



高等学校英语教材配套辅导丛书

21世纪

大学英语

TWENTY-FIRST CENTURY
COLLEGE ENGLISH

单元练习与测试

读写教程

主编◎庄建华

第四册



大连理工大学出版社
Dalian University of Technology Press

高等学校英语教材配套辅导丛书

《大学英语》全新版 单元练习与测试

(第4册)

大学英语课程指导研究小组 组编

总主编 宁月瑾
主 编 王惠莲
副主编 陈 英 孙明磊
张艳丽 靖凌云



大连理工大学出版社

© 王惠莲 2003

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

《大学英语》全新版——单元练习与测试·第4册/王惠莲
主编. —大连:大连理工大学出版社, 2003.8

ISBN 7-5611-2338-8

I. 大… II. 王… III. 英语—高等学校—习题
IV. H319.6

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2003)第 050086 号

大连理工大学出版社出版

地址:大连市凌水河 邮政编码:116024

电话:0411-4708842 传真:0411-4701466 邮购:0411-4707961

E-mail: dulp@mail.dlptt.ln.cn URL: http://www.dulp.cn

大连理工印刷有限公司印刷 大连理工大学出版社发行

幅面尺寸:185mm×260mm 印张:11 字数:280千字

印数:1~10 000

2003年8月第1版

2003年8月第1次印刷

责任编辑:刘宪芹 蔡云

责任校对:和力

封面设计:王福刚

定 价:48.00元(本册:12.00元)



前言

编写宗旨

《大学英语》全新版系列教材是近年来问世的一批质量高、内容新的大学英语教材之一。这套教材选材新颖、时代感强,具有较强的趣味性、信息性和前瞻性。同时教材的编写也注意了文体的多样性和语言的规范性,充分体现了《大学英语教学大纲》(修订本)的教学思想、教学目的和要求。因此,一经出版就引起大学英语教育界的关注和欢迎,被越来越多的高校采用。

在大学英语教学活动中,“练习与测试”是必不可少的重要组成部分。俗话说,“熟能生巧”,大量有的放矢的练习是巩固所学知识的最佳途径;而适时有效的测试则会使学生及时了解自己学习的效果,以便为提高英语运用能力夯实基础。为了帮助广大学生更有效地使用这套教材,并随时巩固和检验学习效果,我们组织编写了这套《大学英语》全新版——单元练习与测试辅导丛书。丛书紧扣《大学英语》全新版·综合教程的教学内容与要求,能更好满足学生“学而时习之”的要求。

结构与特色

本系列丛书共分四册,分别与《大学英语》全新版·综合教程的1~4册教材相匹配。每册书由五大部分构成:

- Part One——语法与词汇题:有四种题型,其中包括构词、选择、辨析和改错等练习。
- Part Two——语言运用题:主要是以填空形式来体现的练习题,包括自主填空和选择填空两种题型。
- Part Three——阅读理解题:包括选择题和简答题两种题型。
- Part Four——翻译训练题:在这部分里,除了常规的英汉互译以外,编者还加进了系列的翻译方法指导,帮助学生了解基本的翻译技巧,以提高翻译能力。
- Part Five——写作练习题:根据目前大学生写作能力较低的现状,编者设



计了像“运用标点符号、改写”等练习,并以“句子→段落→篇章”的渐进形式进行实际操练。

- **单元测试:**共两套,TEST ONE 涵盖了“Unit One ~ Unit Four 的所有语言点”;TEST PAPER TWO 涵盖了“Unit Five ~ Unit Eight 的所有语言点”。

本系列丛书的每册练习项目均相同,主要侧重于读写技能的训练。练习形式力求多样化,既有判断型的客观类习题,也有输出型的主观类习题。两套自测试题的设计,主要是方便学生对自己的学习效果进行评估。此外,书中还配有答案和详细的注释。本书选材力求典型、新颖、全面;语言材料来自报刊、网络以及其他同类型参考书。

本套丛书由宁月瑾负责策划;由王惠莲、刘军显、李保军负责主编;牟爱鹏、陈英负责最终校对。参加第四册编写的还有(按姓氏笔画排列)于龙、于全娟、牟爱鹏、孙中玲、孙欣、刘美、刘永芳、刘军显、李保军、张海鸥、张国钢、徐惠芬、管廷祥。

在编写人员中多数编者具有多年的一线教学经验,编写过程中,全体参编者互相切磋、及时交流、密切配合,努力使本套丛书达到预期的效果。尽管如此,由于编者经验、水平有限,谬误之处必有显现,敬请同行专家不吝指教,以便改进。

编 者

2003 年 7 月



目 录

	单元练习
1	Unit One
13	Unit Two
25	Unit Three
37	Unit Four
	单元测试(1)
48	(Unit One ~ Unit Four)
61	Unit Five
73	Unit Six
85	Unit Seven
98	Unit Eight
	单元测试(2)
111	(Unit Five ~ Unit Eight)
124	单元练习参考答案与详解



单元练习

Unit One

Part One Vocabulary and Structure

Section A

Directions: *Change the parts of speech of the following words and then use the proper new forms to complete the sentences:*

offend engage weak invade decide favour tactic
efficient concern instruct declare occupation

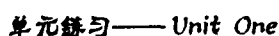
1. They were united as one and finally drove the _____ out of their country.
2. You will increase your _____ if you introduce more advanced system into your work.
3. Each runner tries his best, for this is the _____ turn.
4. The teacher took _____ at his impoliteness.
5. Before using your new pressure cooker, read the following _____ carefully.
6. Owing to a previous _____, I shall not be able to come.
7. People are _____ about the continuing pollution of the environment.
8. The federal government takes measures to _____ the power of a local government.
9. Mr. Green is always critical of his daughter's writings, but somehow he commented _____ on that poorly-written poem of hers.
10. We read the _____ posted on the bulletin board.

Section B

Directions: *Fill in the blanks with the words or expressions given below. Change the form where necessary.*

render region launch tide lightning contest crucial
gambling boast retreat responsible at the cost of
in the case of thanks to face with

11. The decision is _____; if we make a single mistake, the whole plan will end in failure.
12. Last month a city-wide campaign _____ to prevent people from smoking.
13. A considerable amount of researches show that people tend to become bored when



- ## Section D

39. I don't think it advisable that he will be assigned to the new job since he has no experience at all.

40. Understanding the relationship between hobby and occupation will become decisive im-
 portant to us in the future.
 A B C D

41. The courageous fireman saved the old man from the fire on the cost of his own life.

42. The old lady engaged in making clothes for her neighbors' children overnight.
A B C D

43. To be frank, that is a great relief to have the task fulfilled in so short a time.
A
B
C
D

44. In case of a highly intelligent animal like the seal (海豹), elementary training is easy.
A
B
C
D

45. Many part-time students expected to offer some jobs on campus during the coming summer vacation.

46. The changes that took place in air travel during the last sixty years would have seemed
A B
 impossible to even the most brilliant scientists at the turn of the 19th century.
C D

47. Some people think that if you can't say anything nice about a person, then you shouldn't have said anything at all.



48. The policeman made an inquiry to know how much money everyone in this company have exactly.
A B C D
49. On seeing the young child fell into the lake, Peter sprang to his feet, and went to the rescue.
A B C D
50. The carpenter told me that to repair the old house would cost nearly as much as building a new one.
A B C D
51. The members of the children's orchestra (管弦乐队) were told that when one is asked to play more softly, you should not play loudly.
A B C D
52. According to the conditions of their scholarship, after finishing their degrees, the University will employ them for three years.
A B C D
53. The people along the river survived the recent flood without scarcely any serious loss.
A B C D
54. The police found the body of a man who they believed to be the missing biologist.
A B C D
55. Thank for your help, we accomplished the task ahead of schedule.
A B C D

Part Two Use of Language

Section A

Directions: Fill in the missing words for the following blanks.

I remember as a child reading or hearing the words "the Great Divide" (or "the Continental Divide") and being stunned by the glorious sound, a proper sound for the granite (花岗岩) backbone of a continent. I saw 1 my mind steep cliffs rising into the clouds, a kind of natural Great Wall of 2. The Rocky Mountains are too long, too important 3 have to be imposing. In Montana the rise is gradual, and were it not 4 a painted sign I would never have known when I crossed it. I passed 5 as I saw the sign, but I stopped, backed up, got out and straddled (跨立) it. As I stood over it facing south it had a strange impact 6 me that rain falling on my right foot must fall 7 the Pacific Ocean, 8 that on my left foot would eventually find its way after uncountable miles to the Atlantic.

I drove across the high peaks, into Idaho and through real mountains that climbed straight up, overgrown with pines and 9 with snow. My radio 10 dead and I thought it was broken, 11 it was only that the high ridges (山脊; 山脉) cut off the radio 12. The snow started to 13, but my luck held, for it was only a light gay



snow. The air was softer 14 it had been on the other side of the Great Divide and I seemed to remember reading that the warm airs from over the Japanese current penetrate deep inland. The underbrush was thick and very green, and everywhere was a rush of waters. The roads were deserted 15 for an occasional hunting party in red hats and yellow jackets, and sometimes with a deer or elk hung over the hood of the car. A few mountain cabins were scattered on the mountain slopes, but not many.

Section B

Directions: *There are 15 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. You should choose the ONE that best fits into the passage.*

Geography is the study of the relationship between people and the land. Geographers compare and contrast 16 places on the earth. But they also 17 beyond the individual places and consider the earth as a 18. The word "geography" 19 from two Greek words, "ge" the Greek word for "earth" and "graphein", 20 means "to write". The English word "geography" means "to describe the earth". 21 geography books focus on a small area 22 a town or city. Others deal with a state, a region, a nation, or an 23 continent. Many geography books deal with the whole earth. Another 24 to divide the study of 25 is to distinguish between physical geography and cultural geography. The former focuses on the natural world; the 26 starts with human beings and 27 how human beings and their environment act 28 each other. But when geography is considered as a single subject, 29 branch can neglect the other.

A geographer might be described 30 one who observes, records, and explains the differences between places. If places were alike, there would be little need for geographers.

- | | | | |
|------------------|-------------|------------|---------------|
| 16. A. similar | B. various | C. distant | D. famous |
| 17. A. pass | B. reach | C. go | D. set |
| 18. A. whole | B. unit | C. part | D. total |
| 19. A. falls | B. removes | C. results | D. comes |
| 20. A. what | B. that | C. which | D. it |
| 21. A. Some | B. Many | C. Most | D. Few |
| 22. A. outside | B. except | C. like | D. as |
| 23. A. extensive | B. enormous | C. overall | D. entire |
| 24. A. way | B. means | C. habits | D. technique |
| 25. A. world | B. earth | C. globe | D. geography |
| 26. A. second | B. latter | C. next | D. later |
| 27. A. learns | B. realizes | C. studies | D. researches |
| 28. A. upon | B. for | C. as | D. to |
| 29. A. either | B. neither | C. one | D. each |



30. A. for

B. to

C. by

D. as

Part Three Reading Comprehension

Section A

Directions: *You will read two passages in this section and each will be followed by five questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. You should decide on the best answer.*

I

Questions 1 to 5 are based on the following passage:

Sandstorms hit northwestern China's Gansu Province and North China's Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region (内蒙古自治区) on the first day of the new century. According to Sun Landong, a meteorologist (气象学家) with the Lanzhou Meteorology Observatory, visibility (能见度) was less than 100 meters in Minqin, a Gansu county near Inner Mongolia, because of sand. When visibility drops to less than 1 kilometer, it is called a sandstorm. The sandstorm in Minqin blew up dust in neighboring towns, such as Baiyin, Wuwei, Jinchang and Lanzhou, the capital city of Gansu Province. Dust-laden winds also swept into Beijing.

Brought by northwester (强烈的西北风) and blowing at more than 20 meters per second, dust first reached the capital's suburbs at 7 a. m., downtown areas at 9 a. m. The winds, which died down during the night, brought the temperature down to as low as 8°C below zero and many flights put off their planned time from the city's airport.

It is quite rare for sandstorms, which are frequent between March and June, to happen in winter, when the earth is frozen. The sandstorms in Gansu and Inner Mongolia do not necessarily mean there will be more of them in the spring than last year when they were serious, but Beijing is taking it very seriously. It is reported that Beijing will spend 6 billion yuan (US \$ 725 million) in preventing sandstorms in the capital and has already set up a special team to make sure what causes them.

1. What is the main idea of the passage?

- A. Sandstorms took place in Gansu.
- B. Sandstorms happened on the first day of the new century.
- C. Sandstorms are very serious, compared to last year.
- D. The experts are trying their best to determine the cause of the sandstorm formed this year.

2. Suppose the dust was 300 kilometers away from Beijing, it would reach Beijing about _____ hours later if it travels at a speed of 20 meters per second.

- A. 4.2
- B. 15
- C. 20
- D. 25

3. Why did sandstorms begin in the winter this year?



- A. Because there was little snow this season.
 - B. Because a lot of trees have been cut down.
 - C. Because people took few measures to control them.
 - D. It is not mentioned in the passage.
4. Which of the following doesn't belong to the bad effects the sandstorms have done in Beijing?
- A. The temperature fell.
 - B. Flights put off their time to take off.
 - C. The air is dirty.
 - D. People had three days off.
5. The author wrote the passage to _____.
- A. tell us the environments are becoming worse and worse
 - B. explain what measures people have taken to control sandstorms
 - C. make people realize the need to protect the environment
 - D. call on us to do what we can to save the earth

II

Questions 6 to 10 are based on the following passage :

Although April did not bring us the rains we all hoped for, and although the Central Valley doesn't generally experience the atmospheric (大气的) sound and lightning that can accompany those rains, it's still important for parents to be able to answer the youthful questions about thunder and lightning.

The reason these two wonders of nature are so difficult for many adults to explain to children is that they are not very well understood by adults themselves. For example, did you know that the lightning we see flashing down to the earth from a cloud is actually flashing up to a cloud from the earth? Our eyes trick us into thinking we see a downward motion when it's actually the other way around. But then, if we believed only what we think we see, we'd still insist that the sun rises in the morning and sets at night.

Most lightning flashes take place inside a cloud, and only a relative few can be seen jumping between two clouds or between earth and a cloud. But, with about 2,000 thunderstorms taking place above the earth every minute of the day and night, there's enough activity to produce about 100 lightning strikes on earth every second.

Parents can use thunder and lightning to help their children learn more about the world around them. When children understand that the light of the lightning flash reaches their eyes almost at the same moment, but the sound of the thunder takes about 5 seconds to travel just one mile, they can begin to time the interval between the flash and the crash to learn how close they were to the actual spark.

6. According to the author, in the area of the Central Valley, _____.

This indifference is in sharp contrast to the concerns voiced by the team of profes-



sional who conducted the survey. Team leader Professor Ernest Wong stated that we should all expect to experience significant lifestyle changes as a result of the effects of global warming. In detailing the likely effects, Professor Wong emphasized that the climatic changes caused by rise in global temperature of only 1°C would result in enormous changes.

Primary among these changes would be the rise in sea level as a result of the melting of the polar icecaps. The consequent 30-centimeter rise in sea levels would have disastrous consequences for low-lying coastal areas. The very existence of countries such as Bangladesh would be threatened. Indeed, few coastal cities would entirely escape severe flooding damage. Although considerable debate surrounds the accuracy of Professor Wong's predictions, those who share his pessimistic prediction insist that governments respond to the challenge by investing in coastal defense.

Even inland areas will not be able to avoid the consequences of global warming. Changes in the rainfall pattern are likely to result in flooding and desertification(土壤荒漠化), both of which will influence agriculture throughout the world.

In a recent interview, Professor Wong illustrated these points with dramatic effects. Chinchilla itself, a medium-sized provincial city in the center of one of the country's rice-growing areas, would, he claimed, be profoundly affected. Although, given its height and inland location, the city would not suffer from coastal flooding, the possible reduction in the rainfall would endanger the region's economy.

In concluding his interview, Professor Wong left his audience in no doubt about the urgency of the problem. "Unless we plan for the future, we will not get the necessary mobilization of forces at local, regional, national, and international level that is essential to face this issue—the issue of the 21st century."

11. Who are more aware of the consequences of global warming, the experts or the public?

12. Global warming would affect _____, _____ and _____.

13. In the last paragraph, Professor Wong called for _____ to effectively face global warming.

14. Chinchilla would be profoundly affected by global warming in that its economy _____.

15. A proper title for this passage might be _____.



Part Four Translation

Section A English-Chinese Translation

I

Directions: *Translate the following sentences into Chinese.*

1. Since you are so busy, you do need a very efficient secretary.
2. The small boy's misunderstanding of the difference in measuring temperature on a Fahrenheit Scale and a Celsius one causes him to believe that he is dying of a high fever.
3. But in the case of Lincoln, the story is true—unlike the story of George Washington and the cherry tree.
4. The comrades who are engaged in mass work should be patient in their work.
5. Most people remember at least one fact about Thomas Jefferson: he wrote *the Declaration of Independence*.

II

Translation of “punctuation”(标点):

6. Where there are no rights, there are no duties. To tell the truth is thus a duty, but it is a duty only in respect to one who has right to the truth.
7. The neighbors sometimes get a little rowdy (吵闹的). But he says he will not leave it, or New York City.
8. Clinton promised, “It will uphold the highest standards of protecting the privacy of its users.”
9. IOC (国际奥委会) president has declared that drug-taking by athletes “makes a mockery (嘲笑, 愚弄) of the very essence of sports”.
10. “If that's the way you think... just go back to North Africa.” replied the General.

III

Directions: *Read the following passage carefully and then translate the underlined sentences into Chinese.*

(11) The divers felt as if they were going down steps as they passed through warm and cold layers of water. In time (终于; 最后), the temperature dropped to freezing-point and the men shivered inside the ball. They kept in touch with the mother ship by telephone describing how they felt. Then, at a depth of 3,000 feet, the telephone stopped working and they were quite cut off from the outside world. (12) All went well until some four hours later at 30,000 feet, the men were startled by a loud, cracking noise: even the smallest hole in the ball would have meant instant death. Luckily, though, it was only one of the outer windows that had broken. Soon afterwards, the bathyscaphe (深海潜水器) touched



the soft ocean floor raising a big cloud of "dust" made up of small, dead sea-creatures. Here, powerful lights lit up the dark water and the men were surprised to see fish swimming just above them quite untroubled by the enormous water-pressure. But they did not dare to leave the lights on for long, as the heat from them made the water boil. Quite unexpectedly, the telephone began working again and the faint but clear voices of the officers were heard on the mother ship seven miles away. (13) After a stay of thirty minutes the men began their journey up, arriving three hours later, cold and wet through, but none the worse for their experience.

Section B Chinese-English Translation

Directions: Translate the following sentences and a short text into English by using the given words.

14. 有迹象表明,不少工厂正面临着十分困难的局面。(be faced with)
15. 他们为新建一所医院开展筹款运动。(raise)
16. 这个地区有大量肉类供应,但新鲜果蔬奇缺。(region)
17. 他牺牲了自己的生命,从大火中救出了孩子们。(at the cost of)
18. 既然你决心尽快完成硕士课程,那就别让你的社交生活妨碍你的学习。(stand in the way)
19. 一个冬天的傍晚,当天色渐渐暗下来时,刮起了凛冽的北风,接着夜晚带着阴沉忧郁(dismal)的脸色降临了。刺骨的暴风夹着密集而寒冷的雨雪,扫过湿漉漉的街道,打得颤抖的窗子格格作响。在吱吱嘎嘎的(creaking)框架里被摇撼得再也支撑不住了的招牌,哗啦啦跌落在人行道上;旧烟囱在狂风中晃动震颤,摇摇欲坠;那天夜里许多教堂的尖塔(steeple)又摇晃起来,仿佛大地在动荡不安。(wintry; arise; dismal; rattle; past endurance; tottering; reel; stagger; many a)

Part Five Writing

Section A

Directions: Rewrite the following according to the models given.

Model 1

By nightfall, thirty thousand French and forty-four thousand Russians _____ (在战场上倒毙或受伤).

By nightfall, thirty thousand French and forty-four thousand Russians lay dead or wounded on the battlefield.

Model 2

It so happened that his methods did not work at all.

It turned out that his methods did not work at all.

1. The old man finally arrived home, only to find his wife _____ (重病卧床了).