

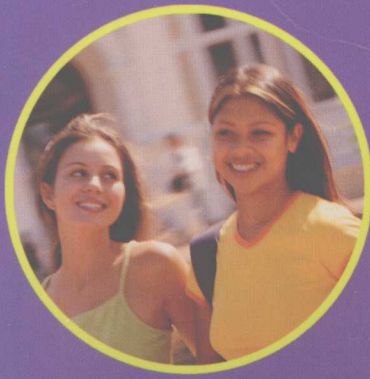


普通高等教育“十一五”国家级规划教材

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：韩旭 黄硕



外语教学与研究出版社

FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS



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新起点大学基础英语教程 自主综合训练



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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,我们编写了这套《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》系列教材中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	
	Listening Practice	Understanding Short Conversations
		Dialogues
		Passages
		An English Poem
Text-Based Practice	Vocabulary & Structure	
	Grammatical Exercises	
Reading Practice	Passage 1	
	Passage 2	
	Passage 3	
	Translation	
Writing Practice	Applied Writing	Sample
		Simulation Writing

由两部分组成:
 1. 基础写作训练: 句子——段落
 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 Conversation

Read the following conversation, paying attention to the underlined parts. Then practice the conversation with your partner.

A: Jerry, I was happy with your presentation yesterday.

B: Thank you, sir. I did my best.

A: Well, you did a good job. You had some excellent ideas.

B: I enjoyed working on it.

A: I'd like you to do another presentation next week.

B: Thank you. But I'm afraid my pronunciation isn't good enough.

A: You've made much progress on it. We're so proud of you.

B: I'm always hoping to be good at oral English.

A: I'm sure you'll succeed. Keep on trying.

B: Thank you for your encouragement.

Bank of Useful Expressions

Calming People	Encouraging People
1. Take it easy.	1. Cheer up.
2. Don't worry/be afraid.	2. Never give up./Keep it up!
3. It'll be OK.	3. Go for it!
4. That's all right./Never mind!	4. That's great!/Terrific!
5. Let it be.	5. Well done./Good job!
6. Forget (about) it!	6. (I'm sure) you can do it!
7. It could have been worse.	7. That's better. Keep trying.
8. Calm (Cool) down!	8. One more time and you'll have it!

Speaking Task

Complete the short dialogue by following the example in the Bank and the Sample Conversation above. Then practice the conversation with your partner.

A: I can't remember all these English words. They are too long!

B: (1) _____.

A: I've spent much more time on English this semester, but I'm making little progress.

B: Oh. (2) _____.

A: What do you think of my homework of this week?

B: That's much better. (3) _____.

A: What about my English composition?

B: (4) _____.

A: But I'm still afraid I can't pass the English exam.

B: Don't worry. (5) _____.

Proverbs

Read aloud and remember the following proverbs.

- | | |
|--|----------------|
| 1. Like father, like son. | 1. 有其父必有其子。 |
| 2. Make hay while the sun shines. | 2. 良机勿失。 |
| 3. The leopard cannot change its spots. | 3. 江山易改，本性难移。 |
| 4. The tongue is not steel, yet it cuts. | 4. 人言可畏。 |
| 5. To save time is to lengthen life. | 5. 节约时间就是延长生命。 |

Listening Practice

Understanding Short Conversations

In this task, you'll hear 10 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. Calming. B. Encouraging. C. Criticizing. D. Complaining.

2. A. He lost a finger in an accident.
 B. He broke a car window.
 C. He was lucky to be away from an accident.
 D. He was hurt by the glass of a window.

3. A. To receive cards with pictures only.
 B. To receive a card written specially for her.

- C. To get friends' greetings on the phone.
D. To make some cards all by herself.
4. A. Stop talking loudly. B. Start writing clearly.
C. Speak slowly. D. Read quietly.
5. A. The man doesn't know the value of the vase.
B. The man is always forgetful.
C. The woman is pretty wealthy.
D. The woman attaches more importance to friendship.
6. A. Failure in the job interview. B. Being fired by the woman.
C. Not being well-prepared. D. Losing the opportunity.
7. A. Information technology. B. Education reform.
C. Necessities for daily life. D. Lifelong education.
8. A. Experienced. B. Not so responsible.
C. Lacking teaching experience. D. Well-known.
9. A. She wishes the teacher would talk less.
B. She finds it hard to follow the teacher.
C. She wishes to have more courses like it.
D. She doesn't like the teacher's appearance.
10. A. The first two pages of the book are missing.
B. The woman has read only three pages.
C. The book is too difficult for the woman.
D. The woman has read two chapters.

Dialogues

Dialogue 1 Listen to the dialogue and choose the best answer to complete each of the following sentences.

1. The father is reading _____ at the beginning of the conversation.
A. a novel B. a magazine C. a newspaper D. a textbook
2. The girl wants her father to read _____ to her.
A. a book about animals B. a book on dolls
C. a book about candy and cookies D. Bible stories

3. The girl's teacher says that _____.
- A. the girl can check out books from the library
 B. the girl should read books every day
 C. the girl ought to read at least five books a night
 D. the father should read to his daughter every night
4. The girl wants to eat _____.
- A. cookies B. ice cream C. bananas D. sandwich
5. The conversation takes place _____.
- A. in the late morning B. in the early afternoon
 C. in the early evening D. at bedtime

Dialogue 2 Listen to the dialogue and fill in the blanks with no more than three words.

1. The conversation takes place on a _____.
2. The two lectures that Joanna has been to are _____.
3. There are about _____ students in the English class.
4. Joanna takes many required courses, like English, _____, _____ and a science course.
5. Peter and Joanna are both _____-year students in the university.

Passages

Passage 1 Listen to the passage and choose the best answer to complete each of the following sentences.

1. Many educators today feel that one-room schools _____.
- A. need to be shut down B. are too small and too far apart
 C. put pressure on teachers D. provide a good education
2. One-room schools have almost disappeared because _____.
- A. their quality of education is not satisfactory
 B. they skip too many children ahead
 C. there is a trend toward centralization
 D. they have to work in conjunction with urban schools

3. The major characteristic of one-room schools is that _____.
- A. some children have to be left back
B. teachers are always kept busy
C. pupils have much more freedom
D. learning is not limited to one grade level at a time
4. The author's attitude toward one-room schools is _____.
- A. positive B. negative C. critical D. doubtful
5. The author mainly talks about _____ in this passage.
- A. the present-day elementary education
B. some advantages of one-room schools
C. the disadvantages of one-room schools
D. the history of rural education

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

1. What is the main characteristic of distance education?
The main characteristic is that the teachers and the learners are _____.
2. When was the University of South Africa founded?
It was founded in _____.
3. What is the largest distance education university in the United Kingdom?
It is _____.
4. What is the advantage of distance education for poor students?
They can learn _____.
5. What is the disadvantage of distance education for students who feel uncomfortable with the technology?
They may feel they can't _____.

An English Poem

Listen and appreciate the poem.

Pippa's Song

The year's at the spring,
And day's at the morn;
Morning's at seven;

琵琶之歌

一年之计在于春，
一日之计在于晨
一晨之计在七时；

The hillside's dew-pearled;	坡上露珠闪光辉;
The lark's on the wing;	云雀展翅在翱翔;
The snail's on the thorn;	蜗牛爬在荆棘上;
God's in his heaven	上帝天堂司宇宙——
All's right with the world!	万物世间皆和谐!

注: Pippa Passes, 城市名, 也是作品集的名称, 《琵琶之歌》是作品集——首诗。

Text-Based Practice

Vocabulary & Structure

I 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. It is hard to imagine that it all began 30 years ago with the purchase of two small paintings at a neighborhood art gall_____.
2. All these groups are similar in that they try to create a supp_____ atmosphere for the disabled.
3. There are comp_____ courses and optional courses for students to take at college.
4. Hunger may mot_____ not only eating but also restlessness before mealtime.
5. The singer noticed this unfav_____ attitude of the audience and was confused by it.
6. Most of the leaders in our school viewed the exhi_____ and gave high praise of them.
7. This was an infor_____ meeting between the leaders, their first meeting since the prime minister was elected last month.
8. Those small factories were closed because they caused a lot of envi_____ pollution with all their noise and smoke.
9. All Harvard freshmen are supposed to take a semester of elem_____ expository writing.
10. Students are encouraged to part_____ in various social activities in their spare time.

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

Column A

1. engage the adult's interest
- _____

Column B

1. 吸引游客的好奇心
- _____

2. be applied to novel situations and challenges 2. 运用于科学研究领域

3. participate in creative writing sessions 3. 参加一个网上在线调查

4. drive up the number of adults in learning 4. 让越来越多的学生出国留学

5. obtain one's degree in engineering 5. 获得生物学学位

6. provide people with knowledge 6. 给地震受害者提供食物

7. weigh the costs against the returns 7. 权衡利弊

8. acquire in-depth knowledge 8. 得到深刻的理解

9. see museum as the first point 9. 将学习成果看成是个人成就的一个里程碑

10. (work) lag behind our academic achievements 10. 落后于经济发展

III 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?

- The principle of diligence and frugality (节约) (apply) _____ all undertakings.
- The other element that (drive) _____ the cost of living has something to do with population.

3. The ice will (break) _____ when warm weather comes.
4. Mary considered herself highly privileged (享有权利) in being allowed to (participate) _____ the research.
5. The elder people and children always (lag) _____ when we go for a walk.
6. I found it unfair to (blame) _____ the failure of the business _____ George.
7. We would like to see the day when China (see) _____ an economic power in the world.
8. The success of promotion (depend) _____ much more _____ luck and human skills than on intelligence.
9. The local government tries every means to (provide) _____ food and shelter _____ the earthquake victims.
10. Statistics show a 20% reduction in burglary _____ (compare) last year.

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

1. (motivate) The stronger _____ one has, the more quickly he/she will learn a foreign language.
2. (environment) People all over the world are increasingly concerned about the _____ issues.
3. (lack) The more knowledge I have acquired, the more I have found myself _____ in knowledge.
4. (pursue) After graduation, David dreamed to come to China _____ a PhD degree in Chinese culture.
5. (deprive) That the brain, once _____ oxygen, dies has been proved.
6. (witness) The last half of the 19th century _____ the steady improvement in the means of travel.
7. (offend) I apologize if I _____ you, but I assure you that it was unintentional.
8. (pick) People in London manage by getting the vegetables _____ fresh and rushed in carts to the markets without any delay.
9. (predict) Usually academic achievements are more controllable and _____ than promotion in career.
10. (accomplish) With the _____ of the bridge, they have built another three bridges this year.

V Translate the following sentences into English.

1. 他的注意力被商店橱窗内展览的新玩具吸引了。(engage one's attention)

2. 在一定的条件下, 失败可以转化为动力。(under certain conditions)

3. 你若能终身学习, 将会受益匪浅。(keep doing sth. through one's life)

4. 警察到来时, 聚会散了。(break up)

5. 大学毕业后, 他决定继续攻读经济学硕士学位。(pursue a master's degree in)

6. 如果我们一心想学好一门外语, 就会产生内在的动力。(long to, internal motivation)

7. 我们不应该把实验失败只归咎于落后的设备。(blame... on)

8. 我感觉难以将实情告诉她, 担心她受不了。(find)

Grammatical Exercises**I Improve the following incorrect or inappropriate sentences.**

1. Special attention must be paid to Professor Smith lest he feel that he is inferior than my other guests.

2. Susan is considered to be as intelligent, if not more intelligent than, the other students in her class.

3. The girls learned to like the country dances almost so much as the other activities that were offered.

4. Whether you agree or not, this was the most perfect arrangement for him and Paul under the circumstances.

5. The number of the participants was much lesser than might have been supposed.

6. African elephants are larger, fiercer and difficult to tame than Asian elephants.

7. He is as great a mathematician to ever lived.

8. This is one of the most interesting, if not the most interesting, films I have ever seen.

9. On the whole, ambitious students are much likely to succeed in their studies than those with little ambition.

10. More car pools should be formed in order to put few automobiles on the roads and use less gasoline.

II Fill in the blanks with the proper form of adverbs or adjectives in brackets.

1. If we had followed his plan, we could have done the job _____ (good) with less money and _____ (few) people.

2. The piano in the other shop will be _____ (cheap), but not as _____ (good).

3. After the new technique was introduced, the factory produced twice as _____ (many) tractors in 2006 as the year before.

4. The _____ (many) people have, the _____ (good) it will be.

5. He can ride the bike as _____ (fast) as, if not _____ (fast) than John.

6. This dictionary is three times _____ (thick) than that one.

7. Hearing the news, David became all the _____ (depressed).

8. It is unfair that those who work _____ (much) often get paid _____ (little).

9. My _____ (old) brother is only one year _____ (old) than me.
 10. If you drive like that, _____ (soon) or _____ (late) you will have an accident.
 11. Jack and Bill are twins, but the former is _____ (tall) than the latter.
 12. Failure is the mother of success. You will be all the _____ (good).

III Choose the best answer to complete each of the following sentences.

1. Although we have reason to believe otherwise, the editor believes they can write _____.
- A. as well as we do
 B. well as we do
 C. as well we do
 D. as well than we do
2. Jean worked just so much _____.
- A. like what she told to
 B. as to what she tried to do
 C. as she was told to
 D. like she was told to
3. Last year, Matt earned _____ his brother, who has a better position.
- A. twice as much as
 B. twice more than
 C. twice as many as
 D. twice as more as
4. "What do you think about John?" "He works _____ than Paul."
- A. more slow
 B. more slowly
 C. many more slow
 D. much more slow
5. The greater the population there is in an area, _____ for water, transportation, and disposal of trash.
- A. the greater the need there is
 B. the great need
 C. is there great need
 D. greater need there is
6. The sentences in his article are vague and hard to understand, _____ its style.
- A. still less
 B. far less
 C. still more
 D. great more
7. In computer programming, this model is _____ to any of the others we have in the department.
- A. the most superior
 B. superior
 C. superior the most
 D. more superior
8. Geoffrey Chaucer occupies a _____ place in English literature.
- A. most unique
 B. more unique
 C. unique
 D. least unique