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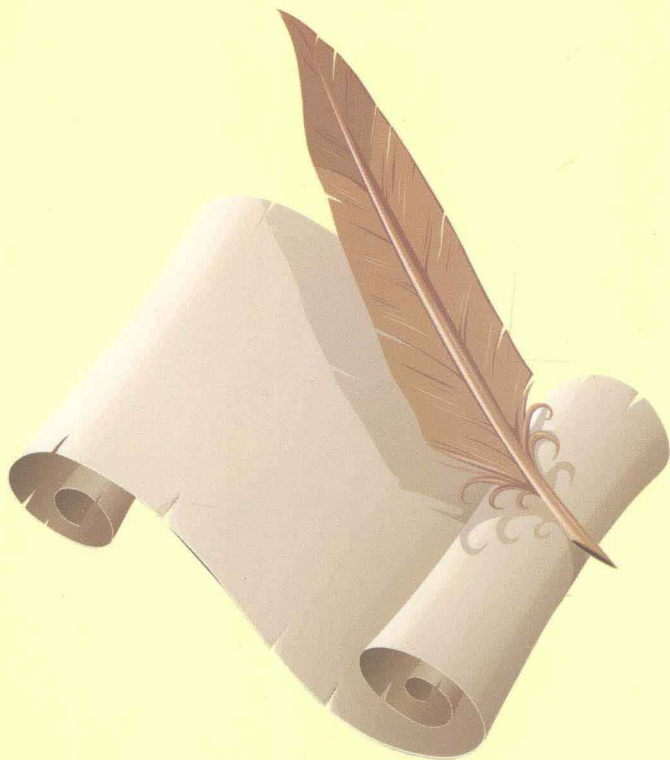
# 大学英语

[第二版]

# 习题集

(一)

主编 陈青松



厦门大学出版社 国家一级出版社  
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(一)

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## 前言

根据教育部颁发的《大学英语课程教学要求》(以下简称《课程要求》)的精神,我们编写了《大学英语习题集》(以下简称《习题集》),共包含四册,与《新视野大学英语读写教程》(以下简称《读写教程》)配套使用。

《教学要求》明确指出:“大学英语是以外语教学理论为指导,以英语语言知识与应用技能……为主要内容。”《教学要求》同时还提出:“大学英语教学应贯彻分类指导,因材施教的原则,以适应个性化教学的实际需要。”

著名语言学家 W. Rivers 认为:“交际能力必须以坚实的语言能力做基础来培养交际能力。语言能力在组成交际能力的四种成分中处于领先地位,是交际能力的基础。没有语言能力就不可能有坚实基础的交际能力。”20 世纪 90 年代,应用语言学家 Bachman 和 Palmer 提出了语言能力的概念,他们认为语言能力主要由语言知识和策略能力两大部分组成。没有牢固掌握语音、语法、词汇等语言基础知识,就不能听、说、读、写和翻译出语法正确的句子,更谈不上运用语言进行有效交际。

外语语言能力不是与生俱来的,而是通过后天的学习获得的。许多外语学得好的学生都有共同的体会,学好外语要靠“勤”字。一个生词、一种句型或者一项语法规则往往需要多次、反复的练习,书面、口头并举方能取得良好的学习效果。我们编写此习题集配合《读写教程》,力图将每单元课文中语言知识的难点和重点通过不同练习形式进行反复操练,达到透彻理解,准确和牢固掌握的目的。在《习题集》中,我们增加了基础语法概述和练习部分,目的是让同学们对语法学习的重要性有新的认知,减少交际过程中语法错误频发的现象。

本册《习题集》包含 10 个单元,供一个学期使用。每单元由以下五个部分组成:

第一部分为 Grammar and Structure,内容包括:(1)基础语法的简要介绍和语法练习;(2)《读写教程》课文中常用句型的讲解和练习;(3)综合练习。

第二部分为 Vocabulary and Expressions,内容包括:(1)《读写教程》课文中复用型词汇选择和派生词练习;(2)常用动词短语和词组填空;(3)综合练习。

第三部分为 Reading Comprehension,内容包括:(1)篇章层次词汇理解与应用(填空);(2)阅读理解,题型为多项选择;(3)阅读理解,题型为简答。

第四部分为 Translation,内容包括:(1)课文短语英汉互译;(2)句子英汉互译。

第五部分为 Writing,内容包括:(1)句型运用练习;(2)四级考试典型句型介绍与练习。

《习题集》练习形式多样,删繁就简,重在基础,以词汇学习和句型表达为练习主线贯穿始终,有助于巩固所学知识,帮助学生打下坚实的语言基础,提高语言能力。

《大学英语习题集(一)》由集美大学诚毅学院负责编写,陈青松担任主编,张晓敏担



任副主编,参加编写的教师有戴玲真、刘礼明、曾玲、惠丽菊、曹原、张晓燕、李民栋、林雅彬、李旻、王飞鹏。

编写一套适合学生实际水平,符合学生需要的特色教学辅导书是我们由衷的心愿,欢迎使用本书的老师和同学提出宝贵的意见和建议,以便今后修订中进一步完善,更好地服务于广大学生,服务于大学英语教学。

编 者

2010年8月5日



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# Unit 1

## Part 1: Grammar and Structure

### Section A Grammar

#### 词类

##### 一、词性的分类

(一) 英语的词有实词和虚词两种, 可分为十大类:

名词	n.	e. g. book, milk
代词	pron.	e. g. I, we
形容词	adj.	e. g. red, blue
数词	num.	e. g. five, fifty
动词	v.	e. g. go, play
副词	adv.	e. g. slowly, quickly
冠词	art.	e. g. a, the
介词	prep.	e. g. of, from
连词	conj.	e. g. and, if
感叹词	interj.	e. g. oh, alas

注: 前六类为实词, 有词义, 后四类为虚词, 没有实义。



## (二) 词汇的兼类

英语里有不少词可以属于几个不同词类,辨别一个单词属于何种词类只能在句子当中进行,脱离了具体的语言环境是很难说明一个单词是属于何种词类的。试看以下两个例句:

1. He longed to be back home.

他渴望回到家中。

2. She has long hair.

她有长长的头发。

第一个例句中的 long 是“渴望”,是动词;第二个例句中的 long 是“长的”,是形容词。

## (三) 学习词类的重要性

在学习英语单词时必须同时掌握单词的“音、形、义、类、用”。

“音”就是读音;

“形”就是拼法,即“spelling”;

“义”就是词义;

“类”就是词类;

“用”就是用法、搭配习惯。

单词的词性往往决定了它的用法,也就是决定了它在句子当中所起的作用。正如上面所述。一个词常常兼有不同的词类,而辨别词类只能在句子当中进行。所以在学习和记忆单词的时候结合例句进行效果往往更好。

## 二、句子成分

### (一) 主语(subject)

Students study.

学生学习。

We are friends.

我们是朋友。

### (二) 谓语或谓语动词(predicate verb)

Students study.

学生学习。

We are friends.

我们是朋友。



## (三) 宾语 (object)

They are teachers.

他们是老师。

I play with him.

我和他一起玩。

## (四) 定语 (attribute)

This is a red sun.

这是红太阳。

He is a tall boy.

他是个高个子男孩。

## (五) 状语 (adverbial)

The students study hard.

这些学生努力学习。

I often write to him.

我常给他写信。

The bag is too heavy.

这个书包太重了。

## (六) 表语 (predicative)

Brown is a comedian.

布朗是个喜剧演员。

This table is long.

这个桌子是长的。

## (七) 补语 (complement)

He regarded it an honor (宾语补足语) to be invited here.

他认为被邀请到这里是一种荣誉。

Some goods are left unsold. (主语补足语)

有些货物剩下未出售。

I am sure to succeed. (表语补足语)

我一定会成功。

## (八) 同位语 (appositive)

Lee, the father, works at a factory.



父亲李在一家工厂工作。

They all wanted to see him.

他们都想见他。

注:虚词在句子中一律不能作句子成分。

### 三、句子成分关系

#### (一) 英语句子成分歌

英语句子八呀八大块,主谓宾表真呀真实在;

补语跟着宾语表语跑,定语同位(语)专把名词踹。

状语的位置它自由自在,忽右忽左随心所欲摆。

浑身的毛病真呀真不少,前后乱窜它还会加塞。(RAP)

#### (二) 请分析下面句子的结构说出各个成分。

1. I have two elder sisters.

我有两个姐姐。

2. They don't swim very well.

他们不太会游泳。

3. Do you go to school every day?

你每天都去上学吗?

4. I really want a cup of tea.

我真的想要一杯茶。

5. Miss Smith teaches English very well.

史密斯小姐英语教得非常好。

### 练习

#### (一) 根据单词所在的位置和句子成分,判定下列画线部分单词的词性。

1. Please close the window before you leave your home. \_\_\_\_\_

2. Wang Lin is one of my close friends. \_\_\_\_\_

3. We must keep the window open. \_\_\_\_\_

4. I forgot to mend my watch. \_\_\_\_\_

5. They are watching TV now. \_\_\_\_\_

6. I would like a bottle of water. \_\_\_\_\_

7. He often waters the flowers. \_\_\_\_\_

8. She will go to Nanjing on a fast train. \_\_\_\_\_

9. His brother swims very fast. \_\_\_\_\_



10. Let me have a swim. \_\_\_\_\_

(二) 判断下列画线部分的句子成分。

1. The students got on the school bus.
2. He handed me the newspaper.
3. I shall answer your question after class.
4. The nurse quickly left the room.
5. They went hunting together early in the morning.
6. His job is to train swimmers.
7. He found it important to master English.
8. He sat there, reading a newspaper.
9. It is our duty to keep our classroom clean and tidy.
10. He noticed a man enter the room.

## Section B Structure

### 重点句子讲解

**1. Because of this positive method, I eagerly answered all the questions I could and I never worried much about making mistakes.**

→ **Because of this positive method, I eagerly answered all the questions I could, never worrying much about making mistakes.**

现在分词作状语(V-ing)的用法: 在句子中, 现在分词短语可以做状语, 表示句子主语所做的另一个动作, 它的作用类似于一个状语从句, 表示时间、原因、条件、结果、让步、伴随等等。

例如: On arriving at school, he called his parents. (表时间)

Having eaten too much, he couldn't go to sleep. (表原因)

Following the instruction, you will find what you need. (表条件)

A letter has just come, relieving me from anxiety. (表结果)

Working so hard, he failed again. (表让步)

He sat in the armchair, reading a newspaper. (表伴随)

注意: 分词短语转换成状语从句后, 从句的主语和主句的主语一致。

练习: 用现在分词短语改写下列句子。

(1) It rained for two weeks on end, and it completely ruined our holidays.



(2) If you work hard, you will succeed.

(3) Because he didn't know what to do, he telephoned the police.

(4) Though he worked very hard, he didn't feel a bit tired.

**2. While my former teacher had been patient with all of the students, my new teacher quickly punished those who gave incorrect answers.**

“while”作并列连词,连接两个简单句,表前后情况的对比,意为“而,然而”。

例如: The son was having a good meal at home, while the parents were working in the field.

练习: 用“while”当连词,翻译下列句子。

(1) 有些客人举止彬彬有礼,而有些客人却粗鲁无礼。

(2) 有些人浪费粮食,而有些人却吃不饱。

(3) 运动是绝对的,而静止是相对的。

**3. Not only did I lose my joy in answering questions, but I also lost my desire to say anything at all in English.**

“not only...but also...”意思为“不仅……而且……”。当 not only...but also 连接两个句子,而 not only 位于句首时,主谓倒装。

例如: Not only did he complain about the food, he also refused to pay for it.

当 not only...but also 连接短语时要注意: (1) 谓语就近原则,谓语形式取决于离它近的主语。(2) 一致原则。not only 与 but also 后面所接的词类要一致。

例如: Not only you but also she has to attend the ceremony.

练习: 用 not only...but also...连接下列短语。

(1) we, learn the technology through the online course; we, learn to communicate with friends in English

(2) housewives, not paid; most of their boring work, unnoticed

(3) Mr. Smith, learn the Chinese language; he, bridge, the gap between his culture and ours

(4) we, lose all our money; we, come to losing out lives



(5) the workers, want a pay increase; they, want reduced working hours

## Section C 综合练习

### A. Multiple Choice.

- \_\_\_\_\_ will leave for Beijing.  
A. Now there the man  
C. The man who is here now  
B. The man here now  
D. The man is here now
- The weather \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. wet and cold  
C. not wet and cold  
B. is wet and cold  
D. were wet and cold
- The apple tasted \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. sweets  
B. sweetly  
C. nicely  
D. sweet
- He got up \_\_\_\_\_ yesterday morning.  
A. lately  
B. late  
C. latest  
D. latter
- The actor \_\_\_\_\_ at the age of 70.  
A. dead  
B. died  
C. dyed  
D. deaded
- \_\_\_\_\_ were all very tired, but none of \_\_\_\_\_ would stop to take a rest.  
A. We, us  
B. Us, we  
C. We, our  
D. We, we
- He found the street much \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. crowd  
B. crowding  
C. crowded  
D. crowdedly
- I think \_\_\_\_\_ necessary to learn English well.  
A. its  
B. it  
C. that  
D. that is
- The dog \_\_\_\_\_ mad.  
A. looks  
B. is looked  
C. is being looked  
D. was looked
- I will never forget the day \_\_\_\_\_ I joined the army.  
A. that  
B. when  
C. in which  
D. where

### B. 用符号画出下列短文各句中的主语(一)、谓语(=)、宾语(~)。

I hope you are very well. I'm fine, but tired. Right now it is the summer vacation and I'm helping my Dad on the farm. August is the hottest month here. It is the time of year for the rice harvest, so every day I work from dawn until dark. Sometimes we go on working after dark by the lights of our tractors. We grow rice in the south of the States, but in the north where it is colder they grow wheat. We have a lot of machines on the farm. Although the farm





is large, my Dad has only two men working for him. But he employs more men for the harvest. My brother takes care of the vegetable garden. It doesn't often rain in the summer here. As a result, we have to water the vegetable garden. Every evening we pump water from a well. It then runs along channels to different parts of the garden.

C. 用符号画出下列短文各句中的定语(一)、状语(=)、补语(~)。

Most Saturday evenings there is a party, even at harvest time. These parties often make us very happy. We cook meat on an open fire outside. It's great! Americans eat a lot of meat — too much in my opinion. Some of my friends drink beer. I don't, because I have to drive home after the party. In your letter you asked about the time in different areas of the States. There are five different time areas in the States. In my state we are fourteen hours behind Beijing time. How many different time areas do you have in China? Well, I must stop and get some sleep. Please give my best regards to your parents.

## Part 2: Vocabulary and Expression

A. Complete each of the following sentences with the proper form of the word given in the brackets.

1. You should not judge a person by his \_\_\_\_\_. (appear)
2. His interests in natural science \_\_\_\_\_ after he entered the college. (wide)
3. He is a very \_\_\_\_\_ swimmer and he is able to swim the English Channel. (power)
4. He is already 20 years old but still behaves \_\_\_\_\_. (child)
5. If a word is translated incorrectly, it will lead to \_\_\_\_\_. (understand)
6. The young man talked with \_\_\_\_\_ about his experiences around the world. (proud)
7. He had a special \_\_\_\_\_ to put ideas to work quickly. (able)
8. I apologize for the \_\_\_\_\_ information about that song, which was actually written by a Canadian. (correct)
9. Those victims in the earthquake zone must be carried to places of \_\_\_\_\_. (safe)
10. We all know that good manners arise from \_\_\_\_\_ and respect for others. (polite)

B. Fill in the blanks with the words or phrases given below. Change the form where necessary.

embarrass	commit	reward	reflect	submit	remind
instruct	frustrate	reap	require	participate	allow

1. When you are making a plan, you have to \_\_\_\_\_ certain errors.