the Blue Ridge Mountains, coal was discovered at the construction site.
A B C D ()
2. He couldn't say that it was that bothered him.
A B C D ()
3. Sherlock Holmes tested many cases by following the footprints left at the scene of the crime.
A B C D ()
4. They controlled most of its territory and exploited its rich sources in wheat and oil.
A B C D ()
5. This book shows the very interesting comparison between life now and life a hundred years ago.
A B C D ()
6. Although he knew little about the large amount of work done in the field, he succeeded what other more well-informed experimenters failed.
A B C D ()
7. The last half of the nineteenth century has witnessed the steady improvement in the means of travel.
A B C D ()
8. Ann never dreams of there to be a chance for her to be sent abroad very soon.
A B C D ()
9. The British are not so familiar with different cultures and other ways of doing things, so is often the case in other countries.
A B C D ()
10. There are few electronic applications much likely to raise fears regarding future employment opportunities than robots.
A B C D ()

III. Cloze

Part One

Directions: Fill in each of the gaps with a word you think fit.

It is often realized that women held a high place in southern European societies in the 10th and 11th 1. As a wife the woman was protected 2 the setting up of a dowry (嫁妆) or decimum (什一税). Admittedly, the purpose of this was 3 protect her against the risk of desertion, but 4 reality its function in the social and family life of the time was much 5 important. The decimum was the 6 right to receive a tenth of all her husband's 7. The wife had the right to withhold her consent in all transactions the husband would make. And more 8 just a right. The documents show that she 9 a real power of decision, which is equal to 10 of her legal status of husband and wife.

Part Two

Directions: Choose the ONE that best fits into the passage.

Traveling can be fun and easy. A vacation trip to another part of the country is especially 1 when the traveling conditions are good. Good traveling conditions 2 a comfortable and familiar mode of transportation, knowledge of the 3 language and system of money, 4 in the customs and habits of the people in the country, and nice travel 5. All of us have had nice trips like this. We have good 6 of an enjoyable, relaxing trip. Most of us have also had trips that we would 7 to forget. Many conditions can produce a bad 8 experience. For example, if the four conditions 9 above do not 10, we will probably have a bad experience, or at a difficult 11. Students who travel to 12 country to study often have a difficult trip. They usually travel 13, they don't know the language of the new country 14, they are not familiar with the money system and so on. They often arrive in the new country at a huge 15 airport. From the airport, they need to 16 their way to the city where their school is. Maybe they need to 17 airplanes, to take a bus, a train, or a taxi. They need to do all this in a country 18 everything is unfamiliar: the language, the money, the people, the cities, and the weather. Later, after the experiences are 19, they can laugh. But at the 20, they feel terrible.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. A. enjoyable | B. amusing | C. happy | D. favorable |
| 2. A. include | B. exclude | C. conclude | D. contain |
| 3. A. place's | B. country's | C. area's | D. city's |
| 4. A. awareness | B. understand | C. familiar | D. familiarity |
| 5. A. friends | B. companions | C. colleagues | D. company |
| 6. A. memories | B. impressions | C. opinions | D. pictures |
| 7. A. like | B. have | C. want | D. need |
| 8. A. trip | B. tour | C. travel | D. visit |
| 9. A. outlined | B. talked | C. discussed | D. listed |
| 10. A. take place | B. happen | C. exist | D. appear |



综合教程(2) 一课一练

- | | | | |
|------------------|------------------|--------------|---------------|
| 11. A. one | B. that | C. condition | D. situation |
| 12. A. different | B. another | C. foreign | D. other |
| 13. A. along | B. alone | C. lonely | D. themselves |
| 14. A. yet | B. too | C. either | D. already |
| 15. A. national | B. international | C. domestic | D. local |
| 16. A. watch | B. notice | C. see | D. find |
| 17. A. get off | B. board | C. take | D. change |
| 18. A. where | B. when | C. that | D. which |
| 19. A. end | B. complete | C. over | D. gone |
| 20. A. airport | B. country | C. time | D. day |

IV. Reading Comprehension

Directions: Choose the best answer from the four choices marked A, B, C and D.

Passage One

Believe it or not, optical illusion (错觉) can cut highway crashes.

Japan is a case in point. It has reduced automobile crashes on some roads by nearly 75 percent using a simple optical illusion. Bent stripes, called chevrons (人字形), painted on the roads make drivers think that they are driving faster than they really are, and thus drivers slow down.

Now the American Association Foundation for Traffic Safety in Washington D.C. is planning to repeat Japan's success. Starting next year, the Foundation will paint chevrons and other patterns of stripes on selected roads around the country to test how well the patterns reduce highway crashes.

Excessive speed plays a major role in as much as one fifth of all fatal traffic accidents, according to the Foundation. To help reduce those accidents, the Foundation will conduct its tests in areas where speed-related hazards are the greatest — curves, exit slopes, traffic circles, and bridges. Some studies suggest that straight, horizontal bars painted across roads can initially cut the average speed of drivers in half. However, traffic often returns to full speed within months as drivers become used to seeing the painted bar.

Chevrons, scientists say, not only give drivers the impression that they are driving faster than they really are but also make a lane appear to be narrower. The result is a longer lasting reduction in highway speed and the number of traffic accidents.

1. The passage mainly discusses _____.
 - A. a new way of highway speed control
 - B. a new pattern for painting highways
 - C. a new approach to training drivers
 - D. a new type of optical illusion
2. On roads painted with chevrons drivers tend to feel that _____.
 - A. they should avoid speed-related hazards
 - B. they are driving in the wrong lane
 - C. they should slow down their speed
 - D. they are approaching the speed limit
3. The advantage of chevrons over straight, horizontal bars is that the former _____.
 - A. can keep drivers awake
 - B. can cut road accidents in half
 - C. will have a longer effect on drivers
 - D. will look more attractive
4. The American Association Foundation for Traffic Safety plans to _____.
 - A. try out the Japanese method in certain areas
 - B. change the road signs across the country
 - C. replace straight, horizontal bars with chevrons
 - D. repeat the Japanese road patterns
5. What does the author say about straight, horizontal bars painted across roads?
 - A. They are falling out of use in the United States.
 - B. They tend to be ignored by drivers in a short period of time.
 - C. They are applicable only on broad roads.
 - D. They cannot be applied successfully to traffic circles.

Passage Two

The advantages and disadvantages of a large population have long been a subject of discussion among economists. It has been argued that the supply of good land is limited. To feed a large population, inferior land must be cultivated and the good land worked intensively. Thus, each person produces less and this means a lower average income than could be obtained with a smaller population. Other economists have argued that a large population gives more scope for specialization and the development of facilities such as ports, roads and railways, which are not likely to be built unless there is a big demand to justify them.

One of the difficulties in carrying out a worldwide birth control program lies in the fact that official attitudes to population growth vary from country to country depending on the level of industrial development and the availability of food and raw materials. In the developing country where a vastly expanded population is pressing hard upon the limits of food, space and natural resources, it



will be the first concern of government to place a limit on the birthrate, whatever the consequences may be. In the highly industrialized society the problem may be more complex. A decreasing birthrate may lead to unemployment because it results in a declining market for manufactured goods. When the pressure of population on housing declines, prices also decline and the building industry is weakened. Faced with considerations such as these, the government of a developed country may well prefer to see a slowly increasing population, rather than one which is stable or in decline.

6. A small population may mean _____.
 - A. higher productivity, but a lower average income
 - B. lower productivity, but a higher average income
 - C. lower productivity, and a lower average income
 - D. higher productivity, and a higher average income
7. According to the passage, a large population will provide a chance for developing _____.
 - A. agriculture
 - B. transport system
 - C. industry
 - D. national economy
8. In a developed country, people will perhaps go out of work if the birthrate _____.
 - A. goes up
 - B. is decreasing
 - C. remains stable
 - D. is out of control
9. According to the passage, slowly rising birthrate perhaps is good for _____.
 - A. a developing nation
 - B. a developed nation
 - C. every nation with a big population
 - D. every nation with a small nation
10. It is no easy job to carry out a general plan for birth control throughout the world because _____.
 - A. there are too many underdeveloped countries in the world
 - B. underdeveloped countries have low level of industrial development
 - C. different governments have different views of the question
 - D. even developed countries may have complex problems

Passage Three

How men first learnt to invent words is unknown; in other words, the origin of language is a mystery. All we really know is that men, unlike animals, somehow invented certain sounds to express thoughts and feelings, actions, and things, so that they could communicate with each other; and that later they agreed upon certain signs, called letters, which could be combined to represent those sounds, and which could be written down. These sounds, whether spoken, or written in letters were called words.

The power of words, then, lies in their associations — the things they bring up before our minds. Words become filled with meaning for us by experience; and the longer we live, the more certain words recall to us the glad and sad events of our past; and the more we read and learn, the more the number of words that mean something to us increases. Great writers are those who not

only have great thoughts but also express these thoughts in words, which appeal powerfully to our minds and emotions. This charming and telling use of words is what we call literary style (文体). Above all, the real poet is a master of words. He can convey his meaning in words which sing like music, and which by their position and association can move men to tears. We should therefore learn to choose our words carefully and use them accurately, or they will make our speech silly and vulgar (粗俗的).

11. Which is true about the origin of language?
 - A. Men, as well as animals, invented certain sounds to express thoughts.
 - B. The origin of language is a complicated question.
 - C. Words did not have written form at first.
 - D. Words were invented to represent meanings.
12. The power of words lies in _____.
 - A. the fact that it can associate the things in the world with the ideas in our mind
 - B. the fact that one word is connected with another
 - C. the fact that it can associate one person with another
 - D. the fact that it can recall to us the events of our past
13. In order not to make our speech silly and vulgar, we should _____.
 - A. use words that can move men to tears
 - B. choose words with care and accuracy
 - C. become a master of words
 - D. use words which sing like music
14. Which of the following statements is NOT TRUE?
 - A. The more we read and learn, the larger our vocabulary will be.
 - B. The longer we live, the number of words that mean something to us increases.
 - C. Words can be used to represent various meanings.
 - D. Literary style is usually very charming.
15. Which is the best title for this passage?
 - A. The Meaning of Words
 - B. The Characteristics of Words
 - C. The Origin of Words
 - D. The Power of Words

Passage Four

American society is not nap-friendly. In fact, says David Dinges, a sleep specialist at the University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine, “There’s even a prohibition against admitting we need sleep”. Nobody wants to be caught napping or found asleep at work. To quote a proverb: “Some sleep five hours, nature requires seven, laziness nine and wickedness eleven.”

Wrong. The way not to fall asleep at work is to take naps when you need them. “We have to



totally change our attitude toward napping”, says Dr. William Dement of Stanford University, the godfather of sleep research.

Last year a national commission led by Dement identified an “American sleep debt” which one member said was as important as the national debt. The commission was concerned about the dangers of sleepiness: people causing industrial accidents or falling asleep while driving. This may be why we have a new sleep policy in the White House. According to recent reports, president Clinton is trying to take a half hour snooze (打瞌睡) every afternoon.

About 60 percent Of American adults nap when given the opportunity. We seem to have “a mid afternoon quiet phase”, also called “a secondary sleep gate.” Sleeping 15 minutes to two hours in the early afternoon can reduce stress and make us refreshed. Clearly, we were born to nap.

We Superstars Of Snooze don't nap to replace lost shut-eye or to prepare for a night shift. Rather, we “snack” on sleep, whenever, wherever and at whatever time we feel like it. I myself have napped in buses, cars, planes and on boats; on floors and beds; and in libraries, offices and museums.

16. It is commonly accepted in American society that too much sleep is _____.
- A. unreasonable B. criminal C. harmful D. costly
17. The research done by the Dement commission shows that Americans _____.
- A. don't like to take naps
B. are terribly worried about their national debt
C. sleep less than is good for them
D. have caused many industrial and traffic accidents
18. The purpose of this article is to _____.
- A. warn us of the wickedness of napping
B. explain the danger of sleepiness
C. discuss the side effects of napping
D. convince the reader of the necessity of napping
19. The “American sleep debt” (Para. 3) is the result of _____.
- A. the traditional misconception the Americans have about sleep
B. the new sleep policy of the Clinton Administration
C. the rapid development of American industry
D. the Americans' worry about the danger of sleepiness
20. The second sentence of the last paragraph tells us that it is _____.
- A. preferable to have a sound sleep before a night shift
B. good practice to eat something light before we go to bed
C. essential to make up for cost sleep
D. natural to take a nap whenever we feel the need for it