

新 编 大 学 英 语 同 步 练 习 丛 书

NEW COLLEGE ENGLISH WORKBOOK

新编大学英语

同步练习

段佳燕 主编 / 由锋 阎博 副主编

2

最新版

我努力 我成功



化学工业出版社

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图书馆藏书



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· 北 京 ·

本丛书是一套与外研社《新编大学英语（第二版）》配套的，供大学本科非英语专业选用的同步练习册。丛书内容按照大学英语分级教学要求编排，覆盖词汇、语法、翻译、写作、阅读等多个方面，书中绝大部分题型为主观题，且每部分均单独成篇，可以为学生提供较全面的技巧点拨和实践训练。通过本丛书的训练，学生可以从多个角度理解课文知识点，并且以点带面，从更深的层次掌握词汇、语法、翻译技巧、阅读技巧等，从而为有效备考大学英语四、六级考试打下坚实的基础。

本丛书共分四册，分别适合大学英语一级、二级、三级、四级水平学生使用，每册书后附三套分级练习题供学生自测。本册为第二册。

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前

言

《新编大学英语（第二版）》是最新修订的全国高等院校大学英语系列教材。该书内容丰富，信息量大，是一套全面培养学生英语听、说、读、写、译能力的好教材。但是对于大部分学生来说，要想真正按照教材编写者的意图完成学习任务，需要课后做大量相关的拓展和延伸练习。为了帮助学生真正掌握教材的精华，能够真正学以致用，达到教学大纲规定的教学目标，特组织相关教师编写了这套《新编大学英语同步练习》丛书，该丛书共4册，奉献给广大致力于学好大学英语的同学，愿该丛书能帮助学生打好语言基本功，拓宽知识面，提高人文素质，在大学英语四、六级考试中取得好成绩。

《新编大学英语同步练习》的编写遵循“吃透教材，抓准知识点，强化训练，举一反三”的原则。每册10个单元，难度分别按照大学英语分级教学要求设置。每个单元的内容均从课本知识点出发，深化拓展，分五个部分展开。

1. 词汇部分

该部分摒弃了传统的只记汉语意思而忽略英语释义的做法，设置了英语释义连线题，旨在引导学生养成用英语思维的习惯，从英语释义中找到单词本身所特有的含义。

为了扩大学生的词汇量，让学生了解英语构词法的相关知识，编者设置了词汇的屈折变化练习，通过示范与练习，学生可以更好地了解英语构词法，迅速扩大词汇量，达到举一反三的效果。

此外，也保留了传统的四选一词汇用法客观题，有的题目来自历年的四、六级真题和考研题。

2. 语法部分

该部分练习题型分为三项：第一部分是单元重点语法练习，第二部分是介词、副词填空，第三部分是语法客观选择题。

编者认为，语法在实际使用中是表现在句子中的，所以加强句型变化的练习，可以更好地掌握语法。此外，英语水平高低的重要标志是“小词”的运用是否纯熟。介词和副词就是英语中的“小词”，介词的搭配变化多端，但也有一定的规律，而副词又是体现说话人态度、感觉的重要途径，掌握介词和副词的用法对英语语感的培养大有裨益。为此，选编了一组介词、副词填空练习，希望能对学生培养良好的英语语感有所贡献。

3. 翻译部分

翻译练习是提高英语水平重要的练习手段，大学英语四、六级改革也在加大对翻译能力的考查。

句子翻译涉及的知识点均是课文中出现的重要词汇或者短语，学生根据关键词提示进行翻译练习，旨在通过翻译掌握这些重要词汇和

短语的用法。

篇章翻译主要涉及的是本单元的语法点或知识点。语法提示可以在主干教材的翻译技巧中找到。根据每单元具体情况，篇章翻译可能是中译英，也可能是英译中。需要指出的是，翻译无固定答案，书后附的参考答案只是翻译的一种较好的方式，只要符合语法规则，符合语言使用规律，应鼓励学生进行多样性的翻译。

对话翻译是本书的特色之一。所编对话均是日常生活中常见的场景，学生通过中文提示进行翻译练习，可以辐射到英语口语的提高。编者也强烈推荐学生在做完练习后多诵读这些对话，多应用，多实践，真正做到举一反三。

4. 写作部分

第一部分为写作技巧点拨，内容涉及写作的各个方面的理论与方法，尤其是应试技巧。

第二部分为写作实践环节，第一、二册侧重基础写作练习，第三、四册侧重四级应试写作练习。

第三部分为写作扩展，选编了历年雅思、托福、英语专业四级和八级等考试的同话题作文，旨在引导学生多角度思考问题，培养学生灵活应变的能力。

5. 课外阅读材料

A部分阅读材料选编原则为与课本主干课文话题相似的故事或名言警句，激发学生阅读兴趣，积累相关词汇。

B部分阅读材料一般都短小精悍，语言优美，不仅趣味性强，还适合背诵。

两部分阅读均附参考中文译文，对照阅读有益于扩大词汇量，培养语感。

第二册编写具体分工：

段佳燕 (unit 1、unit 5、unit 7)、阎博 (unit 2)、翟萍娟 (unit 3)、
王莉宁 (unit 4)、由锋 (unit 4)、汪敏 (unit 5)、王丽 (unit 6)、
王翠萍 (unit 5、unit 7、unit 9)、贾艳春 (unit 8)、车勇鹤 (unit 9)、
杨洋 (unit 10)

二级测试题 王怡丹、崔立玮、段佳燕、李海勇、赵波

由于编写时间和经验有限，本书的不足之处在所难免，真诚欢迎使用本书的师生能提出宝贵的意见和建议，希望本书能为大家的英语学习提供切实的帮助。

编者

2008年11月

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Unit 1

Love

I. Vocabulary

A. Column A is a list of words or phrases from the passage. Find a word or an expression in Column B which is similar in meaning to that in Column A.

A)

1. envious
2. shove
3. severely
4. nasty
5. reluctance

6. engage in
7. be capable of
8. on leave
9. come (back) to life
10. let on

B)

- A. badly
- B. unwillingness
- C. jealous
- D. unpleasant
- E. push
- F. on holiday
- G. take part in
- H. reveal
- I. have skills to do something
- J. become conscious

B. Complete the following words or expressions by translating Chinese into English and English into Chinese from the passages we've learned in this unit.

1. frustration _____
2. 调整 _____
3. indignity _____
4. 抱怨 _____
5. unaided _____
6. 尽管 _____
7. knowledgeable _____
8. 恢复 _____
9. memorable _____
10. 速度, 进程 _____

Fill in each of the blanks with the word from Exercise B. Change the form if necessary.

1. She is subjected to _____ and humiliation on the party.
2. He came to the meeting _____ his illness.
3. The bad weather _____ our hopes of going out.
4. Our troop soon _____ possession of the town.
5. She _____ to her mother of her husband's carelessness.

C. Choose the right word from the following groups of words to fill in each blank.

embarrass	embarrassment	embarrassed	embarrassing
-----------	---------------	-------------	--------------

- 1) At the party, Tom didn't like John and tried his best to _____ him. John tolerated Tom. But later, the situation became so _____ that John could stand it no more. Then, with an _____ expression on his face, John said good-bye to everyone and took his leave. Others didn't know of his _____ and thought he was not feeling well.

engage	engagement	engaged	engaging
--------	------------	---------	----------

- 2) One day when Tom _____ in a friend's birthday party, he met a beautiful girl named Susan who always wears a/an _____ smile on her face. Before long, Tom found himself in love with Susan. So he arranged a romantic proposal to her. But when Susan showed her _____ ring to him, he realized that Susan was already _____ to be married.

D. Choose the best answer to each blank of the following sentences.

1. Even though he has lived in China for many years, Mark still can not _____ himself to the Chinese customs.

A. adjust	B. adopt
C. admit	D. accept
2. Physically, we feel comfortable. But _____, we suffer a lot.

A. precisely	B. moderately
C. naturally	D. psychologically
3. The university has launched a research center to develop new ways of _____ bacteria which have become resistant to drug treatments. (CET4 2003.12)

A. regulating	B. halting
C. interrupting	D. combating

4. Being somewhat short-sighted, she had the habit of _____ at people. (CET6 1997.1)
- A. glancing B. peering
C. gazing D. scanning
5. The mother separated the quarrelling children, and gave each of them a sharp _____.
- A. punch B. puppy
C. pinch D. pumpkin
6. All their attempts to _____ the child from the burning building were in vain. (CET4 2003.12)
- A. regain B. rescue
C. recover D. reserve
7. Many people complain of the rapid _____ of modern life. (CET4 1991.6)
- A. rate B. speed
C. pace D. growth
8. Please _____ me for my rudeness. I really do not know the custom here.
- A. engage B. comfort
C. forgive D. execute
9. All students in the class _____ a loud laugh when the professor told them a joke.
- A. let on B. let down
C. let off D. let out
10. Many parents think that a regular _____ is an excellent way to teach children the value of money. (CET6 1990.6)
- A. allowance B. grant
C. aid D. amount

II. Grammar

A. Key Sentence Structure

1. He couldn't stand **unaided**.

☆ Language points

动词 stand 后面跟形容词 **unaided**，表示一种状态。许多表示动作或动作过程的动词后都可以接形容词、分词或名词，表示其伴随状态或者结果。

例如：He went to work **sick**.

Translate the following sentences.

(1) 他伤心地离开了这个城市。(broken-hearted)

(2) 他无助地站在那里，不知如何是好。(helpless)

2. He went to work sick, despite nasty weather.

☆ **Language points**

despite = in spite of 介词用来连接名词或名词词组。表示“尽管”。

Translate the following sentences.

(1) 尽管我们尽了全力，我们还是输掉了比赛。

(2) 尽管雨下得很大，我们仍然准时到达。

3. When I came home on leave, he saw to it that I visited his office.

☆ **Language points**

see (to it) that 务必做到，保证；that 从句后谓语动词一般不用进行时或将来时。

Translate the following sentences.

(1) 我将确保按时做好一切准备。

(2) 一定注意在你离开时关掉煤气。

B. Fill in each blank with a proper preposition or adverb.

1. When I was growing up, I was embarrassed to be seen _____ my father.

2. I would be ashamed _____ the unwanted attention.

3. If he ever noticed or was bothered, he never let _____.

4. As we started out, he always said, "You set the pace. I will try to adjust _____ you."

5. Our usual walk was to or _____ the subway.

6. He went to work sick, _____ nasty weather.

7. Once there, he would cling _____ the handrail until he reached the lower steps that the warmer tunnel air kept ice-free.

8. When I think of it now, I marvel _____ how much courage it must have taken for a grown man to subject himself to such indignity and stress.

9. What he looked for _____ others was a "good heart".

10. I believe that is a proper standard _____ which to judge people.

C. Learn grammar carefully and choose the best answer to each question from four alternatives.

1. Some 100 _____ were presented at the conference.
A. paper
B. pieces of paper
C. papers
D. pieces of papers
2. I want three _____.
A. dozens eggs
B. dozens of eggs
C. dozen of egg
D. dozen of eggs
3. The rest of the crew of the ship _____ going to come back home.
A. are not
B. has not been
C. is not
D. have not been
4. Please supply it to those _____ running short.
A. food is
B. whose food is
C. foods are
D. whose foods are
5. Seventy percent _____ well-educated in this area.
A. is
B. are
C. has
D. have
6. The cat caught two _____ last night.
A. mouses
B. mouse
C. mice
D. mices

III. Translation

A. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. 他花了几秒钟才适应了漆黑的环境。(adjust)

2. 她向老板抱怨她的工资太低。(complain)

3. 他的工作就是协调本地和國際的媒体。(coordinate)

4. 他们两个是忘年之交。(despite)

5. 我真羡慕他的新手机。(envious)

6. 考试又没考好，他感到一阵沮丧。(frustration)

7. 人人可以参与班级的管理。(engage in)

8. 他配不上她。(unworthy)

9. 我很不情愿地去参加面试。(reluctance)

10. 老师给我们出了一道难题。(subject to)

B. Translate the following passage into English.

我的父亲很少给我买玩具和糖果，但是我知道他配得上一个好父亲的称号。他从不和我们说起工作上的困难，也从不对我们在学习上的各种要求表现出任何不情愿。我们知道他肩上的经济负担很重，不仅要供养一家老小的生活，还要为我们兄妹俩的学业和个人发展操心。尽管有时候父亲也向我们发火，但是我们还是很爱他。父亲是我们生命中最重要的人。

C. Translate the following dialogue into English.

Weather

George: (1) _____? (北京的天气怎样?)

Sam: Well in the winter it's really cold and (2) _____. (夏天特热)

George: And what's the weather like there at the moment? (眼下天气如何呢?)

Sam: I think it's still quite warm, but a bit rainy too.

George: (3) _____? (周末的天气预报如何?)

Sam: It's going to be cold tonight and (4) _____. (星期六将有霜冻。)

George: What about on Sunday?

Sam: It's getting worse; (5) _____. (将有大风，甚至下雪。)

IV. Writing

A. Writing skills

人物传记是记叙文体的一种，但人物传记主要是写一个人（一般是名人）的生平、事迹。因此，写人物传记时，要抓住其出生年月、主要事迹、其他人的评论等进行叙述。

在写人物传记时，人们的评价性语言用现在时态，描述已经发生的事件用过去时态。

一般来讲，人物传记要涉及以下几方面的事实：

- (1) 人物的基本个人信息介绍；
- (2) 能反映人物性格比较典型的事件或者人物一生中很重要的事件；
- (3) 作者或大部分人对人物的总体评价。

B. Writing practice

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short article with the following title:

A Teacher I Like Most

C. Writing expansion

〔托福作文题目〕

Some people choose friends who are different from themselves. Others choose friends who are similar to themselves. Compare the advantages of having friends who are different from you with the advantages of having friends who are similar to you. Which kind of friend do you prefer for yourself? Why?

有些人喜欢和与自己不同的人交朋友，另外有些人选择和自己相似的人交朋友。比较两者的好处。你喜欢什么样的朋友？

V. Supplement Reading

A. Read and recite the following proverbs.

1. East or west, home is best.
东也好，西也好，还是家中最好；金窝银窝，不如家里的草窝。
2. One father can support ten children; ten children cannot support one father.
一个父亲可以供养十个孩子，十个孩子却不能供养一个父亲。

3. One father is more than a hundred school-masters.
一个父亲胜过一百个教师。
4. Industry is the parent of success.
勤奋是成功之母。
5. The father buys, the son bigs, the grandchild sells, and his son thigs.
父买、子修建、孙儿卖，重孙街上当乞丐。
6. Like mother, like daughter.
有其母，必有其女。
7. Children are the parents' riches.
子女是父母的至宝。
8. Spare the rod and spoil the child.
省了棍子，惯坏了孩子。
9. Naughty boys sometimes make good men.
淘气的男孩有时会成为争气的孩子。
10. The child is father of the man.
三岁定到老。

B. The following passage is very good for writing. Please learn it carefully and recite it after class.

Ford

Although Henry Ford's name is closely associated with the concept of mass production, he should receive equal credit for introducing labor practices as early as 1913 that would be considered advanced even by today's standards. Safety measures were improved, and the work day was reduced to eight hours, compared with the ten-or twelve-hour day common at the time. In order to accommodate the shorter work day, the entire factory was converted from two to three shifts.

In addition, sick leaves as well as improved medical care for those injured on the job were instituted. The Ford Motor Company was one of the first factories to develop a technical school to train specialized skilled laborers and an English language school for immigrants. Some efforts were even made to hire the handicapped and provide jobs for former convicts.

The most widely acclaimed innovation was the five-dollar-a-day minimum wage that was offered in order to recruit and retain the best mechanics and to discourage the growth of labor unions. Ford explained the new wage policy in terms of efficiency and profit sharing. He also mentioned the fact that his employees would be able to purchase the automobiles that they produced – in effect creating a market for the product. In order to qualify for the minimum wage, an employee had to establish a decent home and

demonstrate good personal habits, including sobriety, thriftiness, industriousness, and dependability. Although some criticism was directed at Ford for involving himself too much in the personal lives of his employees, there can be no doubt that, at a time when immigrants were being taken advantage of in frightful ways, Henry Ford was helping many people to establish themselves in America.

福特（参考译文）

尽管人们一提亨利·福特的名字，就总想到大规模生产的概念，但他还有一件事情值得我们称赞，那就是早在1913年他引进的劳工举措，这即使按照当今的标准也可称得上是先进的举措。他改善了工厂的安全措施，把当时每天10到12小时的工作时间减到8小时，并相应地将每天的两班倒改为三班倒。

此外，福特还将员工的病假和因工负伤医疗制度化。福特汽车公司成为第一批开办职业学校培训专业技术人才并为外来移民开办语言学校的公司之一。福特还在促进残疾人就业和为有犯罪前科的人提供工作方面做出了努力。

福特获得最广泛赞誉的做法是出台了每天五美元的最低工资制度，以吸纳和留住技术工人，缓和工会组织的扩大趋势。福特用效率和利益分享来解释这一新政策。他还提到这样一个事实，他的员工将有能力购买他们自己生产的汽车——这在事实上形成了一个需求市场。要想得到最低工资制度的保障，员工必须有一个像样的家，有良好的个人习惯，包括不酗酒、生活节约、工作勤奋、抚养家庭。尽管有人批评福特过多地干涉了员工的个人生活，但毫无疑问的是，在那样一个外来移民被大肆剥削的年代，福特帮助了很多人在美国安顿下来。

（段佳燕 译）