

全新版
大学英语
单元练习与测试
综合教程
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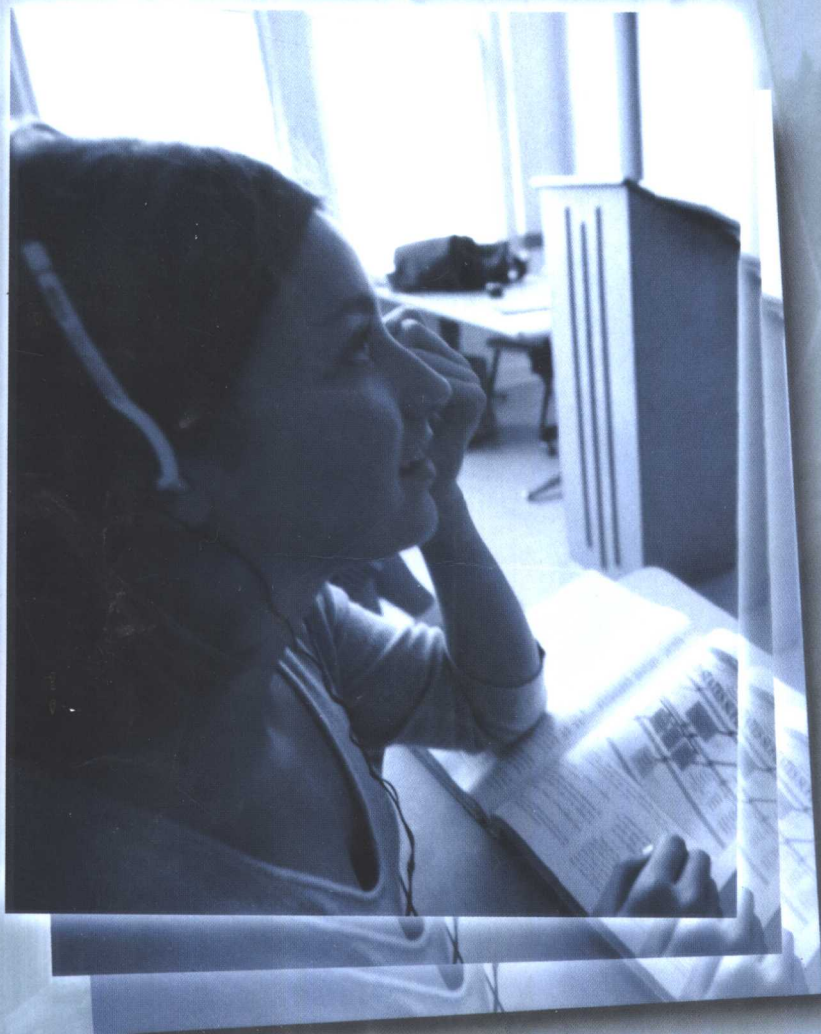
高等学校英语教材配套辅导丛书

COLLEGE ENGLISH

单元练习与测试

大学英语课程指导研究小组/组编

李保军 / 主编



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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3册)

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大连理工大学出版社

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图书在版编目(CIP)数据

《大学英语》全新版——单元练习与测试·第3册/李保军
主编. —大连:大连理工大学出版社, 2003.8
ISBN 7-5611-2338-8

I. 大… II. 李… 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: dutp@mail.dlptt.ln.cn URL: http://www.dutp.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 赵 娜	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”。

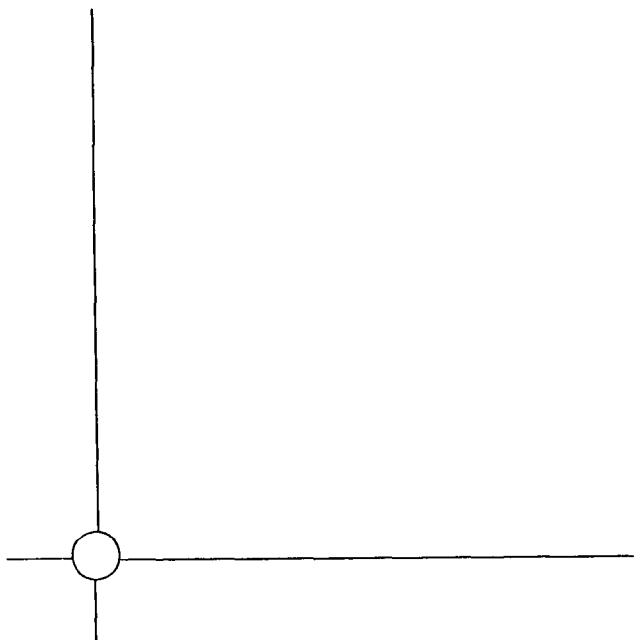
本系列丛书的每册练习项目均相同,主要侧重于读写技能的训练。练习形式力求多样化,既有判断型的客观类习题,也有输出型的主观类习题。两套自测试题的设计,主要是方便学生对自己的学习效果进行评估。此外,书中还配有答案和详细的注释。本书选材力求典型、新颖、全面;语言材料来自报刊、网络以及其他同类型参考书。

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。参加第三册编写的还有(按姓氏笔画排列)于全娟、王惠莲、刘永芳、牟爱鹏、陈英、张艳丽、徐惠芬、靖凌云。

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





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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.*

digest primarily minor profit type low require invest
tempt illustrate ignore improve doubt generate

1. The baby had a hard time _____ such rich food.
2. His diaries are a(n) _____ source for the history of the period.
3. _____, it's the best French film that he has ever seen.
4. The weather is hot, the river is clean and cool. Joe felt it very hard to resist the _____ to swim.
5. The man finally became rich through making wise _____.
6. Our electricity comes from a new _____ station.
7. The nation wants peace, only a(n) _____ want the war to continue.
8. "...Perhaps your cooking could improve." This sentence means that perhaps there is still room for _____ in your cooking.
9. The old farmer _____ a bucket (水桶) into the well to get some water, but the bucket hit the bottom with a loud noise.
10. The teacher cut an apple into pieces as a(n) _____ of what $1/4$ and $1/3$ mean.
11. She was very young, and _____ of what life really is.
12. Patience as well as experience in a related field are the _____ for this job.



Section B

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

suspect household pursue indoor stack minor illustrate profit spray
resist haul device involve invest on a large scale get through make
it pick up cut back get by aside from on balance when it comes to

13. In his study, you can find _____ of books on the floor.
14. The operator finally _____ me _____ to Mr. Blake's extension number.
15. Although he lived in a remote village, his name was a(n) _____ word across the whole country.
16. After lunch, in the restaurant, Uncle Bob _____ the check.
17. I had hoped to get to the meeting, but I found at the last minute that I couldn't _____.
18. It will _____ you to absorb as much knowledge as possible while at university.
19. After the big job was finished the builder _____ the number of men working for him.
20. _____ mathematics, I'm completely at sea.
21. Question-answer practice as _____ above need not be based on specific drills.
22. The old lady never seemed to have enough money, but somehow she managed to _____, though I don't know how.
23. These guns are being manufactured _____.
24. The boy had to fasten a rope round the man and _____ him up the cliff.
25. He could hardly _____ laughing out loud.
26. He invented a(n) _____ that automatically closes windows when it rains.
27. Were I in your position, I wouldn't get _____ in their problems.
28. He has _____ about \$ 30,000 of his savings in the stocks, and he could just about double if he sold now.
29. _____, his accomplishments outweigh his faults.
30. We _____ that the dog is lost; it always returns home on time.
31. Your mother is to undergo a(n) _____ operation. Don't be nervous, you should be optimistic.
32. She _____ hairspray in her eyes by mistake, and had to go to the hospital immediately.



Section C

Directions: For each of the following sentences there are four choices marked A, B, C, and D. Choose the one answer that best completes the sentence.

33. Negotiations about fixing the _____ between the two countries are still going on.
A. border B. boundary C. edge D. frontier
34. In order to _____ students with sufficient opportunities for practice, we need to make use of every single minute in class.
A. offer B. supply C. provide D. give
35. Professor Smith _____ his studies in physics with unceasing (不断的, 不停的) efforts.
A. pursued B. engaged C. registered D. devoted
36. He asked me to _____ the business for him when he was away.
A. control B. handle C. treat D. deal
37. _____ being fun and good exercise, swimming is a very useful skill.
A. Beside B. Besides from C. Aside from D. Except
38. I'd rather you _____ the international conference since you have been working on this subject for several years.
A. attend B. have attended C. attended D. attending
39. The team's efforts to score were _____ by the opposing goalkeeper.
A. fractured B. frustrated C. fluctuated D. flushed
40. When we finally _____ to get home after the tiring journey, we could hardly move a step further.
A. managed B. endeavored C. succeeded D. tried
41. The government has devoted a larger slice of its national _____ to agriculture than most other countries.
A. resources B. potential C. budget D. economy
42. He was _____ of selling state secrets and arrested last month.
A. inspected B. respected C. suspected D. doubted
43. Putting in a new window will _____ cutting away part of the roof.
A. contain B. comprise C. include D. involve
44. _____ New York City is America's largest city, it is not the capital of New York State; Albany is.
A. Although B. In spite of C. Because of D. Despite
45. I _____ the written papers but failed in the oral examination.
A. got through B. got across C. got about D. got over
46. His salary as a bus driver is much higher _____.
A. in comparison the salary of a teacher B. than a teacher
C. than that of a teacher D. to compare as a teacher



47. After the robbery, the shop installed a sophisticated alarm system as an insurance _____ further losses.

- A. for B. from C. against D. towards

Section D

Directions: Each of the following sentences has four parts underlined and marked A, B, C and D. You are to identify the one that is wrong and then correct it.

48. Individuals belonged to existing species and varieties (种类) differ one from another in

varying degrees.

D

49. In order to help them survive the winter, the government provided the homeless for necessities.

A

B

C

D

50. Since the examination was over, we made a decision to taking a picnic.

A

B

C

D

51. My grandparents will tell a lot of funny stories when they come to life in the mountain.

A

B

C

D

52. If you are willing to pay for the meals, I will pick off the telephone bill.

A

B

C

D

53. The hours when the children spend in their one-way relationship with television people,

A

B

undoubtedly affect their relationships with real-life people.

C

D

54. We'll have more meetings like this in a few weeks coming.

A

B

C

D

55. The essays by the foreign students are well-written aside for a few mistakes in grammar.

A

B

C

D

56. My mother warned me against being involved with trouble in the neighborhood.

A

B

C

D

57. The present members showed their own opinions on the case, but Mr. Brown saw the

A

B

situation quite differently from the way the others saw it.

C

D

58. I will choose this pair of trousers to go along with my new-made sweater.

A

B

C

D

59. It is a common theme in many science fiction stories that the world may one day be

A

B

C

taken off by insects.

D

60. It is for he sat up all night with the patient that the doctor looks tired and sleepy.

A

B

C

D

61. In order to get over the examination, we agreed to spend our free time going over our

A

B

C

D

lessons together.



62. The only way to influence others is to talk about that they want and show them how to get it.
A B C D
63. At formal occasions, you should talk about some world issues or social problems, not about yourself or your family.
A B C D
64. The chairman, who we spoke to yesterday, said that he would be glad to consider whatever suggestions we may offer.
A B C D
65. I don't know what illness he suffered from, but I do remember he mentioned being in hospital last year.
A B C D

Part Two Use of Language

Section A

Directions: Choose one of the words in the following box to fill in each blank, using its proper form.

room apartment automobile move hardship however case get
manufacture leave happen mean ugly call recent attract
appear spread private take

After 1860, the Industrial Revolution changed the United States. Americans learned how to 1 steel. They began to produce petroleum. The 2 was invented. Factories of all kinds began to 3, and cities began to grow up around the factories. Farmers and other country people 4 to the growing cities in order to find jobs and an easier life. In the early 1900s, the cities were busy, exciting places. However, there was also a lot of poverty and 5.

The cities grew up—the buildings got taller—and the cities grew out—they spread out from the center. 6 houses with yards and porches disappeared. 7 buildings, each one taller than the next, 8 their place. More and more people moved to cities, and the cities 9 bigger and bigger.

Some cities could not 10 out because there was no 11 to do so. These cities, of which New York is the best example, became more and more crowded. More people 12 more cars, trucks, and buses, more noise, more pollution, and more crime. Many cities became 13 and dirty. Some people and some businesses began to 14 the cities and move to the suburbs outside the cities.

The move to the suburbs is still 15. Americans are looking for a small piece of land that they can 16 their own. They want a house with a yard. 17, they do not



want to give up the good jobs they have in the city. In many 18, companies in the suburbs give them jobs. In other cases, Americans need to commute to and from the cities where their jobs are. In 19 years, more and more businesses are moving to the suburbs. They are 20 many people and the suburbs are becoming crowded.

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.*

Americans in the future will probably not live 21 Americans do today. Fusion (核聚变) power will be capable of producing energy without limits while saving natural 22. People may live well past a hundred years, be equipped with plastic body parts, and eat man-made foods. Space travelers will walk 23 the planets. These factors of life were science fiction images a few 24 ago. Today such events are already discussed as if real. How do people image life in the United States in the future? 25 are some predictions made by Richard N. Farmer, who gave his 26 opinion of the "World of 2084".

Johnny, who's almost 10, can't read, but no one is 27. Indeed, Johnny has been going to school 28 he was 3, but it hasn't been the kind of school that we are familiar with. The kids learn all sorts of things about living together and 29 each other, but nothing about school subjects. You see, we have figured out that age 10 is about the time that a child can really put reading and mathematical skills 30. So, on his 31 birthday, Johnny goes to the brain-control center. He sits for an hour 32 under a machine that looks 33 a hair-dryer, with him attached to it. When he finishes, the entire reading, writing, and math patterns he needs to know are impressed 34 on his brain. Why fool around for years drilling kids, when all education really is made up of a set of very mixed brain patterns? Just add them straight onto the brain, and you 35 lots of time and money. And if you want to teach any other kind of skills, like electrical theory for electricity workers, well, there's a pattern for that too.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------|---------------------|
| 21. A. as | B. as if | C. same | D. the same |
| 22. A. source | B. sources | C. resources | D. origin |
| 23. A. on | B. at | C. in | D. past |
| 24. A. decade | B. decades | C. ten year | D. ten years |
| 25. A. Below | B. Under | C. On | D. Above |
| 26. A. light-heart | B. light-hearted | C. soft-heart | D. soft-hearted |
| 27. A. pleased | B. overjoyed | C. worried | D. enjoyed |
| 28. A. since | B. until | C. because | D. though |
| 29. A. get along with | B. getting along with | C. get on with | D. getting on along |
| 30. A. at use | B. for use | C. with use | D. to use |



- | | | | |
|-----------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 31. A. ten | B. tenth | C. decade | D. the ten |
| 32. A. or so | B. about | C. approximately | D. or about |
| 33. A. something like | B. anything like | C. nothing like | D. somebody like |
| 34. A. left | B. right | C. correct | D. exact |
| 35. A. save | B. spend | C. take | D. leave |

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:

There is no doubt that the television has greatly changed people's lives. After its invention, it became an almost indispensable (必不可少的) part of most households within the space of just a few years. Nowadays, many families have two or even three television sets so that every member of the family can watch what he wants whenever he wants. In my opinion, this has significantly reduced the amount of time family and friends spend communicating with each other.

Before the invention of television, people spent their leisure time in more active and social pursuits. They often played cards or other games, listened to the radio together or went out to see friends. But now television is widely available and it offers a variety of program choices that appeal to (吸引) almost every interest. People no longer have to look to others for entertainment. Also, television can be like a sedative (镇静剂). Studies have shown that watching a great deal of television makes people more passive. Finally, people are simply watching increasing amounts of television. And with two or three TV sets in the house and there is no need for them to even watch it together.

Although television has reduced the amount of time that family and friends spend together, it doesn't have to be this way. People can make the choice to turn off the TV and do something more active. Or, if they really want to watch TV, they can find a thought-provoking (引人深思的) program that they would all like to watch and discuss afterwards.

1. Before the invention of television, people _____.

- A. intended to visit their friends often
- B. often stayed at home and talked with his family
- C. spent more time playing cards at home than listening to the radio together
- D. spent their leisure time at home playing games with their children



2. According to the passage, people spend less time with their family and friends because _____.
- A. television can be like a sedative and watching a great deal of television makes people more passive
 - B. many families have two or three television sets in the house and there is no need for them to even watch it together
 - C. television offers a variety of program choices that appeal to almost every interest and people no longer have to look to others for entertainment
 - D. all of the above
3. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT true?
- A. Television has greatly changed people's lives since its invention.
 - B. With television at home, people spend less time communicating with each other.
 - C. With television at home, family members spend more time communicating with each other.
 - D. Television has become a necessary part of most households.
4. In the second paragraph, "television can be like a sedative" may suggest that _____.
- A. people no longer spend their time outside for entertainment
 - B. watching a great deal of television makes people more passive
 - C. people usually take sedative when they watch television
 - D. television keeps people calm like a sedative
5. The last paragraph of the passage implies that _____.
- A. people can make changes although television has greatly affected people's lives
 - B. people still have the choice to turn off the TV and do something more active
 - C. television has reduced the amount of time that family and friends spend together
 - D. the family can spend time together watching thought-provoking programs

II

Questions 6 to 10 are based on the following passage :

A history of long and effortless success can be a dreadful handicap, but, if properly handled, it may become a driving force. When the United States entered just such a glowing period after the end of the Second World War, it had a market eight times larger than any competitor, giving its industries unparalleled economies of scale. Its scientists were the world's best, its workers the most skilled. America and Americans were prosperous beyond the dreams of the Europeans and Asians whose economies the war had destroyed.

It was inevitable (不可避免的) that this primacy (首要, 首位) should have narrowed as other countries grew richer. Just as inevitably, the retreat from predominance (优越) proved painful. By the mid-1980s Americans had found themselves at a loss over their fading industrial competitiveness. Some huge American industries, such as consumer elec-



tronics, had shrunk or vanished (消失) in the face of foreign competition. By 1987 there was only one American television maker left, Zenith. (Now there is none: Zenith was bought by South Korea's LG Electronics in July.) Foreign-made cars and textiles were sweeping into the domestic market. America's machine-tool industry was on the ropes. For a while it looked as though the making of semiconductors was going to be the next casualty (意外, 灾祸).

All of this caused a crisis of confidence. Americans stopped taking prosperity for granted. They began to believe that their way of doing business was failing, and that their incomes would therefore shortly begin to fall as well. The mid-1980s brought one inquiry after another into the causes of America's industrial decline. Their sometimes sensational findings were filled with warnings about the growing competition from overseas.

How things have changed! In 1995 the United States can look back on five years of solid growth while Japan has been struggling. Few Americans attribute (归因于) this solely to such obvious causes as a devalued dollar or the turning of the business cycle. Self-doubt has yielded to blind pride. "American industry has changed its structure, has gone on a diet, has learnt to be more quick-witted," according to Richard Cavanagh, executive dean of Harvard's Kennedy School of Government. "It makes me proud to be an American just to see how our businesses are improving their productivity (生产力)," says Stephen Moore of the Cato Institute, a think-tank in Washington, DC. And William Sahlman of the Harvard Business School believes that people will look back on this period as "a golden age of business management in the United States".

6. The U. S. achieved its predominance after World War II because _____.
A. it had made painstaking efforts towards this goal
B. its domestic market was eight times larger than before
C. the war had destroyed the economies of most potential competitors
D. the unparalleled size of its workforce had given a driving force to its economy
7. In the first paragraph, the word "unparalleled" most probably means _____.
A. incomparable B. unbalanced C. unsteady D. unexpected
8. The loss of U. S. predominance in the world economy in the 1980s is manifested in the fact that the American _____.
A. TV industry had withdrawn to its domestic market
B. semiconductor industry had been taken over by foreign enterprises
C. machine-tool industry had collapsed after suicidal actions
D. auto industry had lost part of its domestic market
9. What can be inferred from the passage?
A. It is human nature to shift between self-doubt and blind pride.
B. Intense competition may contribute to economic progress.
C. The revival of the economy depends on international cooperation.



D. A long history of success may pave the way for further development.

10. The author seems to believe the revival (复兴, 复苏) of the U.S. economy in the 1990s can be attributed to the _____.

A. turning of the business cycle

B. restructuring of industry

C. improved business management

D. success in education

Section B

Directions: Answer the questions or complete the unfinished statements based on the following passage with no more than 10 words.

III

In many businesses, computers have largely replaced paperwork, because they are fast, flexible, and do not make mistakes. As one banker said, "Unlike humans, computers never have a bad day." And they are honest. Many banks advertise that their transactions (业务往来) are "untouched by human hands" and therefore safe from human temptation. Obviously, computers have no reason to steal money. But they also have no conscience, and the growing number of computer crimes shows they can be used to steal.

Computer criminals don't use guns. And even if they are caught, it is hard to punish them because there are no witness and often no evidence. A computer cannot remember who used it; it simply does what it is told. The head teller (出纳员) at a New York bank used a computer to steal more than one and a half billion dollars in just four years. No one noticed this theft because he moved the money from one account to another. Each time a customer he had robbed questioned the balance in his account, the teller claimed a computer error, then replaced the missing money from someone else's account. This man was caught only because he was a gambler (赌徒). When the police broke up an illegal gambling operation, his name was in the records.

Some employees use the computer's power to get revenge (报复) on employers they consider unfair. Recently, a large insurance company fired its computer-tape librarian for reasons that involved her personal rather than her professional life. She was given thirty days notice. In those thirty days, she erased all the company's computerized records.

Most computer criminals have been minor employees. Now police wonder if this is "the tip of the iceberg". As one official says, "I have the feeling that there is more crime out there than we are catching. What we are seeing now is all so poorly done. I wonder what the real experts are doing—the ones who really know how a computer works."

11. What is the passage mainly about?

12. Transactions in many banks are claimed to be safe because they

13. What does "the tip of the iceberg" in the last paragraph mean?



14. What must the librarian (in the 3rd paragraph) do thirty days after she received the notice?
_____.

15. According to the last paragraph, what kind of criminals are the police unable to catch?
_____.

Part Four Translation

Section A English-Chinese Translation

I

Directions: *Translate the following sentences into Chinese.*

1. He seems to be resistant to influenza. Last cold winter when most of his colleagues got a flu, he was safe and sound.
2. He pursued various theories for several days until I suggested we take the toy apart to see how it did work.
3. The plan of the building was carefully drawn to scale, except one part which was out of scale.
4. Aside from the blue glow, there is nothing to see out of the window.
5. The student answered, "Take the barometer(气压表) to the top of the building, attach a long rope to it, lower the barometer to the street, and then bring it up."

II

Directions: *Translate the following elliptical sentences (省略句) into Chinese.*

6. Two years ago that was, and since then Myra had been to see her mother three times, but her husband never.
7. And so we let the exciting new knowledge slip from us, a little further everyday, and our confidence with it.
8. He has to feel that he's as good as and probably better than any other surgeon in the world.
9. Everybody has a responsibility to the society of which he is a part and through this to mankind.
10. Histories make men wise; mathematics subtle; logic and rhetoric able to contend.

III

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

(11) To a large degree, the measure of our peace of mind is determined by how much we are able to live in the present moment. Irrespective of what happened yesterday or last