

全国高职高专公共英语教材

高职高专

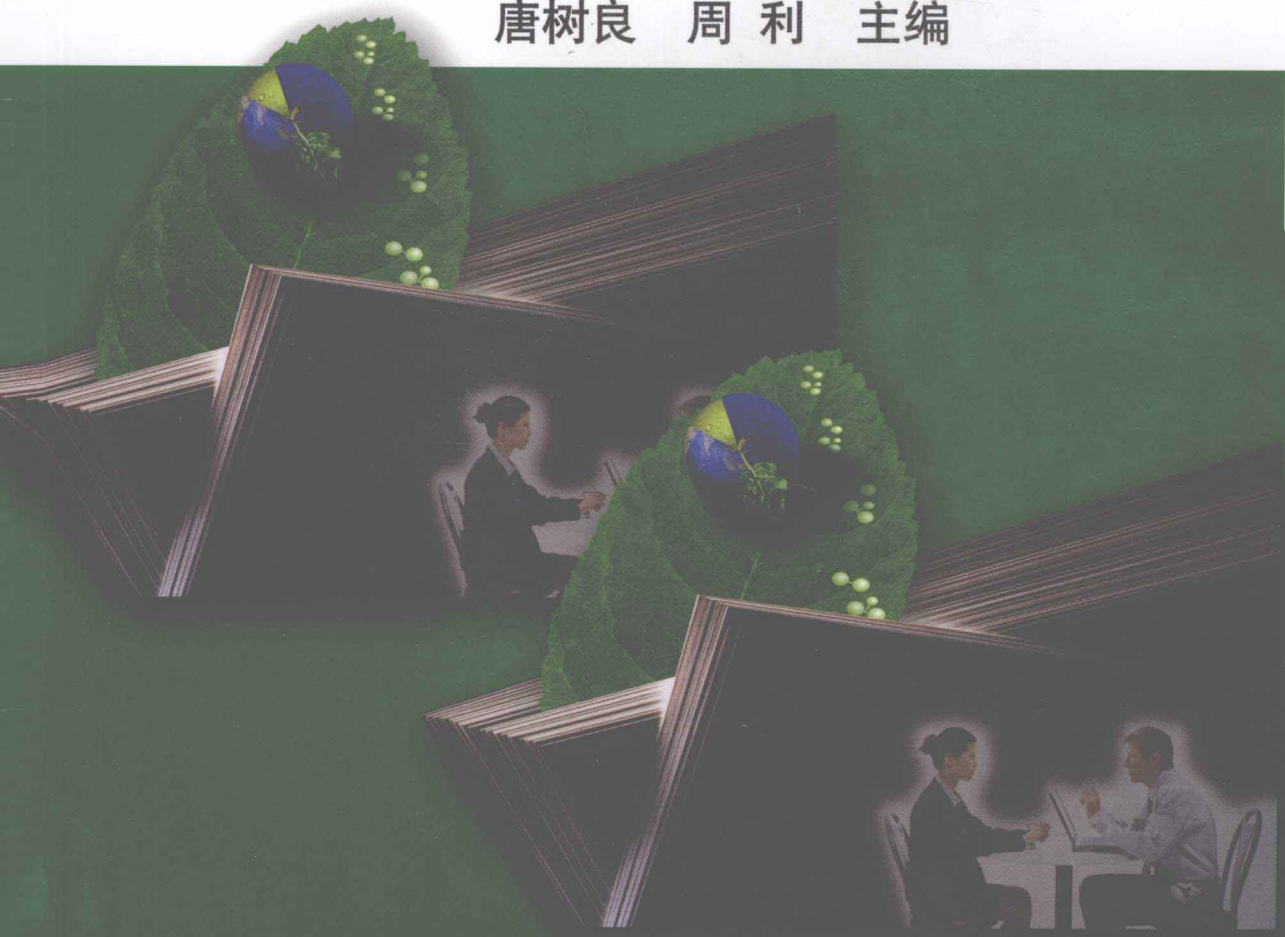
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NEW CENTURY COLLEGE ENGLISH COURSE

新世纪英语教程

同步练习

唐树良 周利 主编



北京大学出版社
PEKING UNIVERSITY PRESS

New Century College English Course (3)

新世纪英语教程 3

同步练习

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前 言

《新世纪英语教程》由高职高专英语教材编写组编写,供招收高中毕业生、中专毕业生和职高毕业生的三年制高等职业院校和高等普通专科学校的学生以及英语自学者使用。

本教材按照教育部高等教育司《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求》编写,要求学生在
学习本教材前,应掌握《新世纪英语教程》第一册和第二册的语音、词汇和语法知识,在听、说、
读、写、译各方面具备一定的基础。

本教材贯彻听说领先的原则,重在培养学生实际使用英语进行交际的能力,同时培养学生
较强的阅读能力,并兼顾写作翻译等各项能力的发展,使学生具备以英语为工具,捕捉和获取
所需信息的能力,为学习各种专业英语打下坚实基础。

本教材共分四册,语言材料大部分选自原文材料,具有较强的思想性、科学性、知识性、趣
味性和实用性。第一、二册的内容以共核英语语言(Common Core English)为主,第三、四册
适当增加科普内容的比例。学生学完第三册后可以达到《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要
求》所规定的 B 级要求,学完第四册后可以达到《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求》所规
定的 A 级要求。

前三册的编排体例采用主题教学(Theme-based)模式:从不同侧面围绕一个激发学生兴
趣和思考的共同主题,把听、说、读、写、译等各种技能的训练合理安排在一个单元内,教学活动
以阅读为中心,结合主体预演、课文问答、语言结构、听力理解、交际技巧、翻译训练、应用写作
等,从而将教与学有机结合,课内外连成一片,使学生真正做到听得懂、说得出、用得活。

本册有 8 个单元,每单元有 60~100 个词汇,15~25 个短语,每单元包括课文选读(分为
Text A 和 Text B)和课文理解、翻译技巧、实践与提高、写作技巧四个部分。课文选读有两篇
内容相关、结构相似的课文,文章体裁多样,意义深远,为实践与提高提供了听、说、读、写各项
练习的中心材料。翻译技巧部分介绍了几种常用且实践性强的翻译方法,并提供应用练习。
实践与提高则强调对听、说、读、写各种技能的培养,其中阅读技巧部分有与课文选读意义相
关、结构相似的三篇材料,前两篇为快速阅读,后一篇为完型填空,内容与课文相近但难度稍
浅,旨在培养学生快速获取信息的能力;听力技巧难度有所增加,有听句辨义、对话和填空等练
习,旨在培养学生的听力理解能力;交际技巧以诗歌朗读作为热身练习,过渡到日常会话,并增
加角色扮演游戏(Role-Play),重在培养学生的交际能力;写作技巧依据现代英文写作理论,用
论述与实例结合的方式,从谋篇布局到文章结构等各个环节对英文写作的知识与技能进行了
系统阐述。每单元提供的练习形式多且数量大,教师可根据教学的实际情况进行取舍。

本书可以和教材《新世纪英语教程》第三册配合使用,从而使学生可以更全面地复习和巩
固教材的语言要点和知识体系,熟练掌握听、说、读、写、译各项技能,综合提高英语能力。同时
习题集每个单元的题型采用了全国高等学校英语应用能力考试 B 级考试试卷的形式,学生做

过题目之后,通过量的积累,达到质的飞跃,有助于通过全国高等学校英语应用能力 B 级考试。

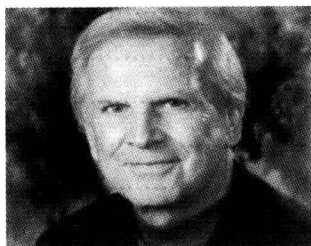
本书承英国东伦敦大学语言中心高级讲师,英国文化教育委员会理事 Amanda Maitland 女士、美国阿拉巴马州立大学教育学院 Louise Lee 博士审阅并提出宝贵修改意见,在此一并表示感谢。

由于时间仓促,书中疏漏之处在所难免,请读者与专家指正。

高职高专英语教材编写组

2006 年 3 月

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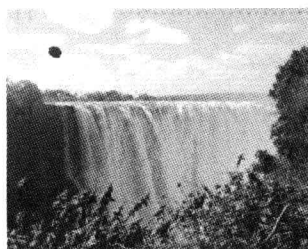
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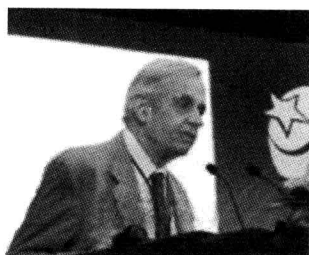


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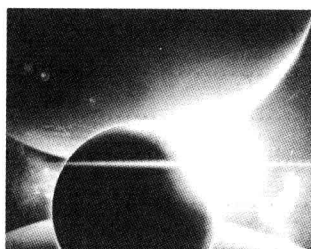
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EXERCISES FOR UNIT ONE

Part I Listening Comprehension

(15 minutes)

Directions: This part is to test your listening ability. It consists of 3 sections.

Section A

Directions: This section is to check your ability to give proper answers to questions. There are 5 recorded questions in it. After each question, there is a pause. The questions will be spoken two times. When you hear a question, you should decide on the correct answer from the 4 choices marked A), B), C) and D) given in your test paper and then mark the correct answer.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. A) At home. | B) At a shop. |
| C) At a restaurant. | D) At a supermarket. |
| 2. A) A bowl of noodles. | B) A hamburger. |
| C) A sandwich. | D) A steak. |
| 3. A) Yes, I needn't. | |
| B) Yes, I can manage. | |
| C) No, I would. | |
| D) A pound of meat, please. | |
| 4. A) No, thanks. | B) Yes, please. |
| C) Not at all. | D) OK. |
| 5. A) Yes, she didn't. | B) No, she didn't. |
| C) She didn't like it. | D) She was alike. |

Section B

Directions: This section is to test your ability to understand short dialogues. There are 5 recorded dialogues in it. After each dialogue, there is a recorded question. Both the dialogues and the questions will be spoken two times. When you hear a question, you should decide on the correct answer from the 4 choices marked A), B), C) and D) given in your paper and then mark the correct answer.

- | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------|
| 6. A) Medium. | B) Well done. |
| C) Well cooked. | D) Baked. |
| 7. A) At home. | B) At a school. |
| C) At a restaurant. | D) At a store. |
| 8. A) Mint. | B) Peach. |
| C) Raspberry. | D) Strawberry. |
| 9. A) Going to hospital. | B) Going to a party. |
| C) Going to the supermarket. | D) Going home. |
| 10. A) Water. | B) Milk. |
| C) Beer. | D) Juice. |

Section C

Directions: In this section you will hear a recorded passage. The passage is printed in your paper, but with some words or phrases missing. The passage will be read three times. During the second reading, you are required to put the missing words or phrases in the numbered blanks according to what you have heard. The third reading is for you to check your writing. Now the passage will begin.

Joseph Pulitzer, as much as any person in the profession, was keenly (11) the power of the press to shape public opinion, for good or for ill, and having seen it at its worst, he longed to reshape it and its public image, forcing it to aspire to (12) the best of its (13) potential. "Elevate" is the word that leaps out at us from his will: "I am deeply interested in the (14) and elevation of journalism," he wrote, "regarding it as a noble profession, and of unequal importance for its (15) the minds and morals of the people."

23. The members of the town council _____ for hours about whether to build a new museum.
- A) accounted B) sought
C) disputed D) made
24. By the end of next year, we surely _____ a solution to this unusual problem.
- A) have found B) will be finding
C) will have found D) are finding
25. All things _____, this plan will have to be cancelled.
- A) considered B) having considered
C) will be considered D) be considered

Section B

Directions: There are also 10 incomplete statements here. Fill in each blank with the proper form of the word given in the brackets.

26. This arises from the different ways in which they consider things, persons, and events, and the (result) _____ effects upon their minds.
27. Those who are to be unhappy think and speak only of the contrary things. Therefore, they are continually (content) _____ themselves.
28. In whatever situation men can be placed, they may find conveniences and (convenience) _____.
29. Although in fact it is chiefly an act of the (imagine) _____, it has serious consequences in life.
30. It brings on real grief and (fortune) _____.
31. These people should change this bad habit and condescend to be pleased with what is (please) _____, without fretting themselves and others.
32. He had a thermometer to show him the temperature, and a barometer to show when the weather was (like) _____ to be good or bad.
33. Self-respect and a clear conscience are powerful components of integrity and are the basis for (rich) _____ your relationships with others.
34. Franklin was also (equal) _____ in America as an inventor. He invented the Franklin stove, bifocal eyeglasses and the lightning rod.
35. Life is like a field of newly (fall) _____ snow; where I choose to walk every step will show.

Part III Reading Comprehension

(40 minutes)

Directions: This part is to check your reading ability. There are 5 tasks for you to fulfill. Read the material carefully and do the tasks as you are instructed.

Task 1

Directions: After reading the following passage, you will find 5 questions or unfinished statements, numbered 36 to 40. For each question or statement there are 4 choices marked A), B), C) and D) given in your paper. You should choose the best answer.

In 1997, Bush backed a huge tax reform plan that would have lowered property taxes by a staggering(令人惊愕的) \$3 billion per year, among other cuts. It was a great political risk that would please neither conservatives nor liberals—his fellow Republicans in the state legislature(立法机构) defeated the bill. In the end, however, taxes were cut by \$1 billion from reforms made from the remnants(残余) of his plan, and Bush emerged from the failure relatively intact(完整无缺的). In November 1998, Bush became the first Texas Governor to be elected to consecutive(连续的) four-year terms, winning by an impressive margin(差数) of 65% to 35% and drawing a record number of black and Hispanic voters to the Republican ticket. His success in Texas, especially among minority voters, peaked the interest of the Republican Party's national organization, which saw the younger Bush as a viable(可行的) choice to challenge(挑战) the incumbent Democrats and their anointed candidate, Vice President Al Gore, at the national level.

In June of 1999, George W. Bush officially announced his intention to run for president of the United States, billing himself as a "compassionate conservative." Basing his campaign on promises to make the Republican Party more inclusive and to restore dignity to what Republicans saw as a tarnished(失去光泽的) White House, Bush placed a strong emphasis on his desire to improve education—his most passionately felt cause—and his commitment to limited government and welfare and tax reform.

36. Bush's huge tax reform plan would have lowered property taxes by _____.
 A) 1 million B) 3 billion C) 3 million D) 1 billion
37. In fact, taxes were cut by _____.
 A) 1 million B) 3 million C) 1 billion D) 3 billion
38. What time did Bush become the Texas Governor to be elected to consecutive four-year terms?
 A) In Nov. 1998. B) In Dec. 1988.
 C) In Nov. 1988. D) In Dec. 1998.
39. By how much percent did Bush win?
 A) 30%. B) 65%. C) 35%. D) 20%.
40. Based on this passage, President Bush is _____ and belongs to _____.
 A) a conservative, the Democratic Party
 B) a democrat, the Conservative Party
 C) a democrat, the Republican Party
 D) a conservative, the Republican Party

Task 2

Directions: This task is the same as task 1. The 5 questions or unfinished statements are numbered 41 to 45.

The scientific touchstones of the modern age—the bomb, space travel, electronics, quantum physics—all bear his imprint.

Einstein had conjured (变戏法) the whole business, it seemed. He did not invent the “thought experiment,” but he raised it to high art. Imagine twins, wearing identical watches; one stays home, while the other rides in a spaceship near the speed of light... Little wonder that from 1919, Einstein was—and remains today—the world's most famous scientist.

In his native Germany he became a target for hatred. As a Jew, a liberal, a humanist, an internationalist, he attracted the enmity (敌意) of nationalist (民族主义者) and anti-semites (反犹太者). He was now a powerful voice, widely heard, always attended to, especially after he moved to the U.S. He used it to promote zionism (犹太复国主义), pacifism (和平主义), in his secret 1939 letter to Franklin D. Roosevelt, the construction of a uranium (铀) bomb. Meanwhile, like any demigod (名人), he made bits of legend: that he failed math in school (not true); that he opened a book and found

an uncashed \$1,500 check he had left as a bookmark (maybe—he was absentminded about everyday affairs); that he was careless about socks, collars, slippers... that he couldn't even remember his address: 112 Mercer Street in Princeton, where he finally settled.

41. Which scientific touchstone of the modern age does not bear his imprint?
A) Bomb. B) Space. C) Engineering. D) Electronics.
42. From which year until today, does Einstein remain the world's most famous scientist?
A) 1919. B) 1918. C) 1917. D) 1916.
43. Where did Einstein come from?
A) Greece. B) Germany. C) Great Britain. D) Greenland.
44. He was a powerful voice and was more well-known after he moved to the
A) UK B) USSR C) US D) Canada
45. At which address did Einstein eventually settle?
A) 112 Mercer Lane in Princeton.
B) 112 Mercer Avenue in Princeton.
C) 112 Mercer Place in Princeton.
D) 112 Mercer Street in Princeton.

Task 3

Directions: The following is an article about the network. After reading it, complete the information by filling in the blanks marked 46 to 50 in the table below.

There are two categories of networks: local area networks (LANs) and wide area networks (WANs). Here I'd like to mainly talk about LAN.

A LAN is a system of computers and associated peripherals (外围设备) such as printers that are physically connected by cable within a limited geographical area—typically in an office building or on a college campus. The topology (部局) of the network may be ring, star or bus. LANs use fiber optics (光学) or coaxial (同轴电缆) cable to connect computers, and each computer must have special communications software installed on its hard disk. Software has been developed that allows computers with different platforms to coexist and exchange data on the same LAN.

Many networks are managed by a computer called a file server. A file

server has a large capacity hard disk and special software that manages access(有权使用) to files on the network. It controls how data and database are shared among users on the network and how users access master copies of data and application software on the centralized hard disk. It is the file server's job to make sure that users don't accidentally try to update a file at the same time and scramble (搅乱) the data. The file server may also manage the access to an expensive piece of hardware such as a laser printer.

When a file server is used on a LAN, large databases are stored on the server and users may store all of their work files there as well. This operation is analogous to someone's manually collecting all the data each day placing them in a file drawer, and then redistributing these data to the workers as needed.

The cables LAN uses are (46) or (47) cables.

When many networks are managed by a computer, this computer is called a (48).

A file server's job is to make sure users don't (49) try to update a file at the same time and scramble the data.

On large databases users can store all of their (50) files there.

Task 4

Directions: The following is a list of words and phrases for a person's character. After reading it, you are required to find the Chinese equivalents to those given in English in the table below.

- A—fine features and defects
- B—seduction
- C—conscience
- D—succumb to overwhelming desire
- E—integrity
- F—instinct
- G—disgust

H—caution

I—civility

J—harmony

K—be convinced of

L—discontentedness

M—turn of mind

N—good qualities

O—disposition

P—curiousness

Examples: (D) 向强烈欲望屈服 (F) 本能

- | | |
|-------------|----------|
| 51. () 谨慎 | () 好奇 |
| 52. () 礼貌 | () 正直 |
| 53. () 融洽 | () 问心无愧 |
| 54. () 坚信 | () 诱惑 |
| 55. () 不满足 | () 性格 |

Task 5

Directions: The following is a letter. After reading it, give brief answers below it (numbered 56 to 60). Write your answers briefly (in no more than 4 words) after the corresponding numbers.

24 July, 2003

Dear Hospital Administrator:

Last month, my daughter Susan was in your hospital for three days when she had her appendix removed. The nurses were very friendly and I was satisfied that she received good medical care. However, there were several aspects of the service that were not satisfactory.

My first complaint is the fee. We just got the bill and we were charged 400 dollars a day for a semi-private room. The TV, medicine, doctor's bills, nursing care, and lab tests were all extra. That is outrageous. She could have had a room all to herself with TV in the best hotel in town for half that. I realize the hotel rate does not include meals, but the food she got hardly cost 300 dollars a day. We were paying the bill ourselves, and we were not rich people.

Second, the room was not clean. The drapes were dirty. The walls were filthy. This is a serious concern when you have sick people.

Sincerely,

John Smith

56. What was wrong with Mr. John Smith's daughter last month?

She had her

57. What did he complain about first?

He complained about

58. What was his feeling about the fee?

He felt that it was

59. If his daughter had a single room in the best hotel, how much would he have paid? He would have paid

60. What did he complain about next?

He thought that

Part IV Translation

(20 minutes)

Directions: This part (numbered 61 to 65) is to check your ability to translate English into Chinese. After each sentence of numbers 61 to 64, you will read four choices of suggested translation. Choose the best translation, and write your translation of number 65 in the corresponding space.

61. It is not enough to be industrious, so are the ants. What are you industrious for?

- A) 像蚂蚁一样勤劳是不够的,你为什么而勤劳呢?
- B) 只有勤劳是不够的,蚂蚁也勤劳。你勤劳的目的是什么?
- C) 只有勤劳是不够的,蚂蚁也会勤劳。要看你为什么而勤劳。
- D) 你勤劳不够,蚂蚁勤劳也不够,那你为何还要勤劳?

62. The children of the present day are beyond my comprehension.

- A) 现代的孩子超出了我的综合判断。
- B) 现代的孩子比我的理解力强。
- C) 当今的孩子理解不了我。
- D) 我真弄不懂当今的孩子。