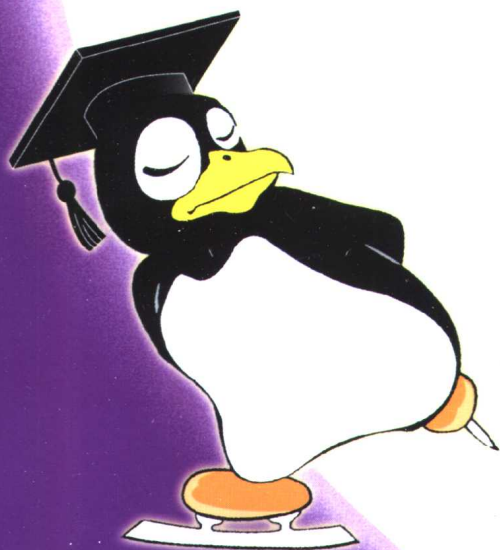


新概念英语

同步互动习题集

(第四册)

刘玲主编



 商务印书馆

新概念英语同步互动习题集

(第 四 册)

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刘 玲 主 编

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前 言

为了帮助《新概念英语》学习者巩固和加深对教材内容的理解，加强实践练习，我们组织编写了这套《新概念英语同步互动习题集》。

本习题集共4册，分别与《新概念英语》1—4册对应。针对广大英语学习者的学习特点和习惯，本习题集以课文为单元，采取一课一练、同步互动的形式进行编排，习题涵盖了课文中所有需要掌握的重要语法、词汇和语音知识，以及相关的阅读写作知识。不仅有助于学习者对教材内容进行理解，还可以有效地衡量学习者对重要知识点的掌握程度。

本书的主编是北京新东方学校的资深名师，编委也具有多年新概念英语教学经验，他们从应试和应用的角度出发，把教材的精华和英语学习的难点、重点全部融入习题中，从而有效地帮助学习者巩固课文知识、加深记忆、训练技能，最终达到全面提高英语听、说、读、写能力的目的。

编 者

2002年12月

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Lesson 1 Finding fossil man

发现化石人

一、词汇与语法

1. Is there any _____ for his conduct?
(a) expression (b) explanation (c) experiment (d) extension
2. They were filled with _____ when they saw the spaceship.
(a) wonder (b) admiration (c) gaze (d) wander
3. _____ often happens in science, fact turns out to be far more fascinating than fiction.
(a) As so (b) What (c) That (d) So far
4. He has been writing this novel for two years. _____, the book will be published.
(a) Before long (b) Long before (c) So long as (d) For long
5. This is not the way _____ we came last time.
(a) that (b) which (c) what (d) by that
6. It's the duty of the police to _____ the public order.
(a) prevent (b) present (c) preserve (d) prepare
7. Matter is anything _____ occupies space and possesses weight.
(a) which (b) that (c) as (d) what
8. The only thing _____ attracts me is its beauty.
(a) that (b) which (c) that (d) which
9. The sight _____ to me the days of my childhood in the countryside.
(a) recalled (b) reminded (c) remembered (d) recommended
10. When did that book come _____?
(a) off (b) out (c) round (d) true
11. The audience was made _____ very young children.
(a) of (b) from (c) in (d) up of
12. Can you make _____ people on the phone by the sound of their voice?
(a) up (b) over (c) out (d) of
13. They lived _____ all the difficulties, and at last, they got married.
(a) off (b) on (c) out (d) through
14. In time of danger, John lent _____ hand and we smoothly carried out the plan in the end.
(a) at (b) a (c) by (d) on
15. Do you think it's fair to keep a bird _____ in a cage all the time?
(a) restricted (b) confined (c) limited (d) enclosed

二、课文填空

We can 1 of things that happened 5,000 years ago in the Near East, 2 people first

3 to write. But there are some parts of the world where 4 now people cannot write. The only way that they can 5 their history is to 6 it as sagas— 7 handed 8 from one generation of 9 to another. These legends are 10 because they can tell us something about migrations of people who lived long ago, but none could write down what they did. Anthropologists 11 where the 12 ancestors of the Polynesian peoples now living in the Pacific Islands came from. The sagas of these people 13 that some of them came from Indonesia about 2,000 years ago.

But the first people who were like ourselves lived so long ago that even their sagas, if they had any, are 14. So archaeologists have 15 history nor legends to help them to 16 out where the first 'modern men' came from.

Fortunately, 17, ancient men made tools of stone, 18 flint, because this is 19 to shape than other kinds. They may also have used wood and skins, but these have 20 away. Stone does not decay, and so the tools of long ago have remained when even the bones of the men who made them have disappeared without trace.

三、用适当的介词填空

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

四、英汉互译

1. But the first people who were like ourselves lived so long ago that even their sagas, if they had any, are forgotten.
2. So archaeologists have neither history nor legends to help them to find out where the first 'modern men' came from.
3. Stone does not decay, and so the tools of long ago have remained when even the bones of the men who made them have disappeared without trace.
4. Anthropologists wondered where the remote ancestors of the Polynesian peoples now living in the Pacific Islands came from.
5. Many scientists are interested in developing shape memory materials, which are in demand in medicine and in space exploration.
6. 当地人的传说却告诉了人们：其中有一部分是约在 2,000 年前从印度尼西亚迁来的。
7. 他们保存历史的惟一办法是将历史当作传说讲述，由讲述人一代接一代地将史实描述为传奇故事口传下来。
8. 我们从书籍中可以读到 5,000 年前近东发生的事情，那里的人最早学会了写字。
9. 这些传说是很有用的，因为它们能告诉我们以往人们迁居的情况。但是，没有人能把他们当时做的事情记载下来。

10. 虽然硅的芯片比一美分硬币还小得多，但它包括了数百万像晶体管和二极管这样的电子元件。

五、改错

1. It estimated that only about thirty percent of our planet's surface consists of land.
(a) (b) (c) (d)
2. Even although Juan is studying physics now, he plans to spend next year studying chemistry and paleontology.
(a) (b) (c) (d)
3. It is expected that there might be as much as 50,000 spectators for today's air show.
(a) (b) (c) (d)
4. School counselors are convinced that it will be obligatory that all applicants must have computer training to enter the job market in the future.
(a) (b) (c) (d)
5. Declined populations in the centers of American cities have resulted in a large number of abandoned buildings.
(a) (b) (c) (d)

六、完形填空

Ninety-five percent of adult Americans sleep seven to eight hours a night. 1 seem to need more than nine hours, or get along nicely 2 less than six. What distinguishes the long and short sleepers 3 the majority? To get some answers, psychologist Ernest Hartmann 4 in Boston and New York papers for long and short sleepers 5 an eight-night "sleep-in" at Boston State Hospital's Sleep and Dream laboratory. His 6 indicate that such people differ from ordinary sleepers, and each other—7 much physically as psychologically.

Testing showed 8 psychological differences between long and short sleepers. The shorts 9 be emotionally stable. Their entire life-style 10 keeping busy and avoiding psychological problems 11 facing them. They were also awakened seldom during the night and 12 in the morning refreshed and ready 13.

Long sleepers, 14, checked out as shy, somewhat withdrawn. 15, they slept fitfully, waked often and typically got up 16 a mild case of the morning blah.

17 the long sleeper shows more symptoms of emotional problems 18 the short sleeper, it seems that he may use his hours in bed to give his 19 sleeping self more time to examine these problems and, 20, to work them out.

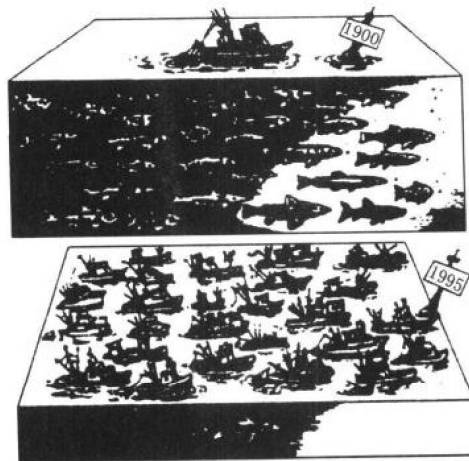
1. (a) Another (b) The best (c) Else everyone (d) The other
2. (a) of (b) about (c) on (d) in
3. (a) against (b) between (c) of (d) from
4. (a) advertised (b) claimed (c) declared (d) proposed
5. (a) involved in (b) to engage in (c) concerning with (d) to turn in
6. (a) investigations (b) performances (c) findings (d) checking
7. (a) not so (b) not very (c) fairly (d) never that
8. (a) magnificent (b) creative (c) significant (d) excellent
9. (a) were used to (b) tended to (c) used to (d) are meant to

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| 10. (a) enjoyed | (b) avoided | (c) minded | (d) involved |
| 11. (a) in the place of | (b) instead | (c) rather than | (d) hardly ever |
| 12. (a) rise | (b) risen | (c) rose | (d) aroused |
| 13. (a) of going | (b) for go | (c) in going | (d) to go |
| 14. (a) in contrast | (b) with regard to | (c) as a rule | (d) as usual |
| 15. (a) However | (b) Moreover | (c) Therefore | (d) Provided that |
| 16. (a) with | (b) from | (c) upon | (d) over |
| 17. (a) As soon as | (b) As long as | (c) But | (d) Although |
| 18. (a) then | (b) than | (c) as | (d) like |
| 19. (a) unconscious | (b) conscious | (c) subconscious | (d) sound |
| 20. (a) in only | (b) if possible | (c) if necessary | (d) so far |

七、作文

Directions:

1. Study the following two pictures carefully and write an essay.
2. Your essay should meet the requirements below:
 - 1) Describe the pictures.
 - 2) Deduce the purpose of the drawer of the pictures.
 - 3) Suggest counter-measures.



Lesson 2 Spare that spider

不要伤害蜘蛛

一、词汇与语法

1. All his hopes were _____.
(a) damaged (b) ruined (c) spoiled (d) destroyed
2. We must _____ the pros and cons if we want to give a right conclusion.
(a) compare (b) evaluate (c) review (d) weigh
3. We watched the flames _____ the entire building.
(a) have (b) wash (c) devour (d) eat
4. Show me the _____ of your suitcase.
(a) container (b) refills (c) contents (d) contest
5. The cowboys _____ the cattle and drove them to market.
(a) assembled (b) put together (c) called in (d) herded
6. She _____ shyly at the young fellow from behind her fan.
(a) glanced (b) glimpsed (c) gazed (d) copied
7. _____ on a test in the lab, Mr. Barber unexpectedly discovered a new substance.
(a) While working (b) While worked
(c) While one is working (d) While having worked
8. A good dictionary is a(n) _____ on the meanings of words.
(a) right (b) authority (c) way (d) author
9. As a _____ president, his views are treated with respect when he is interviewed.
(a) prior (b) previous (c) before (d) former
10. I _____ him some money and must pay him back tomorrow.
(a) debt (b) owe (c) borrow (d) own
11. High in the sky a _____ of birds was flying southward.
(a) pack (b) crowd (c) flock (d) swarm
12. _____ the wise leadership of our Party, we have achieved great accomplishments during the last two years.
(a) Owing to (b) On account of
(c) Because of (d) Due to
13. One of the statements _____ to be untrue.
(a) is turned out (b) has turned out
(c) have been turned out (d) had been turned out
14. All _____ is a continuous supply of the basic necessities of life.
(a) what is needed (b) for our needs
(c) the thing needed (d) that is needed

15. She's careful with her money, and spends only a _____ of her earnings.

- (a) fragment (b) section (c) fragrant (d) fraction

二、课文填空

Why, you may 1, should spiders be our friends? 2 they 3 so many insects, and insects 4 some of the greatest enemies of the human race. Insects would make it 5 for us to live in the world; they would 6 all our crops and kill our flocks and herds, if it were not for the 7 we get from insect-eating animals. We 8 a lot to the birds and beasts who eat insects but all of them put together kill only a 9 of the number 10 by spiders. 11, unlike some of the other insect eaters, spiders never do the 12 harm to us or our 13.

How many spiders are 14 in this work on our 15? One authority on spiders made a 16 of the spiders in a grass field in the south of England, and he 17 that there were more than 2,250,000 in one acre; that is something like 6,000,000 spiders of different kinds on a football pitch. Spiders are 18 for at least half the year in killing insects. It is impossible to make more than the wildest guess at how many they kill, but they are hungry 19, not 20 with only three meals a day. It has been estimated that the weight of all the insects destroyed by spiders in Britain in one year would be greater than the total weight of all the human beings in the country.

三、阅读理解

Material culture refers to the touchable, material "things"—physical objects that can be seen, held, felt, used—that a culture produces. Examining a culture's tools and technology can tell us about the group's history and way of life. Similarly, research into the material culture of music can help us to understand the music-culture. The most vivid body of "things" in it, of course, are musical instruments. We cannot hear for ourselves the actual sound of any musical performance before the 1870s when the *phonograph* (留声机) was invented, so we rely on instruments for important information about music-cultures in the remote past and their development. Here we have two kinds of evidence: instruments well preserved and instruments pictured in art. Through the study of instruments, as well as paintings, written documents, and so on, we can explore the movement of music from the Near East to China over a thousand years ago, or we can outline the spread of Near Eastern influence to Europe that resulted in the development of most of the instruments on the symphony orchestra.

Sheet music or printed music, too is material culture. Scholars once defined folk music-cultures as those in which people learn and sing music by ear rather than from print, but research shows mutual influence among oral and written sources during the past few centuries in Europe, Britain, and America, printed versions limit variety because they tend to standardize any song, yet they stimulate people to create new and different songs. Besides, the ability to read music *notation* (乐谱) has a far-reaching effect on musicians and, when it becomes widespread, on the music-culture as a whole.

One more important part of music's material culture should be singled out: the influence of the electronic media—radio, record player, tape recorder, television, and videocassette, with the future promising talking and singing computers and other developments. This is all

part of the “information revolution,” a twentieth-century phenomenon as important as the industrial revolution was in the nineteenth. These electronic media are not just limited to modern nations; they have affected music-cultures all over the globe.

1. Research into the material culture of a nation is of great importance because _____.
 - (a) it helps produce new cultural tools and technology
 - (b) it can reflect the development of the nation
 - (c) it helps understand the nation's past and present
 - (d) it can demonstrate the nation's civilization
2. It can be learned from this passage that _____.
 - (a) the existence of the symphony was attributed to the spread of Near Eastern and Chinese music
 - (b) Near Eastern music had an influence on the development of the instruments in the symphony orchestra
 - (c) the development of the symphony shows the mutual influence of Eastern and Western music
 - (d) the musical instruments in the symphony orchestra were developed on the basis of Near Eastern music
3. According to the author, music notation is important because _____.
 - (a) it has a great effect on the music-culture as more and more people are able to read it
 - (b) it tends to standardize folk songs when it is used by folk musicians
 - (c) it is the printed version of standardized folk music
 - (d) it encourages people to popularize printed versions of songs
4. It can be concluded from the passage that the introduction of electronic media into the world of music _____.
 - (a) has brought about an information revolution
 - (b) has speeded up the arrival of a new generation of computers
 - (c) has given rise to new forms of music culture
 - (d) has led to the transformation of traditional musical instruments
5. Which of the following best summarizes the main idea of the passage?
 - (a) Musical instruments developed through the years will sooner or later be replaced by computers.
 - (b) Music cannot be passed on to future generations unless it is recorded.
 - (c) Folk songs cannot be spread far unless they are printed on music sheets.
 - (d) The development of music culture is highly dependent on its material aspect.

四、英汉互译

1. One authority on spiders made a census of the spiders in a grass field in the south of England, and he estimated that there were more more than 2,250,000 in one acre; that is something like 6,000,000 spiders of different kinds on a football pitch.
2. Moreover, unlike some of the other insect eaters, spiders never do the least harm to us or our belongings.
3. Insects would make it impossible for us to live in the world; they would devour all our

crops and kill our flocks and herds, if it were not for the protection we get from insect-eating animals.

4. One can tell the difference almost at a glance, for a spider always has eight legs and an insect never more than six.
5. Marie and Pierre Curie worked together and made discoveries in science that were so important that Marie and her husband were given one of the highest honors that can be given to anyone who works for the good of all people—the Nobel prize.
6. 我们要十分感谢那些吃昆虫的鸟和兽, 然而把它们所杀死的昆虫全部加在一起也只相当于蜘蛛所消灭的一小部分。
7. 因为它们能消灭那么多的昆虫, 其中包括一些人类的大敌。
8. 据估计, 在英国蜘蛛一年里所消灭昆虫的重量超过了这个国家人口的总重量。
9. 它们一年中消灭了多少昆虫, 我们简直无法猜测, 它们是吃不饱的动物, 不满意一日三餐。
10. 自始至终, 戴维斯把美国南方和北方清教徒殖民地间存在的无法否认的重要区别作为研究核心。这些差别存在于早期移民的目的和方式、对大自然及美国土著人的态度和对大都市文化影响接受程度等许多方面。

五、改错

Some psychologists maintain that mental acts such as thinking are not performed in the brain along, but that one's muscles also participate. It may be said that we think with our muscles in somewhat same way that we listen to music with our bodies.

You surely are not surprised to be told that you usually listen to music not only with your ears but also your whole body. Few people can listen to music that is most or less familiar without moving their body or, more specifical, some part of their body. Often when one listens to a symphonic concert of the radio, he is tempted to direct the orchestra (乐队) even although he knows there is a competent conductor on the job.

Strang although this behavior may be, there is a very good reason of it. One cannot derive all possible enjoyment from music unless he participates, so to speak, in its performance. The listener "feels" oneself into the music with more or less pronounced (明显的) motions of his body.

The muscles of the body actually participate in the mental process of thinking in the same way, although this participation is less obviously because

it is less pronounced.

六、用适当的介词形式填空

1. They worked hard all their lives _____ behalf of the poor.
2. We should never rest content _____ book knowledge only.
3. I'd have been lost but _____ you.
4. It does good _____ you to have more fresh air and sunlight.
5. The total cost for the project will be something _____ 10 million dollars.

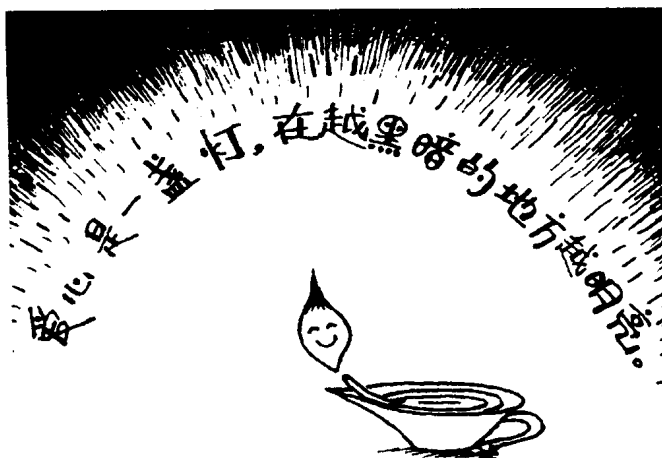
七、作文

Directions:

Among all the worthy feelings of mankind, love is probably the noblest, but everyone has his/her own understanding of it. There has been a discussion recently on the issue a newspaper.

Write an essay to the newspaper to:

- 1) show your understanding of the symbolic meaning of the picture below,
- 2) give a specific example, and
- 3) give your suggestion as to the best way to show love.



Lesson 3 Matterhorn man

马特霍恩山区人

一、词汇与语法

1. In a typhoon, winds _____ speeds greater than 121km per hour.
(a) obtain (b) attain (c) approach (d) exceed
2. I don't know his education _____.
(a) basis (b) bottom (c) formation (d) background
3. You may be the best player in your team, but you needn't _____ about it.
(a) claim (b) remark (c) boast (d) pride
4. He is _____ to clear his father's name at any cost.
(a) decided (b) determined (c) judged (d) disguised
5. After a tiring _____ by boat, we reached the island.
(a) travel (b) course (c) crossing (d) sail
6. Which _____ will you take to go to Beijing?
(a) course (b) way (c) path (d) route
7. I should like to use the same instrument _____ is used in your workshop.
(a) as (b) it (c) what (d) which
8. The duty of the frontier soldiers is to _____ the country against its enemies.
(a) restrict (b) protect (c) resist (d) defend
9. It's human _____ that parents should be greatly fond their children.
(a) sorrow (b) nature (c) work (d) being
10. _____ explain it to him, he still didn't understand.
(a) Hard as I tried to (b) Hard I tried to
(c) As I tried hard to (d) Tried as I hard to
11. When I heard the noise on the roof, I _____ that it was raining.
(a) realized (b) understand (c) recognize (d) know
12. Now all fishing boats are radio _____.
(a) equipped (b) afforded (c) furnished (d) supplied
13. She caught a _____ of the thief as he made his getaway.
(a) glimpse (b) flash (c) glance (d) sight
14. His clothes were made of _____ material.
(a) rude (b) vulgar (c) coarse (d) coast
15. There was no one in the house, but the _____ of a meal lay on the table.
(a) remains (b) ruins (c) rest (d) records

二、课文填空

Modern alpinists try to climb mountains by a 1 which will give them good sport, and

the more difficult it is, the more highly it is 2. In the 3 days, however, this was not the 4 at all. The early climbers were looking 5 the easiest way to the top, because the 6 was the 7 they sought, especially if it had never been 8 before. It is true that during their explorations they often 9 difficulties and dangers of the most 10 nature, 11 in a manner which would make a modern climber shudder 12 the thought, but they did not 13 out of their way to court such excitement. They had a single aim, a 14 goal—the top!

It is hard for us to 15 nowadays how difficult it was for the pioneers. Except 16 one or two places such as Zermatt and Chamonix, which had rapidly become 17, Alpine villages 18 to be impoverished settlements cut 19 from civilization by the high mountains. Such inns as there were were 20 dirty and flea-ridden; the food simply local cheese accompanied by bread often twelve months old, all washed down with coarse wine. Often a valley boasted no inn at all, and climbers found shelter wherever they could—sometimes with the local priest (who was usually as poor as his parishioners), sometimes with shepherds or cheese-makers. Invariably the background was the same: dirt and poverty, and very uncomfortable. For men accustomed to eating seven-course dinners and sleeping between fine linen sheets at home, the change to the Alps must have been very hard indeed.

三、阅读理解

The Carnegie Foundation report says that many colleges have tried to be “all things to all people”. In doing so, they have increasingly catered to a narrow-minded careerism while failing to cultivate a global vision among their students. The current crisis, it contends, does not derive from a legitimate desire to put learning to productive ends. The problem is that in too many academic fields, the work has no context; skills, rather than being means, have become ends. Students are offered a variety of options and allowed to pick their way to a degree. In short, driven by careerism, “the nation’s colleges and universities are more successful in providing *credentials* (文凭) than in providing a quality education for their students.” The report concludes that the special challenge confronting the undergraduate college is one of shaping an “integrated core” of common learning. Such a core would introduce students “to essential knowledge, to connections across the disciplines, and in the end, to application of knowledge to life beyond the campus.”

Although the key to a good college is a high-quality faculty, the Carnegie study found that most colleges do very little to encourage good teaching. In fact, they do much to undermine it. As one professor observed: “Teaching is important, we are told, and yet faculty know that research and publication matter most.” Not surprisingly, over the last twenty years colleges and universities have failed to graduate half of their four-year degree candidates. Faculty members who dedicate themselves to teaching soon discover that they will not be granted *tenure* (终身任期), promotion, or substantial salary increases. Yet 70 percent of all faculty say their interests lie more in teaching than in research. Additionally, a frequent complaint among young scholars is that “There is pressure to publish, although there is virtually no interest among administrators or colleagues in the content of the publications.”

1. When a college tries to be “all things to all people”(Lines 1-2, Para. 1), it aims to _____.