



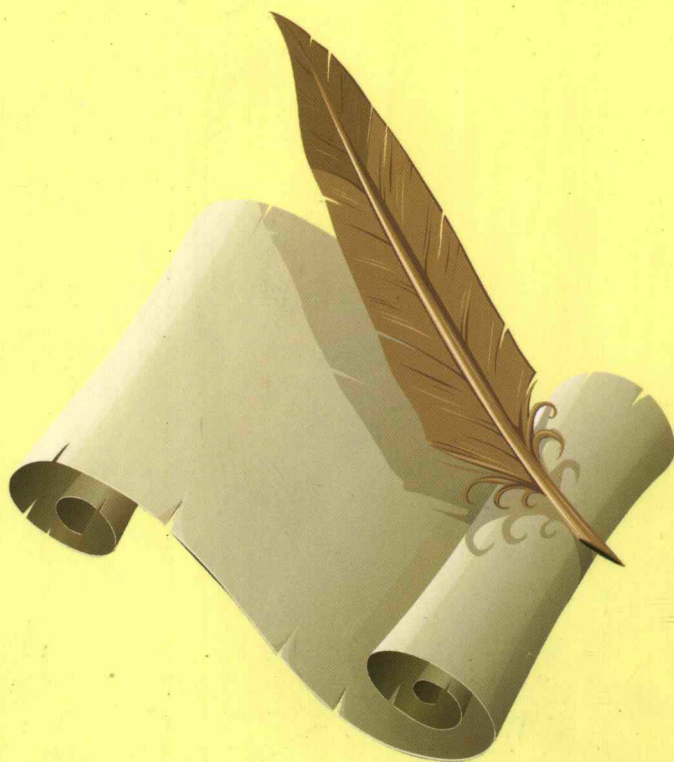
大学英语

[第二版]

习题集

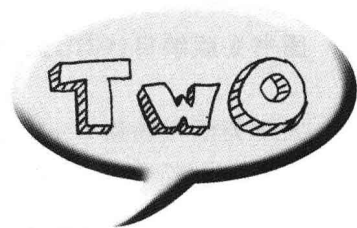
(二)

主编 陈青松



厦门大学出版社
XIAMEN UNIVERSITY PRESS

国家一级出版社
全国百佳图书出版单位



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[第二版]

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(二)

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厦门大学出版社 国家一级出版社
XIAMEN UNIVERSITY PRESS 全国百佳图书出版单位

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

大学英语习题集. 2/陈青松主编. —2 版. —厦门: 厦门大学出版社, 2013. 1
ISBN 978-7-5615-3721-3

I. ①大… II. ①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 009747 号

厦门大学出版社出版发行

(地址: 厦门市软件园二期望海路 39 号 邮编: 361008)

<http://www.xmupress.com>

xmup@xmupress.com

厦门市金凯龙印刷有限公司印刷

2013 年 1 月第 2 版 2013 年 1 月第 1 次印刷

开本: 787×1092 1/16 印张: 12.25

字数: 273 千字 印数: 1~3 500 册

定价: 20.00 元

本书如有印装质量问题请直接寄承印厂调换



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(二)》由集美大学诚毅学院负责编写,陈青松担任主编,李明栋担



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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

动名词

一、概述

动名词(gerund)由动词原形后加 **ing** 形式构成。动名词具有名词的特征,比如它可以带冠词,可以被形容词、代词及名词所有格修饰。**动名词**也保留了动词的一些特征,如它可以带宾语和状语,可以有语态和时态的变化。

She is in charge of **the designing of a new hotel**. 她负责新旅馆的设计。(带冠词)

I'm tired of all the **endless arguing**. 我厌倦了这些无休止的争论。(被形容词修饰)

Do you mind **my smoking here**? 你介意我在这儿抽烟吗?(带代词所有格)

He enjoys **writing diaries**. 他喜欢写日记。(带宾语)

Sleeping late is a bad habit. 晚睡是一个坏习惯。(带状语)

I know nothing about **his having served in the army**. 我一点儿也不知道他服过役。
(完成式)

He insisted on his **being assigned the mission**. 他坚持要给自己分配这项任务。(被动式)

二、动名词的用法

从上述例子可以看到,动名词可作句子的:主语、表语、宾语、定语。

1. 作主语



Smoking is harmful to health. 抽烟对身体有害。

Teaching is becoming a more admirable job. 教学正越来越成为令人羡慕的工作。

Talking mends no holes. 空谈无济于事。

在有些结构中,也可以用引导词 **it** 作为形式主语放在句首,而将实际主语(即动名词)放在句尾。

It is no use **asking her advice**. 征求她的意见没有用。

It is a waste of time **discussing such matters**. 讨论这样的事情是在浪费时间。

2. 作表语

Her dream is **becoming a first-class actress**. 她的梦想就是要成为一流的演员。

Their job is **helping the aged**. 他们的工作是帮助老年人。

Our agreement is **gathering at the gate at 8 o'clock**. 我们商定8点钟在大门口集合。

3. 作宾语

有些动词或动词短语不能用不定式作宾语,而只能用动名词作宾语,这些动词或动词短语有: admit, advise, allow, anticipate, appreciate, avoid, can't help, can't stand, consider, delay, deny, dislike, dread, encourage, enjoy, escape, excuse, fancy, finish, give up, imagine, keep, mind, miss, permit, postpone, practise, prevent, propose, put off, recall, recollect, resent, resist, risk, stop, suggest 等。

He always avoids **giving us a direct answer**. 他总是避免给我们直截了当的答复。

She is considering **asking her employer for a rise**. 她正考虑要求雇主给她增加工资。

Excuse my **interrupting you for a while**. 请原谅我打扰你一会儿。

有些动词或动词短语,既可以用动名词作宾语,也可以用动词不定式作宾语,并且两者的差别不大。这些动词或动词短语有: attempt, begin, can't afford, can't bear, continue, deserve, hate, intend, like, love, neglect, need, prefer, propose, want 等。

Do you like **playing/to play** chess? 你喜欢下棋吗?

I prefer **making/to make** an outline before I make a speech. 我喜欢讲话前先拟一个提纲。

She can't bear **seeing/to see** her son treated like this. 她不忍看到别人如此对待她的儿子。

另外,有些动词或动词短语在动名词和不定式作宾语时,有较明显的区别,具体区别请参见非谓语动词比较。

动名词也可作介词的宾语,并和介词一起构成介词短语。

She left without **saying goodbye to us**. 她没向我们告别就走了。

The simplest kind of **advertising** is the classified ad. 最简单的广告是分类广告。

4. 作定语

The factory built a **swimming** pool last spring. 工厂在去年春天造了一个游泳池。

No one is allowed to speak aloud in the **reading** room. 阅览室里不准大声说话。

在作定语时,动名词与现在分词的区别见非谓语动词比较。



三、动名词的时态和语态

动名词也有时态和语态变化,其时态只有一般式和完成式两种时态。具体见下表。

	主动语态	被动语态
一般式	doing	being done
完成式	having done	having been done

1. 一般式

动名词的一般式所表示的动作通常与谓语动词所表示的动作同时发生,或在谓语动词表示的动作之后发生。

Children **enjoy reading** picture-story books. 孩子们喜欢看小人书。

(**enjoy** 与 **reading** 同时发生)

He **started** very early for fear of **missing** the bus again. 他动身特别早以免再一次误车。(**missing** 在 **started** 之后发生)

2. 完成式

动名词的完成式表示的动作通常发生在谓语动词的动作之前。

He **regretted not having repaired** the TV set. 他后悔没修电视。

(**not having repaired** 发生在 **regretted** 之前)

Thank you for **having helped** me out. 感谢你帮助我解了围。

(**having helped me out** 发生在 **Thank** 之前)

但有些动词如: remember, forget, regret 等,虽然动名词的动作发生在主动词之前,但也可用动名词的一般式代替完成式。

I don't **remember** ever **seeing** the car anywhere. 我记不起来在什么地方见过这辆车。

(**seeing the car** 发生在 **remember** 之前,也可用一般式)

3. 被动式

当动名词逻辑上的主语是动名词动作的对象时,动名词一般要用被动形式。

He chose to do that without **being requested**. 没有人请求他那样做。

(逻辑主语 **He** 是 **request** 的对象)

Do you mind the book **being sent** to your sister? 把这本书寄给你妹妹你有意见吗?

(逻辑主语 **the book** 是 **send** 的对象)

四、动名词的逻辑主语

物主代词或名词的所有格 + 动名词

Do you mind **my making** a suggestion? 你可以提一个建议吗?

I'm pleased with **John's paying** his income tax in time. 我很满意约翰及时交纳所得税。

Nixon's visiting China marked a new era between U. S. and China diplomatic relations. 尼克松访问中国标志着中美外交关系进入一个新的时代。



此外:无生命的事物名词作逻辑主语时一般采用普通格形式。

I knew nothing about the **window being open**.

我一点儿也不知道窗户敞开着。

注意:在非正式英语中,尤其是当动名词在句中作宾语时,更常见的是用人称代词和普通格的名词修饰动名词。最前面的两个例句可以改写为:

Do you mind **me making a suggestion**?

I'm pleased with **John paying his income tax in time**.

练习

I. Fill in the blanks with the given verbs in their proper forms.

1. Can you imagine yourself _____ in a lonely island? (stay)
2. I can't understand your _____ at that poor child. (laugh)
3. She didn't mind _____ overtime. (work)
4. To make a living, he tried _____, _____, and various other things, but he had failed in all. (write, paint)
5. We are looking forward to Mary's _____. (come)
6. She was praised for _____ the life of the child. (save)
7. She ought to be praised instead of _____. (criticize)
8. Is there any possibility of our _____ the championship? (win)
9. He came to the party without _____. (invite)
10. It is no good _____ (leave) today's work for tomorrow.

II. In this part, there are 10 incomplete sentences. For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C, and D. Choose the one answer that best completes the sentence.

1. No one can avoid _____ by advertisements.
A. to be influenced B. being influenced
C. influencing D. having influence
2. They are considering _____ before the prices go up.
A. of buying the house B. with buying the house
C. buying the house D. to buy the house
3. Your shirt needs _____. You'd better have it done today.
A. iron B. to iron C. ironing D. being ironed
4. I really appreciate _____ to help me, but I am sure that I can manage by myself.
A. you to offer B. that you offer
C. your offering D. that you are offering



5. Tony, would you go and see if Sam has any difficulty _____ his tape recorder?
A. to fix B. fixing C. for fixing D. fix
6. Do you feel like _____ out or would you rather _____ dinner at home?
A. going, to have B. to go, to have
C. to go, having D. going, have
7. We can't imagine _____ in the entrance examination, for she has never been to school.
A. she succeeding B. her succeeding
C. she succeed D. her to succeed
8. We suggested _____ in hotels but the children were anxious _____ out.
A. sleeping, to camp B. sleeping, camping
C. to sleep, to camp D. to sleep, camping
9. After _____ him better, I regretted _____ him unfairly.
A. getting to know, to judge
B. getting to know, to have judged
C. getting to have know, judging
D. getting to know, having judged
10. It was impolite of him _____ without _____ goodbye.
A. to leave, saying B. leaving, to say
C. to leave, to say D. leaving, saying

Section B Structure

重点句子讲解

1. Americans believe no one stands still.

“stand still”,意思是“停滞不前”,结构为“系动词加形容词”。注意此处的 stand 为系动词,因此后面可跟形容词作表语。英语中,系动词除了 be 之外,还有 keep, rest, remain, stay, lie, seem, appear, look, feel, smell, sound, taste 等。

He always kept silent at meeting. 他开会时总保持沉默。

This matter rests a mystery. 此事仍是一个谜。

练习: Translate the following sentences from Chinese to English.

(1) 他看起来很累。

(2) 这种布手感很软。



(3) 这朵花闻起来很香。

(4) 她不用多长时间就富了。

(5) 自那时之后,他疯了。

2. Time is treated as if it were something almost real. Unless a certain amount of time is allowed to elapse, it seems in their eyes as if the task being considered were insignificant, not worthy of proper respect.

“as if”意思是“似乎,好像”,与 as though 同义。在通常情况下,as if/though 引导的从句的谓语动词多用虚拟语气,表示所叙述的情况和事实相反。

He treats me as if I were a stranger.

The child talked to us as if he were a grown-up.

They looked as if they had been friends for years.

练习: Complete the following sentences by translating the Chinese into English.

(1) He talks about Rome _____ (好像他以前去过罗马似的)。

(2) He speaks English so fluently _____ (好像他是在英国学的英语似的)。

(3) He talks _____ (好像他知道她在哪里似的)。

(4) The girl listened _____ (好像已经变成了石头似的)。

(5) She looks _____ (好像年轻了 10 岁似的)。

Part 2: Vocabulary and Expression

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

1. The _____ of the two groups produced many good ideas. (interact)
2. Opinions on various _____ questions differ from person to person. (society)
3. This is one of the most _____ studies of the subject. (significance)
4. These machines have increased our work _____ many times. (efficient)
5. She is _____ enough to control the machine. (skill)
6. No one doubts her _____ as a teacher. (competent)
7. This wonderful solution to this problem is _____. (accept)
8. This photo has faded beyond _____. (recognize)
9. This new discovery challenges _____ beliefs. (tradition)
10. His work has showed _____ improvement. (considerate)



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

account	probe	elbow	obtain	fulfill	elapse
assess	clash	alleviate	appreciate	budget	distress

1. The doctor's instructions must be _____ exactly; the sick man's life depends on it.
2. He _____ into the housing market for a good opportunity to invest.
3. The government has _____ for two bridges in the city.
4. The man charged with the crime couldn't _____ for the fact that the money was found in his house.
5. Susan asked me to tell Jim how much she _____ his hospitality when she was staying in London.
6. My neighbors and I were _____ to find that the children had not returned two hours after their class.
7. Four years have _____ since Tina left college and now she's teaching at a local middle school.
8. The old brands have been _____ out of the home market.
9. The national government is taking steps to _____ the high rate of unemployment.
10. It's too early to _____ the effects of the new legislation.

III. Fill in each of the blanks with a suitable preposition or adverb.

1. The developing countries are falling _____ in making use of the latest information technology.
2. On one hand, she had to look after her sick sister; on the other hand, she tried her best to be a good student. So she was always _____ a rush.
3. A very early Greek philosopher once said that the rich men were slaves _____ their money.
4. Emily Dickinson, the great American poet, isolated herself _____ most of society, living a normal New England village life only with her family.
5. The professor felt that in time the poverty of the working people would result _____ revolution.
6. Scientists have warned that the human race will run _____ of the fresh water supply one day.
7. At that time, universities had to adjust _____ the needs of students who were less mature and less settled in their interests.
8. From then on, Lily was committed _____ losing the weight and getting into shape.



9. The man knew a lot about fashion, and he taught his children which clothes go _____ others, in style and color.
10. She took the failure _____ the start of the coming success.

IV. In this part, there are 10 incomplete sentences. For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the ONE answer that best completes the sentence.

1. You usually _____ a person through his physical appearance, pitch and tone of voice, and gesture in the first seven seconds.
A. assert B. assess C. access D. asset
2. Circumstances are beyond human control, but our _____ is in our own power.
A. conduct B. conduction C. product D. production
3. People in London think of London as the center of the world, _____ New Yorkers think the world ends three miles outside of Manhattan.
A. furthermore B. therefore C. moreover D. whereas
4. Burnouts (also called eraser men) make business less _____, and it results in a lower quality of service.
A. effectual B. affective C. efficient D. efficiency
5. We need more opportunities to meet a variety of interesting people, to get better jobs and to _____ our ambitions and dreams.
A. fulfill B. refill C. fill D. fail
6. Computers and _____ music are not the opposite of the warm human music. It's exactly the same.
A. electricity B. electric C. electrical D. electronic
7. Some people who have strong self-respect often _____ others' offers.
A. reject B. project c. insist D. persist
8. It takes _____ knowledge just to realize the extent of your own ignorance.
A. considering B. considerate C. considerable D. considered
9. The two parties _____ in the conference. One supports higher housing property tax, while the other strongly objects.
A. crash B. clash C. flash D. crush
10. Failure to find a capable assistant _____ him much. He can't keep his shop going in peak period.
A. distresses B. impresses C. stresses D. presses

V. In this part, you will read a passage with 20 blanks. For each blank there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. You should choose the ONE answer that best fits into the passage.

Australians are very 1 people and usually 2 what they say. When they issue an