

普通高等学校少数民族预科教材 (试用)

# 英语同步练习

(一年制)

教育部普通高等学校少数民族预科教材编写委员会 编

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下册

国家行政学院出版社  
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# 教育部“普通高等学校少数民族 预科教材”编写委员会

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# 前言

为适应普通高等学校少数民族预科教学的需要,教育部民族教育司组织编写了普通高等学校少数民族预科《大学语文》、《汉语精读教程》、《高等数学》、《英语》、《计算机》、《大学预科生入学教育》、《民族理论与民族政策》等系列教材。本套教材的使用对象为普通高等学校少数民族一年制预科与两年制预科的学生。其中《大学语文》、一年制《英语》适用于一年制预科学生;《汉语精读教程》、两年制《英语》适用于两年制预科学生。《高等数学》、《计算机》、《大学预科生入学教育》、《民族理论与民族政策》适用于一年制和两年制预科学生。

本套教材是以教育部制定的各科课程教学大纲为依据,参照近年来预科学生的普遍水平,遵循有利于国家统一、民族团结、贴近生活、贴近社会的原则进行编写的。为保证教材的适用性,教材编写人员与部分预科教学的一线老师进行了充分的沟通。许多预科教学的一线教师承担了一定的编写工作。

本套教材充分考虑了少数民族学生的实际情况,针对预科阶段的教学特点,在高中阶段各科教学内容的基础上,指导学生对应掌握的学科知识进行查漏补缺,补预结合,使之全面提高。同时,教材在编写过程中,渗透了新的教育理念,真正贴近学生的需要,注重对学生学习能力的培养,力求把教材的思想性、科学性、趣味性、综合性统一起来,突出教材的适用性和可操作性,力求做到难易适度,由浅入深,梯度推进,逐步提高,使他们通过一年或两年预科阶段的学习达到教学的目的,成为维护民族团结、促进和谐发展、实现民族复兴的骨干人才。

由于时间仓促,教材中难免有疏漏或不足之处,希望各地有关学校在试用中提出宝贵意见,以待今后进一步修订。

# 编写说明

为适应普通高等学校少数民族预科教学的需要,在教育部民族教育司的组织领导下,在北京邮电大学及北邮民族教育学院、语言学院各位领导的关心、鼓励和帮助下,我们编写了这套英语教材。本教材的使用对象是普通高等学校一年制少数民族预科学生。

大学预科《英语》(一年制)教材是根据国家教育部和国家民委颁发的《普通高等学校少数民族预科英语教学大纲》编写的。为便于更好地承续大学英语本科教学,也参照了高等学校本科《大学英语教学大纲》。民族预科学生经过中学阶段的学习应已掌握了英语基本语音、基本语法知识及一定的词汇量,并在听、说、读、写等方面受过基本训练。本教材力求补预结合,使学生通过学习,以及进行大量的词汇、句型、语法、阅读及综合能力方面的训练,使其英语语言知识在原有基础上有较大的提高,为顺利进入本科阶段并完成《大学英语教学大纲》的学习奠定良好基础。

本教材共两册。每册包括12个单元,供一个学期使用。主要内容包括准备阶段(Preparation)、课文(Text)、生词(New Words)、短语和表达(Phrases and Expressions)、注释(Notes)、练习(Exercises)等。为加强对课文的理解还配有补充阅读一篇(Supplementary Reading),另外,在前10课课后设了语法(Grammar)讲解和练习,以供有需求的学生有选择地使用。

练习形式包括就课文理解回答问题、单词和短语填空、词形转换、词汇配伍、重点结构模仿造句、句型转换、完型填空、汉英翻译、口语练习及补充的综合练习等。

本教材同时配有相应的《英语同步阅读》和《英语同步练习》。

本套教材从编写计划的提出,到样章的编写以及在整个编写过程中承蒙北邮民族教育学院各位领导的关心和鼎力支持,其中朱建平老师做了大量的组织联络等工作,郑素花老师、张耀忠老师、祝东枚老师在样章的编写、选材、练习形式的设置等方面提供了大力的帮助。在此我们一并表示诚挚的感谢。限于编者的水平、精力、时间,教材中难免瑕疵,希望广大英语教师和读者不吝赐教,当不胜感激之至。

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## Unit One

**I. Each word in the left column is related somehow to one of the words in the right column. Find it out and write the corresponding letter in the ( ).**

- |   |               |
|---|---------------|
| 1. ( ) the process of going by or wearing away  | A) elevation  |
| 2. ( ) the condition of being kept apart  | B) urban      |
| 3. ( ) tubes through which blood flows in the body  | C) separate   |
| 4. ( ) an estimate of similarities and differences  | D) vessel     |
| 5. ( ) determination, objective   | E) gene       |
| 6. ( ) the height of a thing above a certain level  | F) aging      |
| 7. ( ) relating to a city   | G) passage    |
| 8. ( ) something in your body cells that controls the development of qualities passed on from parents | H) isolation  |
| 9. ( ) way, means   | I) retire     |
| 10. ( ) the process of growing old  | J) comparison |
|   | K) intention  |
|   | L) approach   |

**II. Choose the best answer.**

- \_\_\_\_\_ being very old, she was very graceful.  
A. Although                      B. Despite                      C. Even                      D. Even though
- He has to pay an average of 500 yuan to \_\_\_\_\_ his car each month.  
A. protect                      B. conserve                      C. maintain                      D. preserve
- After a long discussion, we finally found a new \_\_\_\_\_ to the problem.  
A. method                      B. advice                      C. deal                      D. approach
- In \_\_\_\_\_ with some other students, I still have a long way to go to improve my learning.  
A. compare                      B. comparing                      C. compared                      D. comparison
- We asked the building company to \_\_\_\_\_ the cost of the repairs to the roof.  
A. evaluate                      B. estimate                      C. value                      D. judge
- They would refuse to go away \_\_\_\_\_ they got what they demanded.  
A. unless                      B. provided that                      C. except that                      D. without
- Machines like tractors, seeding machines can be much \_\_\_\_\_ saving for the farmers.  
A. work                      B. job                      C. labor                      D. physical
- We should do small \_\_\_\_\_ dream big or talk big.  
A. instead                      B. instead of                      C. but                      D. rather than
- In the information age, we can't afford to \_\_\_\_\_ ourselves from the world around us.



- A. divide                      B. isolate                      C. break up                      D. prevent
10. The new administration \_\_\_\_\_ the economic problems of the last four years.  
A. took                      B. succeeded                      C. inherited                      D. continued
11. Old as he is, the actor is still full of \_\_\_\_\_ pleasure and interests.  
A. youthful                      B. youth                      C. young                      D. youngster
12. The house price of \_\_\_\_\_ areas is quite high compared with the less developed \_\_\_\_\_ areas.  
A. uptown... city                      B. rural... uptown                      C. city... urban                      D. urban... rural
13. As the flood passed by, only a few villages \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. continued                      B. left                      C. remained                      D. kept
14. A \_\_\_\_\_ rumor stopped being spread once the mayor stood out to clarify the truth.  
A. long-lived                      B. long-life                      C. life-long                      D. long-living
15. To some \_\_\_\_\_, Mary still does not understand this unit. But she herself does not believe so.  
A. extend                      B. part                      C. extent                      D. content

III. Fill in the blanks by following the examples.

Verb	Meaning	Noun	Meaning
celebrate	庆祝, 赞美	celebration	庆祝, 庆典
Have you decided how to celebrate your victory in the match?		The villagers had a celebration, with a new film to finish up with.	
intend			
elevate			
contribute			
isolate			
pollute			

**IV. The following words are taken from the text. Find out more expressions containing the words.**

1. foreign

\_\_\_\_\_ (对外贸易)  
 \_\_\_\_\_ (异物)  
 \_\_\_\_\_ (与……无关,格格不入)

2. reward

\_\_\_\_\_ (因美德而受到的奖励)  
 \_\_\_\_\_ (给某人以奖励)  
 \_\_\_\_\_ (以……奖励某人)  
 \_\_\_\_\_ (一次有意义的经历)

3. married

\_\_\_\_\_ (晚婚)  
 \_\_\_\_\_ (一对夫妇)  
 \_\_\_\_\_ (把她的女儿嫁给一个富人)

4. account

\_\_\_\_\_ (导致,引起)  
 \_\_\_\_\_ (对事件简要的叙述)  
 \_\_\_\_\_ (考虑;顾及)  
 \_\_\_\_\_ (为了自身)

5. slow

\_\_\_\_\_ (学得慢的人)  
 \_\_\_\_\_ (不愿意发脾气)  
 \_\_\_\_\_ (行动迟缓)  
 \_\_\_\_\_ (使车减速)

6. age

\_\_\_\_\_ (未成年)  
 \_\_\_\_\_ (很长时间)  
 \_\_\_\_\_ (上了岁数的人)  
 \_\_\_\_\_ (老龄化社会)

**V. Reading Comprehension**

For some time in the past it has been widely accepted that babies—and other creatures—learn to do things because certain acts lead to “rewards”; and there is no reason to doubt that this is true. But it used also to be widely believed that effective rewards, at least in the early stages, had to be directly related to such basic physiological (生理的) “drives” as thirst or hunger. In other words, a baby would learn if he got food or drink or some sort of physical comfort, not otherwise.

It is now clear that this is not so. Babies will learn to behave in ways that produce results in the world with no reward except the successful outcome. Papousek began his studies by using milk in the normal way to “reward” the babies and so taught them to carry out some simple movements, such as turning the head to one side or the other. Then he noticed that a baby who

had had enough to drink would refuse the milk but would still go on making the learned response with clear signs of pleasure. So he began to study the children's responses in situations where no milk was provided. He quickly found that children as young as four months would learn to turn their heads to right or left if the movement "switched on" a display of lights—and indeed that they were capable of learning quite complex turns to bring about this result, for instance, two left or two right, or even to make as many as three turns to one side.

Papousek's light display was placed directly in front of the babies and he made the interesting observation that sometimes they would not turn back to watch the lights closely although they would "smile and bubble" when the display came on. Papousek concluded that it was not primarily the sight of the lights which pleased them, it was the success they were achieving in solving the problem, in mastering the skill, and that there exists a fundamental human urge to make sense of the world and bring it under intentional control.

1. According to the author, babies learn to do things which \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. are directly related to pleasure
  - B. will meet their physical needs
  - C. will bring them a feeling of success
  - D. will satisfy their curiosity
2. Papousek noticed in his studies that a baby \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. would make learned responses when it saw the milk
  - B. would carry out learned movements when it had enough to drink
  - C. would continue the simple movements without being given milk
  - D. would turn its head to right or left when it had enough to drink
3. In Papousek's experiment babies make learned movements of the head in order to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. have the lights turned on
  - B. be rewarded with milk
  - C. please their parents
  - D. be praised
4. The babies would "smile and bubble" at the lights because \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. the lights were directly related to some basic "drives"
  - B. the sight of the lights was interesting
  - C. they need not turn back to watch the lights
  - D. they succeeded in "switching on" the lights
5. According to Papousek's study, the pleasure babies get in achieving something is a reflection of \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. their strong desire to solve complex problem
  - B. a basic human desire to understand and control the world
  - C. the satisfaction of certain physiological needs
  - D. a fundamental human urge to display their learned skills

**VI. Translation**

1. 飞机晚点是因为天气不好。(account for)

\_\_\_\_\_

2. 每位电视观众对节目都满意是不可能的。(It is ... that...)

\_\_\_\_\_

3. 在很大程度上,我们是靠着对手变得强大起来的。(to a great extent)

\_\_\_\_\_

4. 相比之下,如今仍坚持每天读书的人是少了。(by comparison)

\_\_\_\_\_

5. 我们决不辜负父母亲对我们的期望。(live up to)

\_\_\_\_\_

**VII. Summary of the key points in this unit**

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Grammar Exercises****I. Fill in the blanks by using the proper articles.**

- Is this \_\_\_\_\_ book you were telling me about?  
—Yes, it is about \_\_\_\_\_ life of Queen Victoria.
- My brother asked me whether I could spare \_\_\_\_\_ few dollars.
- We always stay at \_\_\_\_\_ Palace Court Hotel because it is \_\_\_\_\_ only one with \_\_\_\_\_ facilities for \_\_\_\_\_ disabled.
- The doctor cured her of \_\_\_\_\_ tuberculosis.
- \_\_\_\_\_ English people are forever complaining about \_\_\_\_\_ weather, but in \_\_\_\_\_ fact \_\_\_\_\_ British Isles have \_\_\_\_\_ reasonable climate on \_\_\_\_\_ whole.
- It is \_\_\_\_\_ interesting book. It gives \_\_\_\_\_ wonderful picture of what \_\_\_\_\_ life was like in \_\_\_\_\_ Victorian times.
- \_\_\_\_\_ ambitious young man should not work so hard that he damages his health.
- During \_\_\_\_\_ World War II Malta managed to shut out most of \_\_\_\_\_ Italian and German bombers by throwing up \_\_\_\_\_ anti-aircraft screen.
- His first job paid less than \$2 \_\_\_\_\_ hour.
- Robin Hood is \_\_\_\_\_ legendary hero that \_\_\_\_\_ children learn about from \_\_\_\_\_ story books. He used to take \_\_\_\_\_ money from \_\_\_\_\_ rich and give it to \_\_\_\_\_ poor.

II. Choose the best answer.

1. There is \_\_\_\_\_ "x" in the word "six".  
A. the                                      B. a                                      C. an                                      D. /
2. Doctor White came here in \_\_\_\_\_ spring of 1989.  
A. a                                      B. /                                      C. the                                      D. an
3. The old professor with \_\_\_\_\_ umbrella in his hand teaches in \_\_\_\_\_ university.  
A. a; a                                      B. an; an                                      C. a; an                                      D. an; a
4. Alice took \_\_\_\_\_ smaller of the two apples.  
A. one                                      B. a                                      C. the                                      D. /
5. English is \_\_\_\_\_ language. It is \_\_\_\_\_ important tool.  
A. a; an                                      B. a; a                                      C. the; the                                      D. a; /
6. A new teacher was sent to the school in place of \_\_\_\_\_ one who had retired.  
A. a                                      B. the                                      C. an                                      D. /
7. When we saw her face, we knew \_\_\_\_\_ news was bad.  
A. the                                      B. some                                      C. a                                      D. /
8. The committee have decided by \_\_\_\_\_ majority to ask you to remain.  
A. a                                      B. an                                      C. /                                      D. the
9. I went to \_\_\_\_\_ bed to pick up some papers that I had left on it.  
A. the                                      B. a                                      C. a small                                      D. /
10. In the ancient time, sailors believed they went in \_\_\_\_\_ power of the mighty spirit of \_\_\_\_\_ sea.  
A. a; a                                      B. the; the                                      C. a; the                                      D. the; a

## Unit Two

**I . Each word in the left column is related someway to one of the words in the right column. Find it out and write the corresponding letter in the (     ).**

- |  |                |
|--|----------------|
| 1. (     ) with one's mind firmly made up  | A) dedication  |
| 2. (     ) invitation or call (to sb. ) to take part in a game, contest, fight etc to prove who is better, stronger, more able, etc. | B) guarantee   |
| 3. (     ) give up doing sth. or go away from a place  | C) scholarship |
| 4. (     ) make sb. /sth. rich or richer   | D) doubtful    |
| 5. (     ) not feeling confident   | E) challenge   |
| 6. (     ) gain (sth. deserved) in return for one's achievements or behavior, etc.   | F) earn        |
| 7. (     ) devotion to a cause or aim  | G) enrich      |
| 8. (     ) (award of a ) grant of money to an excellent student  | H) discouraged |
| 9. (     ) feeling disbelief or uncertainty  | I) quit        |
| 10. (     ) ensure; make sure  | J) determined  |
|  | K) survival    |
|  | L) harmony     |

**II . Choose the best answer.**

- Do you still remember the place \_\_\_\_\_ Katherine introduced us?  
A. where                      B. which                      C. in which                      D. at which
- It is wrong of you to turn your back \_\_\_\_\_ your family.  
A. to                      B. against                      C. on                      D. at
- Why don't you attend the meeting? All the teachers went there \_\_\_\_\_ you.  
A. besides                      B. except                      C. except for                      D. except that
- We are best friends because we have a lot \_\_\_\_\_ common.  
A. at                      B. on                      C. in                      D. upon
- My sister went back to school \_\_\_\_\_ to succeed.  
A. decide                      B. decided                      C. determined                      D. determine
- Education is key \_\_\_\_\_ her success.  
A. to                      B. for                      C. on                      D. of
- The differences between you and other classmates can \_\_\_\_\_ if you work really hard.  
A. wash up                      B. be washed up                      C. wash away                      D. be washed away

8. Although the salesman has said much, people still look \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. doubt                      B. doubtful                      C. doubted                      D. doubtless
9. To \_\_\_\_\_ the truth, it is your carelessness that has resulted in the accident.  
 A. say                      B. speak                      C. talk                      D. tell
10. Since he was very young, he has dedicated himself to \_\_\_\_\_ the piano.  
 A. playing                      B. play                      C. played                      D. plays
11. If he had not invested money in the property, he \_\_\_\_\_ so much money now.  
 A. could not have made                      B. should not make  
 C. cannot make                      D. hadn't made
12. His \_\_\_\_\_ from the air-crash is a miracle.  
 A. survive                      B. survival                      C. surviving                      D. survived
13. In the United States, the individual rights are \_\_\_\_\_ all.  
 A. beyond                      B. above                      C. over                      D. on
14. I won't have a cigarette, thanks—I'm trying to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. cut off                      B. cut down                      C. cut through                      D. cut up
15. The word is wrongly spelt; you've \_\_\_\_\_ a letter.  
 A. left out                      B. left off                      C. left behind                      D. left over

III. Fill in the blanks by following the examples.

Noun	Meaning	Adjective	Meaning
tradition	传统, 惯例	traditional	传统的, 惯例的
It is a tradition for Chinese to eat dumplings to celebrate the Spring Festival.		Sometimes housewives begin weeks in advance to prepare the traditional food served on certain holidays.	
reality			
regret			
challenge			
benefit			
doubt			

**IV. The following words are taken from the text. Find out more expressions containing the words.**

1. place

- \_\_\_\_\_ (娱乐场所)  
 \_\_\_\_\_ (获得一份公职)  
 \_\_\_\_\_ (在平常或应在的地方)  
 \_\_\_\_\_ (对某人抱有信心)

2. meet

- \_\_\_\_\_ (巧遇)  
 \_\_\_\_\_ (在机场接人)  
 \_\_\_\_\_ (遇到困难)  
 \_\_\_\_\_ (满足某人的需要)

3. simple

- \_\_\_\_\_ (用简单的汉语写出)  
 \_\_\_\_\_ (简朴的建筑风格)  
 \_\_\_\_\_ (普通的农民)  
 \_\_\_\_\_ (生命的原始形态)

4. value

- \_\_\_\_\_ (上涨的房地产价值)  
 \_\_\_\_\_ (对某人有很大的帮助)  
 \_\_\_\_\_ (艺术标准)  
 \_\_\_\_\_ (有很高的营养价值)

5. experience

- \_\_\_\_\_ (从经验中学习)  
 \_\_\_\_\_ (有丰富的教学经验)  
 \_\_\_\_\_ (一次不寻常的经历)  
 \_\_\_\_\_ (一次愉快的体验)

**V. Reading Comprehension**

The way that people greet each other differs from one country to another, but all greetings are meant to show friendship and respect. In Japan, whether meeting someone for the first time or seeing an old friend, people usually greet each other with a bow. In Thailand, the custom is to put one's hands together at the chest or in front of the face, with the head bowed. In Latin countries, women often greet each other with an embrace, putting their cheeks together while exchanging greetings. In France, the way to greet friends is with a kiss on both cheeks. But possibly the most unusual way to greet a friend is the one used by Eskimos in Alaska—an enthusiastic rubbing of noses! More and more, however, the handshake is becoming the most popular greeting around the world. The handshake got its start in the Middle Ages, when all strangers were seen as possible enemies. When two men who didn't know each other met on a road, they immediately pulled out their weapons. When they were satisfied that the other person was not an enemy, they would put their weapons away and hold out their hands in a gesture of friendship. While they were talking,



they often maintained the handshake until they were sure they could trust the other person. Variations of the handshake have developed over the years. In European countries, the handshake has become so popular that it is used almost every time people get together—sometimes several times a day with the same person. In Europe, people take each other's hands gently and don't move them as much as in other parts of the world. In Arabic countries, men usually don't release the handshake until many greetings have been exchanged. In the United States, the handshake is used when meeting people for the first time or when greeting people on important occasions. The American handshake is usually a very strong one. Some people even think it's too strong. Also, Americans move their hands up and down (shake them!) more than Europeans do. But whatever greeting is used—a handshake, a bow or an embrace—we know it is a gesture of friendship.

- Greetings are meant to show \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. friendship                      B. kindness                      C. love                      D. nothing special
- Possibly the most unusual way for people to greet each other is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. to embrace                      B. to shake hands  
C. to rub noses                      D. to put one's hands together at the chest
- Handshake was first used in \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. ancient times                      B. the Middle Ages  
C. war times                      D. not mentioned in the text
- In the United States, people shake hands when \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. they meet important people  
B. they meet for the first time  
C. they meet each other on important occasions  
D. both B and C
- The Europeans shake hands \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. strongly                      B. gently                      C. for a long time                      D. for a short time

## VI. Translation

- 这位教授一直致力于教学法的研究。(dedicate oneself to...)

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- 这个社区的人有很多的共同点。(community, have... in common)

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- 在地里忙了一天,我累得疲惫不堪。(wear out)

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- 开始创业是非常困难的,我们必须面对生活的挑战。(start out, meet life's challenges)

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