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前 言

《新概念英语练习及自我测试》是一套与《新概念英语》配套的，专供自学者及在各类业余学校学习《新概念英语》的学员学习、领会、复习、巩固和运用所学词汇、句型、语法要点及文化背景知识的练习手册。

近年来，随着我国改革开放的不断深入，外语热日趋升温，学员越来越多，《新概念英语》很受青睐。对已处在英语环境中的学员来说，《新概念英语》无疑是一套极好的教材。但是，对英语作为第二语言学习的中国学员来说，由于缺乏理想的语言环境，常受母语干扰，缺少练习机会，《新概念英语》似乎难以适应学员的需求，其中最突出的是缺少必要的学习手段。

本练习册在编写中充分地考虑了学员的学习特点，结合国内外语教学的有效方法，例出课文的疑难点和要点，逐一讲解，并据此设计编写了形式多样的练习，供学员学习和操练。考虑到学习第四册的学员已有相当的英语基础，因此，全书均用英语编写。每课设（一）阅读理解；（二）课文难点和要点注释讲解；（三）课文练习。

本练习册由孙信伟主编。庄起敏、董宏乐为副主编。

由于时间仓促，编者水平有限，不当之处，尚希学员不吝指正。

编者

1996. 4. 于上外

ABZ 17/10

Lesson 1

I. READING COMPREHENSION

True or false according to the text:

1. It is certain that ancient man made tools of wood, skins as well as stone.
2. The way for people all over the world nowadays to keep their history is to hand it down as legends from generation to generation.
3. It may be inferred from the passage that ancient people also moved from place to place.
4. Archeologists can't find out where the first "modern men" were from because they have neither legends nor history to draw on.
5. Ancient people made tools of stone because it is shapeable.
6. The earliest tool makers died but their bones and tools can still be found.
7. The people who first learned how to write came from Indonesia about 2000 years ago.
8. Legends handed down from generation to generation are of little use because they don't tell us what the ancient people did.
9. Every part of the world now has its own writing system.
10. Stone tools have survived so many years because they don't decay.

I. NOTES TO THE TEXT

read of things that happened 5000 years ago (L. 1) Notice the use of preposition "of" in the following expressions:

1. read of sb in today's paper; hear of one's name a long ago; tell of the heroic deeds of the young man.
2. preserve their history (L. 3)
to preserve is to keep or maintain in an unchanged or perfect condition; Efforts to preserve the nature haven't been very successful.
cf. reserve a room in a hotel ; deserve punishment; serve the people whole-heartedly.
3. recount (L. 4) (give a detailed account of) one's experiences, misfortune.
4. saga (L. 4); (n) sagacious (adj); showing wisdom and good judgment; a sagacious person
5. hand down (L. 4); pass on by tradition, inheritance; stories handed down from generation to generation; cf. hand in one's exercises.
6. migration of people (L. 6) from one place to another place; immigration of people into another country; cf. emigration of people out of a country.
7. ancestor (L. 7) (opp); descendent
8. wonder (L. 8) what to do at weekend; wander in the street
9. to shape (L. 14); to give a shape or form to; His attitudes were partly shaped by early experiences; Your hat is out of shape (n); The shirt has been washed many times and yet it still keeps its shape (n).
10. rot away (L. 15); decay naturally through the action of bacteria, etc; The wood has rotted away completely.
11. without trace (L. 17); tracelessly, without any sign or mark.
Age has left its trace on his face; Notice, trace element.

12. Expressions to learn and use; read of (L. 1), hand down (L. 4),
to shape (L. 14), rot away (L. 15) without trace (L. 17)

II. EXERCISES

1. Choose the best answer:

- 1) It is advisable that you ____ a room in that hotel well in advance.
A) preserve B) deserve C) reserve D) serve
- 2) The traveller ____ what he had seen in that strange country.
A) accounted for B) counted on C) talked D) recounted
- 3) These overseas Chinese would ____ the tradition to their next generation.
A) put down B) take down C) hand down D) turn down
- 4) ____ of birds has much to do with the climate while the ____ of these people into Japan has much to do with wealth.
A) Immigration; immigration B) Migration; emigration
C) Emigration; immigration D) Migration; immigration
- 5) They ____ the bad news for they looked pale.
A) should have learned B) needn't have learned
C) must have learned D) may learn
- 6) As he ate too much sugar, his teeth ____.
A) delayed B) played C) decayed D) swayed
- 7) The packed food is no longer eatable. It is ____.
A) out of shape B) out of fashion
C) out of order D) out of date
- 8) Do you know who ____ lived on this island?
A) first of all B) first C) at firstly D) firstly

2. Fill in the blanks with suitable prepositions or adverbs:

- 1) Have you heard ____ her divorce?
- 2) The much used dictionary is ____ shape.
- 3) Good tradition should be handed ____ generation ____ generation.
- 4) I haven't the slightest idea where these strangely-dressed people come ____.
- 5) Some branches of the tree have rotted ____.
- 6) To my amazement, the little boy could speak English ____ a trace of the Chinese accent.
- 7) The two students looked ____ twins.
- 8) Their history is often recounted ____ sagas.

3. Translation:

- 1) 当警察赶到时,那二个小偷已逃得无影无踪了。
- 2) 我们听说这个谋杀案时,深表遗憾。
- 3) 许多人常纳闷他们为何能记起很小的时候所发生的事情。
- 4) 不用说,广泛的阅读能帮助我们提高口语。
- 5) 我们能理解别人的唯一方式是去和他们交流。
- 6) 石头上的这些痕迹多少可以告诉我们一些几千年前人们的生活方式。

KEY TO READING COMPREHENSION

1. F 2. F 3. T 4. T 5. T 6. F 7. F 8. F 9. F 10. F

KEY TO EXERCISES

1. 1) C 2) D 3) C 4) D 5) C 6) C 7) D 8) B

2. 1) of 2) out of 3) down, from, to 4) from 5) away
6) without 7) like 8) as
3. 1) When the police arrived, the two thieves had fled without trace.
2) When we heard of the killing, we felt deep regret.
3) Many people often wonder how it is so that they can still remember what happened to them when they were very young.
4) Needless to say, extensive reading will help us (to) improve our spoken English.
5) The only way that we can get to understand others is to communicate with them.
6) The marks on the stone somehow tell us something about the way of life of people thousands of years ago.

Lesson 2

I. READING COMPREHENSION

True or false according to the text:

1. According to the writer, spiders should be our friends because they protect the human race from being harmed by insects.
2. In the passage the writer suggests that man might not be able to exist on the earth if there were no spiders.
3. We should thank other insect-eating animals too, because they not only destroy insects but do little harm to human beings.
4. Many people know that spiders are not insects since they always have eight legs.
5. According to the writer, it is not difficult for us to tell the difference between a spider and an insect.
6. One spider expert has found that there are about 6,000,000 spiders of various kinds on a football field.
7. Although it is impossible for us to know exactly how many insects that spiders kill each year, we can try our best to make a reasonable guess at the number.
8. Spiders are busy killing insects because they have to eat a lot to satisfy their appetite.
9. According to the passage, the insects destroyed by spiders in Britain in one year weigh more than all the British people put together.
10. It seems that the writer is asking us to like and protect spiders in order to get protection from them in return.

I. NOTES TO THE TEXT

1. include (l. 2)

to have as a part

There are six people in the room, including three women.

cf: Contain—to have within itself

e. g This book contains several maps. (The maps exist in the book)

cf: These maps include one of China. (One of these maps is that of China)

2. if it were not for the protection... (l. 4)

If it were not for + Noun Phrase

e. g. If it were not for the sun, all the living things would die.

cf: If it had not been for + noun phrase

e. g. If it had not been for the help we got from you, we would never have succeeded.

An inverted order is possible for the above two structures:

Were it not for + NP...

Had it not been for + NP...

The simplified form for the two structures can be "but for"...

But for the sun...

But for the help we got from you...

3. but all of them put together kill only a fraction of the number destroyed by spiders. (l. 6-7)

Here, put together is a past participle phrase, serving as an adverbial of condition, meaning "if combined."

e. g. His share was more than all the others' put together.

4. a fraction of the number (l. 6)

fraction—a very small piece or amount.

cf. faction—a group or party within a large group.

fiction—stories or novels.

friction—the force which tries to stop one surface sliding over another.

5. spiders never do the least harm to our belongings (l. 7-8)

do harm to someone

do someone harm

cf. do damage to something/do something damage

e. g. The storm did a lot of damage to the buildings.

do good to someone/do someone good

e. g. It will do him good to have to look after himself;

maybe he won't be so selfish in future.

do a favour for someone/do someone a favour

e. g. Do me a favour by turning off that radio!

do honour to sb/do sb honour

Crowds of people lined the streets to do him honour.

6. Spiders are not insects, as many people think, nor even nearly related to them(l. 9);

Many people think that spiders are insects, but actually, they are not, and the two have little connection at all.

cf. As many people think, spiders are not insects.

(=We, as well as many other people, think that spiders are not insects.)

7. at a glance (l. 10)

with one look; at once

e. g. I can see at a glance that she's annoyed.

A glance is a quick look at something; to glance at something is to look at it quickly; she glanced at her watch but failed to see

the time because of the darkness.

A glimpse is a momentary sight of something:

She caught a sudden glimpse of herself in the mirror and found herself look pale.

The preposition that usually goes with glance is "at" while that with glimpse is "of".

Notice also: peer, stare, gaze, gape

8. How many spiders are engaged in this world on our behalf? (l. 12)

be engaged in—be busy with

e. g. The old lady is engaged in making clothes for her neighbours' children.

on one's behalf/on behalf of someone

for someone, in the interests of someone, as the representative of someone.

e. g. He spoke on behalf of all residents of the block.

9. be estimated that... (l. 14)

cf: over-estimate, under-estimate

10. that is something like 6,000,000 spiders... (l. 14-15)

something like—about

e. g. It must be something like seven o'clock.

11. It is impossible to make more than the wildest guess at how many they kill, ... (l. 16-17)

No matter how hard you try, you can't possibly get to know the exact number (of the insects) they kill, ...

a wild (=not reasonable) guess

12. Expressions to learn and use:

if it were not for (l. 4), owe a lot to (l. 5), put together (l. 6),

a fraction of (l. 6), do harm to (l. 8), related to (l. 9),

tell the difference at a glance (l. 10), on one's behalf (l. 12),
make the wildest guess at (l. 17), be content with (l. 17),
It is estimated that (l. 18)

III. EXERCISES

1. Choose the best answer:
 - 1) Orange juice ____ things which help keep you healthy.
A) owns B) includes C) contains D) enjoys
 - 2) She's very careful with her money, and spends only a ____ of her earnings.
A) fraction B) faction C) fiction D) friction
 - 3) This fresh air will do you ____ after being in the house all day.
A) a favour B) good C) honour D) well
 - 4) I only caught a ____ of the parcel, so I can't guess what was inside it.
A) glance B) look C) vision D) glimpse
 - 5) John and his brother are engaged ____ some plan for starting a car factory.
A) with B) for C) at D) in
 - 6) Drinking too much will ____ your health.
A) do damage to B) do harm to
C) do damage on D) do harm on
 - 7) But for the kind old man, we ____ our way.
A) would lose B) should lose
C) would have lost D) would have losed
 - 8) The total cost will be ____ like five pounds.
A) anything B) nothing C) something D) /
 - 9) ____, the two classes consist of 100 students.

A) To be put together B) Putted together

C) Having put together D) Put together

10) Could you ____ the difference between these two words.

A) say B) point C) tell D) speak

2. *Fill in the blanks with suitable prepositions where necessary:*

1) I'd have been lost but ____ you.

2) It does good ____ you to have more fresh air and sunlight.

3) They worked hard all their lives ____ behalf of the poor.

4) The total cost for the project will be something ____ 10 million dollars.

5) We should never rest content ____ book knowledge only.

3. *Translation:*

1) 要不是下雨,我们早就到那儿了。

2) 这两个国家的人口加在一起约为 8000 万。

3) 决不要过高地估计自己而过低地估计别人。

4) 你怎么样乱猜也猜不出他一个月挣多少钱。

5) 他们正忙于打扫教室。

KEY TO READING COMPREHENSION

1. T 2. T 3. F 4. F 5. T 6. F 7. F 8. T 9. T 10. T

KEY TO EXERCISES

1. 1) C 2) A 3) B 4) D 5) D 6) B 7) C 8) C 9) D
10) C

2. 1) for 2) to 3) on 4) like 5) with

3. 1) If it had not been for the rain, we would have already got there.
- 2) Put together, the two countries have a population of about 80 million.
- 3) You mustn't overestimate yourself or underestimate others.
- 4) It's impossible for you to make more than the widest guess at how much he earns each month.
- 5) They are busy cleaning the classroom.

Lesson 3

I. READING COMPREHENSION

Choose the best answers to complete the following sentences according to the text:

1. Modern mountain climbers will climb mountains by the most difficult route because _____.
A) they want to conquer the mountain
B) they can seek pleasure in the sport
C) they want to win money
D) they want to be pioneers
2. In old days, mountain climbers would take the easiest way because _____.
A) they just wanted to get to the summit
B) they hadn't enough money to take the difficult route
C) they were too lazy to take the hard one
D) they had enjoyed the hard way
3. Alpine villages tended to be poor settlement because _____.
A) all the trees had been cut down
B) they were separated from civilization by high mountains
C) villagers there were not hospitable
D) zermatt and Chamonix were too popular
4. From the passage, we can conclude _____.
A) climbers could enjoy very good food in the Alps
B) the Alps was a quite good place except for the food
C) climbers would find themselves in a dreadful situation in the Alps

- D) the Alps enjoyed a very large number of visitations from the climbers
5. Which of the following statements is incorrect?
- A) In the Alps, people were all very poor, even the local priest
- B) Both food and drink in the Alps were terrible
- C) If a climber spent a night at an Alps inn, he had to fight with fleas there
- D) Visitors to the Alps would refuse to leave the place as they enjoyed themselves greatly.

I. NOTES TO THE TEXT

1. route(L. 1): way taken to get from one place to another;
We drove home by a roundabout route.
cf. routine: fixed or regular way of doing things
My father found it hard to establish a new routine after retirement.
2. the case(L. 3): true;
He said he had been to Paris, but that's not the case.
Notice also; in this (that) case
e. g. "I don't like the job" "In that case, why don't you leave?"
a case in point; a typical example.
e. g. Hard work can make up for one's mental slowness.
Tom's success is just a case in point.
3. the summit(L. 4) of a mountain/of one's career
4. attain(L. 5): achieve; succeed in getting
attain a position of power; attain one's goal; attainment (n.)
5. of the most perilous nature(L. 6): of the most dangerous kind
perilous (adj); peril(n) (serious danger)