

新视野

大学英语

NEW HORIZON COLLEGE ENGLISH

训练教程

教学与研究出版社

LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS

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NEW HORIZON COLLEGE ENGLISH

训练教程

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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。按《大学英语教学大纲》[修订本]要求,结合学生的实际英语水平,安排有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

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Directions: Listen and decide which is the one read in the recording. You are going to hear every word twice.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|------------|-------------|------------|
| 1. A. senior | B. theory | C. Sydney | D. zero |
| 2. A. green | B. screen | C. seem | D. cream |
| 3. A. uliom | B. medium | C. middle | D. rhythm |
| 4. A. sight | B. inside | C. weight | D. unite |
| 5. A. expense | B. appear | C. expand | D. bark |
| 6. A. following | B. forum | C. volume | D. warning |
| 7. A. wild | B. lighter | C. final | D. vital |
| 8. A. present | B. prevent | C. put part | D. parent |
| 9. A. chart | B. judge | C. change | D. charge |
| 10. A. royal | B. lawyer | C. bottle | D. thought |

Directions: Each of the following sentences has one word missing. Listen to the recording carefully and fill in the blanks with the missing words.

- Students find the online resources quite _____.
- With the help of computer software, he carried out the _____ in a few minutes.
- All the _____ in this school must be submitted to _____.
- He _____ himself to arrive here before 7:00 p. m.
- It is incredible that we should have polluted the _____ on earth.
- So long as the knowledge is _____, it will be unarguable.
- It is _____ that every one have the right to be educated.
- A _____ of original events reflect the unsteady situation in this region.
- The _____ in a university are composed of elective and required courses.
- The contact is _____ about the insurance and delivery terms.

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

- A. In restaurant. B. At airport. C. In the bank. D. At home.

Unit One

PART I

LISTENING COMPREHENSION

I. Directions: Listen and decide which is the one read in the recording. You are going to hear every word twice.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|------------|-------------|------------|
| 1. A. senior | B. theory | C. Sydney | D. zero |
| 2. A. green | B. screen | C. seem | D. cream |
| 3. A. idiom | B. medium | C. middle | D. rhythm |
| 4. A. sight | B. inside | C. insight | D. unite |
| 5. A. expense | B. spend | C. expand | D. bank |
| 6. A. following | B. forum | C. volume | D. warrior |
| 7. A. wild | B. fighter | C. final | D. vital |
| 8. A. president | B. present | C. tolerant | D. parent |
| 9. A. chart | B. judge | C. change | D. charge |
| 10. A. royal | B. lawyer | C. bottle | D. thought |

II. Directions: Each of the following sentences has one word missing. Listen to the recording carefully and fill in the blanks with the missing words.

1. Students find the online resources quite _____.
2. With the help of computer software, he carried out the _____ in a few minutes.
3. All the _____ in this school must be submitted to.
4. He _____ himself to arrive here before 7:00 p. m.
5. It is incredible that we shouldn't have polluted the _____ on earth.
6. So long as the knowledge is _____, it will be unforgettable.
7. It is _____ that every one have the right to be educated.
8. A _____ of criminal events reflect the unsteady situation in this region.
9. The _____ in a university are composed of elective and required courses.
10. The contact is _____ about the insurance and delivery terms.

III. Directions: You are going to hear five conversations. The conversation is going to be read only once and is followed by a question. Answer the questions by deciding on the choices.

1. A. In restaurant. B. At airport. C. In the bank. D. At home.

2. A. Customer and shop assistant. B. Teacher and Student.
 C. Patient and doctor. D. Husband and wife.
3. A. In a hotel. B. In a library. C. In a hospital. D. In an office.
4. A. An operator. B. A waiter. C. A passenger. D. A teacher.
5. A. The cinema. B. The restaurant. C. The bookstore. D. The dancing.

PART II

GRAMMAR NOUNS

IV. Directions: Give the plural forms of the following nouns.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|---------------------------|----------------|--------------------|
| 1. basis | 2. mouse | 3. ox | 4. crisis |
| 5. analysis | 6. thesis | 7. goose | 8. phenomenon |
| 9. boyfriend | 10. editor-in-chief | 11. looker-on | 12. passer-by |
| 13. ticket collector | 14. tooth-brush | 15. son-in-law | 16. watch repairer |
| 17. man servant | 18. gentleman farmer (乡绅) | | |
| 19. woman teacher | 20. go-between (中间人) | | |

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

1. Despite the clean-up campaign, _____ lying about the streets.
 A. there are still much garbages and litters
 B. there is still much garbage and litter
 C. there are still many garbages and litter
 D. there are still many garbages and litters
2. Mineral _____ are widely used in industry.
 A. oil B. oils C. the oil D. the oils
3. He bought _____ at the new supermarket.
 A. four toothpastes B. four tubes of toothpaste
 C. four teethpastes D. four tubes of teethpaste
4. Before he set out, he made sure that the _____ were in his tool box.
 A. scissors and pliers B. scissor and plier
 C. scissors and plier D. scissor and pliers
5. The passengers were told to take good care of their _____.
 A. belong B. belonging C. belongings D. belongs
6. In fact, flying is a very safe _____ of traveling.
 A. mean B. means C. meaning D. mean
7. _____ were damaged in the air crash.
 A. Two aircraft B. Two aircrafts
 C. Two of the aircrafts D. Two pieces of aircraft

8. His family _____ all football _____.
- A. is ... fan B. is ... fans
C. are ... fan D. are ... fans
9. The police _____ searching the area for the robbers.
- A. is B. has been C. are D. have
10. In their department, statistics _____ an optional course.
- A. is B. are C. has D. have
11. The two _____ pulled off the road.
- A. sport cars B. sports car
C. sport's car D. sports cars
12. The old professor has _____ after supper every day.
- A. a ten minute walk B. a ten minutes walk
C. a ten-minute walk D. ten minute walks
13. _____ is on the third floor.
- A. Lucy's and Cathy's bedroom B. Lucy and Cathy's bedroom
C. Lucy and Cathy's bedrooms D. Lucy and Cathy bedroom
14. This is _____ laptop.
- A. my brother the engineer B. my brother's, the engineer's
C. my brother the engineer's D. my brother, the engineer's
15. I ran into an old friend of _____.
- A. my brother B. my brother's
C. my brothers D. mine brother's

PART III

VOCABULARY

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

reward	frustrate	embarrass	former	unlike	communicate
medium	virtual	assignment	benefit	insight	commitment

1. Professor Park said that once he had ^{committed} ~~commitment~~ to this course of action there was no going back.
2. The scholar provided me with many useful ^{insights} into the theory of money supply.
3. Learning a foreign language is ^{rewarding} to all of us. ^{beneficial}
4. The beautiful painting restored to its ^{former} glory.
5. And with these students he feels ^{frustrated} inadequate, and even angry.
6. The purpose of language is ^{communication}.

7. The teacher assigned the students a few books to read for homework.
8. The story is quite ~~like~~ unlike anything I've read before.
9. The person who is standing by the door is ~~like~~ virtually a famous scientist.
10. The hospital has been the victim of several attacks in the ~~benefit~~ media.
11. The teachers in UK feel they are inadequately ~~entirely~~ rewarded for the hard work they do.
12. In her ~~media~~ embarrassment, Alice could not answer the questions which the teacher raised.

VII. Directions: Choose the correct word form to fit into each sentence. Use appropriate verb tenses, singular or plural forms for nouns, and passive voice where necessary.

1. reward rewarding

- a. The gentleman refused all _____ and honors and went abroad.
- b. I find taking care of funny boys very _____.
- c. Anyone taking part in the activities will be _____.

2. unlike unlikely like likely

- a. My boss _____ a person to be confident of his own ability.
- b. She was _____ him in every way except for her coal black eyes.
- c. I would _____ you to go together with me.
- d. It is quite _____ that we'll be in Beijing this time next year; however, it is _____ that we'll stay in Washington then.

3. communicate communication

- a. Men now can _____ over long distances by means of telephone, television, radio and the Internet.
- b. Colds can be _____ each other by a cough.
- c. Moscow has excellent _____ with all parts of Russia, but that city has poor road _____ with the surrounding area.

4. continual continually continue

- a. Despite my repeated complaints she _____ to leave her dirty clothes on the floor.
- b. I'm sorry I can't study with these _____ interruptions.
- c. The couple are _____ arguing. I really don't know how long the relationship will last.

5. benefit beneficial

- a. A short stay in the countryside will be _____ to her health.
- b. The new university will be a great _____ to the city.
- c. David has devoted his whole life to _____ the world peace.

6. favor favorable unfavorable favorite disfavor

- a. The students made a _____ impression on me when I first met them in class.
- b. The president of the school has this annoying habit of _____ his relatives when he pays the staff.
- c. A good teacher should not show too much _____ to one of his students.

- d. If you are in _____ with your boss, you dislike or disapprove of him.
- e. Mr. Martin has told me that *Great Expectations* is one of his _____ novels.

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 supplying proper phrases.

come + adv./prep.

- come about:** come to pass; happen
- come across:** meet or find by chance
- come along:** appear; make progress
- come apart:** fall into pieces
- come around/round:** regain consciousness, or return to a former condition of body; drop in
- come at:** reach; attain; accomplish an understanding of
- come between:** cause to be estranged; prevent from doing
- come by:** acquire; pay a call
- come down:** become cheaper; lose or fall in a state or condition
- come down to:** be reduced to

1. If you would like to succeed, you should not let anyone _____ you and your study.
2. The two expressions they used _____ much the same.
3. Prices of medicine should _____ a great deal so that poor patients can afford it.
4. The novel was then banned and was hard to _____.
5. The purpose of the inquiry is to _____ the true facts leading to the accident.
6. Prof. Peter told me that he would _____ the next time he was in China.
7. The students have begun to _____ very well in spoken English since Prof. David came.
8. Dr. Li says that with good treatment and nursing the girl will _____ in a few weeks.
9. The pot just _____ when I picked it up.
10. In studying English we are bound to _____ difficulties, but we should try our best to overcome them all.
11. Many a quarrel has _____ through a misunderstanding.
12. The thieves put the treasure in a secret cave, where no one could _____ it.

give + adv. /prep.

give away: tell people (sth. secret)

give back: return sth. to the person who owns it

give in: decide not to continue; allow oneself to be defeated or overcome

give off: send out or emit sth. (esp. a liquid, gas or smell)

give out: come to an end; be exhausted

give up: stop doing or having sth.

1. He is going to _____ his sports club membership after the end of this term.
2. As a soldier, you must not _____ any details of the plan.
3. The food supplies in that country have _____ during the war.
4. The female student was determined not to _____ until she received the scholarship.
5. The flowers _____ a funny smell.
6. Please _____ my book _____. I need it to prepare my paper.

keep + adv. /prep.

keep at: continue to work at sth.

keep back: refuse to tell sb. sth.

keep down: control; prevent from increasing

keep from: avoid; prevent sb. from doing sth.

keep off: (cause to) stay at a distance

keep on: continue doing sth.

keep to: stick to sth.; abide by

keep up: maintain; persevere in

keep up with: move or progress at the same rate (as sb. or sth.)

1. The aged man walked so fast that his granddaughter could hardly _____ him.
2. When the patient told the doctor about her illness, the doctor was sure that she was _____ the truth.
3. The boss _____ all his workers _____ their work all the day.
4. The government is working hard to _____ our prices _____.
5. In the gardens of Cambridge University, there is always a notice saying "_____ the grass".
6. If this rain _____, our new building cannot be completed on schedule.
7. The contemporary college students will _____ their promise.

8. The student _____ reading until the book was finished.
 9. Hearing the joke, all the students couldn't _____ laughing.

IX. Directions: There are six pairs of words below that are easy to be confused. Study them and then choose the proper word to fill in each blank.

1. require: need or make necessary; demand by right

request: ask sb. in a polite way to do sth.

- a. They _____ that the next sports meeting be held in Shanghai.
 b. If you _____ any further information, do not hesitate to write me.
 c. The rules _____ that you cannot meet any guest these days because of SARS.

2. eager: full of interest or desire

anxious: worried or afraid

- a. Some _____ children are afraid to meet or talk to new people.
 b. The guest is _____ to meet his friends.

3. continual: not interrupted; steady; recurring regularly or frequently

continuous: uninterrupted in time, sequence, substance, or extent

- a. _____ bursts of gunfire kept us awake all night.
 b. My upstairs neighbor played his stereo _____ from 6:00 p. m. to 3:30 a. m.
 c. My father _____ urges me to get a job.
 d. Rivers flow _____, but the telephone is more likely to ring _____.
 e. I was _____ interrupted by the telephone.
 f. It rained _____ for forty-eight hours.
 g. There was a _____ row of fence posts along the driveway.

4. question: a sentence or phrase which asks for information

problem: a (serious) difficulty that needs attention and thought

- a. The biggest _____ the patients face is how to prevent SARS.
 b. It is said that the article raises the _____ of human rights again.

5. accept: say "yes" when someone asks you to have or do sth.

receive: get sth. that someone has given or sent to you

- a. He offered her an apology but she wouldn't _____ it.
 b. Yesterday I _____ a written invitation, but I would not _____ it because I should go to school on Sunday.

6. arise: appear; happen

rise: go up; become higher or more

- a. House prices have _____ rapidly in the city.
 b. Are there any matters _____ from the last meeting?

PART IV

CLOZE

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

One of the advantages of taking notes is that it forces you to pay closer attention to the class lecture. If you listen 1 (attentively/passively) to a professor who is talking 2 (on and on/away and away) for an hour or so, your mind will often 3 (wonder/wander) and your attention 4 (lessens/looses). You are sitting in class and listening, but that 5 (may be all/may be that) you are doing. 6 (However/Moreover), when you listen actively you have to pay more careful and 7 (constant/temporary) attention to what 8 (is being said/is said)

This is because you are trying to 9 (transform/transfer) what you hear into an 10 (understanding/understandable) shortened written form. As a foreign student, you may find 11 (that/it) very difficult to listen and write notes 12 (in English/in a foreign language) at the same time. It is difficult 13 (after all/at first), but you will learn how to do it with practice. You 14 (possibly are/needn't be) afraid you will forget what you are listening to 15 (even though/because) you are listening and writing at the same time, but the studies of researchers 16 (with/upon) the value of note-taking in 17 (learning/listening to) lecture material have shown that learners remember information 18 (which/they) have reproduced in some note form much better than lecture information they have listened to 19 (but/however) did not take down in note form. So doing two things at the same time is better than doing one thing 20 (at a time/in a time).

PART V

TRANSLATION

XI. Directions: Translate the following into English.

1. 学外语的经历
2. 名列前茅
3. 用教鞭指着黑板
4. 一堂课的时间
5. 学习网上课程
6. 跟上课程进度
7. 因为受到挫折而哭泣
8. 尝到刻苦学习的甜头
9. 感到畏惧
10. 就业机会

11. 理想的素质
12. 相互交流的场所
13. 开放而友好的网上环境
14. 根据事实和经验做决定

XII. Directions: Translate the following into English.

1. 网上英语学习不仅使我的英语有了很快的提高,而且使我的计算机操作也变得非常熟练了。
2. 我们就在家里吃晚餐吧。因为我感到有些累,不想出去。
3. 没过多久我们就感到玩电脑游戏太花时间了。
4. 不像常规课堂,网上学习时间上要自由一些。
5. 正当我准备游泳的时候,刮起了一股强风。

PART VI

GUIDED WRITING

Effective Sentences

A series of sentences following the same pattern tend to become monotonous and dull. A good and concise writing should have varieties of sentence patterns. That is to say, to make sentences work together effectively, you need to vary the length, structures and word orders of the sentences to reflect the importance and complexity of ideas.

XIII. Directions: Complete the sentence without changing the meaning of the sentence before it.

1. To drive without a license is illegal.
It _____.
2. It is pleasant talking to you.
Talking _____.
3. It happened that Mark was the only person there.
Mark _____.
4. It was supposed that they would come together.
They _____.
5. It is believed that he saw the President.
He _____.
6. It was on Monday night that all this happened.
All _____.
7. It was not within my power to answer the question.
To _____.

8. It was a mystery how it all happened.

11. 合理的意义

How _____

12. 可交的朋友

9. It was not until I saw Helen the next morning that I felt happy.

13. 开放而快乐

I _____

14. 很高兴地

10. It is said that they are building another bridge across the river.

Another _____

15. 另一座

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

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PART V

TRANSLATION

XI. Directions: Translate the following into English.

1. 学外语的经历 _____
2. 名列前茅 _____
3. 因材施教 _____
4. 一堂课的时间 _____
5. 在网上上课 _____
6. 课上老师讲课 _____
7. 因为受到挫折而失败 _____
8. 参加英语学习的经历 _____
9. 感到遗憾 _____
10. 就业机会 _____