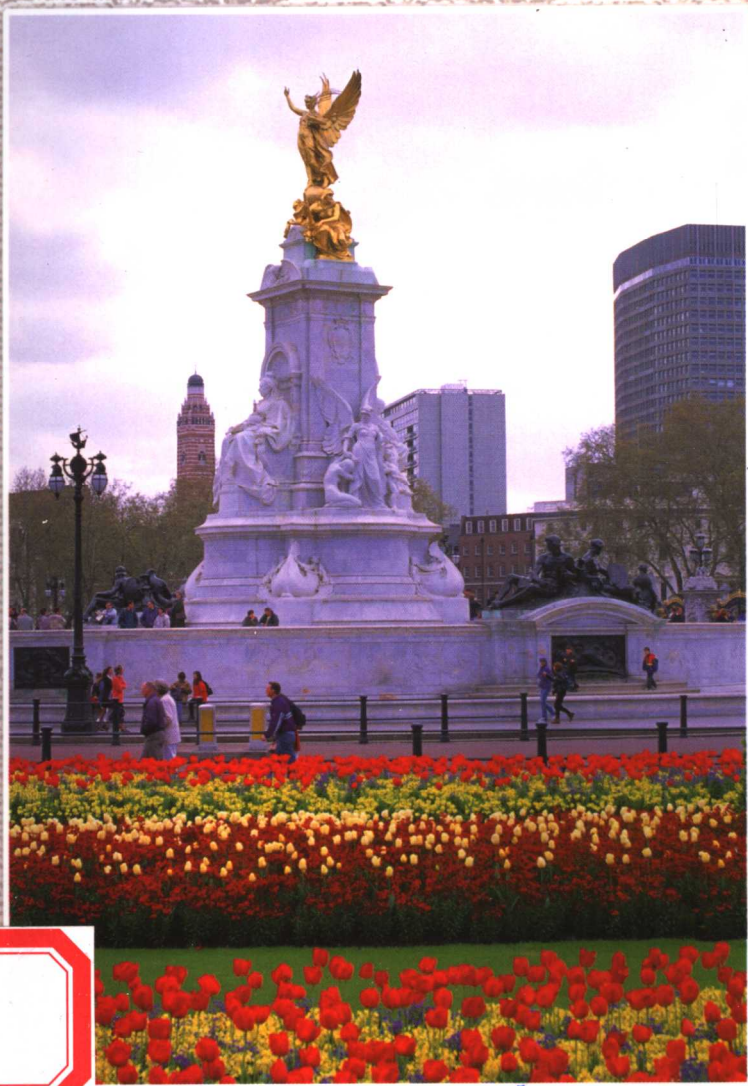


A PRACTICAL WORKBOOK FOR  
NEW COLLEGE ENGLISH

全新版  
New



大学英语  
综合教程  
同步练习

主编：黄之荣 杨晓蓉  
主审：杜平

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# A PRACTICAL WORKBOOK FOR NEW COLLEGE ENGLISH

全新版 *New*

# 大学英语综合教程

## 同步练习 1

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# 前 言

大学英语教学怎样才能避免费时低效，做到事半功倍？这是大学英语教师和学习者共同关心的首要问题。《〈全新版大学英语综合教程〉同步练习》（1—4）以国家教育部最新《大学英语课程教学要求》[2004.3]为指导，以上海外语教育出版社《大学英语综合教程》（全新版）1—4册为蓝本，通过挖掘课文内容，多层次、多形式的复现教材重、难点，旨在强化语言基础知识，使学习者在有限的时间内，有效地掌握所学内容，平衡发展语言基础知识和基本技能。本套练习册突出“以学生为中心”、精讲多练的教学原则，对培养学生的语言实际运用能力和自主学习能力将会起到一定作用。

本系列丛书与上海外语教育出版社《大学英语综合教程》（全新版）教材同步，每册分为8个单元，每单元均配有一套完整的辅助练习和答案；遵循“听说领先，读写译跟上”的原则，每套练习包括听说、词汇与结构、综合与写作四大板块，每一板块下又反复围绕教材重、难点，细分为几个小块，具体内容如下：

- 听、说部分：Word Dictation, Sentence Dictation, Spot Dictation, Paragraph Dictation, Situational Dialogue
- 词汇与结构部分：Matching Column, Sentence Rewriting, Multiple Choice
- 综合部分：Cloze, Reading Comprehension, E-C Translation, C-E Translation, Current Useful Expression
- 写作部分：Making Sentence, Developing Paragraph, Topic Writing

此外为供学员及时有效地检测学习进度和进展情况，本书在每四个单元后还附带有一套自测题。

本系列丛书为《大学英语综合教程》（全新版）的配套练习材料，可以督促、检查、记录学习成绩与进步，了解学习进展情况。鉴于学生水平不一，教师可在教学中选择性地使用练习材料。

本套同步练习是西华师大外国语学院大学英语教研室集体智慧的结晶，主要编撰者均是长期从事大学英语教学的一线优秀教师，具有丰富的教学经验。杜平教授策划了本系列丛书的编著并负责主审。在本书出版之际，我们也特别感谢四川大学出版社在该书的编撰和出版过程中给予的热情帮助。

鉴于时间与水平所限，书中错误缺点在所难免。恳请读者及专家同仁批评斧正，并祈望提出宝贵意见，以期本书进一步完善。

编 者

2004年8月

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# Unit One

# Growing Up

## Listening and Speaking

### I. Dictation

#### Section A Word Dictation

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear 12 words three times. Listen carefully and spell each word correctly.

- |           |           |
|-----------|-----------|
| 1. _____  | 2. _____  |
| 3. _____  | 4. _____  |
| 5. _____  | 6. _____  |
| 7. _____  | 8. _____  |
| 9. _____  | 10. _____ |
| 11. _____ | 12. _____ |

#### Section B Sentence Dictation

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear 5 sentences from Text A and Text B read three times. Listen carefully and write them down.

1. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



4. \_\_\_\_\_

5. \_\_\_\_\_

### Section C Spot Dictation

**Directions:** *In this section, you will hear a short passage three times. Listen carefully and fill in each of the numbered blanks with the words or phrases you hear.*

Suddenly I wanted to write about that, about the (1) \_\_\_\_\_ and good feeling of it, but I wanted to put it down (2) \_\_\_\_\_ for my own (3) \_\_\_\_\_, not for Mr. Fleagle. It was a moment I wanted to (4) \_\_\_\_\_ and hold for myself. I wanted to (5) \_\_\_\_\_ the (6) \_\_\_\_\_ of that evening. To write it as I wanted, (7) \_\_\_\_\_, would (8) \_\_\_\_\_ all the rules of (9) \_\_\_\_\_ composition I had learned in school, and Mr. Fleagle would surely give it a (10) \_\_\_\_\_ grade. Never mind. I would write something else for Mr. Fleagle after I had written this thing for myself.

### Section D Compound Dictation

**Directions:** *In this section, you will hear a short passage three times. Listen carefully and fill in each of the numbered blanks with the words, phrases or sentences you hear.*

Since an old man and his son wanted to sell their donkey at the village market far away from their home, they had to take the animal along a (1) \_\_\_\_\_ country road to the town. They had just left their home when a neighbor (2) \_\_\_\_\_ to them. "Why are both of you walking, when you have a donkey?" the neighbor asked. "One of you ride, and the other can lead him." "That's a good idea," the old man said, and put his son on the donkey while he (3) \_\_\_\_\_ to lead. They were about (4) \_\_\_\_\_ to town when three women standing by the side of the road (5) \_\_\_\_\_ the boy. "You should be (6) \_\_\_\_\_ of yourself, riding while your father has to walk," one of the women said. "Is the donkey so weak that he can't carry both of you?"

"You're right, I guess," the old man said. "Let me get on behind you, son." The donkey, carrying the old man and his son, had almost (7) \_\_\_\_\_ the town when a group of villagers began laughing at them. "(8) \_\_\_\_\_,

\_\_\_\_\_," one of the villagers said. "I suppose so," the old man said reluctantly as he and his son got down. (9) \_\_\_\_\_

But as they were crossing the bridge just before the marketplace, the donkey kicked loose from the

pole and fell into the steam and died. "Our donkey is dead now, and it should teach us," the old man said sadly to his son. "(10) \_\_\_\_\_."

## II. Situational Dialogue

**Directions:** In this section, two conversations are given. Read each conversation and complete them according to the given situations.

### (A) Talking About Weather

A and B are strangers, A wants to know about what the climate is like in B's hometown.

A: Where do you come from?

B: (1) \_\_\_\_\_.

A: What's the climate like in your country?

B: It's (2) \_\_\_\_\_, but it's not always (3) \_\_\_\_\_. The weather is often (4) \_\_\_\_\_ in the north, and (5) \_\_\_\_\_ in the south. It's often (6) \_\_\_\_\_ in the east and sometimes (7) \_\_\_\_\_ in the west.

A: (8) \_\_\_\_\_?

B: I prefer spring and summer. The days are (9) \_\_\_\_\_ and the nights (10) \_\_\_\_\_. The sun (11) \_\_\_\_\_.

A: I don't like autumn or winter either. (12) \_\_\_\_\_.

### (B) Clarification

Tom has just bought some objects in a shop but he forgot to take them with him when he left.

Tom: I bought two expensive dictionaries here half an hour ago, but I forgot to take them with me.

Manager: (1) \_\_\_\_\_?

Tom: The lady who is standing behind the counter.

Manager: (2) \_\_\_\_\_?

Tom: The books which are on the counter.

Manager: Did you serve this gentleman half an hour ago? He says he is the man (3) \_\_\_\_\_.

Shop assistant: I can't remember now. The man who I served was wearing a hat.

Manager: (4) \_\_\_\_\_?

Tom: Yes, I have.

Manager: (5) \_\_\_\_\_?

Tom: All right.

Manager: Is this the man that you have just served?

Shop assistant: Yes. I recognize him now.

## ***Vocabulary and Structure***

### **Section A Matching Column**

**Directions:** *In this section, there are 10 pairs of words or phrases. Find the appropriate one in Column B to match Column A with the closest meaning.*

<b>Column A</b>	<b>Column B</b>
( ) 1. comprise	a. become suited
( ) 2. assume	b. honest and respectable
( ) 3. voluntary	c. attraction; interest
( ) 4. adjusted	d. suppose (sth. ) to be a fact
( ) 5. represent	e. have as parts or members
( ) 6. appeal	f. usually
( ) 7. motion	g. acting or done willingly
( ) 8. decent	h. stand for or be a sign or symbol of
( ) 9. generally	i. make a movement that tells (sb. ) what to do
( ) 10. on purpose	j. intentionally

### **Section B Sentence Rewriting**

**Directions:** *In this section, there are 5 sentences. Rewrite each of the following sentences with the given item in the brackets. Please keep the original meaning unchanged.*

1. He had a primly pointed jaw, a primly straight nose, and a prim manner of speaking that was so correct, so gentlemanly, that he seemed a comic antique. (so...that)

---



---

2. When Mr. Fleagle finished he put the final seal on my happiness by saying...  
(make one's happiness complete)

---



---

3. I reached the point with most of them when I knew in advance what complaint was about to be spoken, which particular request was most important. (say a word)

---



---

4. I figured him for a thin retirement check. (on a small pension)

---



---

5. The idea of consciously seeking out a special title was new to me, but, I realized, not without appeal. (look for)

---



---

**Section C Multiple Choice**

**Directions:** *In this section, there are 30 incomplete sentences. Choose the ONE from the given answers that can best complete the sentence.*

1. The flat \_\_\_\_\_ two bedrooms, two bathrooms and a kitchen.  
 A) comprises      B) represents      C) makes up      D) motions
2. Many students in our university do a lot of \_\_\_\_\_ work for the aged in the neighborhood.  
 A) decent      B) voluntary      C) severe      D) comic
3. Some freshmen find it hard to \_\_\_\_\_ life in university.  
 A) used to      B) adjust      C) adjust at      D) be adjusted to
4. Popular songs particularly \_\_\_\_\_ the young.  
 A) appeal to      B) appeal in      C) attract to      D) attract in
5. For a time, she didn't know how to \_\_\_\_\_ the fact she would never be able to sing again.  
 A) on purpose      B) in advance      C) think up      D) face up to
6. She did feel ashamed \_\_\_\_\_ having said to her teacher that way.  
 A) with      B) of      C) because      D) by
7. Could you \_\_\_\_\_ the guy I introduced to you at the party last Sunday?  
 A) recall      B) relieve      C) replay      D) recapture
8. I used to find my math exercises rather \_\_\_\_\_, but now I do think they are exciting.  
 A) interesting      B) instructive      C) tedious      D) challenging
9. How much you can understand in class is dependent \_\_\_\_\_ how careful you are.  
 A) upon      B) in      C) from      D) at
10. Mike didn't \_\_\_\_\_ any reward, but he kept working hard on the project.  
 A) wait      B) assume      C) anticipate      D) compose

11. We can't stand any action that \_\_\_\_\_ international laws.  
A) violates                      B) opposes                      C) subjects                      D) objects
12. These factories can \_\_\_\_\_ 10,000 bikes every day.  
A) put down                      B) put out                      C) turn out                      D) turn down
13. The kids are most happy when they \_\_\_\_\_ sweets.  
A) are distributed              B) are distributed to              C) distribute                      D) distribute to
14. The new campus will be built next year, so teachers and students have to work and study \_\_\_\_\_ in seriously overcrowded conditions in the old one.  
A) off and on                      B) at times                      C) once in a while              D) in the meantime
15. There are always \_\_\_\_\_ between good and evil in soap operas.  
A) clashes                      B) ashes                      C) flashes                      D) dishes
16. Her parents have never expected that she would make dancing her \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) work                      B) job                      C) career                      D) position
17. He stayed away from the classroom so that he could avoid \_\_\_\_\_ by his English teacher.  
A) seeing                      B) to see                      C) seen                      D) being seen
18. Tom tried hard to hold \_\_\_\_\_ his anger and avoid a quarrel with his girlfriend.  
A) to                      B) back                      C) for                      D) on
19. It is the professor's command that all the papers \_\_\_\_\_ by tomorrow noon.  
A) must be turned in                      B) will be turned in  
C) be turned in                      D) may be turned in
20. The earth \_\_\_\_\_ seven continents and five oceans.  
A) composes                      B) composes of                      C) is composed of                      D) composed of
21. The government has to \_\_\_\_\_ a troublesome problem of finance.  
A) deal                      B) tackle                      C) cope                      D) prepare
22. Clothes that are in fashion this year may become \_\_\_\_\_ next year.  
A) out of place                      B) out of order                      C) out of mind                      D) out of date
23. Old habits die hard. That's why you should try to improve your study habits before the bad ones \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) take back                      B) take up                      C) take hold                      D) take in
24. Mary wished to forget everything \_\_\_\_\_ her former boyfriend.  
A) thinks up                      B) thought up                      C) associates with                      D) associated with
25. The \_\_\_\_\_ schoolmaster always buttons up his clothes even on hottest days.  
A) vivid                      B) lively                      C) rigid                      D) serious



To me he looked to be sixty or seventy and (7) \_\_\_\_\_ prim. He wore primly (8) \_\_\_\_\_ eyeglasses; his wavy hair was primly cut and primly (9) \_\_\_\_\_. He wore prim suits with neckties set primly against the collar buttons of his white shirts. He had a primly pointed jaw, a primly (10) \_\_\_\_\_ nose, and a prim manner of speaking that was so correct, so gentlemanly, that he seemed a comic antique.

- |     |                |              |
|-----|----------------|--------------|
| 5.  | A) able        | B) ability   |
|     | C) unable      | D) inability |
| 6.  | A) require     | B) request   |
|     | C) repair      | D) rigid     |
| 7.  | A) exceed      | B) excess    |
|     | C) excessively | D) excessive |
| 8.  | A) serve       | B) reserve   |
|     | C) severe      | D) solve     |
| 9.  | A) bombed      | B) combed    |
|     | C) timed       | D) tumbled   |
| 10. | A) straight    | B) direct    |
|     | C) up          | D) down      |

### Cloze Two

Most dog owners are so sentimental about their pets that they spoil them by (1) \_\_\_\_\_ them their own way all the time. They make absurd claims about their intelligence, and (2) \_\_\_\_\_ to believe that dogs could do any harm. It is no use (3) \_\_\_\_\_ them, either, that city life doesn't suit the breed they have chosen and it would be better if they (4) \_\_\_\_\_ picked something smaller. There are other animal lovers, however, who argue that large dogs should be banned from cities for the (5) \_\_\_\_\_ of their health.

Recently I read about a coach dog that was living near a big park, and the vet that it was taken to (6) \_\_\_\_\_ it was ill had a house not far off. One day, the dog woke up with a bad leg. When its owner took it (7) \_\_\_\_\_ a walk, it limped painfully beside him (8) \_\_\_\_\_ the park but then pulled its owner across the road. The owner followed it along several streets until it (9) \_\_\_\_\_ the vet's house, where (10) \_\_\_\_\_ its injured foot and waited painfully for attention.

- |     |               |                |
|-----|---------------|----------------|
| 1.  | A) asking     | B) seeing      |
|     | C) letting    | D) expecting   |
| 2.  | A) deny       | B) insist      |
|     | C) cease      | D) refuse      |
| 3.  | A) to say     | B) to tell     |
|     | C) saying     | D) telling     |
| 4.  | A) have       | B) had         |
|     | C) would have | D) should have |
| 5.  | A) help       | B) profit      |
|     | C) sake       | D) safety      |
| 6.  | A) when       | B) as          |
|     | C) while      | D) since       |
| 7.  | A) with       | B) for         |
|     | C) about      | D) on          |
| 8.  | A) as far as  | B) as much as  |
|     | C) as long as | D) as well as  |
| 9.  | A) went       | B) got         |
|     | C) arrived    | D) reached     |
| 10. | A) off        | B) down        |
|     | C) up         | D) against     |

**Section B Reading Comprehension**

**Directions:** *In this section, there are two passages. Each passage is followed by some questions. Read each passage carefully and decide on the best choice for each item.*

**Passage One**

Marek was a farmer who lived in a village far away. One day he became very ill and everyone thought he would die. They sent for a doctor, who arrived two days later and examined the sick man. The doctor asked for a pen and some paper to write down the name of the medicine, but there was no pen nor paper in the village, because no one could read or write.

The doctor picked up a piece of burnt wood from the fire. He wrote the name of the medicine on the door of the house. "Get this medicine for him," he said, "and he will soon get better."

Marek's family and friends did not know what to do. They could not read the strange writing. Then the village baker had an idea. He took off the door of the house, put it on his cart, and drove to the nearest town. He bought the medicine, and Marek was soon well again. He would not let anyone wash the magic words from the door.

1. What was the educational background of the people in the village?
 

A) They were poorly educated.	B) They were well educated.
C) They couldn't read and write.	D) They could only write their own names.
2. On what did the doctor write the name of the medicine?
 

A) Floor.	B) A piece of burnt wood.
C) A piece of paper.	D) The door of the house.
3. What was it that made Marek well again?
 

A) The bread baked by the baker.	B) The medicine prescribed by the doctor.
C) A piece of burnt wood.	D) The magic of the words.
4. What is the meaning of "sent for" in the first paragraph?
 

A) They sent somebody to fetch a doctor for the farmer
B) They sent somebody to see the doctor.
C) They sent somebody to accompany the doctor home.
D) They sent the farmer to see a doctor.
5. Why would not the farmer let anyone wash the words written by the doctor?
 

A) He liked the beautiful hand writing very much.
B) He believed that the magic words would save him when he fell ill again.
C) The doctor's prescription saved his life.
D) The farmer wanted to learn the words.



### Passage Two

Not everyone in the world requires the same amount of living space. The amount of space a person needs around him is a cultural difference, not an economic one. Knowing your own psychological space needs is important because they strongly affect your choices, including, for example, the number of bedrooms in the home. If you were brought up in a two-children family, and both you and your sister or brother had your own bedrooms, the chances are, if you have two children or more, that you also will offer separate bedrooms for them. In America, for example, they train people to want to have their own rooms by giving them their own rooms when they are babies. This is very rare in the world. In many other countries, the baby sleeps in the same bed with his parents or in a bed near them.

The space in the home also shows a lot about psychological space needs. Some families gather closer to each other and the size of their house has nothing to do with it. Others have separate little corners where family members go to be alone.

Although it is true that psychological space needs are not decided by economic reasons, they sometimes have to be changed a little because of economic pressures. It is almost impossible, however, to completely change your psychological space needs.

- The passage is chiefly concerned with \_\_\_\_\_.
  - American way of living
  - living conditions in different countries
  - space requirements in different cultures
  - space requirements and economic factors
- According to the author, the amounts of living space a person needs is decided by \_\_\_\_\_.
  - his cultural background
  - the relationship between the family members
  - his financial situations
  - how many rooms there are in his house
- The example of American families seems to suggest that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - Americans are much eager to be alone when they are at home
  - psychological space needs are developed when one is very young
  - it is advisable to let the baby sleep with his parents
  - it is advisable to let the baby sleep in a separate room.
- Some families gather close to each other at home because \_\_\_\_\_.
  - they have limited living space
  - it satisfies their psychological space needs
  - they have been brought up by a small family
  - they haven't small corners for themselves