



21世纪高等职业教育新视角规划教材·公共英语类

大学英语 综合实训教程 1

Comprehensive Training
Course for College English (Ⅰ)

■ 主 编 王 莹 郭秀梅 唐 宁



北京理工大学出版社

BEIJING INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY PRESS

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Comprehensive Training Course for College English (I)

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内 容 简 介

本书以《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求》为依据,紧扣《高等学校英语应用能力考试(B级)大纲》,由在高职高专院校教学一线奋斗多年、熟知高职高专英语教学规律的教师共同编写完成。

作为《大学英语综合教程》的补充用书,《大学英语综合实训教程》共3册,本书为第一册(即《大学英语综合教程》第一、第二册的补充用书),既可作为各高职高专院校公共英语教学辅导用书,又可作为其他相关人员的参考用书。

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前言

《大学英语综合实训教程》是《大学英语综合教程》的补充用书，它以《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求》为依据，紧扣《高等学校英语应用能力考试（B级）大纲》，由在高职高专院校教学一线奋斗多年、熟知高职高专英语教学规律的教师共同编写完成。

作为《大学英语综合教程》的补充用书，《大学英语综合实训教程》共3册，本书为第一册，是《大学英语综合教程》第一、第二册的补充用书。本书从整体上分为“技巧篇”和“实战篇”两部分。

• 技巧篇 本篇包括“词汇用法和语法结构”“阅读理解”“翻译”“写作”4章内容。

第一章“词汇用法和语法结构”部分对《大学英语综合教程》第一、第二册及英语B级考试中出现的词汇及语法内容进行了更加详尽的阐述；“阅读理解”“翻译”两章结合教材，以B级考试为重点，分别从“题目形式”“解题思路”“真题示例”几个环节加以解释、说明；“写作”从“总体说明”出发，收录了大量写作范例及常用语句，便于学生在短时间内掌握写作格式及惯用套语。技巧篇中每章节后均附有习题供强化训练之用。

• 实战篇 本篇包括6套模拟试题。

“模拟试题”完全按照B级考试的格式及难易程度进行编写，每套题包括PART I, PART II, PART III, PART IV, PART V等5部分。PART I为“听力理解”部分，编录有短对话、长对话和段落填空3种题型；PART II为“词汇用法和语法结构”，设计为选择题、填空题；PART III即“阅读”部分，有选择、填空、匹配、简答4种题型；PART IV和PART V是翻译和写作部分。

本书特点是：

(1) 力求巩固和提高教材所涉及的听、说、读、写等方面的语言技能，夯实语法、词汇等语言基础知识。

(2) 以“高等学校英语应用能力B级考试”为目标，从“实用性”和学生的实际出发，有的放矢地设计内容。

(3) “技巧”与“实战”相辅相成，同时做到“题目先易后难，讲解深入浅出”，形成理论与实践的有机结合。

(4) 在内容安排上，严格按照B级考试的题型结构、顺序编写，旨在“实训”中形成有利于B级“实战”的思维模式。

(5) 练习与自我测试相结合，实现学生对题型、解题技巧和考点的全面掌握。

本书由沈阳农业大学高等职业技术学院的王莹、郭秀梅、唐宁担任主编，由沈阳农业大学高等职业技术学院的张丽莉、于海明担任副主编，辽宁地质工程学院的郭颂、苑振霞参加了编写。沈阳农业大学高等职业技术学院的王莹还承担了书稿的修改、统筹和定稿工作。具体分工如下：

王 莹：第一部分技巧篇中的第二章第一节、第三章、附录一

郭秀梅：第一部分技巧篇中的第一章

唐 宁：第一部分技巧篇中的第二章第四节、附录二

郭 颂：第二部分实战篇

张丽莉：第一部分技巧篇中的第二章第二节、第三节

于海明：第一部分技巧篇中的第四章

苑振霞对上述工作提供了帮助。由于编者水平有限，加之时间紧张，疏漏在所难免，恳请广大使用者批评指正。

编 者

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第一部分 技巧篇

第一章 词汇用法和语法结构部分考点及解题技巧

在全国英语应用能力B级考试中,语法结构部分常考题目类型主要有两种:选择题和填空题。通过对近年来考题的查阅统计,同时结合《大学英语综合教程》第一、第二册的内容,下面就以下主要语法项目加以讲解分析。

第一节 名词(Nouns)

I. 名词单复数

英语名词按其语法意义分为可数名词和不可数名词。可数名词有单数和复数之分,如apple的复数为apples。不可数名词没有复数形式,如furniture, laughter, water等。一般来说,表示物质材料之类的物质名词和表示状态、行为、品质等抽象概念的抽象名词都是不可数名词;在特殊情况下他们也可用作可数名词。名词变复数最基本的构成形式是在词尾加“s”或“es”(见教材I),一些名词有特殊的复数形式。

1. 少数名词的特殊复数形式。

man—men

woman—women

goose—geese

ox—oxen

child—children

mouse—mice

2. 某些外来词的复数形式。

phenomenon—phenomena

formula—formulae

basis—bases

analysis—analyses

crisis—crises

3. 单复数同形的名词。

(1) 一些复数形式名词(-s结尾的名词)。eg. means 方法, works 作品。

(2) 一些动物、鸟类和鱼的名称名词。eg. deer 鹿, sheep 羊。

(3) 船、飞艇之类的名词。eg. aircraft 航空器, spacecraft 宇宙飞船。

(4) 某些表示国籍的名词。eg. Chinese 中国人, Spanish 西班牙人。

4. 合成名词的复数形式。



- (1) 有主体名词的合成名词, 只将其中的主体名词变为复数形式。eg. looker(s) -on 旁观者, son(s) -in-law 女婿, editor(s) -in-chief 主编。
 - (2) 无主体名词的合成名词, 只将最后一个词变为复数形式。eg. go-between(s) 中间人, grown-up(s) 成年人。
 - (3) 由 man 或 woman 与其他名词构成的合成名词, 组成部分全变为复数形式。eg. man-servant—men-servants, woman teacher—women teachers。
5. 经常以复数形式出现的名词。
- (1) 表示由两部分构成的名词。eg. scissors 剪刀, eyeglasses 眼睛, compasses 圆规。
 - (2) 有些以s结尾的名词。eg. surroundings 环境, findings 调查结果, earnings 薪水。
 - (3) 复数形式但单数含义的学科名词。eg. physics 物理学, electronics 电子学。
6. 有些复数形式表示特别含义的名词。eg. minutes 记录, papers 文件, greens 青菜, times 时代, imports 进口货, brains 头脑, waters 水域, snows 积雪, arms 武器, spirits 情绪, irons 镣铐等。

II. 名词的用法

1. 可数与不可数名词的相互转化。

- (1) 物质名词个体化: 往往由材料(物质)转化为制成品。eg. glass 玻璃—a glass 玻璃杯, paper 纸—a paper 报纸。
- (2) 抽象名词个体化: 将抽象概念具体化, 表示具有该抽象特征的人或物。eg. youth—a youth 年轻人, relative—a relative 亲戚, beauty—a beauty 美人。

2. 集体名词。

集体名词常见的有 committee, audience, public, jury, police, party, team, class 等。如果表示的是一个整体, 它就是单数; 如果指的是它的组成成员, 它就是复数。eg. The **committee** consists of twelve members. 该委员会由12人组成。(指整体)
The **committee** are having a meeting to discuss an important problem.
委员会正在开会讨论一个重要问题。(指成员)

III. 名词所有格

1. 只能用's 属格的情况。

- (1) 表示事物的类别时, eg. a doctor's degree 博士学位, a summer's day 夏日。
- (2) 表示时间或距离时, eg. ten minutes' walk 步行10分钟的路程。
- (3) 表示店铺、住宅或教堂时, 且后面的名词省略, eg. the grocer's 杂货店, St. Paul's 圣·保罗教堂, the barber's 理发店。

2. 只用 of 属格的情况。
- (1) of 属格结构中的名词后面跟有后置修饰语。eg. books of the professor who came here yesterday 昨天来这里的那位教授的书籍。
- (2) 表示同位关系。eg. the city of Shenyang 沈阳市。
3. 在表述如下关系时，'s 属格和 of 属格可以互换。
- (1) 所有关系：the birds' nests = the nests of the birds 鸟巢。
- (2) 主谓关系：the doctor's arrival = the arrival of the doctor 那位医生的到来。
- (3) 动宾关系：the enemy's defeat = the defeat of the enemy 敌人的失败。
- (4) 表示度量、价值：four tons' capacity = the capacity of four tons 四吨的容量。

名词强化训练

Task 1. Choose the best answers.

- We called at _____ on weekends.
A. my grandmother B. my grandmother's
C. mine grandmother D. mine grandmothers'
- The New York Times _____ daily.
A. published B. are published C. is published D. publishes
- Fifty days _____ a long time for Mary, who was never separated from her mother.
A. is B. are C. was D. were
- In 1970, five _____ stayed for two weeks in an undersea lab.
A. woman scientist B. woman scientists
C. women scientist D. women scientists
- Our bridge club needs more _____.
A. sport equipments B. sport's equipments
C. sports equipment D. sporting equipment
- He received _____ in the Olympic Games.
A. a golden medal B. a medal like gold
C. three golden medals D. three gold medals
- She seems very mature for a (n) _____.
A. twenty-year-old girl B. twenty-years-old girl
C. twenty years old girl D. old girl of twenty years



8. I've got a large room, so I have to buy _____.
A. much new furnitures B. many new furnitures
C. much new furniture D. many new furniture
9. I always put my best _____ in a safely-deposited box.
A. jewelries B. jewelry's pieces
C. piece of jewelries D. pieces of jewelry
10. The herd _____ in all directions at that time.
A. is running B. was running C. has been running D. were running
11. John's success in his career will be a great _____ to his aged parents.
A. satisfaction B. concentration C. attraction D. solution
12. He has changed his _____ about buying a new car at least 3 times.
A. brain B. head C. mind D. thought
13. This novel gives a detailed description of the historical _____ in 1949.
A. accidents B. cases C. events D. things
14. If you travel in a foreign country, a tour _____ may save you a lot of trouble.
A. director B. helper C. guide D. assistant
15. I have no _____ on me. Can I pay you tomorrow?
A. change B. cash C. coin D. currency



Task 2. Fill in the blanks with the proper forms of the given words.

1. There is hardly any (differ) _____ in their attitudes toward their colleagues.
2. Monkeys are intelligent and quick to learn; they also have a curious (express) _____.
3. A great man always shows his (wise) _____ in making decisions.
4. Before you enter another country, you must make an (apply) _____ for a visa.
5. She is ready to face the challenge after (graduate) _____.
6. Generally speaking, the workers have a good working (agree) _____ with the managers in a big company.
7. The boy is very sure of himself. He always has (confident) _____ that he is right.
8. In times of _____ (difficult) you can turn to me for help.
9. The young man made several constructive suggestions about the environmental (protect) _____ in this city.
10. Provided that there is no (object) _____, we will begin with the next item.

第二节 冠词 (Articles)

冠词是一种虚词，用在名词之前，用来说明名词是特指还是泛指。

I. 不定冠词 a/an 的用法 (the Indefinite Article)

不定冠词用于可数名词的单数形式前：

- 不定冠词 a 用在辅音音素之前：a university, a European, a pupil
- 不定冠词 an 用在元音音素之前：an honest person, an English teacher, an apple

1. 计算或衡量距离、重量、时间等既可以用 one, 也可以用 a/an 表示单数。eg.

You can take **an**/one hour for a walk. 你可以花一个小时的时间来散步。

2. 不定冠词表示概念“一”，但表示一种职位时，前边不加冠词。eg.

She is respected as **a teacher**. 作为一名教师，她很受尊敬。

She wants a position as **teacher** of English. 她想要一个当英语教师的职位。

II. 定冠词 the 的用法 (the Definite Article)

1. 通常用来指说话双方都知道的或上下文已提到过的特定的人或事物。eg.

Is he **the person** who attacked you? 他是袭击你的那个人吗?

I come to meet a plane. **The** plane has arrived at the airport now.

我来接机。这架飞机现在已经到达机场了。

2. 特指世上独一无二的事物。eg.

The sun rises in **the east** and sets in **the west**. 太阳东升西落。

3. 用在姓氏的复数形式和民族及政党等名词之前，表示全家和整个民族及政党。eg.

The Smiths are sitting at breakfast table. 史密斯一家人正在吃早饭。

The Chinese are a brave and hard-working people. 中华民族是勤劳勇敢的民族。

4. 在形容词、副词的最高级和 first 等序数词前要用定冠词 the。eg.

This is **the least** interesting book I have ever read. 这是我所读过的最没意思的书。

I shall go back to New York by **the first** train. 我将乘第一班火车回纽约。

III. 不用冠词即零冠词的情况

1. 与 by 连用的交通工具名词前不用冠词，在介词 in 或 on 后情况不同。eg.

by train/boat/plane on a bicycle in a car



2. 名词前已有物主代词或指示代词作修饰成分时, 不能加定冠词 the. eg.

The granny is watering **those** beautiful roses. 老奶奶在浇那些漂亮的玫瑰花。

3. 在一日三餐、球类运动和娱乐运动名词前不能加 the. eg.

have lunch **play golf and tennis**

4. 在季节、月份、节假日、星期等时间的名词前不能加定冠词 the. eg.

in spring **in October** **from Monday to Friday**

5. 两个相对的名词并用时不用冠词. eg.

father and mother **from head to foot** **face to face**

IV. 有些习惯用语有无冠词其含义不同

go to sea	航海; 当水手	go to the sea	去海边
go to court	起诉	go to the court	去法庭
in front of	在……前面	in the front of	在……内部的前面
out of question	没问题	out of the question	不可能
take place	发生	take the place of	代替



冠词强化训练

Task 1. Choose the best answers.

- _____ Browns moved to China in _____ spring of 1994.
A. The, a B. The, the C. /, / D. An, the
- _____ horse is _____ useful animal.
A. The, a B. The, an C. A, the D. A, an
- Lily is _____ most beautiful girl in _____ purple dress.
A. the, the B. the, a C. /, a D. a, this
- _____, he knew what was the right thing to do.
A. Boy as he was B. A boy as he was
C. The boy as he was D. A boy as was he
- Where is your college located, Bob?
—It is _____.
A. on the Fifth Avenue B. on Fifth Avenue
C. in fifth Avenue D. of Fifth Avenue

6. When _____ appeared on the rostrum (讲台), they received a big round of applause (掌声).
 A. host and guest B. the host and the guest
 C. a host and a guest D. the host and a guest
7. The woman doesn't look her age. I think she is somewhere _____.
 A. in thirties B. in her thirties
 C. in the thirty D. in thirty years
8. We can't go fishing in this weather; it is _____.
 A. in question B. out of question
 C. with question D. out of the question
9. Our policy is to heal _____ and rescue _____. (救死扶伤).
 A. the wounded, the dying B. a wounded, a dying
 C. the wounded, he dead D. a wounded, a dead
10. If you want to go to the post office from here, take _____.
 A. Broadway bus B. some Broadway bus
 C. the Broadway bus D. a Broadway's bus

Task 2. Fill in the blanks with the proper articles.

1. On _____ Sunday mornings I usually do housework at _____ home.
 2. My friend comes from _____ north of _____ country.
 3. Mary is _____ best player of _____ Team A.
 4. The hospital bought _____ X-ray machine _____ day before yesterday.
 5. _____ hour is a short time to spend in _____ university library.
 6. In fact, it was _____ most exciting game of _____ year.
 7. There is _____ exciting pop music concert on _____ TV.
 8. These football stars are _____ very popular in _____ whole country.
 9. In _____ United States, people attach importance to words on _____ thank-you card.
 10. We are going to play _____ tennis in _____ afternoon.

第三节 介词 (Prepositions)

介词又叫前置词, 是一种虚词。介词不能单独作句子成分, 必须与名词、代词或相当于名词的其他词类短语、从句构成介词短语, 才能充当一个句子成分。



I. 短语介词

短语介词的使用频率比较高，常用的有：according to 根据，ahead of 在……之前，along with 同……一起，apart from 除……外，because of 因为，due to 由于，owing to 因为，except for 除……外，prior to 在……前，thanks to 多亏，on behalf of 代表，at the cost of 以……代价，up to 数量达到……，by means of 通过……方式，by way of 通过……方式，for the sake of 为了……，等。eg.

Some areas, **owing to** their severe weather conditions, are hardly populated.

由于恶劣的天气，有些地区几乎没有什么人居住。

Never do wrong **for the sake of** money. 绝不要为金钱而做坏事。

II. 分词介词

分词介词是由现在分词或过去分词转化而来的。常用的分词介词有：concerning (关于), considering (就……而论，考虑)，regarding (关于) 等。eg.

Considering all the possibilities, I really believe that I would prefer not to make any changes now. 考虑到所有可能性，我倒真的认为我宁愿现在不做任何改变。

I wrote a letter **regarding** my son's exams. 我写了一封关于我儿子考试的信。

III. 表示原因的介词

常用的表示原因的介词或介词短语有：for, by reasons of, because of, with, owing to, as a result of, thanks to, due to, on account of 等。eg.

Conditions everywhere have gotten worse and worse **due to** the wars. 由于战争各地情况越来越糟。

IV. 表示方式的介词

by, to, in 等介词构成的介词短语可用来表示方式，在句中做状语。如：by means of, on behalf of, according to, in one's opinion 等。eg.

By studying lightening, meteorologists hope to learn how to keep its damage to a minimum.

气象学家希望通过研究闪电来了解如何把损害减小到最低限度。

V. 表达排除含义的介词

but, except, besides, except for, in addition to, apart from, aside from 等介词或由此构成的介

词短语可用来表示排除的含义，在句中做状语。eg.

Besides Chinese, he also studies maths, physics, and chemistry.

除了语文，他还学习数学、物理和化学。

He has no choice **but** to lie down and sleep. 他别无选择，只好躺下睡觉。

Your composition is good **except for** a few spelling mistakes.

你的作文是好的，不过有几处拼写错误。

VI. 常与表示工具和材料的名词连用的介词

“with+东西”，可表示“用何种材料或工具”；“in+东西”表示“用何种材料或何种方式”；“by+东西”表示“执行者、手段、交通工具、数量等”。eg.

Don't write letters **in** pencil. 不要用铅笔写信。

That company provides us **with** all materials for our production.

那家公司为我们提供所有生产资料。

介词强化训练

Task 1. Choose the best answers.

- He looked up and saw that the moon was _____ the trees in the east.
A. in B. above C. on D. among
- Jane is unhappy because everyone went to the dance _____ her.
A. against B. for C. besides D. but
- Your composition is written well _____ a few grammar mistakes.
A. except B. except for C. besides D. beside
- She left the party early _____ her headache.
A. because B. in spite of C. regardless of D. because of
- I was driven mad _____ the fear of blindness.
A. with B. in C. by D. to
- You've been in prison six times _____ our records.
A. according to B. in addition to C. with regard to D. due to
- I think that Anna is _____ far the most active member in our group.
A. with B. at C. as D. by



8. He saved the drowning child _____ the cost of his own life.
A. on B. at C. with D. for
9. The new general manager is trying to find _____ to the company's financial problem.
A. reaction B. a reply C. a solution D. an answer
10. Thank you for your advice _____ my English.
A. of B. to C. on D. with



Task 2. Fill in the blanks with the proper prepositions.

1. The chair looks rather hard but actually it is very comfortable to sit _____.
2. It is true that your mental abilities are at their best _____ the ages of 18 and 25.
3. This terrible accident happened _____ the cold evening of Oct. 5, 1989.
4. I haven't met him _____ the last committee meeting.
5. The monitor said to Tom that two other students would be on duty _____ him.
6. Mr. Brown's monthly income has increased _____ 1,000 dollars.
7. They had a wonderful holiday _____ the bad weather.
8. Patients will lose faith _____ the doctor who conceals the true condition.
9. He was accused of interference _____ the order of the conference.
10. There is a real demand _____ new products.

第四节 数词 (Numerals)

数词表示数目多少或次序先后，数词可分为基数词和序数词。

I. 基数词 (Cardinal Numbers) 的用法

Only **two** were absent. 只有两个人缺席。(作主语)

Give us **four or five**. 给我们4个或5个。(作宾语)

She was only **five** when she could write. 她会写字时才5岁。(作表语)

The text is divided into **four** parts to explain. 课文分成4部分来解释。(作定语)

There were **two hundred** students attending the meeting.

有200个学生参加会议。(作定语)

They have collected **hundreds** of books for the village school.

他们为这所乡村学校收集到数百本图书。(作宾语)