

新视野

大学英语

NEW HORIZON COLLEGE ENGLISH

训练教程



教学与研究出版社

FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS

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前 言

20 世纪 80 年代初期,我们的外语教育家们博采古今中外之长,精心打造,推出了《大学英语教学大纲》[修订本]、大学英语四、六级考试和一套套各具特色的精品教材,创造了大学英语教学蓬勃发展、满园春色的今天!

新旧世纪的更迭,不是简单的循环,而是递增上升、渐进的过程。新世纪带来的是新的起点、新的追求、新的视野。在教育战线上,我们看到了宏伟壮观的“面向 21 世纪教育振兴行动计划”、“新世纪高等教育改革工程”、“新世纪网络课程建设工程”等等一系列新世纪的大项目。

“新世纪网络课程建设工程”是国务院批准的教育部“面向 21 世纪教育振兴行动计划”的重点工程,由教育部组织实施。“新世纪网络课程建设工程”计划用两年左右的时间,建设 200 门左右的基础性网络课程,其中包括针对大学英语课堂的网络课程——《新视野大学英语》。

《新视野大学英语》沐浴着新世纪的曙光,带着思索与遐想问世了。《新视野大学英语》的作者们怀着十分诚挚的愿望,愿与广大大学英语界的同仁们共同探索大学英语再上一个新台阶的思路。

从 20 世纪 80 年代开始,许多语言学、应用语言学的著作陆续引进我国,广大大学英语教师在教学实践的同时,潜心攻读理论,把理论应用于教学实践和教学科研。《新视野大学英语》在设计、编写和制作的过程中,十分注意理论对实践的指导作用。根据第二语言习得的理论,对阅读课文的长度有适当的控制,如《读写教程》一级的课文一般在 700 词左右,《读写教程》二级的课文在 800 词左右,《读写教程》三、四级的课文则控制在 900 词左右,快速阅读则每篇控制在 300 词左右。每篇课文出现的单词数量控制在课文总词量的 5% 至 7% 左右,尽可能地提高核心词汇即四级词汇的出现率和复现率。

本训练教程与《新视野大学英语:读写教程》配合使用,分为 1~4 级,每级 10 个单元,每单元均由六部分组成:

第一部分为听力训练。安排有难度适中、形式多样、内容丰富的听力训练内容。

第二部分为语法练习。针对不同的学习重点,安排系统的英语语法训练。

第三部分为词汇练习。结合《读写教程》内容,包括单词填空、短语动词、介词与副词的用法、词语辨析等练习。

第四部分为完形填空。训练综合运用语言能力。

第五部分为翻译。包括短语与词组翻译和句子翻译。

第六部分为写作。既有基础写作训练,也有应用文写作训练。

《训练教程》中各项练习是《读写教程》中同类内容的补充。编者在设计本书内容时着重考虑了各种练习的系统性,相信学生在扎实完成本书各项练习后,英语基本知识和运用能力都会得到系统的提高。

由于本书练习量较大,教师可以根据实际情况,有选择地要求学生完成练习。书后附有活页的练习答案、听力原文和答题纸,学生可将练习答案写在答题纸上,便于老师批阅。

编者

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Unit One

PART I

LISTENING COMPREHENSION

I. Directions: Listen to the conversation twice and decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F).

- _____ 1. The man preferred a slim partner to a plump one.
- _____ 2. Both the man and the woman wanted a partner of the opposite sex.
- _____ 3. The man and the woman didn't know each other before.
- _____ 4. At the end of the story, the woman and the man wanted to be on good terms again.
- _____ 5. The introduction for their meeting cost 25 pounds.

II. Directions: You are going to hear ten conversations. Each conversation is going to be read only once and is followed by a question. Answer the question by deciding on the choices.

- 1. A. Monday and Tuesday. B. Tuesday and Wednesday.
 C. Wednesday and Thursday. D. Thursday and Friday.
- 2. A. A peeping Tom. B. A building inspector.
 C. A window cleaner. D. An acrobat.
- 3. A. Drug store. B. Fruit stand.
 C. Supermarket. D. Restaurant.
- 4. A. No one will be able to see what he is wearing.
 B. It is cool in the lecture hall.
 C. He expects the weather to change later in the day.
 D. The air is heavily polluted today.
- 5. A. Remove George from the committee immediately.
 B. Warn George that his attendance problem is serious.
 C. Offer to help George during the meeting.
 D. Telephone George to see if he is coming to the meeting.
- 6. A. Relatives. B. Roommates. C. Colleagues. D. Neighbors.
- 7. A. It was boring. B. It was entertaining.
 C. It was touching. D. It was encouraging.
- 8. A. She lost her way. B. She lost her car.
 C. She lost her keys. D. She lost her handbag.

9. A. \$60. 60. B. \$84. 00. C. \$66. 00. D. \$66. 66.
10. A. To make the woman angry.
B. To please the man's mother.
C. David is the man's good friend.
D. David is good at carrying on conversations.

III. Directions: You will hear two passages. After each passage, there are some questions with answers marked A, B, C and D. Listen carefully and choose the best answer.

Passage 1

1. A. Ask for another gift. B. Exchange it for something useful.
C. Return it to the giver. D. Keep it only.
2. A. To make the marriage legal. B. To make the couple richer.
C. To express our good wishes. D. To show the importance of marriage.
3. A. Because he has to wait until he has three children.
B. Because he has to make enough money for his wife's family.
C. Because it is a necessary ceremony at marriage.
D. Because it is a necessary type of gift to exchange at marriage.

Passage 2

4. A. The King. B. Head of the Church of England.
C. The Prime Minister. D. The Prince of Wales.
5. A. Elizabeth II is Edward's daughter.
B. Elizabeth II is Edward's niece.
C. Edward is Elizabeth II's husband.
D. Edward is Elizabeth II's son.
6. A. People in high places thought of Edward's marriage to Mrs. Simpson as a dreadful threat to the monarchy.
B. Finally Edward abdicated and left the country.
C. Edward married Wallis Simpson and remained the king of England.
D. Edward was succeeded by his younger brother George, who was George VI in the history.

PART II

GRAMMAR

IV. Directions: Fill in a relative word best suited to the sentence.

1. That's the kind gentleman _____ took care of us.
2. Does Lily know the boy _____ hair is red?
3. They can take _____ they need.
4. He eats the finest food _____ is available.
5. The farmer used wood to build a house in _____ he could store grains.
6. Let's look for someone _____ can help us.
7. Can you tell me the day _____ Shakespeare was born?
8. They never remembered to have such weariness _____ he felt now.
9. Jennifer was extremely understanding, _____ helped to calm James down.
10. The professor talked brilliantly of the man and the books _____ interested him.

V. Directions: Choose the ONE answer that best completes the sentence.

1. All the plants now raised on farms have been developed from plants _____ wild.
A. once they grew B. they grew once C. that once grew D. grew once
2. A solar day is the length of time _____ the earth to revolve once around the sun.
A. takes B. takes it C. it takes D. he takes
3. We saw a film at the Jilim Cinema last night, _____ we had supper at a nearby restaurant.
A. when B. which after C. after which D. after that
4. The scholar has made another break-through in this field, _____ of great importance to the progress of science and technology.
A. I think which is B. which I think it is
C. which I think is D. about which I think it is
5. There is no rule _____ has exception.
A. that B. but C. what D. which
6. _____ is often the case with a new idea, much preliminary activity and optimistic discussion produce no concrete proposals.
A. That B. It C. What D. As
7. The pilot lost contact with the military base, _____ the plane crashed in the desert.
A. by means of which B. for which
C. among which D. as a result of which
8. Do you think the reason _____ Robin gave is believable?
A. for which B. which C. what D. to which

9. He seemed to be a very important person _____.
 A. the way through which he walked B. in the way how he walked
 C. in the way he would walk D. the way he walked
10. The manager is satisfied with _____ you've done.
 A. that B. all what C. which D. all that
11. It was in the wood _____ the enemy spy was caught and killed.
 A. where B. in which C. that D. some way
12. This is my sister _____ has been highly praised.
 A. of whom the painting B. the painting of whose
 C. who painting D. whose painting
13. His youngest daughter _____ is now working at the Chinese Academy of Science.
 A. that is 25 B. who is 25 ages
 C. who is 25 C. whose age is 25 years old
14. The hotel _____ when I went sightseeing in Huang Shan during the summer vacation is rather poorly managed.
 A. where I stayed in B. that I stayed at
 C. which I stayed D. at which I stayed
15. The speed _____ light travels is said to be the maximum in the universe.
 A. in which B. from which C. by which D. at which

PART III

VOCABULARY

VI. Directions: Fill in the blanks with the words given below. Change the form where necessary.

honorable	yield	deserve	respectable	sustain
nuisance	melt	keen	merry	acknowledge

- My father doesn't think acting is a(n) _____ profession.
- She _____ to temptation and had another chocolate.
- You've been working all morning. I think you _____ a rest.
- Let's make you look a bit more _____ before you go out.
- The noise was so loud that it was a _____ to the neighbors.
- Patrick shouted at the little girl, but his heart _____ when he saw her crying.
- They won the contest in the face of _____ competition.
- Whistling a _____ tune, the soldier marched off.
- By November 1914 the government was forced to _____ that its policy had failed.
- Only the hope that the rescuers were getting nearer _____ the trapped miners.

VII. Directions: Choose the correct word to fit into each sentence. Use the appropriate form of the word.

1. respectable respectful respective

- a. People bowed their heads in _____ silence as the funeral procession went by.
- b. The two friends both excel in their _____ fields.
- c. As a _____ married woman, Isabel would never act in that way.

2. honorable honorary honor

- a. _____ demands that the president should resign.
- b. The two countries concluded an _____ peace.
- c. He was awarded an _____ doctorate in 2003.

3. observe observation

- a. Do they _____ Christmas Day in that country?
- b. I'd like to make a few _____ about the current style of management.
- c. The police have been _____ his movements.

4. suspicion suspicious suspect

- a. Nobody who was near the scene of the crime is above _____.
- b. I'm very _____ about her motives.
- c. She strongly _____ her husband had been lying.

5. like dislike likely unlikely

- a. What I _____ about this job is the flexibility.
- b. It is _____ to clear up. And snow showers are _____ in the next 24 hours.
- c. I don't know why, but I took a strong _____ to him as soon as I saw him.

VIII. Directions: Study the following phrasal verbs in the boxes. Look them up in your dictionaries to find out more about their usage and then do the following exercises by using proper phrases.

count + *adv./prep.*

count for: be worth, be of importance

count in: include

count off: call in turn from right to left, from front to rear, etc. to determine individual positions

count on: depend on; expect

count out: keep out or not involved; leave out

count up: find the total of; count

- 1. I hadn't _____ meeting her here this morning and had written her a long letter to tell her

about the discussion.

2. When the coach was planning who would play in the big game, he _____ Paul _____ because of his hurt leg.
3. In the remote village, strength _____ a great deal, and education for very little.
4. The officer told his men to _____ from right to left after they assembled.
5. If the cost of the trip is no more than fifty dollars, you can _____ me _____.
6. When we _____ all the sales, we were surprised to find 73 dollars more than expected.

lay + adv./prep.

lay aside: abandon

lay down: set, establish

lay in: provide oneself with

lay off: dismiss (workers) temporarily

lay out: spend

lay up: save for future use, store

1. During the economic depression, over three hundred people were _____.
2. Because she expected a shortage of dried fruits, she _____ a large supply.
3. The law _____ it _____ clearly that no pension can be paid to anyone under the age of sixty unless he is disabled.
4. During a long working life he managed to _____ more than one hundred thousand dollars.
5. The MP (下议院议员) insisted that party differences should be _____ in times of national emergency.
6. She always _____ over 200 dollars a month on clothes.

IX. Directions: There are five pairs of words below that are easily misused. Study them and choose the proper word to fill in each blank.

1. tempt: v. make sb. want to have or do sth., even though they know they really should not

lure: v. try to make sb. come to a place, esp. by offering things you may not intend to give them

a. A steaming apple pie _____ him to disregard his diet.

b. Ever since I left the company they have been making attempts to _____ me back.

2. gaze: v. look steadily at sb. or sth. that you find attractive or surprising

stare: v. look fixedly or vacantly at sb. or sth. with wide open eyes because of amazement or fear

- a. My father used to _____ at the famous painting.
- b. He _____ at her in amazement.
- c. Sophie turned to _____ admiringly at her husband.
3. **obligation: n.** anything that one is compelled to do by law, contract, promise, or morality
- duty: n.** sth. that springs from an interior moral or ethical impulse in stead of from external demand
- a. Tom volunteered for the dangerous mission out of a sense of _____.
- b. The city does indeed have a(n) _____ to keep the school open.
- c. The man is under _____ of supporting his aged mother.
4. **capable: adj.** “Capable” stresses the having of qualities fitting one for work but does not imply outstanding ability.
- competent: adj.** “Competent” implies to be having the experience or training for adequate performance.
- a. The assistant is _____ of doing simple tasks under supervision.
- b. In the test, she was asked to perform a leap that any _____ ballet dancer can execute.
5. **genius: n.** exceptional originality and intelligence that only a few people have
- talent: n.** particular and uncommon ability for special work or activity
- a. She was a teacher of _____.
- b. This sort of work calls for special _____.
- c. Goss was one of the very greatest scientific and mathematical _____.
- d. Rudolph had a _____ for music and played the trumpet.

PART IV

CLOZE

X. Directions: Complete the following passage with appropriate words.

Shyness is the cause of much unhappiness for many people. Shy people are 1 (anxious/vain) and self-conscious; that is, they are excessively 2 (bothered/concerned) with their own appearance and actions. Worrysome thoughts are constantly 3 (occurring/happening) in the minds. What kind of impression am I making 4 (in/on) other people? Do they like me? Do I sound 5 (stupid/valid)? It is obvious that such uncomfortable feelings 6 (must/should) affect people adversely. A person's self-concept is 7 (related/reflected) in the way he or she behaves, and the way a person behaves affects other people's 8 (treatments/reactions). In general, the way people think about themselves has a 9 (heavy/profound) effect on all areas of their lives.

Shy people are 10 (likely/probable) to be passive and 11 (easily/steadily)

influenced by others. They are very sensitive 12 (to/with) criticism. A shy person may 13 (answer/respond) to a compliment with a statement like this: "You're just saying that to make me feel good. I know that is not true." It is clear that, 14 (since/while) self-awareness is a healthy quality, overdoing that is 15 (harmful/useful).

Can shyness be eliminated, or at least 16 (destroyed/reduced)? Fortunately people can overcome shyness with 17 (decided/determined) and patient effort in building self-confidence. 18 (Since/If) shyness goes hand in hand with lack of self-esteem, it is important for people to accept their weaknesses 19 (as well/as well as) strengths. People's expectations of 20 (themselves/himself) must be realistic. Living on the impossible leads to a sense of inadequacy.

PART V

TRANSLATION

XI. Directions: Translate the following into English.

1. 认真对待某人/某事物
2. 料想, 依靠, 指望
3. 一个风趣的人
4. 被过多的工作压垮
5. 理不出丝毫头绪
6. 快乐地望着她那充满困惑的眼睛
7. 一位正派女人受到的诱惑
8. 试图打破他并非有意的沉默
9. 雄心勃勃, 志向高远
10. 她的白色长袍暴露了她的行踪
11. 屈服于强烈的反对
12. 陶醉在他的声音里
13. 终于不再讨厌
14. 只是偶尔才感觉到一丝真正的生活气息

XII. Directions: Translate the following sentences into English.

1. 在任何紧急的情况下我们总能依靠他的帮助。
2. 尽管苏菲和孙儿们不常见面, 但对他们格外宠爱。
3. 他们在开饭前就已经喝醉了, 但当他们开始相互扔奶油时, 情况真的失控了。
4. 在办公室里那位先生老是目不转睛地盯着我看, 真是把我气坏了。
5. 漫长的严冬终于结束, 代之而来的是温暖的春天。

PART VI

GUIDED WRITING

XIII. Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition of no less than 120 words on *Buying Lotteries*. Your composition should be based on the outline below.

Outline:

1. 彩票可能产生的益处。
2. 彩票可能造成的问题。
3. 我应该如何正确对待彩票。

Unit Two

PART I

LISTENING COMPREHENSION

I. Directions: Listen to the passage twice and decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F).

- _____ 1. When he was three, he became completely deaf.
- _____ 2. In Paris, there were a lot of books for the blind.
- _____ 3. After three years of research, Louis Braille invented a special system for the blind.
- _____ 4. His new system of reading and writing was immediately accepted by the blind after it was invented.
- _____ 5. Louis Braille's system is still useful today.

II. Directions: You are going to hear ten conversations. Each conversation is going to be read only once and is followed by a question. Answer the question by deciding on the choices.

1. A. Continue to read.
C. Make some coffee.
2. A. Linda didn't like it.
C. It was very expensive.
3. A. In a hotel.
C. At a dinner table.
4. A. By car. B. By bus. C. By plane. D. By train.
5. A. She didn't like the books the man bought.
B. There wasn't a large selection at the bookstore.
C. The man bought a lot of books.
D. She wanted to see what the man bought.
6. A. 5:10. B. 5:00. C. 4:30. D. 5:15.
7. A. An English teacher and his colleague. B. A teacher and his student.
C. A librarian and a student. D. A student and his classmates.
8. A. She lent him a pen.
B. She lent him a pencil.
C. She asked him if he could do without a pen.
D. She asked him if he could use a pencil.