

# COLLEGE ENGLISH

## BAND ONE

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★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★

# 大学英语 新题型

综合训练 一级

林国元 主编



凤凰出版传媒集团  
译林出版社

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# 前 言

## PREFACE

教育部于2004年2月在全国180所高校启动了大学英语教学改革,对学生成绩评价体系和方法的改革是其中重要的内容之一。作为全国首批改革试点高校和全国首批大学英语教学改革示范点,扬州大学对大学英语的考试内容、形式和方法进行了大胆而有效的改革,丛书就是此次改革的成果之一。

丛书以全国大学英语考试的新题型为框架,系对我校原使用的《大学英语分级综合训练》讲义改编而成,分1至4级。每册书由10套试题组成,每套包括写作、听力理解(含复合式听力)、阅读理解(含快速阅读)、完型填空以及翻译等内容。翻译部分结合了我校使用的《全新版大学英语》、《新视野大学英语》和《大学体验英语》三套教材,旨在巩固课堂教学的内容。书后附有听力部分的录音光盘以及所有试题的参考答案。

丛书系教育部全国大学英语教学改革扩展项目(教高司函[2004]250号)的阶段成果。

全套丛书由俞洪亮策划,秦旭担任总主编。在编写排印过程中,承蒙扬州大学外国语学院、扬州大学教务处给予大力支持和协助,在此谨表示衷心的感谢。

由于编写时间仓促,编者水平有限,书中错误难免,恳请读者批评指正。

编 者

2008年7月

## 代序

《圣经·旧约》里有一则关于通天塔的故事。原本世界上只有一种语言,人们为了解天上世界的奥秘,便决定在巴比伦建一座可以通往苍穹的巨塔。上帝知道后,惧怕大家团结一致,便下令让所有参加建塔的人说各自不同的语言。语言不通,彼此无法交流,导致隔膜、猜想和纷争不断,人们建塔的宏愿最终以一场混乱的争斗而结束。从此以后,世界上便有了各种不同的语言。

这只是《圣经》里的一则故事。人类使用不同的语言,当然不是什么上帝的意志。现实中,英语这门国际通用语言,已成为不同民族互相交流、世界文明不断延续、人类对未来世界不断认知的一种工具。国际上公开发表的一流科学论文几乎都使用英语,国际互联网内容中使用英语的占有所有语言总量的80%。英语水平甚至被用来作为衡量国民素质、发展水平和综合国力的重要指数。英语语言构建了一个丰富多彩的人文与自然、科学与社会、个人与宇宙的大千世界。可以说,英语本身已经成为一座通天之塔,她直指云霄,让我们每一个努力攀登的人借助它去实现人生的美好理想。

攀登这座巨塔,自然要付出艰辛的努力。也只有在攀登的征途上留下深深足迹的人,才会体会到英语作为一种语言的魅力。欣赏英语佳句、品读英语文本会使我们乐而思学,乐而探究,乐而质疑。

认真学习好英语,并不意味着我们可以忽视母语。英语和汉语由于各自属于不同的语言系统,差别甚大。美国意象派诗人庞德(Ezra Pound)(1885-1972)倾慕中华文化,曾试图将中国《诗经》里的诗意涓细无遗地翻译成现代英语,然而,他的这种努力,由于英汉语言的巨大差异,最终没能成功。让我们通过实例来感受英汉两种语言的各自特点和巧妙。

1981年底,《科学美国人》杂志的“数学游戏”专栏编辑马丁·加德纳退休,由D·郝夫斯达德接替,郝夫同时把专栏改名为“算术魔力”。郝夫的第一篇文章写他首次拜访加德纳,看见一张写有“*There no verb in this sentence*”(“此句无动词”)的字条时,一下子感到一种强力的吸引和挑战。他把这类句子称为“自指示”句式,由此引伸和讨论了许多与“自指示”有关的语言、逻辑、艺术和哲学上的命题。

当我们尝试翻译中文古典诗歌时,我们也会感到类似的挑战。一些在我们以中文为母语的人们看来最易懂的诗句,却正是这样的无动词句。《诗经》开篇的《关雎》便是如此:“窈窕淑女,君子好逑”。不难看出,这一诗句少了一个系动词。汉语,特别是古代汉语,常常是不带动词的。系动词在汉语现代诗当中也比英语诗用得少得多。不用系动词,只用一个名词加一个形容词组成一个句子,如“天冷”。如果运用到杜甫的诗中,便有意想不到的妙处。“波漂菰米沉云黑,露冷莲房坠粉

红。”(《秋兴八首》)这里的动词“沉”与“坠”是用来修饰后面的名词的,所以两句仍属于无动词句。将这样的句子译成英语,不知要出多少花样。我所见过的最好的翻译是:“Like lowering clouds, wave-tossed rice grains blackened/From dew-cooled lotus pods, flower pollens dropped red”。

英语一般是要有动词在句子里的,而且动词还有性、数、时态、语气等多种语法功能,使得动词在句中的作用异常重要。然而这种英语语法的限制,并不存在汉语诗句中。发现这一点的,也是诗人庞德。他对中国古代汉语诗句中的这个特点极为醉心,甚至认为西方应该学习这种不舍动词、不合英语语法的写诗方法。我们的古人注重这种“自指示”或者说“自敛”的诗意,这使得诗句有一种朦胧的意境。如此意境,向为诗家所求。孔子说:“诗无达诂”;司空图说:“超以象外,得其环中,持之匪强,来之无穷”;严羽说:“言有尽而意无穷”。他们都是在言喻这种自敛的诗意和返朴归真的诗风。现代汉语多动词,特别是受西方语法分析的影响,已经很接近英语这一类语言的动词使用频率和覆盖范围了。由此看来,英汉两种语言又是相互影响的。也许只有在对语言的这种欣赏和陶醉之中,你才能领略到英汉两种语言各自的美。

时常听同学们抱怨:英语学得好坏关键在教师。此话未必完全没有道理。听一堂好课如品香茗,其中透出的味道,大有让人不忍卒听之感。然而,当下的教学已远离握槊怀铅的时代,多媒体、网络等现代教育技术对语言教学产生的作用可谓是革命性的,它带来了三个方面的转变:一是语言学习的实用化,英语实际应用能力,尤其是听说能力,已经成为现代人的一种必备技能;二是教学资源的扩展化,教师和学生可以利用电脑随时在网上各取所需;三是教学手段的多样化,由单一媒体拓展为多种媒体的有机结合。大学英语教学,作为提高学生英语水平、增强沟通交流本领的重要途径,理当顺应这一发展趋势,加快自身的变革。从2004年开始,教育部决定在全国实施大学英语教学改革试点工作,我校等180所高校被遴选作为首批试点高校。全校上下对这一工作无不高度重视,成立了领导小组,从教学大纲、改革方案和设备投入等都做了大量行之有效的工作。在此基础上,我校的教改实验报告通过了教育部的验收,又被遴选为全国60所大学英语教学改革示范点候选高校之一。2006年4月,教育部正式批准扬州大学等31所高校成为全国大学英语教学改革示范点。从180到60,再到31,这三个数字折射出扬大人在大学英语教学改革道路上迈出的坚实步履。

英语是可以教的,更是学出来的。当前,对大学英语教学高度重视、齐抓共管、保障有力的氛围在我校已经形成,我们应当十分珍惜这得之不易的局面。与此同时,我们教学改革的内涵还有待进一步深化,我校大学英语教学的质量还有待进一步提高,我们的教学与社会实际需求之间还存在严重的脱节。一切从学生的实际出发,一切从社会的实际需要出发,将是我们今后教改工作的着眼点。加快改革和创新的步伐,是我们的唯一选择。让我们携起手来,共建这座通天之塔;让我们共同努力,教学相长,期待用英语自如地进行心灵的沟通和感情的交流。我坚信,当我们能用英语深入地了解世界的变化与进步,并借他山之石使自己个人进步并获得发展之后,我们在英语教与学上所洒下的汗水都是值得的。

2007年7月

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# Test One

## Part 1 Listening Comprehension



### Section A Conversations

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear 8 short conversations and 2 long conversations. At the end of each conversation, one or more questions will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which is the best answer.

- |                            |                       |                                     |                       |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. A) The Woman.           | B) Bob.               | C) The man.                         | D) John.              |
| 2. A) Jack's.              | B) Hers.              | C) Tom's.                           | D) The man's.         |
| 3. A) \$4.00.              | B) \$5.00.            | C) \$1.00.                          | D) \$9.00.            |
| 4. A) Red and Blue.        | B) Green.             | C) Blue.                            | D) Red and green.     |
| 5. A) At 9:00.             | B) At 2:00.           | C) At 12:00.                        | D) At 10:00.          |
| 6. A) The chemistry class. | B) The English class. | C) The chemistry and English class. | D) The physics class. |
| 7. A) Jim.                 | B) The woman.         | C) Joe.                             | D) The man.           |
| 8. A) Sue and Sharon.      | B) Sharon.            | C) Sue and Betty.                   | D) Betty.             |

Questions 9 to 12 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

- |   |                                  |
|---|----------------------------------|
| 9. A) Renting a house.                                    | B) Lending a house.              |
| C) Talking about a house.                                 | D) Selling a house.              |
| 10. A) She wants to hear the man's opinion first.         |                                  |
| B) She likes the house very much.                         |                                  |
| C) She is wondering whether the house is worth the price. |                                  |
| D) She wants to see more houses before she can decide.    |                                  |
| 11. A) Friends.   | B) Newly-married couple.         |
| C) Husband and wife.                                      | D) Landlady and tenant.          |
| 12. A) The location of the house.                         | B) The composition of the house. |
| C) The history of the house.                              | D) The price of the house.       |

Questions 13 to 15 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

13. A) To ask where the housekeeper had put her clothes.  
B) To ask if her clothes had been sent back to her.  
C) To ask why the laundry hadn't sent her clothes back.  
D) To ask if her clothes were ready.
14. A) To go on with their journey.  
B) To leave the hotel.  
C) To return home.  
D) To attend a party.
15. A) The laundry of the hotel was not efficient.  
B) The clothes were expensive.  
C) People forget things when they go traveling.  
D) Mrs. Bates was not careful enough.



## Section B Short Passages

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear 3 short passages. After each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passages and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D).

### Passage One

Questions 16 to 18 are based on the passage you have just heard.

16. A) To go into the next grade.  
B) To repeat the grade.  
C) To take another test.  
D) To stay at school all the time.
17. A) In both countries, school education is free.  
B) In both countries, all children from five to sixteen go to school.  
C) In both countries, children take college admission tests if they want to go on to college.  
D) In both countries, teaching is usually quite informal.
18. A) In America, if you get a high school diploma, you can go on to college.  
B) There are private schools in Britain and all of them are boarding schools.  
C) In America and Britain, students often do teamwork and turn to the teacher only when they need help.  
D) In Britain, children spend six years in elementary school and four or six years in secondary or high school.

### Passage Two

Questions 19 to 22 are based on the passage you have just heard.

19. A) Buy a coffee and a doughnut for his wife.  
B) Take a ten-dollar bill with him.  
C) Meet some friends in the Central Park.  
D) Jog into a park.

**Questions 23 to 25 are based on the passage you have just heard.**

23. A) Children and older people.  
B) Children.  
C) Older people.  
D) People who are grown up.
24. A) The eighteenth.  
B) The twenty-first.  
C) The fourth.  
D) The hundredth.
25. A) You will have a big birthday party.  
B) You will receive many presents, birthday cards and balloons.  
C) You will receive the Queen's congratulations.  
D) You will plant a hundred candles on the birthday cakes.



**Directions:** In this section, you will hear a passage three times. You are required to fill in the blanks numbered from S1) to S8) with the exact words you have just heard. For blanks numbered S9) to S11) you are required to fill in the missing information. You can either use the exact words you have just heard or write down the main points in your own words.

“She was born for the camera,” said a S1) \_\_\_\_\_ who shot Liu Yifei’s picture when she was only eight.

Over the past year, Liu, an 18-year-old Chinese American, has shot to S2)\_\_\_\_\_ while





**Politics.** Every election year, thousands of political candidates use television in their campaigns. They buy commercial time to urge voters to support them. They also appear in debates with other candidates and answer interviewers' questions about their views. Television plays its greatest role in presidential races. Before TV, presidential candidates tried to make personal appearances and speeches in as many cities and states as possible. Today, many candidates reach more voters through a single television appearance than through all the in-person campaigning they do.

The most widely used form of political advertising in television is the spot announcement. Spot announcements are political messages that last 10 to 90 seconds. News programs often televise only a sentence or two, called a sound bite, from a candidate's remarks. These contrast sharply with the long political speeches that are typical of traditional in-person campaigning.

Television does much to promote interest in politics and political issues. But political advertising on TV also draws criticism. Critics say spot announcements are too short to allow candidates to discuss issues. Instead, candidates use the time to present oversimplified statements. Critics also claim that, because television time is so expensive, TV campaigning gives unfair advantage to the candidates with the most money.

**Motion pictures and radio.** From the 1920's through the 1940's, films and radio were the chief forms of entertainment for millions of Americans. Many people went to the movies at least once a week. They listened to comedies, dramas, and other entertainment programs on the radio almost every night. The rise of TV in the 1950's caused a sharp drop in movie attendance. Ever since, the movie industry has faced economic problems, radio entertainment changed completely after TV became a part of American life. Almost every radio entertainment show went off the air. Recorded music became the chief kind of radio programming.

**Sports.** Professional sports have long attracted millions of spectators yearly. But many more millions now watch the events on television. Television networks and stations pay team owners huge amounts of money for the right to televise games. These funds, in turn, help owners pay the huge salaries of today's professional athletes. Television also helps increase the popularity of sports. For example, the popularity of professional football has soared largely because of television. On the other hand, minor league baseball lost much of its audience after television brought major league games into the home.

**Effects on young people**

There is little agreement about how television affects young people. Parents have long been concerned about the amount of time young people spend watching TV. Studies have linked watching a lot of television with poor performance in school. However, these studies do not prove that TV viewing actually causes students to perform poorly. Watching television may simply be an activity preferred by young people who do poorly in school. Other studies suggest that televised violence encourages aggressive behavior.

26. School teachers believe television has a greater influence on young people than on adults.

27. Generally, adults spend more time watching TV than doing anything else such as sleeping and



local delivery or collection using a special vehicle; or if you have a valid medical certificate which excuses you from wearing it. Make 44 these circumstances apply to you before you decide not to wear your seat belt.

Remember you may be taken to 45 for not doing so, and you may be fined if you cannot prove to the court that you have been excused from wearing it.

- |              |                |              |            |
|--------------|----------------|--------------|------------|
| A) However   | B) sure        | C) ride      | D) court   |
| E) Therefore | F) environment | G) reduce    | H) complex |
| I) speed     | J) only        | K) seriously | L) decide  |
| M) prevent   | N) dangerously | O) rule      |            |



## Section B Reading in Depth (2)

**Directions:** There are 2 reading passages in this section. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice.

### Passage One

Questions 46 to 50 are based on the following passage.

One of the most popular literary figures in American literature is a woman who spent almost half of her life in China, a country on a continent thousands of miles from the United States. In her life time she earned her country's most highly acclaimed literary award, the Pulitzer Prize, and also the most prestigious form of literary recognition in the world, the Nobel Prize for Literature. Pearl S. Buck was almost a household word throughout much of her lifetime because of her prolific output, which consisted of some eighty-five published works, including several dozen novels, six collections of short stories, fourteen books for children, and more than a dozen works of nonfiction. When she was eighty years old, some twenty-five volumes were awaiting publication. Many of those books were set in China, the land in which she spent so much of her life. Her books and her life served as a bridge between the cultures of the East and the West. As the product of those two cultures she became, as she described herself, "mentally bifocal". Her unique background made her into an unusually interesting and versatile human being. As we examine the life of Pearl Buck, we cannot help but be aware that we are in fact meeting three separate people: a wife and mother, an internationally famous writer, and a humanitarian and philanthropist. One cannot really get to know Pearl Buck without learning about each of the three. Though honored in her lifetime with the William Dean Howell Medal of the American Academy of Arts and Letters in addition to the Nobel and Pulitzer Prizes, Pearl Buck as a total human being, not only a famous author, is a captivating subject of study.