



大学英语精读 1

“三点一练”

- 与教材配套
重点难点语言点精解
- 与考试接轨
1~4 级模拟强化训练

王湘云 申富英 主编

大连理工大学出版社

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前言

《大学英语精读“三点一练”》丛书是按照国家教委 1998 年新的《大学英语教学大纲》和《大学英语四六级考试大纲》的要求,为配合“大学英语”精读教材(修订本)教学与测试而编写的。

为帮助学生掌握良好的语言学习方法,打下扎实的语言基础,我们把“大学英语”精读教材(1~4)中每一课的重点难点词汇、短语和语法结构筛选出来,按照英语语言学习的重点难点语言点进行注释与解析(即书名中的“三点”),同时为了使学生尽早地熟悉国家大学英语四六级考试的要求,我们把这些词汇、短语、重点语法结构及语言地道、结构严谨的句子,按照四六级统考以来所采用的各种题型编写成针对性极强的同步模拟强化训练题(即书名中的“一练”)。

“三点一练”构成了本丛书的鲜明特色:

——对所选出的本课关键词和干扰项词,从词汇意义、词性、构词法、同义词、近义词、近形词、易混词等方面加以精解和辨异,并按历年四六级考试所出现题型设练习。

——对课文中出现的重点语法现象给以综合归纳,从每一课课文里挑选出有代表性的一种或两种语法结构的难句列出来,除简洁明了的归纳和翻译之外,还在该课的“同步强化训练”中,按四六级考试题型重点练习这类语法结构。

——使用这套丛书,学生可以进行课前预习,课内更主动地配合教师参与语言运用能力的操练,最后进行巩固复习本课学习内容,并且检查自己的学习效果。另外,由于丛书四册囊括了大学英语四六级考试的全部题型,所以,学生在参加四六级考试前学习完这套丛书,就提前熟练地掌握了题型,为提高四六级考试成绩打下了坚实基础。显然,这套书既为同步教学服务,也为过级考试服务。

——本丛书“同步强化训练”所有各项练习均有答案和详细讲解。第三册、第四册所设的单项作文,选题广泛,题材多样,体裁新颖,并附有范文,便于

学生模仿、借鉴。听力部分主要是针对四六级考试题型设计的,学生做练习时可借鉴“疯狂英语”的学习技巧,大声朗读听力内容,先以“读”代“听”,以便逐步熟悉听力测试题型特点和答题规则,掌握和提高听力测试技能。当然,发音比较好的学生也可以将听力内容自行录音,然后按照四六级考试听力测试的“实战”要求进行练测。

本丛书适用于所有大学生。使用“大学英语”精读教材的学生可以藉此做课前预习和课后复习;使用其他教材的学生可以藉此做四六级考试前备考强化训练。

本丛书也适用于准备参加国家各类英语过级、晋级提职考试和研究生入学考试的考生;对于大学本科或专科成人教育自考的学生来说,这也是一套难易程度适中的自学或复习参考书。对于没有使用大学英语“泛读”和“语法练习”教材的学生,认真学习本套丛书也可达到“大纲”所规定的教学要求。我们真诚希望广大学生和教师在使用本丛书过程中提出宝贵意见和建议。

编 者

1998年8月

CONTENTS

前言

Unit One How to Improve Your Study Habits	1
重点难点语言点	1
单词	1
短语	1
语法结构和惯用表达	1
同步强化训练	2
同步强化训练答案与精解	10
听力文字材料	18
Unit Two Sailing Round the World	20
重点难点语言点	20
单词	20
短语	20
语法结构和惯用表达	20
同步强化训练	21
同步强化训练答案与精解	29
听力文字材料	36
Unit Three The Present	38
重点难点语言点	38
单词	38
短语	38
语法结构和惯用表达	38
同步强化训练	39
同步强化训练答案与精解	47
听力文字材料	54
Unit Four Turning off TV: A Quiet Hour	56
重点难点语言点	56
单词	56
短语	56
语法结构和惯用表达	56
同步强化训练	57
同步强化训练答案与精解	65

听力文字材料	74
Unit Five A Miserable, Merry Christmas	76
重点难点语言点	76
单词	76
短语	76
语法结构和惯用表达	76
同步强化训练	77
同步强化训练答案与精解	86
听力文字材料	93
Unit Six Sam Adams, Industrial Engineer	95
重点难点语言点	95
单词	95
短语	95
语法结构和惯用表达	95
同步强化训练	96
同步强化训练答案与精解	104
听力文字材料	111
Unit Seven The Sampler	113
重点难点语言点	113
单词	113
短语	113
语法结构和惯用表达	113
同步强化训练	114
同步强化训练答案与精解	122
听力文字材料	130
Unit Eight You Go Your Way, I'll Go Mine	132
重点难点语言点	132
单词	132
短语	132
语法结构和惯用表达	132
同步强化训练	133
同步强化训练答案与精解	141
听力文字材料	149
Unit Nine The Brain	150
重点难点语言点	150
单词	150
短语	150
语法结构和惯用表达	150

同步强化训练	150
同步强化训练答案与精解	160
听力文字材料	167
Unit Ten Going Home	169
重点难点语言点	169
单词	169
短语	169
语法结构和惯用表达	169
同步强化训练	170
同步强化训练答案与精解	178
听力文字材料	184

How to Improve Your Study Habits

重点难点语言点

【单词】

average *adj.* 平均的

intelligence *n.* 智力

case *n.* 实情

commit *vt.* 指定……用于

occupy *vt.* 占用

hobby *n.* 业余爱好

solve *vt.* 解决

skim *vt.* 略读

skip *vt.* 略过, 跳读

double *v.* (使)增加一倍

remain *vi.* 仍然是

develop *vt.* 养成

attitude *n.* 态度

permanent *adj.* 永久的

【短语】

be the case 是真的

fill in 填充, 填写(表格)

decide on 选定, 决定

set aside 留出, 拨出

be aware of 意识到, 知道

enable sb. to do sth. 使某人能够干某事

look over 查看, 过目

go over 复习

concentrate on 全神贯注于

be confused about sth. 对某事感到糊涂
(慌乱)

lead to 导致, 引起

share sth. with sb. 同某人分享某物

make good use of 充分利用

【语法结构和惯用表达】

1. Be sure to set aside enough time to complete your normal reading and work assignments. 在 be sure (not) to do sth. 句型中 sure 表示主观愿望或主观确信, 此句型的意思是“务必(不)要干某事”。
2. It's important to set aside time for relaxation, hobbies, and entertainment as well. 短语 as well 通常与 and 或 but 连用, 构成“and (but) ...as well”结构, as well 一般放在句尾, 意为“也, 又, 同样”, 所连接的句子成分在结构上应当是平行的。
3. Furthermore, it will enable you to plan your activities so that you have adequate time for both work and play. 复合关系词 so that 引导结果状语从句, 意为“以至于, 使得, 因此”。

4. Go over your notes as soon as you can after class. 句型“as + *adj.* (*adv.*) + as one can”表示“尽某人所能,尽力……”之意。

同步强化训练

Part I Listening Comprehension (20 points)

Section A (7.5 points)

Directions: In this section, you will hear 5 sentences. In each sentence there is a number. Remember the number and write it down in the brackets on the Answer Sheet.

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____

Section B (7.5 points)

Directions: In this section, you will hear 5 short conversations. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and question will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

Example: You will hear:

You will read:

- A) 2 hours. C) 4 hours.
B) 3 hours. D) 5 hours.

From the conversation we know that the two were talking about some work they will start at 9 o'clock in the morning and have to finish at 2 in the afternoon. Therefore, D) “5 hours” is the correct answer. You should choose the answer [D] on the Answer Sheet and mark it with a single line through the center.

Sample Answer [A] [B] [C] [~~D~~]

6. A) Because he doesn't have a watch.
B) Because he wants to know the time.
C) Because it's 7 o'clock.
D) Because he knows the lady.
7. A) On foot. B) By car. C) By bike. D) By bus.
8. A) Hard-boiled eggs. B) Soft-boiled eggs. C) Boiled eggs. D) Fried eggs.
9. A) Played bridge after lunch. C) Went for a walk before lunch.
B) Played bridge until lunch. D) Went across a bridge.
10. A) A new and cheap skirt. C) A new and cheap shirt.
B) An old and cheap skirt. D) A new and cheap ship.

Section C (5 points)

Directions: In this section, you will hear 1 short passage. The passage will be read twice.

After the passage you will be asked questions. When you hear a question, read the four possible answers in your test paper and choose the best answer to the question. Then, mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

11. A) Green. B) Blue. C) Yellow. D) Red.
12. A) Dark green. B) Dark blue. C) Black. D) Red.
13. A) Orange. B) Green. C) Light blue. D) Yellow.
14. A) White. B) Orange. C) Black. D) Dark green.
15. A) Light colors make people feel more cheerful.
B) Colors help to reduce the number of self-murder attempts.
C) Colors can affect people's moods.
D) We should use light and bright colors more.

Part II Reading Comprehension (40 points)

Directions: *There are 4 passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.*

Questions 16 to 20 are based on the following passage:

A good deal of fascinating research has been done about the reading patterns of young people, and it is surprising to discover at what an early age children start expressing preferences for particular kind of books. A recent report, which examined in detail the reading habits of primary-school children, showed that even seven-year-old boys and girls have clear views about what they want to read. Girls, in general, read more, and far more girls than boys preferred reading stories. Boys were showing a taste for the more instant appeal of picture stories, or else books about their hobbies.

These tastes continue unchanged until the children are teenagers. Apparently girls read more in general, but more fiction in particular. You could say that there are more opportunities for girls to read fiction: magazines encourage the fiction habit in girls in their early teens, and by their late teens they have probably moved on to the adult women's magazines. Teenage boys tend to buy magazines about their hobbies: motorcycles, heavy transport and so on.

Adult reading tastes are also the subject of research. Again the number of women who read for pleasure is considerably higher than the number of men. It seems that the majority of women still want love stories. There has also been some analysis of what men actually read. Apparently only 38 per cent of men read anything, but 50 per cent of what they read is fiction in the form of action-packed stories of space or gunmen.

16. What has the recent research into children's reading shown?

- A) Children begin to read very fast at an early age.
 - B) Children examine in detail what they read at school.
 - C) Children can read clearly in primary school.
 - D) Children form their reading tastes by the time they are seven.
17. If we have a close look at the reading habits of boys and girls we'll find that _____.
 A) girls are more interested in fiction than boys
 B) girls are more interested in action-packed stories than boys
 C) boys read much more than girls
 D) boys take no interest in fiction
18. It can be inferred from the passage that _____.
 A) boys change their reading tastes more often than girls
 B) people usually do not change their reading tastes when they grow up
 C) boys and girls form their reading habits by reading magazines
 D) people have no definite reading tastes
19. What has research into adult reading habits shown?
 A) The majority of men read nothing at all.
 B) Women do not read about their hobbies.
 C) 38% of men have difficulty in reading.
 D) Men prefer to read about current affairs.
20. What does this passage imply?
 A) Teenagers are more changeable than adults.
 B) Boys are more eager to learn than girls.
 C) Boys are less interested in love stories.
 D) Girls are less intelligent than boys.

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:

Sequoyah was a young Cherokee Indian, son of a white trader and an Indian squaw (女人, 妻子). At an early age, he became fascinated by "the talking leaf," an expression that he used to describe the white man's written records. Although many believed this "talking leaf" to be a gift from the Great Spirit, Sequoyah refused to accept that theory. Like other Indians of the period, he was illiterate, but his determination to remedy the situation led to the invention of a unique 86-character alphabet based on the sound patterns that he heard.

His family and friends thought him mad, but while recuperating (复原) from a hunting accident, he diligently and independently set out to create a form of communication for his own people as well as for other Indians. In 1821, after twelve years of work, he had successfully developed a written language that would enable thousands of Indians to read and write.

Sequoyah's desire to preserve words and events for later generations has caused him to be remembered among the important inventors. The giant redwood trees of California,

called “sequoias” in his honor, will further imprint (铭刻) his name in history.

21. What is the most important reason that Sequoyah will be remembered?
- A) California redwoods were named in his honor.
 - B) He was illiterate.
 - C) He created a unique alphabet.
 - D) He recovered from his madness and helped mankind.
22. How did Sequoyah’s family react to his idea of developing his own “talking leaf?”
- A) They arranged for his hunting accident.
 - B) They thought he was crazy.
 - C) They decided to help him.
 - D) They asked him to teach them to read and write.
23. What prompted Sequoyah to develop his alphabet?
- A) People were writing things about him that he couldn’t read.
 - B) He wanted to become famous.
 - C) After his hunting accident, he needed something to keep him busy.
 - D) He wanted the history of his people preserved for future generations.
24. The underlined word “illiterate” (Para. 1) most probably means ____.
- A) fierce
 - B) poor
 - C) abandoned
 - D) unable to read or write
25. How would you describe Sequoyah?
- A) Determined.
 - B) Mad.
 - C) Backwards.
 - D) Meek.

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

The Stone Age was a period of history which began in approximately 2 million B. C. and lasted until 3000 B. C. Its name was derived from the stone tools and weapons that modern scientists found. This period was divided into the Paleolithic, Mesolithic, and Neolithic Ages (旧、中、新石器时代). During the first period (2 million to 8000 B. C.), the fist hatchet (手斧) and use of fire for heating and cooking were developed. As a result of the Ice Age, which evolved about 1 million years into the Paleolithic Age, people were forced to seek shelter in caves, wear clothing, and develop new tools.

During the Mesolithic Age (8000 to 6000 B. C.) people made crude pottery (陶瓷) and the first fish hooks (鱼钩), took dogs hunting, and developed a bow and arrow, which was used until the 14th century A. D.

The Neolithic Age (6000 to 3000 B. C.) saw humankind domesticating sheep, goats, pigs, and cattle, being less nomadic (游牧的) than in previous eras, establishing permanent settlements, and creating governments.

26. Into how many periods was the Stone Age divided?
- A) 2.
 - B) 3.
 - C) 4.
 - D) 5.
27. Which of the following was developed earliest?

- A) The fish hook.
 - B) The fist hatchet.
 - C) The bow and arrow.
 - D) Pottery.
28. Which of the following developments is NOT related to the conditions of the Ice Age?
- A) Farming.
 - B) Clothing.
 - C) Living indoors.
 - D) Using fire.
29. Which of the following periods saw people develop a more communal form of living?
- A) Paleolithic Age.
 - B) Ice Age.
 - C) Mesolithic Age.
 - D) Neolithic Age.
30. The author states that the Stone Age was so named because _____.
- A) it was very durable
 - B) the tools and weapons were made of stone
 - C) there was little vegetation
 - D) the people lived in caves

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:

One answer to the question of land shortage (短缺) was suggested by a committee some years ago. A city was to be built at sea, housing 30000 people.

The suggestion was to shape the city like a harbor. The outer wall of the harbor would stand on steel columns resting on the seabed. Naturally this could only be where the water was fairly shallow (浅的). The flats would all face inwards, and would be made of concrete and glass. The glass would be specially made and colored to control the heat and strong light from the sun. The planners called this water the lake.

The water inside this man-made harbor would be calm. On it would be floating lands carrying more buildings: a hospital, two theaters, a museum, and an art exhibition hall and a church. On one of the islands would be a special plant, to take the salt out of seawater and turn it into fresh water.

People living in the city could move around on small boats driven by electricity, so there would be no air pollution from the burning of petrol. There would be platforms outside the main wall for ships bringing supplies. People could also travel to the mainland by motorboat or water plane.

31. According to the passage, which of the following statements is TRUE?
- A) The city was to be designed together with a harbor.
 - B) The walls around the city would be made of steel and glass.
 - C) The building of the city would rest on a floating island.
 - D) The people would live in tall buildings surrounded by a wall.
32. Fresh water would be supplied to the city by _____.
- A) getting it from the islands nearby
 - B) dealing with the sea water in a special way
 - C) getting it from the mainland

- D) building a small lake of fresh water inside the city
33. There would be no air pollution to this city because _____.
 A) there was no plant in the city
 B) the city was protected by a glass roof
 C) vehicles there were driven by electricity
 D) there was a special machine to treat the air
34. The suggestion made by the committee is to solve the problem of _____.
 A) land shortage B) transportation C) pollution D) security
35. Which would be the best title for the passage?
 A) Air Pollution. B) A City Built at Sea.
 C) A New Type of City. D) Harbor Cities.

Part III Vocabulary and Structure (15 points)

Directions: *There are 30 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Choose the ONE answer that best completes the sentence. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.*

36. Would you mind turning your radio down? I can't _____ my attention on my work with the noise.
 A) connect B) contact C) fill D) concentrate
37. Your _____ in studying English is different from mine.
 A) altitude B) approach C) attitude D) appropriation
38. He is in the _____ of getting up at six and then doing morning exercises.
 A) hobby B) habit C) custom D) act
39. Has the teacher _____ enough stress on the idiom?
 A) lain B) laid C) lay D) lied
40. You've been studying so hard. It is now _____ that you will become a top student.
 A) confident B) certain C) sure D) right
41. Sally _____ some boring chapters and went straight up to the last chapter.
 A) skimmed B) scanned C) skipped D) jumped
42. Peter could not have _____ his exam paper before he handed it in, for there were so many spelling mistakes in his composition.
 A) looked through B) looked into C) looked on D) looked over
43. She _____ some money every month for her son's college education.
 A) sets out B) sets about C) sets up D) sets aside
44. The news that a prize will be given to him _____ him with pleasure.
 A) fills in B) fills out C) fills D) fill
45. Bob is lazy, but it's different _____ Mike; he is just careless.

- A) in case B) in the case of C) in any case D) in case of
46. A satisfying conclusion _____ the careful examination.
A) followed from B) followed by C) followed of D) followed to
47. New technology will _____ more accomplishments in your field.
A) lead you in B) lead you with C) lead to you D) lead you to
48. Are you willing to _____ comforts and hardships _____ me?
A) separate...from B) share...with C) divide...into D) share...in
49. The student appeared very _____ after the exam.
A) tired B) tiresome C) tiring D) retired
50. Much _____ my relief, I answered all the questions in the interview.
A) by B) at C) with D) to
51. _____ the average, we learn one unit each day.
A) To B) In C) On D) Over
52. Can you _____ the evidence _____ the case?
A) provide...with C) supply...with
B) provide...for D) supply...for
53. The newcomer _____ a new post.
A) has assigned to C) has assigned
B) has been assigned to D) has assigned with
54. The new task was _____ but funny. For me it's drudgery.
A) anything B) something C) nothing D) things
55. Please come earlier tomorrow night _____ we can watch the 9 p. m. film.
A) just as B) so that C) even though D) ever since
56. The book tells about Dickens' style _____ about his life.
A) as well B) as well as C) as soon as D) well-known
57. From what is mentioned above we can draw a conclusion _____ electric energy can be turned into light energy.
A) what B) which C) how D) that
58. We are considering setting up a company in New York, but we want to find out _____ there first.
A) what are the taxes C) the taxes what are
B) what the taxes are D) the taxes are
59. _____ she first heard of the disease referred to as AIDS.
A) That was from John C) It was John whom
B) It was from John that D) It was John that
60. Is he aware _____?
A) of that he had a mistake C) of that what he had a mistake
B) that he had a mistake D) for his mistake

61. It is requested that the aircraft _____ on time.
A) would take off C) take off
B) should be taken off D) takes off
62. You should give them an answer _____.
A) as early as you can C) as earlier as you can
B) as soon as you are possible D) as sooner as you are possible
63. Even a child can jump over the ditch, _____ you, a young man.
A) not mentioning C) don't mention
B) not saying D) not to mention
64. _____ you like to have dinner with us tonight?
A) Do B) Would C) Will D) Can
65. We all expect there _____ more experts for us to consult.
A) is B) being C) to have D) to be

Part IV Cloze (10 points)

Directions: *There are 20 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A), B), C), and D) at the end of the passage. You should choose the ONE that best fits into the passage. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.*

In 1910 the world was shocked by a particularly cold-blooded murder. H. H. Crippen was (66) ^{an} American doctor who worked in London. He was a married (67) ^{man}, but when he was (68) ^{living} in England, he fell in love (69) ^{with} his secretary. Instead of asking his (70) ^{wife} for a divorce (离婚), he killed her and buried (71) ^{her} body in the cellar (地下室) of his house. Then he and his secretary, who was dressed (72) ^{like} a boy, sailed on a (73) ^{ship} called "The Montrose" for New York.

Only a very (74) ^{mor-}time before, however, the wireless telegraph (无线电报) (75) ^{was} been invented. The Montrose was one of the (76) ships equipped with Marconi's wireless, and the passengers were not (77) ignorant of its presence on board, but probably did not (78) know what a "wireless telegraph" (79). The captain of the ship recognized Crippen and secretly (80) a message to the London police. An inspector set out in a faster ship, and (81) up with the Montrose in the Atlantic. (82) up as a sailor, he boarded the Montrose (83) she reached New York, and arrested Dr. Crippen.

Eighteen months ^{was} (84), the British Government passed a law that all passenger ships (85) carry wireless. ^{was}

66. A) a B) the C) an D) some
67. A) doctor B) husband C) person D) man
68. A) going B) living C) coming D) studying
69. A) for B) to C) on D) with