

第三版
Third Edition

大学英语 精读 College English

INTENSIVE READING

拓展练习册

Exercise Book **2**

主 编 王达金 毛颖

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清华大学出版社

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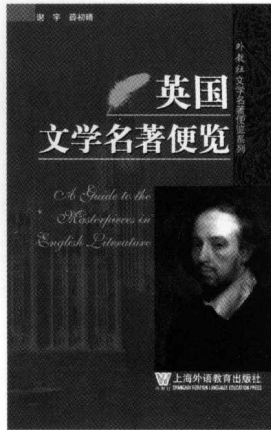
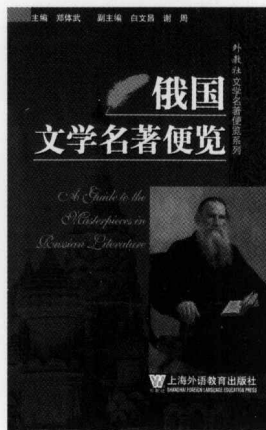
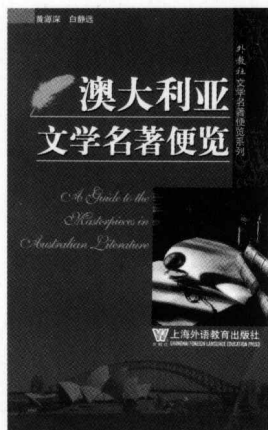
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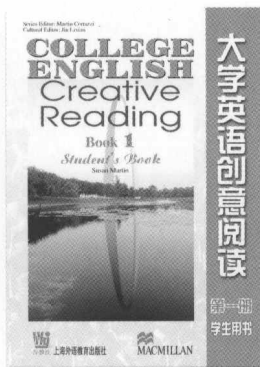


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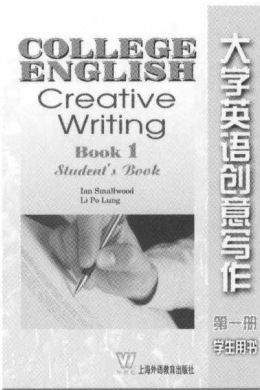
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- 培养学生创造性地使用英语进行写作的能力



College English (Third Edition)

Intensive Reading

Exercise Book

前

言

《大学英语》系列教材正式本出版于1992年，并于同年9月荣获全国高等学校第二届优秀教材特等奖，以及国家教委高等学校第二届优秀教材一等奖。

1998年，教材作者在广泛征求意见的基础上，对该系列教材做了第一次修订，更加注重教材的通用性，力求帮助学生打好语言基础。

2004年6月，为了推进大学英语教学改革，提高教学质量，满足社会各界对大学生英语能力的要求，教育部颁布了《大学英语课程教学要求(试行)》(以下简称《课程要求》)，指出大学英语的教学目标是“培养学生的英语综合应用能力”。教材作者于是决定根据《课程要求》对教材做第二次修订，以满足新时期国家和社会对人才培养的需要。修订后的《大学英语(第三版)》系列教材于2006年已经陆续出版。

为了帮助学生充分吸收教材所授知识，更深刻地掌握教材内容，从而保证教材的效用得到充分的发挥，上海外语教育出版社组织编写了本套《拓展练习册》，配合该套教材的《精读》教程使用。

与教材相对应，每册《拓展练习册》含10个单元。每单元结构设计如下：

Vocabulary: 这部分的编写原则是从明确词义的练习开始，过渡到词型变化练习，然后深化到用法练习上；设计有拼写与词义练习、构词练习、词性变换练习、词语替换练习、填空练习等多种题型，新颖活泼，使学生对每单元的重点词汇从词义、词性、派生、同义反义等方面进一步学习和掌握，提高对词汇的全面理解和复用能力。

Structure: 选取每单元的几个重点句型结构，进行简洁说明，并设计强化练习，帮助学生进一步掌握。

Cloze: 第一、二册设计有此题型，旨在提高学生在语篇中辨别和使用词汇的能力。

Error Correction: 第三、四册设计了此题型，以满足绝大多数学生在第三学期期末要参加大学英语四级考试的需要。本部分根据新的四级考试题型设计，练习题的难度与长度均参考四级考题。

Reading Comprehension: 第一、二册每单元包含一篇快速阅读，两篇仔细阅读，长度和难度略低于四级考试。第三、四册每单元包含两篇快速阅读，一篇仔细阅读，长度和难度参考四级考试。每篇阅读均配有各种题型的练习。在练习之前有简单的阅读技巧讲解。

Translation: 第一、二册以句子翻译为主，帮助学生进一步巩固所学词汇或结构；第三、四册以段落、篇章翻译为主，训练学生语篇下的语言运用能力。

Writing: 第一、二册该部分先对课后 Writing 练习的 Part I 内容作了简单说明或增补，然后设计练习，写作练习以短段落为主。第三、四册以训练长段落或篇章写作为主，参照四级考试的要求，设计了多种题型。

每本书还配有三套测试题，参照四、六级新题型设计，对学生学习效果作阶段性检验。

本套练习册在编写过程中力求做到具有较强的实用性、知识性、思想性、趣味性和前瞻性，寓语言学习、知识拓展和素质培养于一体，使本套练习册对学生具有更大的功效。

本书为第二册，配合《精读》教程第二册使用。

衷心希望使用本书的教师和学生能给我们提供宝贵意见，以便今后再版时修订改正。

编者

2007 年 1 月

College English (Third Edition)

Intensive Reading Exercise Book

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Intensive Reading

Exercise Book

Unit 1

Vocabulary

I. Directions: Match each word in Column A with a word in Column B with the similar meaning. The first one has been done for you as an example.

A

Words we are learning now

1. unexpected C
2. shortly _____
3. spacious _____
4. spirited _____
5. bare _____
6. argument _____
7. likely _____
8. image _____
9. emerge _____
10. faint _____

B

Words we have learned before

- A. large
- B. statue
- C. unforeseen
- D. appear
- E. lively
- F. probable
- G. dispute
- H. soon
- I. weak
- J. empty

motion	spirited	hostless	crisis	contract	image
widen	test	true	emerge	crawl	short

II. Directions: Complete the following sentences with the words given in brackets. Change the forms where necessary.

1. You appeared pretty _____ to have a change. (anxiety)
2. He looks on everything with a _____ eye. (critic)
3. Although most of the rooms are small, the hall is _____. (space)
4. He is _____ of his time. (economy)
5. _____ football matches do not always make for better understanding between countries. (international)
6. The writer's choice of words is simply a matter of _____ style. (person)
7. Joan's father is a _____ mechanic so she has become skillful at repairing bicycles too. (skill)
8. The medicine is _____ if taken in large quantities. (poison)
9. They had a deep-seated _____ for the aggressors. (hate)
10. An _____ charge is made for heavy bags. (addition)

III. Directions: Complete each of the following sentences with the appropriate form of the word given in brackets.

1. How can we improve our _____? (image)
2. I accepted his _____ that taxation should be increased. (argue)
3. She's going to New York _____. (short)
4. Putting an acid and a metal together causes a _____. (react)
5. Mrs. Wells _____ the party last night. (host)
6. He is _____ to go. (like)
7. When you bend your elbow, the muscles of the arm _____. (contract)
8. Mr. Green paid me an _____ visit. (expect)
9. The city is _____ this street. (wide)
10. We entered a _____ dining-room. (space)

IV. Directions: Complete the following sentences with the words given in the box. Change the forms if necessary. Please note that each word can be used only once and some may not be used.

image	contract	crisis	hostess	spirited	motion
short	crawl	emerge	true	react	widen

1. Books _____ our scope of knowledge.
2. Mr. Smith _____ his brow when he was deep in thought.

3. I shall be in touch with you again _____.
4. They had a _____ conversation yesterday.
5. What was his _____ to the plan?
6. The director made a _____ with his hand to make me sit down.
7. After graduation from college, Ronald Reagan worked as _____ of live sports programs.
8. The truth _____ from the investigation.
9. You didn't really see it — it was just your _____.
10. He made a _____ judgment.

V. **Directions:** Replace the following italicized parts with the words or phrases given in the box. Change the forms where necessary.

emerge	track down	likely	at the sight of	faint	shortly
come to	motion	outgrow	spring up	seat	feel like

1. The old woman died *soon* after the car crash.

2. In cooperation with the Interpol, the Chinese policemen *found* those smuggled goods on a fishing ship.

3. The teacher *waved* to him to come quietly.

4. The sound of the music grew *weaker* in the distance.

5. She *came* from the darkness to welcome her friends.

6. Our newly-built hall can *hold* 800 people.

7. The boys fell into silence *upon seeing* their headmaster.

8. A big town has *appeared* from a poor fishing village.

9. She was tired; she didn't *have any desire for* a walk.

10. In a few moments, the old lady suddenly *regained consciousness*.

VI. Directions: Choose one appropriate word or phrase from the words or phrases given in brackets to complete each of the following sentences.

1. The baby _____ across the room. (crawled/climbed)
2. A fit of dizziness _____ the patient. (came to/came over)
3. This is a _____ job. You need to be trained. (skilled/skillful)
4. The old woman _____ the little girl on her knees. (sat/seated)
5. Are you _____ to arrive in time? (probable/likely)
6. There were many religious _____ in Britain in the 17th century. (arguments/disputes)
7. In conversational English "I am" is often _____ to "I'm". (contracted/compressed)
8. They fought the enemy with _____ hands. (empty/bare)
9. The doctor _____ the patient to come nearer. (directed/motioned)
10. A hand holding the magic sword _____ from the lake. (emerged/merged)

VII. Directions: Complete each of the following sentences by translating the Chinese into English. Use the phrases or expressions you have learned in the text.

1. We usually end a question with a rising _____ (声调).
2. The _____ (女主人) made her guests comfortable.
3. They had a _____ (热烈的) conversation yesterday.
4. Before they left the house, they _____ (砰地关上) all the doors and windows safely shut.
5. The coin bore an _____ (肖像) of President Abraham Lincoln.
6. The thief _____ for (向……走) the door and tried to escape.
7. After taking a pill, the girl _____ (苏醒).
8. The fire _____ (照亮) her face.

VIII. Directions: Complete each of the following sentences by translating the Chinese into English. The first two or three letters have been given for each blank.

1. The submarine at last em _____. (露出水面)
2. His neighbor sla _____ the door in his face. (砰地关上)
3. A fa _____ blush came into her cheek. (淡淡的)
4. The trees are ba _____ in the winter. (光秃秃的)
5. According to the Bible, God created man in his im _____. (形象)
6. In the economic cr _____ in 1929, many Americans lost their jobs. (危机)
7. Metals con _____ in cold weather. (收缩)
8. The lawn was cr _____ with ants. (爬满)

Structure

➤ while

可引导让步、时间、条件状语从句和转折并列句。引导让步状语从句时，该从句通常置于主句前。

- 【例】 1) *While* respected, Dr. Smith is not liked. (让步)
2) *While* he was in London, he studied music. (时间)
3) *While* there is life, there is hope. (条件)
4) Some people waste food *while* others haven't enough. (转折并列句)

➤ be + to + V

表示计划、安排、打算做某事，常可用表示将来的时间短语或副词修饰。

- 【例】 1) She *is to leave* for Shanghai next week.
2) Where *are we to stay* tonight?

➤ but + V

but 后到底是接带“to”还是接不带“to”的动词，主要从以下四个方面去判断：

1) but 前面句中的谓语实义动词是 do (does, did) 时，but 后面通常接原形动词；2) but 前面是 can (could), cannot (could not), cannot help (could not help), cannot choose (could not choose) 时，but 后面通常接原形动词；3) but 前面句中的谓语动词或非谓语动词是其他动词（即：不是 do, does, did）时，其后通常接带 to 的不定式；4) but 前面的非谓语动词是不定式 to do 时，其后可接带 to 的不定式，也可接不带 to 的不定式。

- 【例】 1) She *did* nothing *but complain* the whole time she was there. (but 前面句中的谓语动词是 do (does, did) 时，其后通常接原形动词)
2) When a friend gave her nine tickets to the game, she *couldn't help but go*. (but 前面是 could not help 时，but 后通常接原形动词)
3) They *had* no way out *but to wait* for the worst to come. (but 前面句中的谓语实义动词不是 do (does, did) 时，其后通常接带 to 的动词不定式)
4) So there was nothing for them *to do but (to) take* their places at the end of it. (but 前面的非谓语动词是不定式 to do 时，其后不定式可带 to，也可不带 to)

I. Directions: Complete each of the following sentences by translating the Chinese into English. Use the word or structure given in brackets.

1. You like sports, _____ (而我更喜欢音乐). (while)
2. There will be life _____ (只要有空气和水). (while)
3. He caught a cold _____ (他度假时). (while)
4. She watched TV _____ (她一边吃晚饭). (while)
5. _____ (虽然他爱他的学生) he is very strict with them. (while)
6. He does nothing _____ (只是思考). (but + V)
7. The last train having gone, _____ (我只好坐汽车). (but + V)
8. There was no choice then _____ (只好去寄宿处). (but + to + V)
9. _____ (你必须做完家庭作业) before you watch TV. (be + to + V)
10. He _____ (将要喝茶) with Betty this afternoon. (be + to + V)

II. Directions: Make sentences with the given words or structures.

1. while (让步状语从句)

2. while (转折并列句)

3. but + V

4. but + to + V

5. be + to + V

III. Directions: Put each group of words into meaningful sentences. The first one has been done for you as an example.

1. Mary, while, a letter, the children, outside, were playing, was writing

While Mary was writing a letter, the children were playing outside.

2. agree with, allow, while, I, your reasons, I, can't, it

3. she, playing, likes, chess, her husband, while, likes, playing, football

4. has, no, his, mistakes, choice, admit, he, but, to

5. no, there, was, choice, then, but, to, go, there

6. who, decided, has, been, it, is, to take up, not, the task

Cloze

I. Directions: Fill in each gap with a word you think appropriate. The first one or two letters of each word have been given to you as a prompt.

An elderly woman yesterday made a legal claim against a department store because it had wrongly (1) a _____ her of stealing a Christmas card. Ms. Doss White, 72 years old, is (2) c _____ \$3,000 damages from the store for wrongful arrest and false imprisonment. Ms. White visited the store (3) wh _____ doing Christmas shopping, but did not buy anything. She was (4) fo _____ through the town by a store manager. He had been told that a (5) cu _____ saw her take a card and put it in her shopping bag. He stopped her at a bookstore as she was (6) re _____ a book. Ms. White said, "This man, a total stranger, suddenly grasped my bag and asked if he could look (7) i _____ it." She was taken (8) ba _____ to the store and shut in a small room in full view of shop passengers for 20 minutes (9) un _____ the police arrived. At the police station she was body-searched and nothing was found. Her lawyer said the department store sent an insincere (10) ap _____ and they insisted that she may have been stealing. The hearing continues today.

II. Directions: Fill in the blanks with proper words from the box. Please note that a word can be used only once and there are more words than necessary in the box.

at	fit	disappointment	down	on
where	surrounded	sound	isolated	heart
promised	center	accepted	air	sky
opposes	denies			

The best known and loved of all the Christmas songs "Silent Night" was written in Oberndorf, a tiny village in Bavarian mountains. 1 Christmas Eve 1818, Oberndorf had been 2 by a severe snowstorm, but already the inhabitants cheerfully prepared for the Christmas festivities. Then they discovered, to their 3, that the organ (风琴) had broken 4.

A village schoolmaster and church organist knew how unhappy the people would be, for music was the 5 of all their celebration. So he went to the assistant priest (牧师) and suggested that the priest write a special song for the Christmas celebration that could be sung without any preparation. The priest 6 to do his best. Towards evening he went to the home of the schoolmaster with the lovely words of the song "Silent Night". Then the schoolmaster composed a melody to 7 the words.

On Christmas morning, the beautiful carol was sung for the first time. A guitar was the only accompaniment (伴奏). "All is bright" 8 pure and clear in the Bavarian 9.

The song was not brought to England until one hundred years ago. Times have changed, but "Silent Night" has remained. It is still sung in all corners of the world 10 people commemorate the birth of Christ.

Reading

I. Reading Skills

Reading Attack Skill II — Using Word Part Clues for Word Meanings

(阅读策略之二——通过构词法猜测词义)

在阅读过程中,经常会遇到一些生词、难词,通过构词法推测词义是最常用的猜测生词方法之一。下面给出的前缀和后缀中有很多和第一册第九单元中讲的一样常用。前缀如: over- 表示“过度……”, under- 表示“在……下,次于”之义, non- 表示“非,无,不,” pre- 表示“在……前,预先”, post- 表示“在……后”之义。后缀又可分为动词后缀、形容词后缀及名词后缀等。动词后缀如: -fy 表示“使……化”, -ize 表示“使成为”、“使……化”; 形容词后缀 -ish 表示“……民族的”、“……语的”, -like 表示“像……的”、“有……特征的”, -some 表示“易于……的”、“有……倾向的”; 名词后缀如: -hood 表示“身份”、“资格”, -ship 表示“情况”、“状态”、“性质”, -dom 表示“职务”、“地位”。

利用构词法猜测生词词义,对于扩大词汇量 and 提高阅读能力十分重要。