

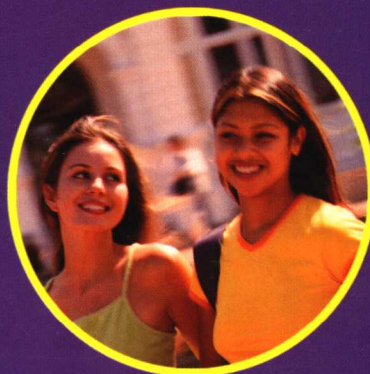
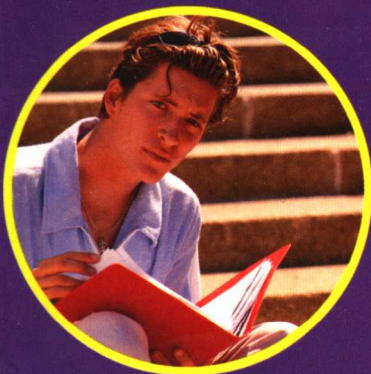
高 职 高 专 英 语 推 荐 教 材

**NEW** **ESSENTIAL**  
COLLEGE ENGLISH

# 新起点 大学基础英语教程 自主综合训练

总主编: 杨治中    主编: 黄 硕    王晓明

3



外语教学与研究出版社

FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS

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藏书章

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## 前 言

高职高专教育是我国高等教育的一个重要组成部分,高职高专学生是我国大学生中一个十分重要的群体。针对这一学生群体的特点,教育部于2000年颁布了《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求》(试行)。该《基本要求》明确指出,高职高专的英语教学应该以培养学生实际运用语言的能力为目标,突出教学内容的实用性和针对性。

根据《基本要求》的这一指导思想,外语教学与研究出版社组织编写了这套《新起点大学基础英语教程》系列教材。本套教材由长期从事大学英语和高职高专英语教学、具有丰富教学经验的教师编写,包括读写系列、听说系列、学习方法与阅读系列和自主综合训练系列,并附以相配套的教学课件和试题库。本教材的内容编排注意从我国高职高专学生的实际水平出发,循序渐进,拾级而上。教程所选篇章短小精悍、题材广泛、语言规范、内容新颖,富于时代气息,融知识性、趣味性和思想性于一体;练习形式多样,既便于教师在课堂上教学,也便于学生课后自学;各教程之间在内容上相互呼应、互参互补,使学生通过学习不仅掌握语言技能和知识,而且增进对中西方文化的了解,掌握良好的学习英语的方法,为今后进一步学习英语打下扎实的基础。

我们希望这套《新起点大学基础英语教程》能以其自身的特色为高职高专教材增加一个新的品种,并能为广大师生所接受和垂爱。同时,我们也恳切希望广大师生在使用过程中对教材的不足之处提出批评和指正,使它得以不断的改进和完善。

编者

2006年5月



## 编写说明

本书是《新起点大学基础英语教程》系列教材的同步自学练习用书,供学习《新起点大学基础英语教程》的学生使用,旨在帮助学生进一步消化和巩固在该系列教材《听说教程》和《读写教程》中所学的内容。

为了与主教材密切配合,形成一个有机的整体,本书延续与主教材相关的话题,巩固和扩展相应的语言基本技能、功能意念和实用性语言技能训练,并增加主教材所含词汇的复现率。本书选篇内容丰富、体裁多样、语言鲜活,具有可读性、趣味性和针对性,能有效帮助学生开阔视野,提高学习兴趣。

本书共分12个单元,每个单元均由四个部分组成:第一部分为听说训练,第二部分为词汇与结构训练,第三部分为阅读训练,第四部分为写作训练。

本书板块			与本系列教材的关联
Listening & Speaking Practice	Guided Conversations		训练内容与《听说教程》同步
	Listening Practice	Finding Proper Responses	交际功能训练与《听说教程》同步；语言技能训练以《读写教程》中的 Text A 和 Text B 为素材
		Understanding Short Conversations	
		Compound Dictation	
		Dialogues	与系列教材同一个话题
		Passages	
		Listening for Fun	
Text-Based Practice	Vocabulary & Structure		以《读写教程》中的 Text A 和 Text B 为训练素材
	Grammatical Exercises		训练内容与《读写教程》同步
Reading Practice	Passage 1		与系列教材同一个话题
	Passage 2		
	Passage 3		
	Translation		
Writing Practice	Guided Writing		由两部分组成：
	Applied Writing	Sample	1. 基础写作训练：句子——段落
		Simulation Writing	2. 应用文体写作系统训练（第二册、第三册的应用文体写作将覆盖《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求》所规定的B级层次的写作技能）

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# Unit 1

## Listening & Speaking Practice

### Guided Conversations ■

#### Sample Conversations

Read the following conversations, paying attention to the underlined parts. Then practise the conversations with your partner.

1. A: What do you think of education in Britain?  
B: The trouble with education in Britain, I think, lies with the teachers.  
A: The teachers? Why do you say so?  
B: Well, I don't think teachers get nearly enough training in actually how to teach. They're too serious, too academic; they're not imaginative enough.  
A: So do you mean that there's not enough excitement in the classroom for students to get interested in the subject?  
B: You got it. That's true.
2. A: It seems to me that examinations do more harm than good. We spend so much time reviewing for examinations that we haven't enough time for new work!  
B: I don't think so. Without exams, no one would do any review. We would soon forget everything. The only time I do any work is when there's going to be an exam!  
A: That's only true for you. Many students work steadily all the time and they remember what they learn.  
B: That's not how I see it. I think many people wouldn't do any work at all. At least I wouldn't. Besides, without exams, how could employers decide whether to give us jobs?  
A: The teachers could write reports about us. Examinations can be unreliable, don't you think so? Our teachers know us well, don't they?  
B: Yes, they do. That's why I would rather have examinations!

## Bank of Useful Expressions

Asking for and Giving Opinions	
1. What do you think of/about...? 2. What's your stand/opinion on...? 3. Any idea about...? 4. Do you mean/think...? 5. Why do you say so?	1. In my opinion, /If you ask me,... 2. As far as I'm concerned, I think... 3. It seems to me that... 4. I'd like to point out that... 5. I think/I don't think...
Agreeing and Disagreeing	
1. I think/suppose so, too. 2. You got it. 3. That's just how I feel/see it. 4. I couldn't agree more. 5. You can say that again./You said it./You can bet on that.	1. Well, you have a point there, but... 2. Maybe you are right, but... 3. That's not how I see it. 4. Yes, that's quite true, but... 5. On the contrary, I think...

## Speaking Tasks

**Task 1** Create a dialogue with your partner by using the useful expressions in the Bank.

**Situation:** You and your classmate just attended Professor Marshall's lecture. Now you are exchanging your opinion on the lecture with him/her.

**Task 2** Complete the short dialogue by following the example in the Bank and the Sample Conversations above.

**A:** I intend to send Mingming to Yuquan Primary School. (1) \_\_\_\_\_?

**B:** Well, (2) \_\_\_\_\_, Xinhua Primary School may be better, for both its teaching staff and equipment are the best in the city.

**A:** Yes, (3) \_\_\_\_\_, but compared with Yuquan, Xinhua is farther from our home.

**B:** (4) \_\_\_\_\_. It's a long way. But the school has a bus which picks pupils up every day.

**A:** I know that, but (5) \_\_\_\_\_ it's not safe enough for such a little boy.

**B:** Well, we'd better let Mingming make his choice then.



## Proverbs

Read aloud and remember the following proverbs.

- |  |                |
|--|----------------|
| 1. A stitch in time saves nine.                          | 小洞不补，大洞吃苦。     |
| 2. Like teacher, like pupil.                             | 什么样的老师教什么样的学生。 |
| 3. Children are what the mothers are.                    | 耳濡目染，身教言传。     |
| 4. Complacency is the enemy of study.                    | 学习的敌人是自己的满足。   |
| 5. Keep good men company and you shall be of the number. | 近朱者赤，近墨者黑。     |

## Listening Practice

### Finding Proper Responses

In this task, you will hear five sentences. There are three responses for each sentence. Choose the best response to the sentence you've heard.

- A. It's hard to say.

B. Can I help you?

C. I feel the same way.
- A. I'll do it myself.

B. That's torture, I would say.

C. Sorry, I can't make it.
- A. Let me put it this way.

B. That must be interesting.

C. I'm glad we see eye to eye.
- A. You said it.

B. It's a waste of time.

C. Nothing special.
- A. I can't say for sure.

B. I think so, too.

C. That's your idea, not mine.

## Understanding Short Conversations

**In this task, you will hear five short conversations. Each conversation is followed by one question. After hearing the question, you should read the four choices and choose the best answer.**

1. A. It's awfully dull.  
C. It's very exhausting.  
B. It's really exciting.  
D. It's quite stimulating.
2. A. The ideas of the paper are not convincing.  
B. Some parts of the paper are not well-written.  
C. The handwriting of the paper is not very good.  
D. The last two paragraphs of the paper are not complete.
3. A. She doesn't like the way the professor lectures.  
B. She's having a hard time following the professor's lectures.  
C. She is not interested in the course History of Philosophy.  
D. She's having difficulty with the heavy reading assignments.
4. A. Everybody in the class likes to listen to him.  
B. He isn't popular in the class.  
C. He is a wonderful lecturer.  
D. Only the man knows him well.
5. A. She doesn't like his selection of the test questions.  
B. She doesn't think he prepares his lectures well enough.  
C. She thinks his questions are boring.  
D. She thinks his presentations are boring.

## Compound Dictation

**In this section, you will hear a short passage. The passage will be read three times. When the passage is read for the first time, listen for the general idea. During the second reading, fill in the missing information. The third reading is for you to check your answers.**

I have read a newspaper of a (1) \_\_\_\_\_ city this week. This means I have read the (2) \_\_\_\_\_ of at least four books. When I read a newspaper, I only read what I am interested in. I know this because newspapers are (3) \_\_\_\_\_ into sections, and I only read the sports pages if I am interested in sports, the business pages for business. (4) \_\_\_\_\_, newspaper headlines and the special writing (5) \_\_\_\_\_ make it easy for me to get the main (6) \_\_\_\_\_. Now that I

know how to skim a newspaper, I should also know how to skim a book. Before I do my reading, I should ask myself a few questions and find the book's (7) \_\_\_\_\_. Then I should know that books generally contain (8) \_\_\_\_\_, developments and summaries. Finally, I should read fast and mark the information and (9) \_\_\_\_\_ that I want to include in my reports, (10) \_\_\_\_\_ and books.

## Dialogues

**Dialogue 1** Listen to the dialogue and choose the best answer to each of the questions you've heard.

1. A. Because she wants to have a well-paid job.  
B. Because she wants to stay at home and learn something.  
C. Because she wants to spend more time with her son.  
D. Because she wants to educate her son at home by herself.
2. A. It fails to provide enough challenges to students.  
B. It never provides suitable courses for students.  
C. It only cares about students' intellectual development.  
D. It focuses too much on testing the students.
3. A. Obtaining husband's agreement.  
C. Making personal sacrifice.
- B. Having a willing child.  
D. Avoiding financial strain.
4. A. Linda's son has been switched to two schools.  
B. Homeschooling is more expensive than school education.  
C. Linda and her husband share the same opinion on homeschooling.  
D. Public schools pay more attention to educating children than private schools.
5. A. Sympathetic.  
C. Indifferent.
- B. Disappointed.  
D. Opposing.

**Dialogue 2** Listen to the dialogue and complete each of the following statements with no more than three words.

1. In Prof. Smith's mind, education is much more \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ than schooling.
2. Education is a \_\_\_\_\_ process while schooling is a \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ process.
3. The \_\_\_\_\_ of education vary a lot while the \_\_\_\_\_ of schooling seldom varies.

4. Schooling is a kind of \_\_\_\_\_ learning in education.
5. Through schooling, people can only get \_\_\_\_\_ knowledge of reality.

## Passages

**Passage 1** Listen to the passage and decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F).

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. The main purpose of the laptop program is to give each student a laptop to access the Internet.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. At Westlake College, 1,500 students have laptops and more than 60% of the staff use computers.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Only Westlake College has got support for its computer program from the higher-education department of the state.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. With the development in computer technology, it is possible to use laptops in colleges and universities.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. "A window on the world" in the passage means that students can get information from all around the world.

**Passage 2** Listen to the passage and answer the following questions using as few words as possible.

1. When do the students finish their compulsory education in the United States?  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. Why do the private university students have to pay more money for tuition?  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. How about the university costs in the United States?  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. Who pay for the tuition in colleges and universities?  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. According to the passage, except homework and exams, what do many college students worry about?  
\_\_\_\_\_

## Listening for Fun

Listen and try to retell the story.

## Text-Based Practice

### Vocabulary & Structure

- I** Fill in the blanks with the words given in brackets together with the prepositions or adverbs that go with them. Change the form where necessary.

Sample: Isn't it time you (get) got down to some serious work?

1. I don't know what people can (get) \_\_\_\_\_ listening to extremely loud music.
2. Sommers was astonished when one quarter of the class—422 students — (log) \_\_\_\_\_ to share their writing expectations.
3. Modern medicine has tended to (focus) \_\_\_\_\_ too much \_\_\_\_\_ developing complicated surgical (外科的) techniques.
4. (addition) \_\_\_\_\_ giving a general introduction to computers, the course also provides practical experience.
5. Last night there were (thousand) \_\_\_\_\_ people at the concert. It was a great success.
6. Now the detectives (侦探) (look) \_\_\_\_\_ the prisoner who escaped three days ago.
7. The girl was very excited to see her name (print) \_\_\_\_\_.
8. This ancient truth (apply) \_\_\_\_\_ more than the crops of the fields; it is an invaluable message of hope to all who experience tragedy in life.
9. His books (characterize) \_\_\_\_\_ long and detailed descriptions of the countryside.
10. Because newspapers (divide) \_\_\_\_\_ sections, you can read the sports pages for sports and business pages for business.

- II** Complete the following sentences by using some of the words from Texts A and B with the help of the first few letters given.

1. In its report on the speech, the radio carried a brief sum\_\_\_\_\_, but didn't broadcast the whole thing.
2. Most PC parts are already made in Asia, except vit\_\_\_\_\_ components like central processors, hard drives, and memory chips (集成电路片).
3. We invited them to par\_\_\_\_\_ in a debate on the present-day educational system.
4. Recent sur\_\_\_\_\_ show that Japanese youth have become a "Me Generation" that rejects traditional values.

5. To water the grass after a heavy rain is the equ of carrying coals to Newcastle (英国一煤城).
6. I don't think I'm going to Scotland for Christmas. It's such a long way. Bes, I haven't got much money left.
7. Mother needs add help in the kitchen when we have guests for dinner.
8. Ama, I found the place described in the book.
9. There have been significant changes in readers' tastes since the survey was lau 10 years ago.
10. Jane was ast to hear the news that she won the first prize in the speech contest.

**III Translate the expressions in Column A into Chinese and those in Column B into English.**

**Column A**

1. read the equivalent of four books  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. highlight the main points  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. all you need  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. apply to nonfiction reading  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. end with a summary  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. lay the foundation for future Harvard courses  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. hope for a 10 percent response rate  
\_\_\_\_\_
8. in addition to its central academic role  
\_\_\_\_\_
9. in Albert's experience  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Column B**

1. 花费相当于一个月的工资  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. 强调失业人员的问题  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. 一切你所感兴趣的  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. 适用于所有的工业流程  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. 以祝福全家安好结尾  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. 为国家经济奇迹奠定基础  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. 作最好的打算  
\_\_\_\_\_
8. 除了他在大学的工作外  
\_\_\_\_\_
9. 根据我的经验  
\_\_\_\_\_



10. be characterized by generalizations

10. 以鲜亮的颜色为特征

**IV Complete each of the following sentences with the proper form of the word given in brackets.**

1. (summarize) After each newspaper headline, you'll generally find the main points \_\_\_\_\_ in the first paragraph.
2. (add) An \_\_\_\_\_ charge is made on baggage over the weight allowance.
3. (amaze) Those shoes she bought the day before yesterday were \_\_\_\_\_ cheap.
4. (introduce) In the \_\_\_\_\_ to the book *My Life*, there is a brief account of Clinton's recent activities.
5. (participate) About 20 four-star and five-star hotels will provide accommodations for APEC (Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation) \_\_\_\_\_ — an opportunity won through public bidding.
6. (undertake) Mary \_\_\_\_\_ the responsibility of feeding my dogs before I came back.
7. (emphasize) He made a speech \_\_\_\_\_ the importance of protecting natural resources.
8. (analyze) One of the difficulties in \_\_\_\_\_ the situation is that we don't have all the information yet.
9. (center) Over the past 10 years, American private military companies, or PMCs, have quietly played a \_\_\_\_\_ role in the exporting of security, strategy, and training for foreign militaries.
10. (astonish) It is \_\_\_\_\_ to me that the new *Harry Potter* sold 6.9 million copies in its first 24 hours.

**V Translate the following sentences into English.**

1. 你应该为他所提供的服务支付对等的报酬。(equivalent)

\_\_\_\_\_

2. 这一调查特别强调职业女性的需求。(survey, highlight)

\_\_\_\_\_

3. 现在出去散步已经太晚；再者，天又开始下雨了。(besides)  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. 他相信他所看到的任何发表出来的东西。(in print)  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. 他在南亚反恐运动中起了关键的作用。(anti-terrorist, play a vital role in)  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. 骆驼的特点是能够长期行走而不喝水。(be characterized by)  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. 我们能做的就是抱着乐观的态度耐心地等待。(all, hope for)  
\_\_\_\_\_
8. 研究结果表明，居住条件差与健康不佳有直接关系。(indicate, a connection between)  
\_\_\_\_\_

### Grammatical Exercises

#### ① Rearrange the following words and expressions in logical order after the models.

**Model A:** the fire was caused, certain, that, now, by a cigarette end, it, looks

— It now looks certain **that** the fire was caused by a cigarette end.

1. that, she has, it is, missed, such an interesting film, a pity  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. the meeting will, it is, that, till next Friday, said, be put off  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. there has been, that, it appears, in the plans, a change  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Model B:** that you finished your task, you have not made, clear, it

— You have not made **it** clear **that** you finished your task.

4. important, it, we should learn English well, that, I think  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. a pity, Mary should, it, he thought, be absent, that  
\_\_\_\_\_

6. from your silence, it, you don't, I take, that, want to go

---

7. you, that, insist on, I, tell me the truth, it

---

**Model C:** that, we held a class meeting yesterday, it was, in the club

— It was in the club **that** we held a class meeting yesterday.

8. Professor Lin who, English, it is, teaches us

---

9. in 1975 that, I, in a factory, worked, it was

---

10. you can, it is, a foreign language, learn, only by constant practice that

---

**II Choose the best answer to complete each of the following sentences.**

- It was only when I reread his poems recently \_\_\_\_\_ I began to appreciate their beauty.  
A. until                      B. that                      C. then                      D. so
- \_\_\_\_\_ is a fact that English is being accepted as an international language.  
A. There                      B. This                      C. That                      D. It
- Does \_\_\_\_\_ matter if he can't finish the job on time?  
A. this                      B. that                      C. it                      D. he
- Was it during the Second World War \_\_\_\_\_ he died?  
A. that                      B. while                      C. in which                      D. when
- It's the first time that she has been to the United States, \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. isn't she                      B. isn't it                      C. hasn't she                      D. hasn't it
- In fact \_\_\_\_\_ is a hard job for the police to keep order in an important football match.  
A. this                      B. that                      C. it                      D. there
- It is the ability to do the job \_\_\_\_\_ matters not where you come from or what you are.  
A. one                      B. what                      C. it                      D. that
- Jean learned Chinese for about two years, \_\_\_\_\_ is, from 1993 to 1995.  
A. this                      B. he                      C. it                      D. that
- She thought \_\_\_\_\_ a great honor that she had been invited to speak to us.  
A. that                      B. this                      C. it                      D. it is