# 大学英语 COLLEGE ENGLISH 同步训练与指南

(配外教社大学英语精读第三版)第2册







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第

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## 前言

本书为《大学英语精读·第2册(第三版)》的同步配套用书,供正在学习《大学英语(第三版)》二级的学生使用。

本书共有十个单元及期中和期末测试。每个单元分别由三大部分组成。

第一部分包括三块内容,其主要目的在于帮助学生更好地理解和欣赏所学的课文:

课文主旨: 概述课文内容。

背景知识:增加背景介绍。

篇章结构:分析文章结构。

第二部分包括四块内容:

**构词拼写**:根据课文中的词汇进行构词拼写(15 题),然后根据正确的词义进行填空(10 题)。

**词汇结构**:针对课文中的重点词汇、词组和结构而设计的练习,共有74道题, 几乎包括所学课文中所有要掌握的词语。

阅读理解: 共有 4 篇,每篇有 5 个问题,所选文章具有题材新、趣味性强等特点,旨在扩大学生的阅读量,提高他们的阅读能力。

**综合填空**: 留有 20 个空格,在所给的四个选项中选择一个正确的选项,旨在培养学生英语运用的综合能力。

第三部分包括一块内容:

中英翻译:包括英译汉、汉译英共 10 个句子翻译题目,旨在帮助学生更好地吸收和消化所学知识,提高他们的翻译。

此书是由华东理工大学继续教育学院组编,所有的练习都是根据大学英语二级的要求编写,所用的词汇都来自第二册教科书。由于编著人员常识及可获材料所限,本书尚有疏漏不足之处,亟盼同行专家不吝指正,以便我们及时修正。

编 者 2013年12月

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# Unit 1 The Dinner Party

## Main Idea

一场激烈的争论在参加晚宴的客人中间展开了,大家在男人是否比女人自制力更强的问题上各抒己见。只有一位美国博物学家没有加入讨论,他注意到女主人的脸上有异样的表情——屋里有眼镜蛇。他的第一反应是跳起来,跑开。但是他知道这是个错误的举动。因此他以命令的口吻让其他的客人在五分钟之内保持静止。不久,眼镜蛇爬到了阳台上。博物学家快速地冲过去把门关上。很快,大家发现眼镜蛇曾经爬过女主人的脚背,而她仍然保持镇定,没有叫出声。故事的结尾启示读者:妇女完全能够镇定自若,以极好的自制能力面对危难。

## Background Knowledge

#### 1. 印度

这篇故事以英国殖民地时期的印度为背景。18世纪初,英国等国在印度开展贸易,并逐渐控制了印度的国内外市场。1772年,英国任命了首位驻印度总督,正式将印度纳为殖民地。印度人民在圣雄甘地的领导下,经过不懈的努力斗争,最终于1947年赢得民族的独立,英国在印度的殖民统治随之结束。

#### 2. 眼镜蛇 (cobras)

一种产于亚洲及非洲部分地区的毒蛇,被咬伤后常可在数小时内导致死亡。印度产眼镜蛇长成后约有 1.8 米长,12~13 厘米粗。在其头顶部长有类似眼镜的斑纹,眼镜蛇的名称由此而来。当地许多人以为该蛇喜食牛奶,其实,眼镜蛇通常捕食诸如蛙类、鱼类及鸟类。有关眼镜蛇及其捕食对象的研究结果尚未证明眼镜蛇喜食牛奶。



## Organization of the Text

Para. 1: The source of the story (not certain)

Para. 2: Setting of the story

Para. 3-4: A heated debate about women's courage

Para. 5-6: An American's dicovery about hostess's action of placing snake bait

Para. 7-10: The American's wit to save everybody from danger

Para. 11-13: It turns out the hostess is the most courageous

## Word Formation

1. h	lively; spirited
2. un	unthought of
3. s	soon
4. b	not covered
5. c	time of difficulty, danger, etc.
6. c	to make or become tighter or narrower
7. s	a little
8. a	to dispute
9. m	to give a signal by moving the hand or head
10. w	to make or become wider
11. I	probable
12. i	sudden wish to do sth.
13. i	likeness or copy of sb./ sth., especially in wood, stone, etc.
14. e	to come or appear from somewhere
15. s	to shut loudly and clearly

## Fill in the Blanks with the Above Words You Spelled in the Correct Tense and Form

ı.	Students who leave are not to be as successful in fire as those who
	finish at least high school.
2.	Wang Xu, a 19-year-old women's wrestler as the winner in the 72-kild
	category in 2004 Olympics.
3.	How dare you the door in your mother's face?
1.	To a European, this may seem like an academic, but to Americans i
	is a philosophical question about identity.
5.	During Great Depression, the whole country was thrust into an economic
ŝ.	After a debate with his boss, Mr. Chen has painted himself into a
	corner.
7.	buys can be a waste of money — especially if you spend a lot of money
	on a pair of black pants, only to see your ten other pairs when you get home.
8.	The market is well supplied with oil and prices have been pushed up by
	speculation and demand from China and India.
9.	French Interior Minister, who arrived at the embassy after the
	attack, ruled the attack was a criminal act.
10	. Don't walk on that broken glass with your feet.
7	T Structure
L	Structure
l.	The team failed to fulfil the task in time because they were hands.
	A. short of B. short for
	C. lack of D. lack for
2.	Mike went to apply the consul a passport.
	A. with; for B. to; for
	C. at; with D. in; with
3.	I remember for the job, but I forget the exact amount.
	A. get paid B. to be paid
	C. being paid D. getting paid
1.	I kept this dish separate so that other dishes won't smell cheese.
	A. up B. out
	C. of D. to
õ.	Two brothers have so in common in their taste and manners that they
	are even unwilling to share the same room.
	A. much B. few



	C. little	D	. many
6.	She was dismayed the	thou	ght that she might fail the history test.
	A. in	В.	with
	C. of	D	. at
7.	Is he competent an eng	ginee	er?
	A. for		of
	C. as	D	. with
8.	Each of you must speak	tui	n.
	A. by	В.	in
	C. on the	D	. to a
9.	They hope to the source	e of	the infection.
	A. track down	В.	track out
	C. trace down	D	track up
10.	The old man the boy	on h	is knees.
	A. be seated	В.	was seated
	C. sat	D	seated
11.	I know Mr. Bing; I k	now	who he is but I have never spoken to him.
	A. on sight	В.	at sight
	C. in sight	D	by sight
12.	To be a good musician, one mus	t	the people and create the songs they
	really need.		
	A. feel like	В.	feel about
	C. feel with	D.	feel for
13.	The children took their hats and	d ma	de the door.
	A. at	В.	for
	C. to	D.	towards
14.	A shot rang from the	opp	osite bank.
	A. in	В.	off
	C. up	D.	out
15.	the police, the thiever	s rar	away.
	A. In sight	В.	In sight of
	C. At the sight of	D.	In the sight of
16.	His parents want to make an a	rtist	of him, but he hasn't shown such talent
	music or painting.		
	A. for	B.	on
	C. to	D.	in
17.	When I first came to London I	didn	't like the weather at all, but I
	it now.		

	A. have got used to	B. was used to
	C. have used to	D. used to
18.	It is impossible for you to	a table in this restaurant in peak
	hours of lunch time.	
	A. have; to yourself	B. enjoy; alone
	C. share; with others	D. have; on your own
19.	It is your great help that I attribu	ite (将归功于) my success to, for which l
	cannot thank you	
	A. very much	B. too much
	C. so much	D. much more
20.	You failed the exam again. You	ought to have known better than all
	your time playing computer game	es.
	A. spending	B. to spend
	C. having spent	D. spend
V	<b>V</b> ocabulary	
		ding the camera high in one of his hands.
	A. came	B. appeared
	C. merged	D. emerged
		what she wants as she works so hard.
	A. attempted	B. like
		D. looking forward
		_ me to sit down when the bus started.
	A. demanded	B. motioned
	C. directed	D. warned
4.		materials will expand when heated, but will
	when cooled.	
	A. contract	B. compress
	C. reduce	D. contrast
		two groups and asked them to upon
	whether an exam was necessary.	
	A. argue	B. debate
	C. quarrel	D. dispute
	Let's put up some pictures on the	
	A. blank	B. empty
11	C. bare	D. hollow



7.	The director's spacious new office	overlooked the city. The word "spacious" can
	be replaced by	
	A. colorful	B. quiet
	C. comfortable	D. roomy
8.	The driver pulled the car up	just in time to prevent an accident.
	A. directly	B. previously
	C. shortly	D. short
9.	Johnson is outwardly a kind man	but in, he is ill-tempered.
	A. character	B. nature
	C. underneath	D. return
10.	Mary's success in the speaking co	ontest turned out to be quite
	A. expected	B. unexpected
	C. impressive	D. special
11.	The senior officials are having a	a discussion on how to improve the
	people's living standards.	
	A. heating	B. spiriting
	C. heated	D. live
12.	Have the police been able to	any light on the mystery of the stolen
	jewels yet?	
	A. take	B. stand
	C. bring	D. cast
13.	Seeing the teacher come, the bo	y the door and tried to escape.
	A. made for	B. made way for
	C. turned back	D. turned out
14.	They him not to leave	in the rainy season.
	A. explained	B. warned
	C. hoped	D. prevented
15.	Just in time, we her ou	ut of selling the house.
	A. advised	B. suggested
	C. warned	D. talked
16.	We must be given more time;	we shall not be able to make a good job
	of it.	
	A. otherwise	B. whether
	C. though	D. even though
17.	They were evidently trying to	the police into obedience.
	A. frighten	B. dwell
	C. attract	D. make

18.	If you always make	promis	ses, no one will believe y	ou any more.
	A. bare	B.	vacant	
	C. empty	D.	dull	
19.	Jack has already	his childis	sh habits.	
	A. outgrown	B.	outlet	
	C. outnumbered	D.	outdone	
20.	The bossy president spoke	in a	of command.	
	A. tune	В.	dialect	
	C. tone	D.	tongue	
21.	— What kind of	do you pr	refer?	
	— I prefer			
	A. pork; meat	В.	muscle; flesh	
	C. flesh; pork	D.	meat; pork	
22.	Then there is an intellectu	al and mo	ral conflict that	the gap between
	youths and adults with eve	ery passing	day.	
	A. enlarges	В.	widens	
	C. expands	D.	increases	
23.	He said he liked traveling	by train, b	ut after six hours standin	g in the corridor,
	he changed his			
	A. sound	В.	voice	
	C. tone	D.	tune	
24.	From this day, a new	in th	ne history of mankind ta	kes its beginning.
	A. area	В.	period	
	C. era	D.	ages	
25.	The refrigerator is	; we mu	ist buy some food.	
	A. bare	B.	blank	
	C. hollow	D.	empty	
26.	Education may not	much to	oday, but it will tomorro	ow.
	A. mean	В.	count	
	C. hint	D.	hope	
27.	The window opens	the stre	eet.	
	A. on	B.	onto	
	C. to	D.	into	
28.	The presence of police f	rightened	many criminals	_ not attempting
	further crimes.			
	A. into	В.	out of	
	C. of	D.	to	



29.	With ex	ceptions, the former president does not appear in public now
	A. rare	B. unusual
	C. extraordinary	D. unique
30.	The of	ce sold increases sharply in the summer months.
	A. account	B. amount
	C. count	D. number

### **Phrases**

#### make

1.	make for	(	)	a.	to invent sth.; esp. in order to deceive or entertain sb.
2.	make off	(	)	b.	to move towards sth.
3.	make out	(	)	c.	to hurry or rush away, esp. in order to escape
4.	make up	(	)	d.	to manage to see, to hear or to read sth.
5.	make over	(	)	e.	to legally give sth. to sb.

### Fill in the Blanks with the Above Phrases

mak	0

1.	It's getting late; we'd better home.
2.	On hearing police coming, the burglars in a stolen car.
3.	Asked why she was late again, Mary had to an excuse to avoid
	punishment.
4.	I can't his handwriting.
5.	Jason the property to his eldest son.

## **X** Reading Comprehension

#### Passage 1

In the past thirty years many social changes have taken place in Britain. The greatest of these have probably been in the economic lives of women.

The changes have been significant, but, because tradition and prejudice can still handicap women in their working careers and personal lives, major legislation to help promote equality of opportunity and pay was passed during the 1970s.

At the heart of women's changed role in society has been the rise in the number of women at work, particularly married women. As technology and society permit highly effective and generally acceptable methods of family planning there has been a decline in family size. Women as a result are involved in child-rearing

for a much shorter time and related to this, there has been a rapid increase in the number of women with young children who return to work when the children are old enough not to need constant care and attention.

Since 1951 the proportion of married women who work has grown from just over a fifth to a half. Compared with their <u>counterparts</u> elsewhere on the Continent, British women comprise a relatively high proportion of the work-force, about two-fifths, but on average they work fewer hours, about 31 a week. There is still a significant difference between women's average earnings and men's, but the equal pay legislation which came into force at the end of 1975 appears to have helped to narrow the gap between women's and men's basic rates.

As more and more women joined the work-force in the 1960s and early 1970s there was an increase in the collective incomes of women as a whole and a major change in the economic role of large numbers of housewives. Families have come to rely on married women's earnings as an essential part of their income rather than as "pocket money". At the same time social roles within the family are more likely to be shared, exchanged or altered.

- 1. The general idea of the passage is about A. social trends in contemporary Britain B. changes in women's economic status C. equal opportunity and pay in Britain D. women's roles within the family 2. According to the author, an increasing number of married women are able to work because A. their children no longer require their care B. there are more jobs available nowadays C. technology has enabled them to find acceptable jobs D. they spend far less time on child care than before 3. In Paragraph 4, "counterparts" refers to ... A. men in Britain B. men in mainland of Europe C. women in Britain D. women in mainland of Europe
- According to the passage, which of following is NOT true?
   Equality of opportunity and pay is guaranteed by law.
  - B. Advanced technology and smaller family size help women go back to work.
  - C. The difference between women's and men's earnings is no longer existing thanks to equal pay legislation.



- D. Women's earnings are considered as an important part for the families.
- 5. What can we infer from the last paragraph?
  - A. Women now became more independent.
  - B. Every woman's income has increased in the 1960s and early 1970s.
  - C. Women can also contribute to the family in terms of income.
  - D. In families social roles of wives and husbands are fixed.

#### Passage 2

Public goods are those commodities from whose enjoyment nobody can be effectively excluded. Everybody is free to enjoy the benefits of these commodities, and one person's utilization does not reduce the possibilities of anybody else's enjoying the same goods.

Examples of public goods are not as rare as one might expect. A flood control dam is public goods. Once the dam is built, all persons living in the area will benefit — irrespective of their own contribution to the construction cost of the dam. The same holds true for highway signs or aids to navigation. Once a lighthouse is built, no utilization of the lighthouse for navigational purposes. National defense is another example. Even a person who voted against military expenditures or did not pay any taxes will benefit from the protection afforded.

It is no easy task to determine the social costs and social benefits associated with public goods. There's no practicable way of charging drivers for looking at highway signs, sailors for watching a lighthouse, and citizens for the security provided to them through national defense. Because the market does not provide the necessary signals, economic analysis has to be substituted (取代的) for the impersonal judgment of the marketplace.

- 6. With what topic is the passage mainly concerned?
  - A. Mechanisms for safe navigation.
  - B. The economic structure of the marketplace.
  - C. A specific group of commodities.
  - D. The advantages of lowering taxes.
- 7. Which of the following would not be an example of public goods as described in the passage?
- A. A taxicab
  B. A bridge
  C. A fire truck
  D. A stoplight
  8. In Paragraph 2, the underlined word "holds" could best be replaced by \_\_\_\_\_.
  A. has
  B. is

- C. grasps D. carries
- 9. According to the passage, finding out the social costs of public goods is a
  - A. difficult procedure B. o
- B. daily administrative duty
  - C. matter of personal judgment D. citizen's responsibility
- 10. Which of the following statements best describe the organization of the first two paragraphs?
  - A. Suggestions for the application of an economic concept are offered.
  - B. Several generalizations are presented from which various conclusions are drawn.
  - C. Persuasive language is used to argue against a popular idea.
  - D. A general concept is defined and then examples are given.

#### Passage 3

In giving advice, you must learn to understand the person's level of judgment. There will be some people who come to you with unconnected knowledge, talking about, say, Vitamin  $B_{12}$  and other modern concepts. When they ask advice, begin at that level. Unless you start at their own level, they will not be able to understand. You must explain to them in scientific terms the effects of the food they eat, and how they need to change it.

You have to train yourself to be very flexible. Staying at one level is not being a free man. If we stay at a very high level all the time, that is not practical. A limitless person goes freely from one level of thinking to another, according to their circumstances. To do this we must get rid of our unwillingness to change our way of thinking or behavior, become friends with everyone, and have the same loving feelings for everyone. Then we can give advice to all kinds of people. If there is someone or something you dislike, you are still limited, and your ability to give advice is reduced. For anyone, the same. A free person acts like that.

You cannot stay with a sick person all the time. You must respect a person's freedom as much as you can. If people really want to die, let them — it is their freedom. The point is never to become an authority figure; remain a friend or advisor. People should not come back repeatedly for consultation; if they do, your advice has been incomplete — you did not know how to give them proper advice about freedom. If they do not understand that, sick people become slaves; they are still afraid inside, and are dependent. That is no way to build a healthy world and help people become happy and free.