

主编 梅德明

新编英语教程

第三版

THIRD EDITION

A NEW ENGLISH COURSE



同步测试

 上海外语教育出版社
外教社 SHANGHAI FOREIGN LANGUAGE EDUCATION PRESS
www.sflep.com

新编英语教程

第三版

THIRD EDITION

A NEW ENGLISH COURSE

主 编 梅德明
副主编 陈 怡
编 者 陈 怡 彭康洲 姚涓涓
陈建林 泰中华

1 同步测试

 上海外语教育出版社
外教社 SHANGHAI FOREIGN LANGUAGE EDUCATION PRESS

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

新编英语教程(第三版)同步测试. 1/梅德明, 陈怡主编.

—上海: 上海外语教育出版社, 2013

ISBN 978-7-5446-3074-0

I. ①新… II. ①梅… ②陈… III. ①英语—高等学校—习题集

IV. ①H319.6

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2013)第058567号

出版发行: **上海外语教育出版社**

(上海外国语大学内) 邮编: 200083

电 话: 021-65425300 (总机)

电子邮箱: bookinfo@sflep.com.cn

网 址: <http://www.sflep.com.cn> <http://www.sflep.com>

责任编辑: 邵海华

印 刷: 同济大学印刷厂

开 本: 787×1092 1/16 印张 17.25 字数 451千字

版 次: 2013年7月第1版 2013年7月第1次印刷

印 数: 3 500 册

书 号: ISBN 978-7-5446-3074-0 / H · 1520

定 价: 37.00 元

本版图书如有印装质量问题,可向本社调换

前言

《新编英语教程》第三版1—4册以《国家中长期教育改革和发展规划纲要》和《高等学校本科英语专业规范》两个文件为编写工作的指导思想，重视培养学生良好的英语语言素质、积极的学习态度和规范的学习习惯，重视促进学生心智、情感、态度与价值观的发展以及综合人文素养的提高，倡导探究式、任务型、交际性的教学，重视培养学生独立思考的习惯、观察分析的能力、参与合作的意识、勇于创新的精神以及人际沟通的技能。

秉承上述编写理念与原则，《新编英语教程》第三版1—4册编写组在认真研究、深入分析了《新编英语教程》修订版1—4册的使用反馈意见的基础上，为第三版教程的1—4册编写了配套使用的《学习指南》、《拓展阅读》和《同步测试》。

《同步测试》参照英语专业四级考试题型，以每单元所学词汇、短语、语言点、写作为核心考点，组织一套试卷。每单元一考，每册一本试题集，强化训练语言知识点，提高学生对四级考试的熟练程度，随时检测自己的学习效果。

《新编英语教程》第三版1—4册及其《同步测试》的编写，体现了我国高等教育英语专业的学科属性、专业本色和特色以及培养目标。编写组真诚希望，本教程及其配套教辅能为培养国家和地区所需要的高端英语专业人才做出应有的贡献。编写组也殷切希望，本教程使用者本着取精用弘、精益求精的态度，对教材的不当之处，不吝指正。

编者

2013年5月

CONTENTS

Unit 1	1
Unit 2	15
Unit 3	28
Unit 4	41
Unit 5	55
Unit 6	69
Unit 7	83
Unit 8	97
Unit 9	111
Unit 10	125
Unit 11	139
Unit 12	153
Unit 13	167
Unit 14	181
Unit 15	195
录音文字及答案	209

UNIT ONE

PART I DICTATION

Listen to the following passage. Altogether each passage will be read to you four times. During the first reading, which will be read at a normal speed, listen and try to understand the meaning. For the second and third readings, the passage will be read sentence by sentence, or phrase by phrase, with intervals of 15 seconds. The last reading will be read at a normal speed again and during this time you should check your work.

PART II LISTENING COMPREHENSION

In Sections A, B and C you will hear everything ONCE ONLY. Listen carefully and then answer the questions that follow.

SECTION A CONVERSATIONS

In this section you will hear several conversations. Listen to the conversations carefully and then answer the questions that follow.

Questions 1 to 3 are based on the following conversation.

1. What does the woman do?
A. A student.
B. A teacher.
C. A journalist.
D. A cafeteria worker.
2. Where are the two people?
A. In the market.
B. In the cafeteria.
C. In the dormitory.
D. In the classroom.
3. Which of the following services is NOT satisfying to the man?
A. Food price.
B. Service hours.
C. Environment.
D. Meal contract.

Questions 4 to 7 are based on the following conversation.

4. Why does the man prefer an evening course?
A. He has signed up for a day course.

- B. The evening classes are smaller.
 - C. He has to work during the day.
 - D. The evening course is cheaper.
5. What is required before taking computer programming course?
 - A. Learning data processing.
 - B. Buying a few course books.
 - C. Learning a computer language.
 - D. Buying some computer software.
 6. What can be learned about the evening course schedule?
 - A. Every Monday, lasting 12 weeks.
 - B. Thursday evening, from 7:00 to 9:45.
 - C. From September 1 to New Year's Eve.
 - D. Three hours a week, 45 hours in total.
 7. What does the man want to know at the end of the talk?
 - A. Where to attend the class.
 - B. Whether he can use a check.
 - C. How he can get to Frost Hall.
 - D. What to bring for registration.

Questions 8 to 10 are based on the following conversation.

8. Which subject is the man NOT very good at?
 - A. Art.
 - B. Math.
 - C. History.
 - D. Geography.
9. Which of the following the man thinks can help him a lot in the job?
 - A. Math.
 - B. Logic.
 - C. Writing.
 - D. History.
10. What does the man would like to do?
 - A. Product agent.
 - B. Career planner.
 - C. Software designer.
 - D. Computer programmer.

SECTION B PASSAGES

In this section, you will hear several passages. Listen to the passages carefully and then answer the questions that follow.

11. What is the focus of the passage?
 - A. The social aspect of college.
 - B. Learning problems in college life.
 - C. Advice to the newcomers in college.
 - D. Situations leading to school transferring.
12. Which of the following is NOT the social scene on campus?
 - A. Part-time work.
 - B. Students gatherings.
 - C. Tolerance of varied opinions.
 - D. Relationships among teachers.

13. What is the attitude of the writer towards the problems?
A. Honest. B. Arrogant. C. Indifferent. D. Passionate.

Questions 14 to 17 are based on the following passage.

14. What can actually motivate workers according to Frederick Herzberg?
A. Job security. B. Challenging work.
C. Good labor relations. D. Attractive wages and benefits.
15. What is said about jobs in the computer era?
A. Many tedious jobs continue to be done manually.
B. More and more unskilled workers will lose jobs.
C. Computers will change the nature of many jobs.
D. Boring jobs will gradually be made enjoyable.
16. What do some supermarkets do to motivate employees?
A. Offering them chances of promotion.
B. Improving their working conditions.
C. Encouraging them to compete with each other.
D. Giving them responsibilities as part of a team.
17. Why are financial targets said to be less likely to motivate workers?
A. They will not bring real benefits to the staff.
B. They are arbitrarily set by the administrators.
C. They concern a small number of people only.
D. They are beyond the control of ordinary workers.

Questions 18 to 20 are based on the following passage.

18. Where is the train to Nanjing now standing?
A. At Platform 7. B. At Platform 8. C. At Platform 9. D. At Platform 13.
19. Which train will now leave at 11:35?
A. The train to Jinan. B. The train to Tianjin.
C. The train to Hangzhou. D. The train to Zhengzhou.
20. Which train has now been cancelled?
A. The train to Jinan. B. The train to Tianjin.
C. The train to Hangzhou. D. The train to Zhengzhou.

SECTION C NEWS BROADCAST

In this section, you will hear several news items. Listen to them carefully and then answer the questions that follow.

Questions 21 to 22 are based on the following news.

21. According to the WHO, how many people died of malaria in 2010?
A. 65, 000. B. 165, 000. C. 615, 000. D. 655, 000.
22. What did the WHO think of the Lancet study?
A. It overestimated the death number.
B. It was conducted unscientifically.
C. It counted the death number differently.
D. It was agreed that the death number is increasing.

Questions 23 to 24 are based on the following news.

23. The unemployment rate falls to _____.
A. 8% B. 8.2% C. 8.3% D. 8.4%
24. What did President Obama say about the unemployment rate?
A. Some policies have prevented the economy.
B. The policies speeded up the economic recovery.
C. More policies were needed for the economic recovery.
D. More tax reduction policies are needed for American businesses.

Questions 25 to 27 are based on the following news.

25. What is the topic of the news?
A. Trash crisis. B. Italian mafia.
C. National election. D. Civilized Naples.
26. How many troops have been used in dealing with the situation?
A. 70. B. 170. C. 1994. D. 2000.
27. What was Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi charged with?
A. Arresting the center-left mayors.
B. Using the event for political gains.
C. Illegal arrangement of the troops.
D. Incapable of dealing with the event.

Questions 28 to 30 are based on the following news.

28. How long has the rain lasted in Colombia?
A. 7 months. B. 8 months. C. 11 months. D. 10 months.
29. What is the percentage of population who have suffered in the rain?
A. 7%. B. 11%. C. 13%. D. 17%.
30. What did President Juan Manuel Santos say about the tragedy?
A. It went with numerous earthquakes.

- B. It was unnoticeable outside of the country.
- C. It would make the GDP lower than ever before.
- D. It was the worst disaster in the country's history.

PART III CLOZE

Decide which of the choices given below would best complete the passage if inserted in the corresponding blanks.

[31] _____ the lack of [32] _____ between gifted students and their schools, it is not surprising that such students often have [33] _____ good to say about their school experience. In one study of 400 adults who had achieved [34] _____ in all areas of life, researchers found that three-fifths of these individuals either did badly in school or were unhappy in school. Few MacArthur Prize fellows, winners of the MacArthur [35] _____ for creative accomplishment, had good things to say about their pre-collegiate [36] _____ [37] _____ they had not been placed in advanced programs.

Anecdotal (名人轶事) reports support this. Pablo Picasso, Charles Darwin, Mark Twain, Oliver Goldsmith, and William Butler Yeats all disliked school. So did Winston Churchill, who almost failed [38] _____ Harrow, an elite British school. Some of these gifted people [39] _____ have done poorly in school because their gifts were not [40] _____. Maybe we can account [41] _____ Picasso in this way. But most [42] _____ poorly in school not because they lacked ability but because they found school [43] _____ and [44] _____ lost interest. Yeats described the lack of fit between his mind and school: "Because I had found it difficult to [45] _____ anything less interesting than my own thoughts, I was [46] _____ to teach."

When highly gifted students in any [47] _____ talk about [48] _____ was important to the development of their abilities, they are far more likely to mention their families than their schools or teachers. High-IQ children, in Australia studied by Miraca Gross had much more [49] _____ feelings about their families than their schools. About half of the mathematicians studied by Benjamin Bloom had little good to say about school. They all did well in school and took honors classes when available, and some [50] _____ grades.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|----------------|----------------|
| 31. A. Giving | B. Given | C. Provided | D. Providing |
| 32. A. suitability | B. suitableness | C. fit | D. fitness |
| 33. A. little | B. few | C. much | D. many |
| 34. A. distinctness | B. distinctiveness | C. distinction | D. distinguish |
| 35. A. Award | B. Reward | C. Praise | D. Premium |
| 36. A. school | B. schooling | C. education | D. teaching |

37. A. unless B. otherwise C. if D. because
38. A. from B. of C. out of D. in
39. A. could B. should C. may D. must
40. A. studious B. educational C. professional D. scholastic
41. A. to B. on C. into D. for
42. A. went B. went through C. advanced D. fared
43. A. unchallenging B. in challenging C. dischallenging D. dechallenging
44. A. so B. accordingly C. consequently D. reasonably
45. A. attend of B. attend to C. attend for D. attend
46. A. difficult B. hard C. uneasy D. tough
47. A. domain B. dome C. domicile D. domination
48. A. which B. it C. what D. who
49. A. affirmative B. optimistic C. confirmative D. positive
50. A. skimmed B. slipped C. slid D. skipped

PART IV GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY

There are thirty sentences in this section. Beneath each sentence there are four words or phrases marked A, B, C and D. Choose one word or phrase that best completes the sentence.

51. The bank is reported in the local newspaper _____ in broad daylight yesterday.
A. to be robbed B. robbed
C. to have been robbed D. having been robbed
52. _____ before, his first performance for the amateur dramatic group was a success.
A. Though having never acted B. As he had never acted
C. Despite he had never acted D. In spite of his never having acted
53. By the middle of the 21st century, the vast majority of the world's population _____ in cities rather than in the country.
A. are living B. will be living C. have lived D. will have lived
54. Mr. Milton prefers to resign _____ part in such dishonest business deals.
A. than take B. than to take
C. rather than take D. rather than to take
55. No one would have time to read or listen to an account of everything _____ going on in the world.

- A. it is B. as is C. there is D. what is
56. There is a real possibility that these animals could be frightened, _____ a sudden loud noise.
A. being there B. should there be C. there was D. there have been
57. Bit by bit, a child makes the necessary changes to make his language _____.
A. as other people B. as other people's
C. like other people D. like other people's
58. Clothing made of plastic fibres has certain advantages over _____ made of natural fibres like cotton, wool, or silk.
A. one B. the one C. that D. what
59. The treasury issued an order stating that _____ land purchased from the government had to be paid for in gold and silver.
A. henceforth B. moreover C. whereby D. however
60. The students expected there _____ more reviewing classes before the final exams.
A. is B. being C. have been D. to be
61. It was during summer breaks that we first taste the satisfaction work that _____ into hard currency.
A. translates B. transfers C. transplants D. transmits
62. In some cases, your instructor may tell you the topics _____ or may give you a choice of topics to write about.
A. in advance B. ahead of C. above all D. right away
63. It was the driver's _____ that caused him to step on the gas instead of the brake after his car went over the curb.
A. fraud B. alarm C. terror D. panic
64. Danny left this _____ message on my answering machine: "I must see you. Meet me at twelve o'clock." Did he mean noon or midnight?
A. ambiguous B. responsible C. implicit D. thoughtful
65. We looked for a table to sit down, but they were all _____.
A. reserved for B. engaged in C. used up D. taken up
66. She will have to find somewhere else to work, for she can't _____ this loud noise any longer.
A. come up with B. catch up with C. keep up with D. put up with
67. Tom _____ his new job with confidence.
A. set out B. set off C. set up D. set about
68. The truck driver was fined for exceeding the speed _____.
A. range B. limit C. rule D. regulation
69. The crippled Jack proudly walked with a _____ to the platform to join the children.
A. jump B. limp C. hop D. jog

70. He cannot _____ a car, for he does not earn much money.
A. obtain B. afford C. donate D. consume
71. The message is clear: Just as tea and banana can't go together, _____ should the son of a low class family expect to marry the daughter of a nobleman.
A. either B. not C. neither D. nor
72. Though _____ rich, she was better off than at any other period in her life.
A. by means of B. within her means C. by all means D. by no means
73. It is a(n) _____ attitude to take towards life.
A. absurd B. silly C. stupid D. authentic
74. Every year, one student in our high school wins a scholarship that _____ one year of college.
A. improves B. subsidizes C. obliges D. inflicts
75. He wrote the book in _____ with his wife.
A. proportion B. installment C. correspondence D. collaboration
76. The sweater _____ woollen.
A. was made of B. was made from C. made of D. made from
77. The general said all means will _____ the protest.
A. be used to ending B. be used to end
C. become used to end D. become used to ending
78. Prudent consideration of the circumstances is essential to prevent flexibility from turning into _____ action.
A. instinctive B. intuitive C. impulsive D. irrespective
79. Give it about another year or so and things will _____ a nice groove.
A. settle down B. settle on C. settle for D. settle into
80. Politicians try to _____ us into thinking they can solve the country's problems.
A. seduce B. entice C. persuade D. induce

PART V READING COMPREHENSION

In this section there are four passages followed by questions or unfinished statements, each with four suggested answers marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that you think is the best answer.

Text A

Sending a child to school in England is a step which many parents do not find easy to take. In theory, at least, the problem is that there are very many choices to make. Let us try to list some of the alternatives between which parents are forced to decide.

To begin with, they may ask themselves whether they would like their child to go to a single-sex school or a co-educational school. They may also consider whether he should go to a school which is connected to a particular church or religious group, or whether the school should have no such connections. Another decision is whether the school should be one of the vast majority financed by the State or one of the very small but influential minority of private schools, though this choice is, of course, only available to the small number of those who can pay. Also connected with the question of money is whether the child should go to a boarding school or live at home. Then there is the question of what the child should do at school. Should it be a school whose curriculum lays emphasis, for instance, on necessary skills, such as reading, writing and mathematics, or one which pays more attention to developing the child's personality, morally, emotionally and socially? Finally, with dissatisfaction with conventional education as great as it is in some circles in England and certainly in the USA, the question might even arise in the parents' minds as to whether the child should be forced to go to school at all.

Although in practice, some parents may not think twice about any of these choices and send their child to the only school available in the immediate neighborhood, any parent who is interested enough can insist that as many choices as possible be made open to him, and the system is theoretically supposed to provide them.

81. Parents find choosing a school hard because _____.
- A. there is a limited number of choices
 - B. some schools are very expensive
 - C. some schools are government schools
 - D. they are faced with a variety of offers
82. According to the passage, some parents, if allowed, might let their children stay at home because they _____.
- A. don't find conventional education satisfactory
 - B. don't know how to choose among different schools
 - C. intend to educate their children themselves
 - D. find conventional education too expensive to pay for
83. According to the passage, which of the following statements is NOT correct?
- A. There are many choices of schooling in England.
 - B. There are public schools and private schools in England.
 - C. Those schools that focus on necessary skills don't pay attention to personality.
 - D. There is dissatisfaction against education both in England and the United States.
84. According to the passage, there are many choices parents had to consider about schooling EXCEPT _____.
- A. a single-sex school or a co-educational school
 - B. a church-connected school or a none-church-connected school
 - C. a skill-focused school or a school that lays emphasis on personality development
 - D. a large school or a small school

85. What is implied at the very end of the passage?
- A. Most parents are unconcerned about the choices available to them.
 - B. Interested parents can request more school choices be open to them.
 - C. The educational system may not provide as many choices as expected.
 - D. Most parents usually send their children to the schools nearby.

Text B

James H. Simons usually keeps away from publicity, though some attention cannot be avoided for a fund billionaire and major philanthropist (慈善家). But on occasion, he allows one cause to draw him into public view: Stony Brook University, where he was a mathematics professor long ago.

He joined two governors, David A. Paterson and Andrew M. Cuomo, in pressing the Legislature to shore up the finances of the State University of New York, the parent system of Stony Brook, in part by raising tuition. He made it clear that he could be very generous if the state acted, and this year lawmakers made the kinds of changes he sought.

On Wednesday, Mr. Simons, 73, and his wife, Marilyn, will announce the biggest gift by far in SUNY's history, \$150 million to Stony Brook. It is the sixth largest donation ever made to an American public university, according to The Chronicle of Higher Education, and is twice as large as the previous record for a gift to a public university in New York — the \$60 million that the Simons' foundation gave to Stony Brook in 2008.

Most of the money will go to research in medical sciences, including the construction of a life sciences building and the creation of a neurosciences institute and a center for biological imaging, as well as to the study of cancer and infectious diseases. Other portions of the gift will help pay for 35 new professorships, and will create 40 fellowships for graduate students.

Like most of the nation's public universities, SUNY has faced declining state support, but unlike most of them, SUNY cannot compensate by raising tuition. In New York, the Legislature sets tuition at state universities, and for years it has resisted the rapid increases seen around the country.

Public universities generally raise far less money from donors than private universities do, but Mr. Simons said he saw support for public schools as vital, "especially in these days when private universities are so unbelievably expensive." As for Stony Brook, he said, "We have a warm spot in our hearts for that particular institution."

86. According to the passage, which of the following statements is NOT correct?
- A. James H. Simons is a rich person.
 - B. James H. Simons was once a professor.
 - C. James H. Simons unconditionally donated \$150 million to Stony Brook.
 - D. James H. Simons called for more financial support for SUNY.
87. The uses of the donation do NOT include _____.
- A. creating a neurosciences institute
 - B. building a center for biological imaging

- C. paying for new professorships
 - D. developing a research center for new energy
88. According to the passage, which of the following statements is CORRECT?
- A. SUNY has not received any funding at the State level.
 - B. SUNY is both a public university and a private university.
 - C. Stony Brook University is a private university.
 - D. Stony Brook University is located in New York.
89. It can be inferred from the passage that _____.
- A. Most of the nation's public universities face decreasing state funding
 - B. Most public universities can raise tuition to make up for the shortage of funding
 - C. Private funding is an important source for the development of public universities
 - D. Private universities generally receive more money from donors than public ones
90. The title of the passage may well be _____.
- A. The Use of Donation in a Typical Public University
 - B. The Biggest Donation in SUNY History
 - C. James H. Simons — a Famous Fund Billionaire
 - D. SUNY — a Unique Public University

Text C

You are a German living in Berlin. One day you're walking down the street, minding your own business, when suddenly a stranger approached with a smile on his face. After stopping you, he holds a small electronic device close to his face and speaks slowly into it, saying, in English: "Can you tell me where I can buy some sauerkraut?" What should you do? (a) Run away; (b) Call the police; or, (c) Listen closely for the device to say, in German. "Können Sie mir bitte sagen, wo ich Sauerkraut kaufen kann?"

The most appropriate response would be (c) because the person in front of you is only a tourist trying to enjoy himself. The device is said to be the world's first portable transistor — a hand-held microcomputer that at the same time converts one spoken language into another.

The four-pound battery-operated product is called the Voice, and it is the creation of Advanced Products and Technologies an American electronics company. When the Voice is introduced in the United States in late April — at a price of \$1,500 — it will be capable of converting spoken English into Italian, German, French and Spanish. The product comes with separate cartridges (盒式储存器) for each of the four languages, which can be changed when the user travels from one country to another. The item will be sold in Europe soon after the U. S. Introduction, with cartridges that convert Italian, German, French and Spanish into English.

The Voice uses a microchip and artificial intelligence to translate languages. It is started by voice command and produces voice output through a built-in speaker. Then the user makes a statement or asks a question, the Voice immediately repeats what has been said in another language.

91. The stranger holding the Voice seems to be _____.
- A. asking for some information B. greeting the German
C. amusing himself D. practicing his German
92. The German sentence "Können Sie...Können?" means _____.
- A. "Why don't you ask the policeman?"
B. "Would you listen closely for the device to say?"
C. "Can you say it again, please?"
D. "Can you tell me where I can buy some sauerkraut?"
93. The word "speaker" in the last paragraph refers to _____.
- A. the person who speaks to the device
B. a component part of the Voice
C. the person who speaks German
D. the speech produced by the Voice
94. Which of the following is NOT true?
- A. The Voice is an invention of an electronics company.
B. The Voice is a hand-held translator.
C. The Voice is new product in wide use.
D. The Voice is mainly a microcomputer.
95. The Voice can translate _____.
- A. from German into any of the other four languages mentioned
B. from and into English by using the same cartridges
C. between any two of the above-mentioned languages
D. from English into any of the other four languages or the other way round

Text D

The English have the reputation of being very different from all other nationalities. It is claimed that living on an island separated from the rest of Europe has much to do with it. Whatever the reasons, it may be fairly stated that the Englishman has developed some attitudes and habits distinguishing him from other nationalities.

Broadly speaking, the Englishman is a quiet, shy, and reserved person among people he knows well. Before strangers he often seems inhibited, even embarrassed. You have only to witness a railway compartment any morning or evening to see the truth. Serious-looking businessmen and women sit reading their newspapers or dozing in a corner, and no one speaks. An English wit once suggested to overseas visitors, "On entering a railway compartment shake hands with all the passengers." Needless to say, he was not being serious. There is an unwritten but clearly understood code of behavior, which, if broken, makes the person immediately the object of suspicion.

It is well known that the English seldom show openly extremes of enthusiasm, emotion etc. Of course, an Englishman feels no less than any other nationality. Imagine a man commenting on the great beauty of a young girl. A man of more emotional temperament might describe her as "a marvelous jewel", while the Englishman will flatly state "Um, she's