



普通高等教育“十五”国家级规划教材

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大学体验英语®

Experiencing English

一课一练 **1** Practice File

总主编：吴树敬 张敬源

主 编：周 明 孙秋丹



高等教育出版社



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大学体验

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藏书章

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前言

《大学体验英语一课一练》是普通高等教育“十五”国家级规划教材《大学体验英语》的系列配套用书。本系列用书在题型设计上紧扣《全国大学英语四、六级考试改革方案(试行)》，帮助学生提高实战能力；在内容安排上与《大学体验英语综合教程》和《大学体验英语扩展教程》各单元主题密切相关，便于学生活学活用，举一反三，其目的在于增强学生的英语综合应用能力。使用《大学体验英语》综合教程及扩展教程的院校可以根据学生的具体情况，使用本书中的全部或部分内容，学生也可在教师指导下课外自学，其他具有大学英语或相当英语水平 的学生也可选择使用。

本系列用书每册共10个单元，其中8个单元是《大学体验英语综合教程》相关各单元的配套练习，每单元由听力理解(*Listening Comprehension*)、词汇练习(*Vocabulary Exercises*)、阅读理解(*Reading Comprehension*)、综合运用(*Integrated Skills*)和写作(*Writing*)五部分组成。本书为第一册。听力理解部分包括短对话(*Short Conversations*)、短文(*Short Passages*)、复合式听写(*Compound Dictation*)、正误判断(*True or False Questions*)和信息转换(*Information Transfer*)等题型，内容与该单元主题相关。词汇部分包括词形转换(*Word Forms*)、词义匹配(*Matching*)和多项选择(*Multiple Choice*)等题型。阅读理解部分包括多项选择(*Multiple Choice*)、简短回答问题(*Short Answer Questions*)、信息转换(*Information Transfer*)、快速阅读(*Fast Reading*)和仔细阅读(*Close Reading*)等题型。综合运用部分包括中译英(*Chinese to English Translation*)、英译中(*English to Chinese Translation*)、完形填空(*Cloze*)和改错(*Error Correction*)等题型。写作部分包括应用文写作(*Practical Writing*)和普通写作(*General Writing*)各一篇。除单元配套练习外，本书还配有两套阶段性自测题(*Self-assessment Test*)，分别安排在第四单元和第八单元之后。便于学生检测学习效果，调整学习重点。自测题的设计原则与单元配套练习相同：突出学生英语实用能力的培养。自测题包括听力理解(*Listening Comprehension*)、阅读理解(*Reading Comprehension*)、综合运用(*Integrated Skills*)和写作(*Writing*)四个部分。为方便学生使用，本书所有练习及自测题均附有答案及听力原文。

《大学体验英语一课一练》由北京理工大学吴树敬教授和北京科技大学张敬源教授负责全书编写体例的策划以及全部书稿的修改、补充和审定工作。教材编写由北京理工大学、北京科技大学、中国政法大学、北京联合大学、北京大学五所大学具有多年丰富教学经验的一线教师完成。

限于编者水平，疏漏错讹之处在所难免，敬请读者批评指正。

编者

2005年6月

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College Life



Part One

Listening Comprehension

Section A Short Conversations

Directions: In this section, you will hear 10 short conversations. After each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. Both the conversations and the questions will be spoken twice. For each question, there are 4 choices marked A), B), C) and D). Decide on the best answer.

1. A) He studies harder than before.
B) He doesn't study harder than before.
C) He is trying to study harder.
D) He wants to study harder.
2. A) At 11 a.m. .
B) At 8 a.m. .
C) At 8 p.m. .
D) At 11 p.m. .
3. A) Colleagues.
B) Staff.
C) Classmates.
D) Workmates.
4. A) She will speak English a lot.
B) She will keep up with others.
C) She will study English very hard.
D) She will do her homework.
5. A) At a bank.
B) At a supermarket.
C) At a library.
D) At a restaurant.
6. A) She wants to take a shower in the morning.
B) She would rather take a shower in the morning.

- C) She'd better take a shower in the morning.
 D) She has to take a shower in the morning.
7. A) It is right to put a light switch inside the bathroom.
 B) It is against the law to put a light switch inside the bathroom.
 C) It is appropriate to put a light switch inside the bathroom.
 D) It is logical to put a light switch inside the bathroom.
8. A) She agrees with the man.
 B) She doesn't agree with the man.
 C) She believes David Beckham is the worst in the world.
 D) She seems unsure about her opinion.
9. A) She is quite content with her shopping.
 B) She is quite satisfied with her dress.
 C) She is not satisfied with her dress.
 D) She is not satisfied with her shopping.
10. A) Bedroom.
 B) Apartment.
 C) Furniture.
 D) Video.
11. A) The hallway.
 B) The key.
 C) The door.
 D) The lock.
12. A) The woman doesn't really like the meal.
 B) The woman is a good cook.
 C) The man has offered the woman a meal.
 D) The man thinks the woman is silly.

Section B Short Passages

Directions: In this section, you will hear 2 short passages. After each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passages and the questions will be spoken only once. For each question, there are 4 choices marked A), B), C) and D). Decide on the best answer.

Passage One

Questions 1 to 3 are based on the passage you have just heard.

1. A) have enough time to manage their time effectively
 B) were really challenged in high school
 C) don't have to manage their time effectively before going to college
 D) are bright and do well in college
2. A) they don't study hard
 B) they don't have enough time to study
 C) their study skills are less effective
 D) their time are less effective

Passage Two

Questions 4 to 6 are based on the passage you have just heard.

4. A) meeting students and staff who are working in the university now
B) having a lecture about the history of the university
C) having a look at the campus and facilities
D) having a visit of the research subject you're interested in
5. A) Saturday 8 June
B) Monday 15 June
C) Monday 5 September
D) Saturday 18 October
6. A) the Law School
B) the Medicine School
C) the Business School
D) the Art School

Section C Compound Dictation

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) and S10) 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.

Welcome to the University of Oxford. Oxford is the S1) _____ university in the English-speaking world and lays S2) _____ to nine centuries of S3) _____ existence. As an internationally S4) _____ center for teaching and research, Oxford S5) _____ students and scholars from across the globe, with almost a S6) _____ of our students from overseas. More than 130 nationalities are represented among a student population of over 16 000.

Oxford is a collegiate university, with 39 self-governing colleges S7) _____ to the University in a type of federal system. There are also seven Permanent Private Halls, S8) _____ by different Christian denominations.

S9) _____.

Seven other colleges are for graduates only; one has Fellows only, and one S10) _____.

Part Two

Vocabulary Exercises

Section A Word Forms

Directions: Complete the following sentences with appropriate words or phrases given below. Change the form where necessary. Note there are more words than necessary.

due to	involve	convince	shift	confident	regardless of
except for	commitment	source	obscure	remarkable	available

- The wind _____ from north to west.
- The ticket is _____ on the day of issue only.
- I got the news from a reliable _____.
- The politician spoke in a _____ voice.
- Several high-ranking officials _____ in the scandal.
- He has made a _____ to pay off all his debts.
- The meaning of this poem is very _____; I really do not understand it.
- She wants to give up her job, _____ the consequences.
- His English composition is well written _____ a few mistakes.
- We managed to _____ the children that nothing was wrong.

Section B Multiple Choice

Directions: There are 10 incomplete sentences in this section. For each sentence there are 4 choices marked A), B), C) and D). Choose the best one of them to complete the sentence.

- Some drugs taken in large quantities cause _____ brain damage.
A) permanent B) everlasting C) consistent D) panic
- Putting in a new window will _____ cutting away part of the roof.
A) include B) involve C) contain D) comprise
- He kept working, _____ he was very tired.
A) so B) however C) nevertheless D) though
- A bus _____ when I was sitting on the bench.
A) passed by B) passed on C) passed up D) passed out

5. Several screws(螺丝) need _____.
A) widening B) enlarging C) tightening D) shortening
6. He spoke less and less at the _____ of the exam.
A) near B) around C) approach D) approaching
7. I don't want to come out now, and _____, I'm expecting a phone call.
A) besides B) therefore C) including D) likewise
8. No more than twenty years passed _____ laser was first invented.
A) after B) since C) before D) when
9. She could not move with her shirt _____ on a nail.
A) was caught B) to be caught C) caught D) have been caught
10. He grows flowers _____ vegetables.
A) as soon as B) as good as C) as well D) as well as



Part Three

Reading Comprehension

Section A Multiple Choice

Directions: There are 2 passages in this section. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are 4 choices marked A), B), C) and D). Read the passages carefully and decide on the best choice.

Passage One

Questions 1 to 5 are based on the following passage.

If you want to live longer and lower the risk of heart disease, a move to the mountains may help. Research by scientists in Greece shows that mountain dwelling is good for the heart and longevity. People living at higher altitude have lower odds of dying from heart disease than those closer to sea level, even if they have factors that could increase their health risk.

"Residence in mountainous areas seems to have a 'protective effect' from total and coronary mortality," said Dr Nikos Baibas of the University of Athens. He and his colleagues suspect that the increased exercise from walking up mountainous terrain gives the heart a good workout and enables it to cope with lower levels of oxygen.

The researchers studied the health records and death rates of 1 150 Greeks who lived in three villages near Athens over 15 years. One village was 1 000 yards above sea level and the other two were in low-lying areas. Although men and women living in the mountainous village had higher blood pressure rates and other risk factors than people in the other villages, they had a lower rate of death from heart disease after a 15 year follow-up.

"The contrast was more evident among men than among women," Baibas added in a report in the *Journal of Epidemiology and Community Health*. Heart disease is one of the world's top killers. Smoking, high blood pressure, raised cholesterol levels, being overweight or obese and a family history of the illness increase the odds of developing the disease.

1. According to the passage, if you want to live longer and lower the risk of heart disease, you should do the following except _____.
 - A) living in the higher altitude
 - B) living closer to sea level
 - C) living in mountainous areas
 - D) living above the sea level
2. In this passage, "dwelling" (para 1, line 2,) probably means _____.
 - A) living as a resident
 - B) thinking over and over
 - C) describing in detail
 - D) living longer
3. We can infer from the passage that _____.
 - A) men live longer than women even if they have heart disease
 - B) although people have heart disease, they can live longer
 - C) a family history of heart disease increases the possibility of living longer
 - D) people living in mountainous village may suffer more from high blood pressure
4. The example of Greeks shows that _____.
 - A) women living in mountainous areas live longer than men
 - B) men living in mountainous areas are possible to have heart disease
 - C) men living in high mountains are less likely to die from heart disease than women
 - D) women living in high mountains are less likely to die from heart disease than men
5. According to the passage, which statement is true?
 - A) Living in mountains increases the possibility of heart disease.
 - B) Living far away from the sea raises the odds of heart disease.
 - C) Living in mountains increases the odds of overweight.
 - D) Smoking raises the odds of heart disease.

Passage Two

Questions 6 to 10 are based on the following passage.

Business leaders often speak about "team building" in glittering generalities. But do they truly understand how to build team spirit in the workplace?

Team-building. You've heard the term dozens of times. So what does team building in business really mean? Popular belief suggests that effective teams arise when people with similar work styles or personalities are grouped together in the workplace. But more often than not, effective teams arise because groups of people share similar outlooks toward their working lives. The greater the commonality of work and life philosophies, the more tightly knit the team will be.

If you want to build a team, consider the outlooks and attitudes of the prospective members as you try to instill a common spirit in the group.

What are the key business values of team members? Does one member place a high priority on human relations? Another on productivity? Another on long-range planning? None of these values are intrinsically "right" or "wrong". But a clash of values fosters autonomy, not teamwork.

What are the personal aspirations of your team members? Lateral career moves? Promotions? A chance to "make a difference" in their chosen fields? Common aspirations tend to motivate people to work toward goals together.

What goals and objectives do members of your team emphasize on a day-to-day basis? What objectives take priority in their annual work plans? The more agreement between the goals of your business and those of the prospective team members, the greater the likelihood you'll create a workable team.

6. According to the second paragraph, the team member can work effectively if they _____.
 - A) share similar philosophy and working attitude
 - B) have common personality and philosophy
 - C) have similar outlook and work-style
 - D) have commonality in work-style and life philosophy
7. According to the fourth paragraph, what does "place a high priority" (line 1) probably mean?
 - A) Something that needs consideration, attention before others.
 - B) Something that starts before others.
 - C) Something that happens unexpectedly.
 - D) Something that people take for granted.
8. What motivates people to work together towards a common goal?
 - A) Promotional chances.
 - B) Long-ranging planning.
 - C) Agreeable human relations.
 - D) Shared aspirations.
9. According to the passage, which statement is true?
 - A) Only when the team members share an objective similar to that of a company can we build an efficient team.
 - B) Only when the team members fully understand the company's goal can we build an efficient team.
 - C) Only when the team members have their own perspectives can we build a good team.
 - D) Only when the team members work together can we build our team.
10. The author's attitude towards teamwork is _____.
 - A) disapproving
 - B) indifferent
 - C) subjective
 - D) practical

Section B Short Answer Questions

Directions: In this section there is a short passage with 5 questions or incomplete statements. Read the passage carefully. Then answer the questions or complete the statements in the fewest possible words (not exceeding 10 words).

Wednesday at the opening of the annual National Hurricane Conference, Max Mayfield, National Hurricane Center Director said that the skinny line works as long as people remember that storms often don't go where predicted and cover a much broader area than the center point depicted by the line. "Don't focus on the skinny black line," he said. The agency had looked at three options: keeping the skinny line, using a series of large colored dots to represent the projected path, or using large circles that would encompass the projected path and the margin for error.

Scott Kiser, the tropical cyclone program manager with the weather service, said the decision to stick with the line was made after the weather service sought opinions from the public, the news media and emergency service workers, receiving 971 e-mailed responses. He said 63 percent favored keeping the skinny line. He summed up the response as: "Show us your best forecast — we're smart enough to figure it out."

The four hurricanes that struck Florida last year proved storms can veer off the narrow tracking lines featured on TV, newspaper and computer graphics. Hurricanes can also cut a much wider swath of destruction than the lines indicate. Hurricane Charley, for example, slammed into Punta Gorda in August even though its tracking line pointed toward the Tampa Bay area, about 90 miles north. Charley suddenly intensified and took a right turn, but by then it was too late for people to get out.

The busy 2004 hurricane season had 15 named storms, including nine hurricanes. They cost 117 lives in Florida and more than 3 000 in Haiti, and damaged or destroyed one out of five of Florida homes.

1. What did Scott Kiser do?

2. What did the four hurricanes that struck Florida prove?

3. What did "hurricane Charley" refer to?

4. Why was it too late for people to get out during the "Hurricane Charley"?

5. What was the result of the busy 2004 hurricane season?



Part Four

Integrated Skills

Section A Chinese to English Translation

Directions: Translate the following sentences from Chinese into English using the words or phrases given in the brackets.

- 他的话让我印象深刻。(impress upon)
- 我们都想喝茶。(feel like)
- 你退休后谁来接管公司?(take over)
- 百合花香总是让我想起旧宅。(remind of)
- 如需更多关于此事的信息请写信给我们。(require)

Section B English to Chinese Translation

Directions: Translate the following sentences from English into Chinese.

- The meeting due to be held next Tuesday was cancelled.
- The teacher asked for my help in collecting the test papers.
- With the final exams approaching, the library is getting busy day by day.
- The child kept shifting in his seat. He looked very uneasy.
- The exact date of the President's visit remains a secret.

Section C Cloze

Directions: There are 10 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are 4 choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should choose the one that best fits into the passage.

Hans Christian Andersen is 1) _____ the most famous Dane in literary history, but his 2) _____ from a poor shoemaker's son to internationally 3) _____ author was a troubled one. On April 2, 1805, Hans Christian Andersen was born in Odense, Denmark, to parents who had only been married for two months. He had half-siblings born out of wedlock, an aunt who ran a brothel, and a mentally deranged grandfather who was 4) _____ to the town's children as "Crazy Anders."

At the age of 7, Andersen had his first 5) _____ with the theater. Once, after seeing an opera, Andersen came home and began to reenact the scenes, 6) _____ up his own gibberish language. In 1818, after his father died, his mother remarried. Their tiny home became too small

a 7) _____ for Andersen's 8) _____. At the age of 14, he moved to Copenhagen. From this point on, he struggled in his 9) _____ to overcome his poor social standing and insinuate himself into 10) _____ class society.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. A) probably | B) importantly | C) necessarily | D) essentially |
| 2. A) raise | B) rise | C) arise | D) arouse |
| 3. A) respected | B) recovered | C) renowned | D) reported |
| 4. A) known | B) critical | C) crucial | D) credential |
| 5. A) mission | B) meet | C) appointment | D) encounter |
| 6. A) calling | B) making | C) holding | D) keeping |
| 7. A) scene | B) stage | C) scenery | D) site |
| 8. A) goal | B) aim | C) objective | D) ambition |
| 9. A) abstract | B) intention | C) attempts | D) ajar |
| 10. A) upper | B) lower | C) rich | D) wealthy |



Part Five

Guided Writing

Section A General Writing

Directions: In this section, you are asked to write a composition based on the topic sentences provided below. You should write at least 80 words.

Ideal

Everyone has his ideal. _____

How can we make our dream come true? First, _____

Second, _____

My ideal is to become a _____

To realize my ideal, _____

Section B Practical Writing

Directions: In this section, you are asked to write an inquiring letter. Suppose you are in need of some reference books or your English study. Write a letter to the sales department of a bookstore

to find out detailed sales information about the books, methods of payment, time of delivery, and way of delivery.

Sept. 15th, 2006

Dear Sir or Madame,

I am a freshman in _____

I am writing to ask for _____

Would you be kind enough to let me know _____

It would be highly appreciated if you _____

Yours faithfully,

Li Ming

Study Online



Part One Listening Comprehension

Section A Short Conversations

Directions: In this section you will hear 10 short conversations. After each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. Both the conversations and the questions will be spoken twice. For each question, there are 4 choices marked A), B), C) and D). Decide on the best answer.

1. A) Supermarket.
B) Stock market.
C) Flea market.
D) Floating market.
2. A) Blue shirts without sleeves.
B) Dark blue T-shirt.
C) Blue overcoat.
D) A top blue shirt.
3. A) Film.
B) Videotape.
C) A digital camera.
D) A photocopy machine.
4. A) Salesman.
B) Teacher.
C) Student.
D) Travel Agent.
5. A) At a hospital.
B) At an office.
C) At a law department.
D) At a drugstore.
6. A) She is at a loss what to do to get the money.
B) She is at a loss how to do the operation.