

湘教版高职高专系列教材



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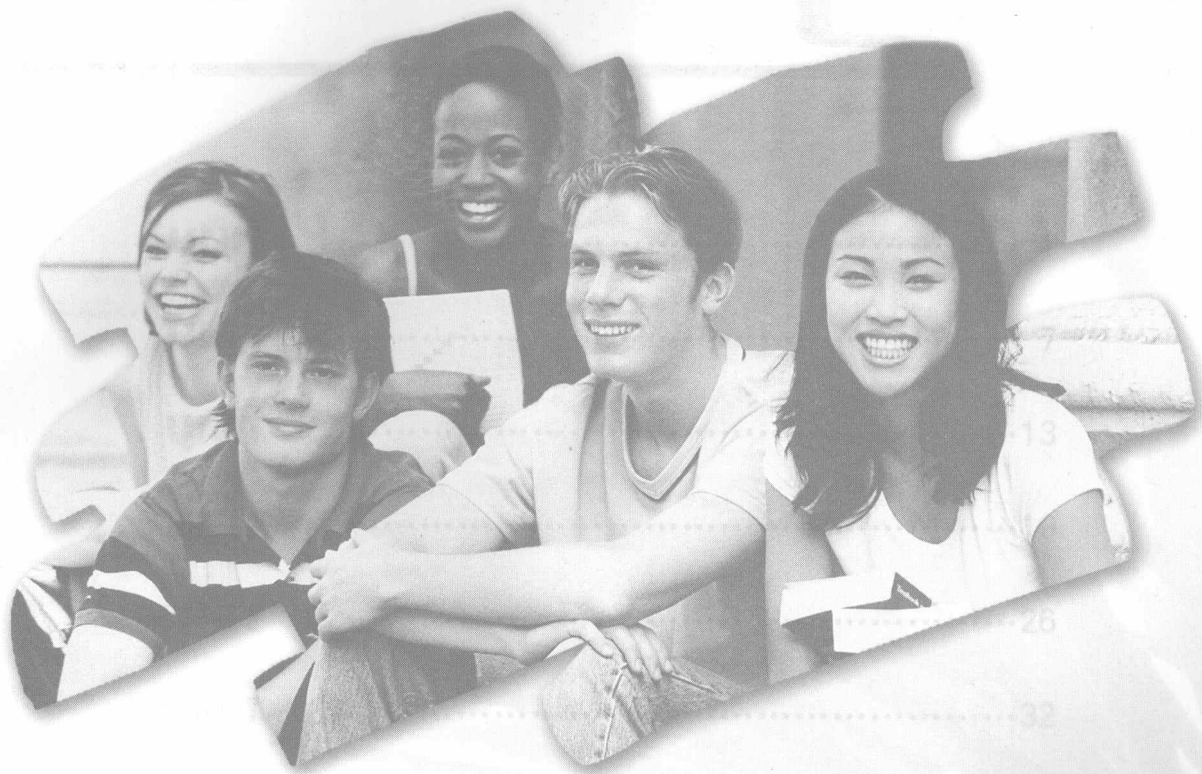
现代大学英语

教程

第一册
综合练习册

湖南教育出版社

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现代大学英语教程

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I . Word Formation

Directions: There are several groups of words formed by prefix, suffix or compounding. Fill in the gaps of each sentence by choosing one word from the group, changing the form if necessary.

1. please → pleasant, pleasantly, pleased, pleasure

(1) "Excuse me," she said, "can you tell me the way to King Street please?" The man smiled _____.

He did not understand English!

(2) We spent a _____ day in the country.

(3) It is difficult to _____ everyone here.

(4) The graceful skaters were a _____ to watch.

(5) We are very _____ with her decision.

2. necessary → unnecessary, necessity, necessarily

(1) The _____ of life include food, clothing, and shelter.

(2) The study of a foreign language is _____ difficult.

(3) All those clothes are _____ on such a hot day.

(4) It is _____ for older people to understand what they think and feel.

3. marry → married, unmarried, marriage

(1) Her _____ life was exceptionally happy.

(2) The _____ lady decides to solve all problems by herself.

(3) No one had seen her _____ certificate.

(4) I am going to _____ John.

(5) My sister's _____ took place at ten o'clock today.

4. Make clear how the following compound words are combined together: chairman, gentleman, classmate, fast-food

(1) McDonald's and KFC are very popular _____ restaurants all over the world.

(2) His father is the _____ of a university department in USA.

(3) When he made a speech, he began by saying "Ladies and _____."

(4) Twenty years ago, we were in the same class, and she is my former _____.

II . Vocabulary

1. Directions: Fill in the gaps with the words or expressions chosen from the box. Change the form where necessary.

complain	coincidence	run	require	rather
avoid	origin	refer	distinguish	shorten

(1) He _____ the supermarket when the owner was away.

(2) All passengers are _____ to show their tickets.

(3) What a (an) _____ that I was in Paris at the same time as you!

(4) I crossed the street to _____ meeting him, but he saw me and came running towards me.

- (5) The _____ of some words are unknown.
 (6) Keats _____ to epic poetry when he mentioned Homer's "proud demesne".
 (7) Can you _____ the different musical instruments being played now?
 (8) Almost immediately he began to _____ about the weather.
 (9) Many universities _____ the period of schooling for graduates.
 (10) She was _____ hurt by his unkind words.

2. Directions: There're ten sentences below with one word or expression underlined. Choose the most suitable one from A, B, C and D to explain or replace the underlined part.

- (1) He is very pleased with the progress we are making.
 A. satisfactory B. satisfied C. happiness D. contented
- (2) Young ladies should learn to spend money carefully and avoid wasting money.
 A. prevent from B. work at C. be hard on D. save
- (3) He said that it would be possible to build a platform in the centre of the Channel.
 A. no harm B. hopeful C. likely D. beneficial
- (4) Old friends shake hands with each other when they meet.
 A. greet B. pat C. wave D. clasp
- (5) Many Americans are African by origin.
 A. ancestry B. source C. beginning D. experience
- (6) We discussed when the general meeting of the whole staff was to be held.
 A. quarreled B. agreed C. concluded D. talked about
- (7) In the dark the girl student hurried to put on someone else's coat.
 A. another B. another person's
 C. the other D. a brand-new
- (8) The bridge came into use when it was hardly finished in 1978.
 A. came into being B. was made ready for use
 C. was brought into use D. became used
- (9) It is very important for us everyone to distinguish right from wrong, and good from evil.
 A. tell B. make clear C. make sure D. recognize
- (10) For us English learners it is essential to know about the cultural issues in English-speaking countries.
 A. researchers B. students C. professors D. teachers

III. Structure

1. Directions: Rewrite the following sentences after the model.

Model: I met Davis on the train just yesterday. This happens accidentally.

→ It so happens that I met Davis on the train just yesterday.

- (1) I saw my former high school teacher in New York. This is too unexpected.
- (2) They went to the same university after they parted ten years ago. This is beyond my imagination.

(3) This bank-note has come back to me when I spent it last month. I've never expected this.

2. *Directions: Complete the following sentences, using "doing something."*

(1) British people avoid _____ . (尽量避免握手: shake hands)

(2) It is helpful for us learners to know about them in _____ . (学习一门外语: learn)

(3) Every day they practiced _____ , and at last one of them became a great pianist. (弹钢琴: play)

IV. Sentence Translation

Directions: Translate the following sentences (1-5) into English, using the words, expressions or the sentence patterns in brackets, and (6-10) into Chinese.

1. 她没有太多有别于其他候选人的特点。(distinguish / tell ... from)

2. 由于政府缩减经费的缘故, 有五百人被突然解雇了。(as a result of)

3. 虽然我是第一次见他, 但立刻就被他吸引住了。(for the first time)

4. 不好意思, 我还要去别处, 不能再呆在这儿了。(somewhere else)

5. 我们开始学英语的时候, 老师给每个人取了一个英文名字。(give a name)

6. My business is getting bigger and bigger, and I am becoming busier than I used to.

7. A very short one might come to be known as Stephen the short man.

8. Although she didn't mention any names, everyone knew who she was referring to.

9. It is important to distinguish between the false and the true.

10. These bad conditions have given rise to a lot of crimes.

V. Reading Exercises

Passage 1

Among most peoples in the world, children are given names. In the United States children have a family name, or a "last name", and a first name. Most also have a middle name. However, not all people name children in the same way.

Some peoples believe that the spirits of those who have died are reborn in babies. To name a baby, the parents begin by saying the names of child's ancestors. The baby may sneeze, smile, or cry when a certain name is said. The parents think that means the ancestor is reborn in the baby. The baby is given that name.

Some peoples change their names. Navaho Indians change their names when they want new ones. The Navaho can decide to use the mother's last name rather than the father's. They may want an English name in place of a native American one. Or they may change their English name into a Navaho one. The Navaho do not think it important to keep the same name.

In some parts of Africa, a baby's name is kept secret. No strangers are allowed to learn it. People there believe that the name is part of the child. They think that anyone who learns the name will have power over the child.

Directions: The following five questions or incomplete statements are based on the above passage and there are four choices labeled A, B, C and D for each one. Choose the most appropriate one to answer the question or complete the statement.

- In the United States, most children may have _____.
A. only a first name B. only a family name
C. no middle names D. three names
- Some peoples in the world name their baby by the child's ancestor's name _____.
A. because they think the ancestor is reborn in the baby
B. when the ancestor's name sounds beautiful
C. because the ancestor asked to name the baby after him before death
D. when the baby sneeze or cry because of illness
- The Navaho Indians change their names when they want to because _____.
A. they think that different names are interesting
B. they don't think it important to keep the same names
C. they think that it is harmful to keep the same names
D. the same names may keep them in poverty
- In some parts of Africa, whose name is kept secret from strangers?
A. An old man's. B. A baby's. C. A young lady's. D. The ancestors'.
- On the whole, this story is about _____.
A. how people are given their names B. how people change their names
C. how their names come from D. why people need different names

Passage 2

We say that a person has good manners if he or she behaves politely and is kind and helpful to others. Everyone likes a person with good manners but no one likes an ill-mannered person. But you may ask, "What are good manners? How do I know what to do and what not to do?"

Different countries and different races have different manners. Before entering a house in some Asian countries, it is good manners to take off your shoes. In European countries, even though shoes sometimes become very muddy, this is not done. A guest in a Chinese house never finishes a drink. He leaves a little to show that he has had enough. In England, a guest always finishes a drink to show that he has enjoyed it. In Thailand you can't touch the head of anyone who is older than you because it is regarded as an insult.

We have to find out the customs of other races, so that they will not think us bad-mannered. But people all over the world agree that being well-mannered really means being kind and helping others, especially those older or weaker than ourselves. If you remember this, you will not go very far wrong.



Here are some examples of the things that a well-mannered person does or does not do.

He never laughs at people when they are in trouble. Instead, he tries to help them. When people are waiting for a bus, he takes his turn. He does not push to the front of the queue. In the bus he gives his seat to an older person or a lady who is standing.

He says "Thank you." when he receives something. He stands up when speaking to a lady or an older person and he does not sit down until the other person is seated.

Directions: The following five questions or incomplete statements are based on the above passage and there are four choices labeled A, B, C and D for each one. Choose the most appropriate one to answer the question or complete the statement.

- In which country does a guest always finish his drink to show that he has enjoyed it?
A. In Thailand. B. In Japan. C. In China. D. In England.
- It is a good manner to _____ before entering a house in some Asian countries.
A. put on your shoes B. take off your coat
C. take off your shoes D. put aside your hat
- Which of the following is a good manner that people around the world hold?
A. Being kind and helping our parents and family members only.
B. Being friendly to leaders who can promote you.
C. Being kind and helping others, especially those who are older or weaker than ourselves.
D. Lying to teachers and leaders so that they may praise you.
- Which of the following behavior is ill-mannered?
A. Laughing at people who are in trouble.
B. Touching children's heads in Thailand.
C. Taking off shoes before entering a Japanese house.
D. Helping people who are in trouble.
- It is a good manner _____ when one speaks to older persons.
A. to be seated confidently
B. to stand until the other person is seated
C. to offer his seat to the older person
D. to speak loudly

VI. Text Summary

Directions: Choose either of the two texts and write a summary of the text, restricting its length between 30 and 50 words.

VII. Writing Exercises

- Directions: Make sentences using the given words, paying attention to their tenses.*

(1) set / the / in / sun / west



- (2) he / in / walk / the / garden / every day
- (3) stand / a / girl / be / near / the / window
- (4) the / sound / price / reasonable.
- (5) she / show / feelings / seldom / her
- (6) the / getting / be / weather / colder / and / colder
- (7) I / find / her / always / happy
- (8) name / they / son / Tom / their
- (9) I / you / stay / prefer / with / to
- (10) you / can / show / your / new / me / book

2. *Directions: Translate the following sentences into English.*

- (1) 月亮升起来了。
- (2) 飞机正在着陆。
- (3) 我们的国家越来越强大。
- (4) 眼见为实。
- (5) 他们昨天知道了这个消息。
- (6) 我已寄了一些钱给他。
- (7) 他只给了我们两个小时来收拾行李。
- (8) 董事们选举约翰为银行经理。
- (9) 火车八点钟离站。
- (10) 这个故事听起来很有趣，但不真实。

I . Word Formation

Directions: There are several groups of words formed by prefix, suffix or compounding. Fill in the gaps of each sentence by choosing one word from the group, changing the form if necessary.

1. amuse → amusing, amused, amusement

- (1) Tom's tricks were a source of endless _____ to the other boys.
- (2) I don't find his joke at all _____.
- (3) He won't be very _____ when he finds out what's happened to his garden.
- (4) I watched a highly _____ film last night.

2. happy → unhappy, happily, happiness

- (1) A married couple lived in this house _____.
- (2) Jane looked really _____ when I gave her the flowers.
- (3) She believes she has finally found _____.
- (4) If you are so _____, why don't you change your job?

3. polite → impolite, politely, politeness

- (1) The child behaves so _____ to everyone and earns all their likings.
- (2) It was very _____ not to write and thank them.
- (3) It's _____ to talk with your mouth full of food.
- (4) With _____ he answered their questions.

4. Make clear how the following compound words are combined together: friendship, headache, policeman, background.

- (1) Once you get lost, you may ask the _____ for help.
- (2) English learning is a _____ for some Chinese students.
- (3) China and the USA have kept good _____ with each other.
- (4) Would you please offer some _____ information to the text?

II . Vocabulary

1. *Directions: Fill in the gaps with the words or expressions chosen from the box. Change the form where necessary.*

get	polite	wherever	seem	enjoy
suggest	accompany	advice	bore	ignore

- (1) She _____ that we write that into the contract.
- (2) _____ by her son, the granny feels quite safe.
- (3) She's getting really _____ with her job.
- (4) Take my _____ and study something practical.
- (5) If you could go _____ you wanted to in the world, where would you go?
- (6) Either she didn't see me wave or she deliberately _____ me.
- (7) They _____ to enjoy playing basketball very much.



- (8) It _____ dark early now as winter is approaching.
- (9) We all think that it is _____ to interrupt others when they are talking.
- (10) She said that she _____ writing letters.

2. Directions: There're ten sentences below with one word or expression underlined. Choose the most suitable one from A, B, C and D to explain or replace the underlined part.

- (1) A sense of humor enabled him to get along well with others.
 - A. get on well with
 - B. fight against
 - C. manage to help
 - D. break the relationship with
- (2) A witness in a murder trial is assumed to know the facts in the case.
 - A. opposed
 - B. supposed
 - C. regarded
 - D. proposed
- (3) The policeman was not pleased to see them.
 - A. happy
 - B. neglected
 - C. unhappy
 - D. surprising
- (4) Although they are twins, they have little in common.
 - A. few similarities
 - B. prevented
 - C. the same appearance
 - D. canceled
- (5) I would always advise buying a good quality bicycle rather than a cheap one.
 - A. recommend
 - B. prefer
 - C. approve
 - D. supply
- (6) As an officer, he has to cope with many business problems every day.
 - A. endure
 - B. handle
 - C. determine
 - D. finish
- (7) He tried to ignore my remarks.
 - A. neglect
 - B. displace
 - C. make comments on
 - D. give up
- (8) They obviously weren't at all happy.
 - A. clearly
 - B. importantly
 - C. directly
 - D. accordingly
- (9) He had no really intimate friends, and found it difficult to meet people.
 - A. talkative
 - B. relative
 - C. familiar
 - D. close
- (10) At first, the speaker was referring to the problem of pollution in the country, but halfway in her speech, she suddenly changed to another subject.
 - A. favored
 - B. shifted
 - C. made
 - D. fit

III. Structure

1. Directions: Rewrite the following sentences after the model.

Models: Surely what you said is true.

→ What you said must be true.

I think my father was hurt.

→ My father must have been hurt.

(1) I think the clothes were washed by Mary.

(2) Surely he is at least thirty years old.

(3) Alice looked pale yesterday. I suppose she was ill.

2. *Directions: Complete the following sentences, using "to do something".*

(1) People _____ fail to take into account the fact that education does not end with graduation.

(似乎, 好像: seem)

(2) My English teacher _____ read English paper every day. (建议: advise)

(3) It _____ finish my homework. (花时间: take time)

IV. Sentence Translation

Directions: Translate the following sentences (1-5) into English, using the words, expressions or the sentence patterns in brackets, and (6-10) into Chinese.

1. 那件事一开始挺有趣的, 但是最后变得相当尴尬。(be amusing)

2. 不要害怕, 其实并不可怕。(frightened, frightening)

3. 她建议我们把那一点写进合同。(suggest that someone (should) do something)

4. 父母在我们个性形成中起很重要的作用。(play a part)

5. 美国人不会想当然地认为他们的的心脏没有问题。(take something for granted)

6. Delivery costs depend on how far the receiver is from our warehouse.

7. We are about ten miles from the city center.

8. That is in our free delivery area, so there'll be no extra charge for delivery.

9. We guarantee delivery within two weeks.

10. In view of the size of your order, we can offer a discount of 5%.

V. Reading Exercises

Passage 1

One Monday Jack went into a small restaurant and sat down at a table. He waited and when a young waitress came to him, he asked for some vegetable soup. The waitress wrote this down in a notebook and walked off.

There were a lot of people in the restaurant so the girl was very busy. But at last she came to Jack with a plate of fish and potatoes.

The girl was turning away when Jack stopped her: "But I didn't order fish and potatoes. I ordered vegetable soup."

“Oh,” she said. “I thought you asked for fish and potatoes.”

“No.” Jack said. “Look at your notebook and you’ll see that I ordered vegetable soup.”

The waitress looked everywhere in her little notebook, and at last she found Jack’s order. “Table No. 24.” She read out. “One vegetable soup.” “Yes; I’m sorry. I got mixed up. I’ll change it.”

She put the notebook down on Jack’s table, took out a pen, crossed the words “vegetable soup” and wrote in “fish and potatoes”. She shut the notebook and quickly walked away, while Jack sat with his mouth wide open, too surprised to say another word.

Directions: The following five questions or incomplete statements are based on the above passage and there are four choices labeled A, B, C and D for each one. Choose the most appropriate one to answer the question or complete the statement.

1. The waitress brought to Jack _____ .
A. what he ordered B. some food he didn’t order
C. some vegetable soup D. the right food
2. The waitress _____ Jack’s order in her notebook.
A. found B. didn’t find C. remembered D. forgot to write down
3. The waitress changed _____ .
A. Jack’s food B. her mind C. Jack’s mind D. Jack’s order
4. Jack was _____ what the waitress did.
A. very happy with B. angry with C. interested in D. very surprised at
5. “I got mixed up” in the passage means “ _____ ”.
A. I put them together B. I did wrong C. I got so busy D. I got the mixture

Passage 2

On Nov. 18th, 1908, three men went up in a balloon (气球). They started early in London. The headman was Augusta Gaudron, and the other two men were Tannar and Maitland. They had a big balloon and they were ready for a long way.

Soon they heard the sea. They were carrying the usual rope, and it was hanging down from the basket of the balloon. At the end of the rope they had tied a metal box. This could hold water, or it could be empty. So they were able to change its weight. It was for use over the sea. They were also carrying some bags of sand.

After the sun rose, the balloon went higher. It went up to 3,000 meters, and the air was very cold. The water in the balloon became ice. Snow fell past the men’s basket, and they could see more snow on the ground. The men tried to throw out some sand; but it was hard. They tried to break the icy sand with their knives, but it was not easy. The work was slow and they were still falling, so they had to drop some whole bags of sand. One of them fell on an icy lake and made a black hole in the ice.

At last they pulled the box into the basket. It was still snowing; so they climbed to get away from the snow. They rose to 5,100 meters! Everything became icy. They were so cold that they decided to land. They came down in Poland, heavily but safely. They had traveled 1,797 kilometers from London!

Directions: The following five questions or incomplete statements are based on the above passage and

there are four choices labeled A, B, C and D for each one. Choose the most appropriate one to answer the question or complete the statement.

1. Three men flew in a balloon _____.

A. for nearly 1,800 kilometers	B. to another city
C. to visit Poland	D. more than a century ago
2. The metal box was used for _____.

A. carrying the bags of sand	B. keeping drinking-water
C. carrying ropes of the basket	D. changing weight
3. When the balloon went up higher; _____.
 - A. the temperature began to fall
 - B. they saw the sun go down
 - C. they made a hole in the basket with their knives
 - D. they could see a black hole on the ground
4. The balloon landed _____.

A. in London	B. on the sea
C. on a lake	D. in a foreign country
5. Which of the following is NOT true?
 - A. The three men started their journey before the sun rose.
 - B. The balloon began to go up when they threw bags of sand out of the basket.
 - C. When they pulled the box into the basket, the balloon began to climb up.
 - D. The three men had to land because they felt cold.

VI. Text Summary

Directions: Choose either of the two texts and write a summary of the text, restricting its length between 30 and 50 words.

VII. Writing Exercises

1. *Directions: Make sentences using the given words, paying attention to their tenses.*

(1) dress / be / expensive / so / I / not / buy

(2) hurry / or / you / miss / train

(3) Green / come / China / 2000 / and / he / live / ever since

(4) my uncle / not / has / money / much / but / enjoy / always / himself

(5) he / not / go / school / for / be / ill

(6) Mike / do / wrong / headmaster / talk with / him

(7) which / like / you / better / carrots / or / pears

(8) we / learn from / both / and / books / workers and farmers

(9) I / this shirt / that one / neither / nor / be / good

(10) that / be / the first lesson / so / she / not / know / all our names

2. *Directions: Translate the following sentences into English.*

(1) 去年我和凯特相遇，我们成了朋友。

(2) 赌博不但对健康有害，而且会影响家庭和睦。

(3) 现在你可以休息，或者去看电影。

(4) 现在很多学校的校服不但贵，而且还难看，质量也不好。

(5) 政府不但要多建一些公路，还要鼓励人们多使用公交车。

(6) 努力学习，否则你就会落在别人后面。

(7) 我喜欢旅游，但是，我既没有钱，也没有时间。

(8) 他有许多好朋友，因为他是个诚实的男子汉。

(9) 玛丽洗完脸就睡觉了。

(10) 你和我都不是来自加拿大的。



I . Word Formation

Directions: There are several groups of words formed by prefix, suffix or compounding. Fill in the gaps of each sentence by choosing one word from the group, changing the form if necessary.

1. adore → adorable, adoring, adoringly, adoration

- (1) He _____ his wife and children.
- (2) The folk dress she bought in Thailand is _____.
- (3) The busy man often goes back to his hometown to see his _____ grandmother.
- (4) Hans looks at his fiancée _____ and asks her if she would marry him.
- (5) The little girl is packing the present in _____ of her mother.

2. appreciate → appreciation, appreciable, appreciative

- (1) I really _____ a good cup of tea.
- (2) She shows little or no _____ of good music.
- (3) The increases in salary will be _____.
- (4) I'm most _____ of your generosity (慷慨).

3. flatter → flattering, flatteringly, flattery

- (1) If you _____ your mother a bit she might invite us all to dinner.
- (2) That's a very _____ dress Ann's wearing.
- (3) I will not be influenced even if you remark _____.
- (4) With a little _____ I might persuade him to do the job.

4. Make clear how the following compound words are combined together: hardship, hardworking, brainwash

- (1) Mr. Johnson praised the _____ student for his hard work.
- (2) I refuse to be _____ by advertisers into buying something I don't need.
- (3) I'll never forget the _____ we've been through together.

II . Vocabulary

1. *Directions: Fill in the gaps with the words or expressions chosen from the box. Change the form where necessary.*

unique	considerate	criticize	chaotic	flaw
appreciate	anticipation	enthusiastic	substitute	comparable

- (1) His wife has a (an) _____ influence on him.
- (2) After the explosion, that community was _____.
- (3) The made-up story reported by that news paper was _____.
- (4) With _____ of reducing the cost, the manager decided to use cheaper materials.
- (5) Janet _____ classic music very much.
- (6) The young woman played the role of the princess instead of the contracted actress as her _____.
- (7) Hank's _____ of traveling abroad grew stronger and stronger.

(8) There're some _____ in that handmade vase, yet it's very eye-pleasing.

(9) The achievements of an athlete and a writer are not _____.

(10) The _____ attitude of the volunteer was admired by the local people.

2. Directions: There're ten sentences below with one word or expression underlined. Choose the most suitable one from A, B, C and D to explain or replace the underlined part.

(1) His presentation of the construction plan was very excellent.

A. adorable B. satisfied C. outstanding D. well

(2) It doesn't matter if there's any defect in the drawing.

A. strength B. flaw C. perfection D. completion

(3) She appears in the party as the most attractive one.

A. distractive B. creative C. innovative D. charming

(4) He was afraid that he would be sent into the chaotic prison.

A. unordered B. ordered C. optimistic D. unpleasant

(5) His good handwriting is almost as good as his teacher's.

A. comparable to B. superior to C. inferior to D. more agreeable than

(6) The girl is anticipating for the coming party and dressing herself up.

A. hoping for B. expecting C. longing for D. eager for

(7) After considering all factors, he finally made his choice.

A. studying B. thinking over C. measuring D. collecting

(8) Jenny adores the newly built park and has a walk there every day.

A. envies B. likes very much
C. fears D. admires very much

(9) The tourist guide flatters the tourist's beautiful voice.

A. gives his common on B. is jealous about
C. envies D. praises

(10) Through much hardship, Mike finally realized his dream of buying a Rolls Royce of his own.

A. paid attention to B. was aware of
C. actualized D. visualized

III. Structure

1. Directions: Rewrite the following sentences after the model.

Model: The old man likes the book. This book was published in America.

→ The old man likes the book published in America.

(1) Lucy bought a lamp for me. I adore the lamp.

(2) The company exaggerated the promotion. People criticized the promotion.

(3) The director arranged the substitute. We don't think highly of the substitute.

2. Directions: Complete the following sentences, using "that / which...".

(1) What do you think of the book published last week _____ by Zhongshu Qian? (写: write)

(2) He composed a song _____ his romantic relationship with that girl. (描述: describe)

