

适合大学一年级学生使用

新视野

上

大学英语自主学习同步训练

周建芝 主编



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新视野大学英语自主学习

同步训练·上

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第一册

Unit 1

I. Reading comprehension.

Passage 1

Philip, a recent high school graduate, has returned to his school to a former teacher. He appears extremely confused while he is talking about his serious dilemma at college. High school was a relatively successful experience for him. He achieved honor roll status (优等生) and received numerous athletic awards. In fact, he was given a full-tuition athletic scholarship to the college he is now attending.

As his first semester at college progresses, Philip is finding it impossible to complete his school work and fulfill his obligations as an athlete at the same time. The demands of his professors are mentally exhausting, and he is worn out physically. It seems that the only way he can survive at college and maintain academic and athletic status is to cheat. Every other member of the team has cheated in one way or another. Crib(夹带) notes are available for most courses.

This bothers Philip. Where is he to draw the line?

Choose the best answer to each question with the information you got from the passage.

1. In high school, Philip _____.
 - A. was an excellent student
 - B. was extremely confused
 - C. was in a serious dilemma
 - D. cheated to survive
2. Which of the following statements is true?
 - A. Philip's family has to pay his way through college.
 - B. Philip is getting relatively good grades at college.
 - C. Philip's teammates find many ways to help him.
 - D. Philip is tired out mentally and physically at college.
3. In line 11, "to draw the line" means _____.
 - A. to go to art school
 - B. to make a decision
 - C. to paint a picture
 - D. to crib the notes
4. If Philip didn't cheat, he would _____.
 - A. be praised by the professor
 - B. get academic rewards
 - C. fulfill his obligations
 - D. fail to survive at college
5. The purpose of the passage is to _____.
 - A. describe Philip's obligations at college
 - B. show the teammate's influences on Philip
 - C. discuss Philip's trouble at college
 - D. advise students to practice crib if possible

Passage 2

More than 4,000 years ago, a primitive artist carved a portrait on the side of a rock in northern Norway. The carving portrayed a man on a pair of skis. Today, more than a million Americans have something in common with that Stone Age character—they have joined in a fast-growing sport called “ski touring”.

Ski touring is healthy, cheap, unpretentious fun and an ideal winter family activity. It is a more demanding sport and requires first-class physical condition and a good deal of stamina(毅力). To a ski tourer, the joy of this sport lies in its simplicity. It can be enjoyed wherever there is snow on an open field or road.

As ski touring grows more popular, facilities for the sport are expanding, too. There are now chains of commercial ski-touring centers renting and selling equipment and providing instruction. While some members of the family may be chick about schussing(高速滑雪) down mountainsides, today everybody can go on a touring trip.

Choose the best answer to each question with the information you got from the passage.

6. Ski touring is _____.
 - A. the fastest growing sport in the U. S.
 - B. very difficult to learn
 - C. in need of energy and health
 - D. in common with the sport enjoyed by the primitive artist
7. Skiing most probably began in _____.
 - A. Southern Europe
 - B. North America
 - C. Southern America
 - D. Northern Europe
8. A ski tourer may enjoy his sport _____.
 - A. only in a mountainous regions
 - B. without complicated equipment
 - C. without a good deal of energy
 - D. with expensive equipment
9. Conveniences for ski touring are getting _____.
 - A. expensive
 - B. healthy
 - C. larger
 - D. smaller
10. Although the sport is very popular, some people are still _____.
 - A. timid about dashing down the mountainsides
 - B. fond of selling chickens
 - C. demanding commercial chains
 - D. neglecting schussing down mountainsides

Passage 3

The greatest recent social changes have been in the lives of women. During the 20th century there has been a remarkable shortening of the proportion of a woman's life spent in caring for children. A woman marrying at the end of the 19th century would probably have been in her middle twenties, and would be likely to have seven or eight children, of whom four or five lived till they were five years old. By the time the youngest was fifteen, the mother would have been

in her early fifties and would expect to live a further twenty years, during which custom, opportunity and health made it unusual for her to get paid work. Today women marry younger and have fewer children. Usually a woman's youngest child will be fifteen when she is forty-five and can be expected to live another thirty-five years and is likely to take paid work until retirement at sixty. Even while she has the care of children, her work is lightened by household appliances and convenience foods.

This important change in women's life-pattern has only recently begun to have its full effect on women's economic position. Even a few years ago most girls left school at the first opportunity, and most of them took a full-time job.

However, when they married, they usually left work at once and never returned to it. Today, the school-leaving age is sixteen. Many girls stay at school after that age, and though women tend to marry younger, more married women stay at work at least until shortly before their first child is born. Very many more afterwards return to full-time or part-time work. Such changes have led to a new relationship in marriage, with the husband accepting a greater share of the duties and satisfactions of family life, and with both husband and wife sharing more equally in providing the money, and running the home, according to the abilities and interests of each of them.

Answer the following questions:

11. How much time would it take a woman at the beginning of the 20th century to take care of her children?

12. According to the passage, at what age did most women around the year 1900 get married?

13. What is the greatest recent social change in the lives of women according to the author?

14. According to the passage, what does a husband nowadays tend to do at home?

15. What is the main idea of the passage?

I. Vocabulary exercises.

There are 15 sentences in this section. For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one answer that best completes the sentence.

1. The success of communication satellite systems has _____ widespread concern about their future.
A. arisen B. risen C. raised D. occurred
2. I've sorted out all my old letters and filed them alphabetically— isn't that _____ of me?
A. effective B. effectual C. efficient D. efficacious
3. It is essential that every child _____ the same educational opportunities.

- A. had B. would have C. have D. will have
4. It is incredible that he _____ the exam.
A. hasn't passed B. shouldn't have passed
C. didn't pass D. should pass
5. The picture reminds me _____ my hometown.
A. with B. of C. for D. in
6. Reading a daily newspaper will make you _____ of what is going on in the world.
A. dependent B. ignorant C. alike D. aware
7. She was too young _____ such important work.
A. to assign B. being assigned
C. to have assigned D. to be assigned
8. When we listen to music, we are easily _____ of events in the past.
A. remembered B. reminded C. memorized D. reflected
9. Mrs. Brown is offering a _____ of \$50 to anyone who finds her missing purse.
A. award B. toward C. reward D. forward
10. I don't think that your watch is _____.
A. worthy of the price B. worth the price
C. worth of the price D. worthy to buy
11. What a lovely party! It's worth _____ all my life.
A. remembering B. to remember
C. to be remembered D. being remembered
12. You _____ ask for the moon as for a bicycle, because you are not going to get either.
A. as well B. might as well C. as well as D. just as well
13. _____ you are here, why don't we sit down and talk about our differences?
A. The moment B. Now that C. In a moment D. Just now
14. Perhaps this might be a _____ opportunity for my mentioning who I am.
A. favorable B. favorite C. favor D. feasible
15. Mary _____ her classmates has learned how to deal with the complicated problem.
A. and B. and also C. as well as D. except

II. Fill in each of the following blanks with one proper word.

Learning a foreign language has been a most (1) t _____ experience for me, but (2) o _____ that I wouldn't trade for anything. Not (3) o _____ did learning another language teach me the value of hard work, but it also gave me insights into another culture, and my mind was opened (4) t _____ new ways of (5) s _____ things. The most wonderful result of having learned a foreign language was (6) t _____ I could communicate with many more people than before. Talking with people is one of my favorite activities, so (7) b _____ able to speak a new language lets me meet new people, participate in (8) c _____, and form new, unforgettable friendships. (9) N _____ that I speak a foreign language, (10) i _____ of staring into space (11) w _____ English is being spoken, I can participate and make friends. I am able to reach

out to others and bridge the gap (12) b _____ my language and culture and theirs.

IV. Translate the following Chinese into English.

1. 我不仅失去了回答问题的乐趣,而且压根就不想再用英语说半个字。

2. 我尽力达到课程的最低限度要求,并按时完成作业。

3. 它不仅使我懂得了艰苦努力的意义,而且使我认识了不同文化,让我以一种全新的思维去看待事物。

4. 别人已经完成作业开始玩耍,而此时网络学生却很可能还在上课。

5. 对学生来讲,理解并消化信息,并通过批判性思维作出正确的决定是十分必要的。

V. Leisure English.

One Woman Is Equal to Five Ducks

Several women workers kept talking in their working time. Mr. Smith angrily said to them. "Two women are equal to ten ducks!"

One day when Mrs. Smith came to see her husband, one of the women workers ran to Mr. Smith's office and said, "There are five ducks downstairs, Mr. Smith. They want to see you."

Unit 2

I. Reading comprehension.

Passage 1

How often one hears children wishing they were grown up, and old people wishing they were young again. Each age has its pleasures and its pains, and the happiest person is the one who enjoys what each age gives him without wasting his time in useless regrets.

Youth is a time when there are few tasks to make life difficult. If a child has good parents, he is fed, looked after and loved whatever he may do. It is impossible that he will ever again in his life be given so much without having to do anything in return. In addition, life is always presenting new things to the child—things that have lost their interest for older people because they are too well-known. But a child has his pains; he is not so free to do what he wishes to do; he is continually being told not to do things, or being punished for what he has done wrong.

When the young man starts to earn his own living, he can no longer expect others to pay for his food, his clothes, and his room, but has to work if he wants to live comfortably. If he spends most of his time playing about in the way that he used to as a child, he will go hungry. And if he breaks the law of society as he used to break the laws of his parents, he may go to prison. If, however, he works hard, keeps out of trouble and has good health, he can have the great happiness of building up for himself his own position in society.

Choose the best answer to each question with the information you got from the passage.

1. People can experience happiness if they _____.
 - A. always think of the past and regret it
 - B. value the present
 - C. are no longer young
 - D. become old and have much experience
2. When people were young, they used to _____.
 - A. be in charge of many businesses
 - B. have few things to think about and take on
 - C. look after their younger sisters and brothers
 - D. face a lot of difficulties
3. The pains of children lie in the fact that _____.
 - A. no one helps them make right decisions
 - B. they are often beaten by their parents
 - C. they can not be accepted and praised by others
 - D. they are not allowed to do what they like to do
4. Children are usually happy because _____.

- A. old people lose interest in them
 - B. they are free to do wrong
 - C. they are familiar with everything going on around them
 - D. things are new to them
5. Which of the following is NOT needed for a young man to be happy?
- A. Hard work.
 - B. Being free from troubles.
 - C. Wealth.
 - D. Health.

Passage 2

Trees have a spectacular survival record. Over a period of more than 400 million years, they have evolved as the tallest, most massive, and longest-lived organisms ever to inhabit the Earth. Yet trees lack a means of defense that almost every animal has: trees cannot move away from destructive forces. Because they cannot move, all types of living and nonliving enemies—fire, storms, microorganisms, insects, other animals and, later, humans—have wounded them throughout their history. Trees have survived because their evolution has made them into highly compartmented organisms; that is, they wall off injured and infected wood.

In that respect trees are radically different from animals. Fundamentally, animals heal: they preserve their life by making billions of repairs, installing new cells or rejuvenated (更新) cells in the positions of old ones. Trees cannot heal; they make no repairs, instead, they defend themselves from the consequences of injury and infection by walling off the damage. At the same time they put new cells in new positions; in effect they grow a new tree over the old one every year. The most obvious results of the process are growth rings, which are visible on the cross section of a trunk, a root, or a branch.

Choose the best answer to each question with the information you got from the passage.

6. The author describes trees as all of the following except _____.
A. tall B. green C. massive D. long-lived
7. The author implies that almost every animal is able to protect itself from destructive forces by _____.
A. moving away B. calling for help
C. climbing D. remaining with its group
8. In the last sentence of the first paragraph, the word "they" refers to _____.
A. enemies B. animals C. human beings D. trees
9. Growth rings of the trees are results of _____.
A. healing B. repairing C. growing D. moving
10. The second paragraph is about _____.
A. a fundamental difference between trees and animals
B. healing of animals
C. formation of growth rings
D. results of damage to trees

Passage 3

Friends play an important part in our lives, and although we may take the friendship for granted, we often don't clearly understand how to make friends. While we get on well with a number of people, we are usually friends with only a very few—for example, the average among students is about 6 per person. In all the cases of friendly relationships, two people like one another and enjoy being together, but beyond that, the degree of intimacy between them and the reasons for their shared interest vary enormously. As we get to know people, we take into account things like age, race, economic condition, social position, and intelligence. Although these factors are not of prime importance, it is more difficult to get on with people when there is a marked difference in age and background.

Some friendly relationships can be kept on argument and discussion, but it is usual for close friends to have similar ideas and beliefs, to have attitudes and interests in common—they often talk about “being on the same wavelength”. It generally takes time to teach this point. And the more intimately involved people become, the more they rely on one another. People want to do friends, favors and hate to break a promise. Equally, friends have to learn to put up with annoying habits and to tolerate differences of opinion.

In contrast with marriage, there are no friendship ceremonies to strengthen the association between two people. But the supporting and understanding of each other that results from shared experiences and emotions does seem to create a powerful bond, which can overcome differences in background, and break down barriers of age, class or race.

Answer the following questions or complete the statements:

11. According to the author, people who get on well with each other are not necessarily _____.
12. When we make friends, we consider such things as age, race, and background, because a marked difference in these things often _____.
13. What does “being on the same wavelength”(paragraph 2) mean according to the context?

14. It is implied in the passage that even friends may have _____.
15. What should people do to strengthen friendly relationship?

I. Vocabulary exercises.

There are 15 sentences in this section. For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one answer that best completes the sentence.

1. I'm disgusted _____ the way the couple talk about the actress in the film.
A. with B. over C. on D. at
2. To everybody's surprise, Mary _____ at the meeting, which proved that she didn't go abroad.
A. turned around B. turned in C. turned out D. turned up

3. When he heard the joke, he burst into loud _____.
A. noise B. amusement C. laughter D. enjoyment
4. The car accident left a _____ scar on his face.
A. forever B. lasting C. everlasting D. permanent
5. His sharp remarks caused _____ to everyone present at the meeting.
A. offence B. tension C. dread D. response
6. "Let's _____ Maria and Helen this evening." Tom suggested.
A. call in B. drop in on C. stop on D. look in at
7. Having gone _____ far, Brown did not want to turn back.
A. enough B. such C. much D. that
8. Whenever he goes, the queer old man takes his umbrella _____ him.
A. together with B. along with C. on D. in
9. Unexpectedly, thousands of people were severely affected by the flu which _____ only a week ago.
A. burst into B. burst out C. burst forth D. burned up
10. He is always _____ by Andel's music.
A. influenced B. affected C. effected D. effective
11. I saw that he was becoming _____ me.
A. annoyed at B. annoyed by C. annoyed about D. annoyed with
12. One of my _____ sentences is: There is no smoke without fire.
A. favorable B. favored C. favorite D. favoring
13. He may not like my visit, but I shall go and see him _____.
A. anyway B. however C. instead D. somehow
14. John picked _____ his briefcase and went out.
A. up B. out C. off D. over
15. Turn the radio _____ a little. I can hardly hear the program.
A. down B. of C. out D. up

III. Fill in each of the following blanks with one proper word.

"Mom, I'm old (1) e _____ to wear makeup. Believe me, all the girls at school wear makeup. Some have tattoos and pierced ears, and noses and tongues, too. Mom, I don't have time to talk (2) a _____ that now. —I'm late. I've got to go. See you later." Sandy kissed her mother quickly on the (3) c _____, picked (4) u _____ her books, and bolted out of the house.

As she (5) d _____ to catch the school bus, Sandy thought (6) o _____ her older brother Bill who was (7) a _____ at college. He phoned her often so they could talk and (8) s _____ their problems, but she hadn't heard from him for a (9) w _____. She missed him. Since Bill had gone to college, her mother bugged Sandy (10) m _____ more than before and she was arguing (11) w _____ her mother a lot more than (12) u _____, too.

IV. Translate the following Chinese into English.

1. 你为什么一定要听这么糟糕的音乐?

2. 不同年龄的人喜欢不同的音乐。

3. 新闻里报道的尽是惹上麻烦的青少年,可他们的父母却不知道自己的孩子有什么麻烦。

4. 用不了多久,她就会去约会,会走出这个家,可我不想她老是打电话,看电视,浪费时间。

5. 很多女孩都在反抗,有的甚至中途辍学,陷入各种麻烦。

V. Leisure English.**Drunk**

A drunk fell out of the upstairs window of a drinking pub. Pushing his way through the crowd that quickly gathered, a policeman asked, "what's happened?"

"Don't ask me," groaned the drunk, "I've only just got here."

Unit 3

I . Reading comprehension.

Passage 1

During the nineteenth century, when little was known about environmentalism and conservation, it was common to hear people in Europe and America say that the resources of the sea were unlimited. They believed the world and nature would continuously reproduce all the resources they would need. For example, a noted biologist writing in the mid-nineteenth century commented that none of the great sea fisheries were to be exhausted. Today, though, there is evidence that resources of the sea were seriously endangered.

Previously, environmentalists have focused their attention on the land and air. Recently, however, they are beginning to discover that the resources of the sea are in as much danger. Some sea animals are endangered as well as the African elephant, the Indian tiger, and the American eagle.

Furthermore, the threats to fish are more alarming in some ways than the threats to animals and birds. This is because fish are a much needed food source, and people throughout the world depend on fish as an important part of their food. Therefore, a decrease in the fish supply could have extensive effects on hunger and population. Fishermen in the North Atlantic alone yearly harvest 20 billion pounds of fish to satisfy food demand, but the world needs to recognize that these practices cannot continue without decreasing fish reserves within the next few years. Rapid decreasing sea resources in many parts of the world are problems that cannot be ignored any longer. Unlike the scholars in the nineteenth century, we now know that food supplies in the sea cannot last forever.

Choose the best answer to each question with the information you got from the passage.

1. The passage is mainly about _____.
 - A. whether sea resources are limited
 - B. how to raise sea fisheries
 - C. the good taste of sea food
 - D. how to increase food supplies
2. According to the writer, what attitude did many people in the 19th century have toward sea resources?
 - A. They believed that the resources would decrease.
 - B. They knew that the resources would soon be used up.
 - C. They thought that the resources would not be exhausted.
 - D. They argued that the resources were limited.
3. The main reason for maintaining sea resources is that _____.
 - A. they are important as food resources
 - B. all living things should be protected