

总主编 苗亚男

# 大学英语

## 进阶教程

# 1

主 编 关继东

副主编 王保艳 杨艳玲 孙 辉 赵 洋

 复旦大学出版社

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(1)

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# 前 言

《大学英语进阶教程(1)》是根据《大学英语教学大纲》及《大学英语四、六级考试改革方案(试行)》精神,参照2013年以来最新的“大学英语四、六级考试”试点考试样卷,结合一线教师的实践教学经验和研究成果,参考学生在学习、考试中反馈的问题编写而成。编委们集思广益,力求通过此书帮助学生解决英语学习和考试中暴露出来的语言知识、应用能力及应试技巧等方面的问题,提高外语综合文化素养,为以后实现语言交际能力、顺利通过英语各级考试打好基础。

本书由两部分组成,包括十个单元基础训练和听力录音文字材料。

除具备同类参考书的一般特点外,本书具有以下几个鲜明特点:

1. 遵循教学大纲精神,符合考试大纲标准。

本书严格遵守教育部最新制定的《大学英语教学大纲》及《大学英语四、六级考试改革方案(试行)》要求,依据多年积累的教学经验,按照标准化四级考试新题型编写而成,教材中重点和难点突出。部分试题材料选自国内外图书、报刊、词典和网络,选材广泛,内容新颖,前瞻性好。

2. 紧扣教材重点内容,同步分层训练。

本书力求严格与现行教材同步,兼顾培养各项语言技能。依据教材各单元、各章节的课程目标,把课文中的重点和难点知识融入到试题当中,尤其是词汇题、翻译题和作文题,紧扣课本,注重学生实用能力的培养,帮助学生高效率地掌握相关知识和基本技能。同时,一些原创题的开发可以帮助学生在测试训练中构建自主学习和迎接考试的平台。

3. 搭建学习特色平台,构筑考试绿色通道。

本书针对性强,重点围绕学生英语学习中共性的、需要掌握的语言知识和能力,在命题素材、角度和方式等方面做到精、新、活、准。题项设置上,注重典型性、实用性、灵活性,以期举一反三、触类旁通;题型选择上,注重应用性、科学性、新颖性,以期稳中求进,开阔视野;思路点拨上,注重可操作性、通俗性、规律性,以期激发创新、拓展思维。

本书可供大学基础阶段准备参加各层次英语考试,尤其是大学英语四、六级考试备考复习、自学、自测及强化训练使用。

《大学英语进阶教程(1)》为大学一年级第一学期使用教材。本册教材旨在使学生逐步适应大学英语学习特点,了解大学英语四级考试题型,突出培养听力能力。

因编写时间仓促,不足之处请批评指正。

《大学英语进阶教程》编写组

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# UNIT 1



## Part I Writing

(30 minutes)

**Directions:** For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition entitled *Skipping Classes on College Campus*. You should write at least 120 words, and base your composition on the outline (given in Chinese) below:

1. 大学里逃课现象时有发生
2. 分析学生逃课的原因
3. 如何减少逃课现象

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 1 上作答。



## Part II Listening Comprehension

(30 minutes)



### Section A

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear 8 short conversations and 2 long conversations. At the end of each conversation, one or more questions will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on *Answer Sheet 1* with a single line through the centre.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 1 上作答。

1. A) His coach didn't give him enough help.  
B) His coach was too hard on him.  
C) He didn't follow his coach's instructions.  
D) He had no chance to win the match.

2. A) Stay at home.  
B) Go to the mall alone.  
C) Go to the mall with the man.  
D) Go to the mall another day.
3. A) He should ask the school radio station for help.  
B) He should hold a charity baseball game.  
C) He should save some money for advertisement.  
D) He should raise some money for students in need.
4. A) The woman can change American dollars into RMB at any bank.  
B) The woman can change money at the bank next to the Peace Hotel.  
C) The bank next to the Peace Hotel closes early.  
D) Most banks do not have the service of changing money.
5. A) She prefers to live in the country.  
B) She likes the people in the country most.  
C) She enjoys going to work by train.  
D) She wants to work in the country.
6. A) They are no longer friends.  
B) They have never been very close.  
C) They get along very well with each other.  
D) They have inseparable friends of their own.
7. A) He's a regular customer of the Red Rose Restaurant.  
B) He'd like to eat at the Red Rose Restaurant.  
C) He's not satisfied with the food and service of the Golden Gate Restaurant.  
D) He will definitely not eat at the Golden Gate Restaurant.
8. A) He lost touch with all his old friends after he moved to the city.  
B) He doesn't have the time to keep in touch with all his friends.  
C) He still keeps in contact with a few close friends back home.  
D) He has made a lot of new friends in the city.

**Questions 9 to 11 are based on the conversation you have just heard.**

9. A) The different opinions on being a doctor.  
B) The reasons why the woman wants to be a doctor.  
C) The negative sides of being a doctor.  
D) The positive sides of being a doctor.
10. A) It's interesting and easy.  
B) It's meaningful but boring.  
C) It's very stressful but important.  
D) It's satisfying but needs a long-time training.
11. A) She has an interest in her mother's job.

- B) She listens to her mother.
- C) She is an ambitious girl.
- D) She is a caring girl.

**Questions 12 to 15 are based on the conversation you have just heard.**

12. A) To choose a topic for a term paper.  
 B) To type some research material.  
 C) To find material not available at the main library.  
 D) To learn to use the computers there.
13. A) An analysis of early presidential elections.  
 B) A comparison of political journals.  
 C) The use of computers on calculating election results.  
 D) The impact of television on recent presidential elections.
14. A) It is quite general.  
 B) It can be found in newspapers.  
 C) It should be changed.  
 D) It is difficult to find material on it.
15. A) Go to that library to get it.  
 B) Pay a little money to use it.  
 C) Read it in that library.  
 D) Order it from the publisher.

## Section B

**Directions:** *In this section, you will hear 3 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 1 with a single line through the centre.*

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 1 上作答。

### Passage One

**Questions 16 to 18 are based on the passage you have just heard.**

16. A) Because many parents of brides don't pay for the wedding.  
 B) Because modern couples prefer simple weddings.  
 C) Because people need to save money due to the economic recession.  
 D) Because many people hire a wedding planner.
17. A) Buy flowers from a flower shop.  
 B) Invite everyone they know.  
 C) Ask parents to pay for the wedding.



- D) Buy a second-hand wedding dress.
18. A) To have more fun.  
B) To save money.  
C) To make everything organized.  
D) To show off.

### Passage Two

Questions 19 to 21 are based on the passage you have just heard.

19. A) How to stay warm in cold weather.  
B) What to wear in winter.  
C) How to explain the word "cold".  
D) How to have fun in winter.
20. A) Because people look more fashionable in mittens.  
B) Because mittens are cheaper than gloves.  
C) Because hands may stay warmer in mittens.  
D) Because it's more convenient to wear mittens.
21. A) Kids are not allowed to eat snow in winter.  
B) Drinking alcohol is not a good way to keep warm.  
C) Adults like eating snow just for fun.  
D) Drinking alcohol can improve the body's ability to generate heat.

### Passage Three

Questions 22 to 25 are based on the passage you have just heard.

22. A) He remained conscious.  
B) He was already dead.  
C) He was in a deep coma.  
D) He could hardly speak.
23. A) His wife.  
B) His parents.  
C) His friends.  
D) His private nurses.
24. A) Jackson was arrested on the charge of harming children.  
B) Many of Jackson's fans imitated his dance moves.  
C) Jackson's death was first reported by a newspaper.  
D) Jackson liked to live alone and avoid people.
25. A) To start a series of concerts in Los Angeles.  
B) To rehearse in Los Angeles.  
C) To launch a comeback tour from London.

D) To launch a comeback tour from Los Angeles.

### Section C

**Directions:** *In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks with the exact words you have just heard. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.*

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 1 上作答。

People study their family history for different reasons. For some, *genealogy* (家谱学) is important to their 26. Other people may want to confirm stories they heard about a family member. Or they may just want to learn more about the strange people in old family pictures.

How exactly does someone start a genealogical 27? Experts say you should start with yourself. 28 your own history. Then, work back to your parents and grandparents, and ask your parents what they can remember about their parents and grandparents. You can often find a lot of information in family pictures, letters and other 29. Some of these things may be hidden inside old books. Large libraries may have hundreds of helpful books on local history which 30 useful information. Also, local governments usually keep 31 copies of birth, marriage and death records, which are often the most helpful materials. Useful information might also be found in local court and tax records. And local governments may have copies of 32. These statements of final wishes often 33 details about a person's life and possessions. Many people use the Internet to research their family history. But the information that people get from genealogy sites is often limited or 34 because many websites may be operated by businesses and groups that are trying to sell products and services.

People who want to 35 their roots say it is a lot of work, but also a lot of fun, because it can help people learn more about history and better understand themselves and their family's place in history as well.

## Part III Reading Comprehension

(40 minutes)

### Section A

**Directions:** *In this section, there is a passage with ten blanks. You are required to select one word for each blank from a list of choices given in a word bank following*

*the passage. Read the passage through carefully before making your choices. Each choice in the bank is identified by a letter. Please mark the corresponding letter for each item on Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.*

**Questions 36 to 45 are based on the following passage.**

For some educators, there is nothing wrong with fun and games. A group called the Education Arcade recently held a conference in Los Angeles to discuss the future of 36 games. The Education Arcade brings together international game designers, publishers, teachers and policymakers. They say they want to lead 37 in the way the world learns through computer and video games.

The 38 was part of E-three, the Electronic Entertainment Exposition. This is a yearly trade 39 where companies show off new games and educational products.

The Education Arcade started at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, near Boston. Professors worked with the Microsoft company to create what they called the Games-to-Teach Project. The group began to 40 ways to use technology in teaching and learning. They worked with game designers to develop ideas about how 41 and science could mix with game playing. The Education Arcade is the research part of this Games-to-Teach Project.

The group recently announced that a “Games for Learning” statement will be 42 on some products. This should begin to appear in American stores in about six months. The 43 is to help people find games that are fun but will also teach. The Education Arcade says it also wants to get businesses to produce more games that teach.

Companies have been creating systems like hand-held educational 44 made by Leap Frog. And new educational role-playing games are being developed. M. I. T. and the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation in Virginia are developing a game called “Revolution”. Players will get to experience the American Revolution 45.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

- |           |                |              |               |                |
|-----------|----------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|
| A) placed | B) mathematics | C) primarily | D) goal       | E) occurrences |
| F) show   | G) explore     | H) estimated | I) radical    | J) educational |
| K) change | L) online      | M) devices   | N) conference | O) inherit     |

## Section B

**Directions:** *In this section, you are going to read a passage with ten statements attached to it. Each statement contains information given in one of the paragraphs. Identify the paragraph from which the information is derived. You may*



choose a paragraph more than once. Each paragraph is marked with a letter. Answer the questions by marking the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 2**.

### How Should You Build up Your Vocabulary?

- A) Exactly what do you do during a normal day? How do you spend your time? Paul T. Rankin very much wanted an answer to that question. To get it, he asked sixty-eight individuals to keep an accurate, detailed record of what they did every minute of their waking hours. When he consolidated his findings, he discovered that the average individual spent 70 percent of his waking time doing one thing only — communication. That meant either reading, writing, speaking or listening.
- B) Put that evidence alongside of the research findings uncovered by the Human Engineering Laboratories. In exploring aptitudes and careers involving, among other things, data from 30,000 vocabulary tests given yearly, they discovered that big incomes and big vocabularies go together. Vocabulary, more than any other factors yet known, predicts financial success.
- C) And it all fits. Each word you add to your vocabulary makes you a better reader, writer, speaker and listener. Furthermore, linguistic scientists are quick to point out that we actually think with words. If that is so, new words make us better thinkers as well as communicators. No wonder more words are likely to mean more money. What better reason for beginning right now to extend your vocabulary?
- D) Take reading. What exactly do you read? Common sense says you read words. Research confirms that fact. “Vocabulary in context” contributes 39 percent to comprehension. That’s more than any other factor isolated and studied — even more than intelligence. And “word in parts” contributes more to speed of reading than any other factor — 28 percent. In short, your efforts to improve vocabulary will pay off in both comprehension and speed.
- E) Suppose, as you’re reading along, you come across a strange word “lumtebs”. Did you find yourself stopping for a closer look at “lumtebs”? Pardon the spelling slip. That’s actually the word *stumble* (偶然发现). The letters just got mixed around. Obviously you now know that strange words do slow you down — or even stop you completely. Furthermore, strange words hinder comprehension. Which is easier to understand, “eschew garrulity” or “avoiding talking too much”?
- F) What you need is a vital, dynamic approach to vocabulary building. *Hybrid* (混合种) corn combines the best qualities of several varieties to ensure maximum productivity. A hybrid approach to vocabulary should, in the same way, ensure

maximum results. That's why you should use the CPD formula.

#### Through Context

- G) When students in a college class were asked what should be done when they came across an unknown word in their reading, 84 percent said, "Look it up in the dictionary." If you do, however, you short-circuit the very mental processes needed to make your efforts most productive.
- H) But there's another reason. Suppose someone asks you what the word fast means. You answer, "speedy or swift". But does it mean that in such contexts as "fast color", "fast woman", or "fast friend"? And if a horse is fast, is it securely tied or *galloping* (飞驰) at top speed? It could be either. It all depends. On the dictionary? No, on context — on how the word is actually used. After all, there are over twenty different meanings for fast in the dictionary. But the dictionary doesn't tell you which meaning is intended. That's why it makes such good sense to begin with context.

#### Through Word Parts

- I) Now for the next step. Often unfamiliar words contain one or more parts, which, if recognized, provide definite help with meaning. Suppose you read that someone "had a predilection for reading mysteries". The context certainly isn't too helpful. But do you see a prefix, suffix or root that you know? Well, there's the familiar prefix pre-, meaning "before". Look back at the context and try inserting "before". Reading mysteries apparently comes "before" other kinds of reading. Yes, a prediction — or preference — is something put "before" something else. Or take the word "monolithic". Try to isolate the parts. There is the prefix mono-, meaning "one", and the root lith, meaning "stone". Finally, there's the suffix -ic, meaning "consisting of". Those three parts add up to this definition: "consisting of one stone".
- J) To speed up your use of word parts, you will be introduced to the fourteen most important words in the English language. The prefix and root elements in those few words are found in over 14,000 words of desk dictionary size. With those amazingly useful shortcuts, you can build vocabulary, not a snail's pace, one word at a time, but in giant strides, up to a thousand words at a time. Your second step, then, is to look for familiar word parts. If they do not give you exact meanings, they should at least bring you much closer.

#### Through the dictionary

- K) Now you can see why you should consult the dictionary last, not first. You've looked carefully at the context. You've looked for familiar word parts. Now you play Sherlock Holmes — an exciting role. You hypothesize. In light of context or word parts, you try to solve a mystery. What exactly does that strange word



mean? Only after you go through the mental gymnastics to come up with a tentative definition should you open the dictionary to see if you're right.

- L) After all, those first two steps or approaches spark a stronger than usual interest in that dictionary definition. You're now personally involved. Did you figure out the word meaning? Your heightened interest will lead to a better memory of both word and meaning. It also encourages your development of the habits needed to accelerate your progress. And when you see in black and white the definition you had expected, what a feeling of accomplishment is yours. In that way, the CPD Formula provides the exact dynamic interplay of approaches for maximum effectiveness.
- M) Well, there it is, your new formula — Context, Parts, Dictionary. Use it! The exercise that follows will give you specific, step-by-step help in sharpening your awareness of contextual clues, learning the most useful word parts, and using the dictionary with increased accuracy and ease. The results will be like the money in the bank.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

46. When you refer to a dictionary for the meaning of “fast”, in fast color, you will probably not get its exact meaning.
47. You can get the close meaning of an unfamiliar word by looking for the familiar parts in it.
48. Performing a Context-Parts-Diction Formula exercise will gradually help you sharpen your awareness of contextual clues.
49. It is discovered that vocabularies and incomes are closely related.
50. The best approach to vocabulary building is to use a CPD formula.
51. You shouldn't open the dictionary until you have gone through the mental gymnastics to come up with a tentative definition.
52. Seventy percent of the waking time of an average individual, was spent on communication.
53. A majority of students may choose to look up the dictionary if they come across a new word while reading.
54. “Word discrimination” is the biggest influencing factor to one's reading speed.
55. Your heightened interest will not only help you memorize word and meaning, but also develop your habits needed for the acceleration of your progress.

## Section C

**Directions:** *There are 2 passages in this section. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and*

mark the corresponding letter on *Answer Sheet 2* with a single line through the centre.

### Passage One

Questions 56 to 60 are based on the following passage.

When families gather for Christmas dinner, some will stick to formal traditions dating back to Grandma's generation. Their tables will be set with the good dishes and silver, and the dress code will be Sunday-best.

But in many other homes, this china-and-silver elegance has given way to a *stoneware* (粗陶)-and-stainless informality, with dresses assuming an equally casual-Friday look. For hosts and guests, the change means greater simplicity and comfort. For makers of fine china in Britain, it spells economic hard times.

Last week Royal Doulton, the largest employer in Stoke-on-Trent, announced that it is eliminating 1,000 jobs — one-fifth of its total workforce. That brings to more than 4,000 the number of positions lost in 18 months in the *pottery* (陶瓷) region. Wedgwood and other pottery factories made cuts earlier.

Although a strong pound and weak markets in Asia play a role in the downsizing, the layoffs in Stoke have their roots in earthshaking social shifts. A spokesman for Royal Doulton admitted that the company “has been somewhat slow in catching up with the trend” toward casual dining. Families eat together less often, he explained, and more people eat alone, either because they are single or they eat in front of television.

Even dinner parties, if they happen at all, have gone casual. In a time of long work hours and demanding family schedules, busy hosts insist, rightly, that it's better to share a takeout pizza on paper plates in the family room than to wait for the perfect moment or a “real” dinner party. Too often, the perfect moment never comes. Iron a fine-patterned tablecloth? Forget it. Polish the silver? Who has time?

Yet the loss of formality has its down side. The fine points of *etiquette* (礼节) that children might once have learned at the table by observation or instruction from parents and grandparents (“Chew with your mouth closed.” “Keep your elbows off the table.”) must be picked up elsewhere. Some companies now offer etiquette seminars for employees who may be competent professionally but clueless socially.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

56. The trend toward casual dining has resulted in \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) bankruptcy of fine china manufacturers
- B) shrinking of the pottery industry
- C) restructuring of large enterprises
- D) economic recession in Great Britain



57. Which of the following may be the best reason for casual dining?
- A) Family members need more time to relax.
  - B) Busy schedules leave people no time for formality.
  - C) People want to practice economy in times of scarcity.
  - D) Young people won't follow the etiquette of the older generation.
58. It can be learned from the passage that Royal Doulton is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) a retailer of stainless steel tableware
  - B) a dealer in stoneware
  - C) a pottery chain store
  - D) a producer of fine china
59. The main cause of the layoffs in the pottery industry is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) the increased value of the pound
  - B) the economic recession in Asia
  - C) the change in people's way of life
  - D) the fierce competition at home and abroad
60. Refined table manners, though less popular than before in current social life \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) are still a must on certain occasions
  - B) are bound to return sooner or later
  - C) are still being taught by parents at home
  - D) can help improve personal relationships

## Passage Two

Questions 61 to 65 are based on the following passage.

The United States of America is often seen as a nation in which the pursuit of happiness is not a dream but a reality. The sad truth is that although portrayed as an unusually easy life, life in America is as much of a struggle as in any other nation.

For example, higher level education for Americans does not come easy. Although there are scholarships, grants and loans available, if the student fails to meet the criteria he is left with only personal resources to draw from. This takes him into a life with not only a school schedule to follow but perhaps, also, a work schedule and family life. These are often the difficulties that are not portrayed through the TV and movies. These are also the difficulties which many believe they will not encounter by attending an American college.

In the second place, there is financial security. Many times what is portrayed of life in America is a life where "money" is no object. The *fallacy* (谬误) in this is that, in spite of the comparatively higher wages available, the cost of living is also higher.





Even though it may seem like one is making more money, just as much is spent in surviving. Each person has their own personal struggle and money is an object for the majority of the people.

Thirdly is the belief that in American way of life everyone has a good job. With the increasing advancements in technology, a well-paying job for those currently in the work force is getting harder to find. Those who have not been exposed to computers and other new methods of communication are finding this to be true. As it stands now, the job market is requiring at least a two-year degree from college, in order to make enough to live comfortably. Even then good paying jobs are not easy to find, as it is sometimes believed because of the portrayal of life in America.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

61. The life in America emphasizes more on \_\_\_\_\_ .
- A) justice
  - B) entertainment
  - C) liberty
  - D) happiness
62. If the students in America cannot obtain scholarships, grants and loans, they have to \_\_\_\_\_ .
- A) depend on government
  - B) get colleges admission by their own hard work
  - C) depend on themselves even in college
  - D) borrow money from their parents
63. Most people regard money as life's object because \_\_\_\_\_ .
- A) money is everything in America
  - B) it is easy to earn money in America
  - C) money is a symbol of status
  - D) they require more money for survival
64. The labor force in America \_\_\_\_\_ .
- A) provides many positions for applicants
  - B) only needs the people with advanced science and technology
  - C) seldom promises a qualified applicant a high wage
  - D) has fierce competition out of our imagination
65. Which example is cited to testify the author's judgment of the life in America?
- A) The description in recreation.
  - B) Higher welfare standard.
  - C) Technological security.
  - D) Work force.