

COLLEGE ENGLISH

大学英语精读2

“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

张刚 赵亚翹 主编

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大连理工大学出版社



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与考试接轨——1~4级模拟强化训练

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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

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Unit One

IS THERE LIFE ON EARTH?

重点难点语言点

【单词】

atmosphere *n.* 大气, 空气

deadly *adv.* 致命的

hazard *n.* 危险

signal *n.* 信号; 暗号

compose *vt.* 组成, 构成

emit *vt.* 散发, 射出

indicate *vt.* 显示

smash *v.* (使) 碎裂

conclusion *n.* 结论

extremely *adv.* 极端, 非常

originally *adv.* 起初, 原来

survive *vi. & vt.* 幸存; 经历……后还活着

conference *n.* 会议

feasibility *n.* 可行性

pollute *vt.* 污染

type *n.* 类型, 种类

crash *v.* 坠落; 猛击

fund *n.* 资金; 基金

proceed *vi.* (停顿后) 继续进行

unfit *a.* 不适宜的, 不适当的

【短语】

(be) known as 以……闻名, 通常名叫

name after 以……名字命名

as to 关于

base on/up on 以……为基础

for one thing... (for another) 首先…… (其次)

be composed of 由……组成

as far as ... be concerned 就……而言

stick up 直立; 突出

give off 发出; 散发出

set back 耽搁; 阻碍

【语法结构和惯用表达】

1. 非限定性定语从句与限定性定语从句

We shall have to take our own oxygen with us, which means a much heavier flying saucer than we originally planned. (Line 22)

我们得自带氧气, 这样一来, 飞碟会比原计划重得多。

2. 动名词被动语态

There are so many of these paths and so many metal particles that it is impossible to land a flying saucer without its being smashed by one. (Line 37)

那儿有很多这样的轨道, 很多这样的金属粒子, 要使飞碟在那儿着陆而不被某一个颗粒撞毁是很难办到的。

同步强化训练

Part I Listening Comprehension

Section A

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. 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 suggested choices marked A) B) C) and D), and decide which is the best answer.*

Example: *You will hear:*

You will read:

A) At the office.

B) In the waiting room.

C) At the airport.

D) In a restaurant.

From the conversation we know that the two were talking about some work they had to finish in the evening. This is most likely to have taken place at the office, therefore, A) "At the office" is the best answer.

1. A) In an office. B) In a post office. C) At home. D) In a reading-room.
2. A) Twenty-five. B) Fifteen. C) Thirty-five. D) Twenty.
3. A) Wife-husband. B) Father-son.
C) Shop assistant-customer. D) Boss-secretary.
4. A) Ten o'clock. B) Nine o'clock. C) Nine thirty. D) Five o'clock.
5. A) He gave it to the woman. B) He put it away.
C) He did not have the pen. D) He wrote a letter with it.

Section B

Directions: *In this section, you will hear 2 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A) B) C) and D).*

Passage One

6. A) Radio. B) Newspapers. C) Magazines. D) Television.
7. A) All the children in the USA. B) The U.S. teen-age audience.

- C) The entire U. S. newspaper readers. D) The entire U. S. population.
 8. A) Concentrating on its variety shows. B) Giving up its music programmes.
 C) Changing its programme directors. D) Concentrating on music.

Passage Two

9. A) George Washington's Life in the White House
 B) The Burning of the White House
 C) The Early History of the White House
 D) Presidential Policies of Early U. S. Presidents
 10. A) At the beginning of the 18th century. B) At the end of the 18th century.
 C) At the beginning of the 19th century. D) At the end of the 19th century.

Section C Spot Dictation

Directions: *In this section, you will hear a passage three times. The passage is printed on your paper with about 50 words missing. First, you will hear the whole passage from the beginning to the end just to get a general idea of it. During the second reading, you must write down the missing words you have just heard in the corresponding space. During the third reading, you can check what you have written.*

Many Western families keep pets at home. Pets are animals that are kept in the home (11) _____, but mainly to provide (12) _____. The two main groups of people (13) _____ are children and elderly people.

From looking after their pets, (14) _____ the meaning of responsibility. (15) _____ if they are responsible for feeding the pets and cleaning their cages or boxes. Probably (16) _____, but with children smaller animals (17) _____, for example, birds.

Elderly people prefer dogs and cats as pets. They are (18) _____, and return gentle, and love. (19) _____, they provide friendly company which can be important (20) _____.

Part II Reading Comprehension

Directions: *There are four 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 choose the best answer to each question.*

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:

Many people hope that the whole world will one day speak a common language. Over the years, people have made up new language with this aim. At least six hundred languages have been developed in the search for a language which all human beings would be able to

speak. The most famous one, Esperanto, was the idea of Ludwig Zamenhof, a doctor in Warsaw he published a book about his new language in 1887.

To encourage people to learn the Language, he made it as simple as possible.

Esperanto has never been accepted as an official world language, but it has been suggested as an auxiliary language. By 1950 it had taught to one and a half million speakers, and it was spoken in six hundred schools. Today Esperanto is spoken by about eight million people, and more than one hundred newspapers and magazines in the language are published regularly throughout the world. Thousands of books have been written in Esperanto, including those translated from other languages.

Today the need for a new auxiliary language like Esperanto seems less obvious. Throughout this century English has grown more and more important. It has become a second language for many millions of people. The fact that more are learning English shows that the use of English is still growing worldwide. No one would deny the usefulness of a world language, but not many people think that Esperanto is likely to play such a role.

21. Over the years, people have made up new languages in the hope that _____.
A) all people will be able to speak a common language
B) people will learn a foreign language better
C) people can understand each other better
D) people will be able to speak several language
22. Zamenhof made the language as simple as possible because _____.
A) he wanted people to learn it quickly
B) more and more people would be willing to learn it
C) everyone would speak it without any difficulty
D) he hoped it would be accepted as an official world language
23. Esperanto has never been accepted as an official language _____.
A) but people want to use it very much
B) but it is a very useful language
C) because the use of English is still growing worldwide
D) because people don't like it very much
24. Which of the following is not true of Esperanto?
A) It was widely taught in schools.
B) It was spoken by many students.
C) Many books have been written in Esperanto.
D) It was once used as an official language.
25. Many people think that Esperanto will not become an official world language because _____.
A) many people are learning English
B) it does not play such an important role as English does

C) English has become a second language for everyone

D) no one wants to have a world language

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

Although no one is certain why migration occurs, there are several theories. One theory is based upon the premise that prehistoric birds of the Northern Hemisphere were forced south during the Ice Age, when glaciers covered large parts of Europe, Asia, and North America. As the glaciers melted, the birds came back to their homelands, spent the summer, and then went south again as the ice advanced in winter. In time, the migration became a habit, and now, although the glaciers have disappeared, the habit continues.

Another theory purposes that the ancestral home of all modern birds was the tropics. When the region became overpopulated, many species were crowded north. During the summer, there was plenty of food, but during the winter, scarcity forced them to return to the tropics.

A more recent theory, known as photoperiodism, suggests a relationship between increasing daylight and the stimulation of certain glands in the birds' bodies that may prepare them for migration. One scientist has been able to cause midwinter migrations by exposing birds to artificial periods of daylight. He has concluded that changes occur in the bodies of birds due to seasonal changes in the length of daylight.

26. According to one theory, when the glaciers disappeared, birds _____.
A) stopped migrating B) continued migrating
C) began migrating again D) migrated south and stayed there
27. The author states that birds left the tropics because _____.
A) there was not enough food there in the winter
B) there were too many birds
C) there were too many glaciers
D) there was too much daylight
28. Why did one scientist expose birds to artificial daylight?
A) To test the relationship between daylight and a disease of the glands common to birds.
B) To test the relationship between daylight and migration.
C) To test the relationship between migration and temperature.
D) To test the relationship between daylight and changes in the season.
29. According to the theory of photoperiodism, _____.
A) birds should migrate in the middle of the winter
B) longer days cause changes in the bodies of birds
C) seasonal changes in the length of days do not affect migration
D) increasing daylight increases the distance of migration
30. This passage supports the belief that _____.

- A) exact reasons for migration are not known
- B) birds migrate because of changes in temperature
- C) the ancestral home of all birds was the tropics
- D) glaciers caused birds to migrate

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:

Where did the movies begin? It is often said that they are an American invention, but this is not entirely true. The motion picture has been the most international of the arts. Before the dawn of the twentieth century, inventors in France, England, and the United States were among the dozens of men who were trying to develop ways of using photographs to create the effect of motion.

Soon after 1889, when the famous American inventor Thomas Edison first showed motion pictures through a device called the kinescope, other devices for the same purpose appeared all over the world. Edison had solved certain problems making it possible for other inventors to move ahead with their own devices. One other important contribution by Edison was the introduction of 35mm as the international standard film width. When it became possible to use any 35mm machine for showing movies from any part of the world, the international trading of films could begin. Less than ten years after the birth of the movies, American pictures were being shown on the some programs with short films from England, France, Germany, Italy, and Denmark, and in as many countries.

During the first years, there were no special movie theaters. Films were often shown in buildings which had formerly been stores. In American these became known as nickelodeons because each member of the audience paid a nickel (five cents) to watch the movie. At this low price, millions of people could afford to go to the movies, and the American producers of films could depend upon having a big audience, whose nickels made the producers financially secure. With financial security, the film makers were able to enlarge and improve their businesses, to try new processes, to become more adventurous and ambitious. This gave the film industry a strong and health start.

31. What do you think is the best title for the passage?

- A) Exciting Movies
- B) Movies of Long Ago
- C) Thomas Edison, an Innovator of Movies
- D) The International standard film width, 35 mm

32. Who were the innovators of motion pictures?

- A) Frenchmen, Englishmen and Americans.
- B) Photographers.
- C) The Americans only.
- D) Artists.

33. What does the work "dawn" in the first paragraph mean?

- A) Daybreak.
- B) Beginning.
- C) Evening.
- D) Morning.

34. During the first years, the rooms motion pictures were shown in were referred to as

"nickelodeons" because _____.

- A) each audience paid six cents
 - B) each audience paid a nickel to watch movie
 - C) each film charged only a nickel
 - D) the film was shown to Americans only
35. What gave the film industry a strong and healthy start?
- A) Films had a large audience.
 - B) Americans saw less than the other peoples.
 - C) Italian films were exciting.
 - D) High price were charged by film producers.

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage:

If all the people in the world loved peace and if, in the past, nations had not wanted to go to war with one another, no association of nations would have been necessary to outlaw war. But history has proved to mankind that the nations of the world have not been willing to observe these conditions.

The League of Nations, the first association of nations established to work for peace, was founded in 1919. For four years from 1914, war had raged throughout Europe. The fighting in this war had been more destructive than anything that mankind had ever experienced. The League of Nations aimed at outlawing war and settling international disputes by peaceful means. For twenty-five years the League of Nations struggled to survive. With the outbreak of the Second World War, in 1939, it ceased to function.

This war raged over the continents and seas of the world from 1939 to 1945. Millions of soldiers, sailors and airmen were killed. Thousands of innocent civilians were the victims of deadly weapons. When the war ended, the people of all the nations began praying for a secure, peaceful world without any fear of war. This led to the founding of the United Nations (UN).

On October 24, 1945, representatives of fifty-one nations met to form the United Nations Organization. Since then the organization has survived with difficulty. It has faced a series of international disputes that could have involved the world in a nuclear war. The successful handling of these disputes has proved that UN can help in the maintenance of world peace. If UN had failed to settle them, the world might by now have been involved in a global war and completely destroyed.

36. An organization to ensure peace is necessary because _____.
- A) history has proved that nations have been willing to observe the conditions
 - B) nations have wanted to go to war with one another
 - C) all the people love peace
 - D) all nations want to outlaw war

37. The first association of nations was established _____.

- A) to outlaw war
 - B) to settle disputes by force
 - C) to work out rules for peace
 - D) to find peaceful means to end war
38. The first association of nations functioned until _____.
 A) 1945 B) 1939 C) 1919 D) 1914
39. The word "praying" in the 3rd paragraph is closest in meaning to _____.
 A) arguing B) giving thanks to God
 C) showing love for God D) hoping very strongly
40. All the following statements might be true except that _____.
 A) UN has faced some international disputes which may have involved the world in a nuclear war
 B) UN has been helping in the maintenance of peace
 C) it's not difficult for UN to do its duty
 D) a global war would have broken out had it not been for UN

Part III Vocabulary and Structure

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.*

41. Every month he received reports _____ what was going on.
 A) as for B) as if C) as to D) as well
42. Having said how much she liked it, she then _____ to criticize the way I'd done it.
 A) advanced B) proceeded C) progressed D) processed
43. I can't go with you—for one thing, I don't have a bike, and _____, I have too much work.
 A) for the other B) for another C) for another thing D) on the other hand
44. The apartment where we live _____ three rooms only.
 A) is composed of B) contains C) consists in D) constitutes
45. Of the six people in the plane that crashed, only one _____.
 A) existed B) recovered C) lived D) survived
46. The rise in interest rates will be disastrous _____ small firms are concerned.
 A) as long as B) as well as C) as far as D) as soon as
47. The street was _____ the hero who died for the city.
 A) named after B) known for C) known to D) known as
48. His car _____ into a tree but fortunately he was safe.
 A) crushed B) clashed C) crashed D) smashed
49. The bad weather will _____ the football game several hours.

- A) set out B) set back C) set down D) set about
50. AIDS is a _____ immune deficiency disease caused by the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV).
A) dying B) deathly C) deadening D) deadly
51. Most of the carols sung today were _____ composed in the 1700's and 1800's.
A) originally B) firstly C) before D) lastly
52. Motor vehicles, factories, and other sources _____ the air with fumes that endanger the health of the people in cities.
A) destroy B) pollute C) populate D) ruin
53. Nearly all weather occurs in the lowest layer of the _____.
A) air B) sky C) heaven D) atmosphere
54. Nazi Party officials first used the Gestapo, noted for its brutality, to _____ opposition within the party.
A) crack B) wreck C) smash D) break
55. Some states and organizations recognize the right hand extended straight out as the _____ for right turns.
A) signal B) symbol C) sign D) mark
56. Helicopters have the ability to take off and land almost anywhere, and they can _____ over one spot.
A) hesitate B) hover C) wander D) fly
57. In using deductive logic, a scientist reasons from known scientific principles or rules to draw a _____ relating to a specific question.
A) conclusion B) end C) judgement D) result
58. In this map, shades of orange _____ four levels of population density.
A) symbolize B) emphasize C) denote D) indicate
59. There are twenty species of wild roses in North America, _____ have prickly stems.
A) all of which B) of which C) that D) whose
60. I have to book ahead for concerts, _____ are usually held in London.
A) what B) that C) which D) they
61. The train _____ they were travelling was late.
A) at which B) by which C) to which D) in which
62. _____ we know, materials expand and contract with the increase and decrease of temperature.
A) What B) As C) That D) Which
63. I have explained everything _____ I can to you.
A) what B) all C) that D) which
64. An element is a substance, _____ cannot be changed by any physical mean.
A) the properties of which B) the properties of which,

- C) the properties of that D) the properties of that,
65. We'll have to get across the frontier, _____ will be difficult.
A) who B) that C) which D) to which
66. He resented _____ to wait. He expected the minister to see him at once.
A) being asked B) to be asked C) asking D) to ask
67. He was accused of _____ the travel agency.
A) having been entered B) having entered C) have entered D) entered
68. He wore a false beard to avoid _____.
A) being recognized B) to be recognized C) recognizing D) recognized
69. She built a high wall round her garden to prevent her fruit _____.
A) stealing B) to be stolen C) to steal D) being stolen
70. Romeo and Juliet were two lovers, _____ parents hated each other.
A) as B) which C) whose D) whom

Part IV Cloze

Directions: *There are 20 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.*

Smoking is considered dangerous to the health. Our tobacco-seller, Mr. Johnson, therefore, always asks his customers, if they are very young, whom the cigarettes are bought 71. One day, a little girl whom he had never seen before walked 72 into his shop and demanded twenty cigarettes. She had the 73 amount of money in her hand and seemed very 74 of herself. Mr. Johnson was so 75 by her confident manner that he 76 to ask his usual question.

77 he asked her what kind of cigarettes she wanted. The girl replied 78 and handed him the money. While he was giving her the 79, Mr. Johnson said laughingly that 80 she was so young she should 81 the packet in her pocket in 82 a policeman saw it. 83 the little girl did not seem to find this very funny. Without 84 smiling she took the 85 and walked towards the door. Suddenly she stopped, turned 86 and looked steadily At Mr. Johnson. There was a moment of silence and the tobacco-seller 87 what she was going to say. 88 at once, in a clear 89 voice, the girl declared, "My dad is a policeman," and with 90 she walked quickly out of the shop.

71. A) with B) to C) for D) by
72. A) nervously B) heavily C) hesitatingly D) boldly
73. A) exact B) some C) large D) enough
74. A) ashamed B) sure C) fond D) glad
75. A) worried B) annoyed C) surprised D) pleased
76. A) forgot B) came C) feared D) remembered