

全新版大学进阶英语

2

NEW PROGRESSIVE COLLEGE ENGLISH
COMPREHENSIVE PRACTICE

综合教程
综合训练

主编 / 梁正溜

全新版大学进阶英语

前言

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“全新版大学进阶英语”参考教育部制定的《大学英语课程教学要求》(试行)和《大学英语教学指南》(试行)编写，以实践《指南》中提出的大学英语教学基础目标和提高目标为要求，以培养和提高学生英语综合应用能力为目标，以英语专业学生的英语学习需求为宗旨。

NEW PROGRESSIVE COLLEGE ENGLISH COMPREHENSIVE PRACTICE

综合教程

综合训练 2

听力部分设置有新闻报道(2篇)、长对话(2段)以及短文(2段)。短文的主题大都与教程主题相关。

阅读理解部分(1篇)、长篇阅读(1篇)以及仔细阅读(2篇)。所有篇章基本与教程单元主题相关。

翻译部分为一段150字左右的中译英段落。该段落的设计基于教程单元中关于中国元素的篇章内容，也涉及文中的一些语言点。

写作部分设计时采用了漫画描述，需要较多的辅助。有的单元漫画描述部分可作为写作素材。

本书附有听力部分的文字稿。听力部分可在完成听力练习后再查对答案或查看听力文字稿。

本书可由老师作为课堂教学使用。

由于水平有限，编者衷心欢迎使用本书的师生们提出宝贵建议，对不当之处进行指正，以促进进一步改进。

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Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear two passages. Each passage will be followed by four or five 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

Questions 3 and 4 will be based on the following news item.

3. (A) She has lived for much longer than a century.
 (B) She has survived many wars and disasters.
 (C) She has never had any disease all her life.
 (D) She has supported a big family.

4. (A) Cakes.
 (B) Eggs.
 (C) Fruit.
 (D) Vegetables.

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear two long conversations. At the end of each conversation, you will hear four questions. Both the conversation 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.

5. (A) They are what we need.
 (B) They are what we want.
 (C) They can promote our image.
 (D) They can make us happy.

前 言

“全新版大学进阶英语”参考教育部制定的《大学英语教学指南》(以下简称《指南》)编写,以实现《指南》中提出的大学英语教学基础目标和提高目标为要求,以能有效满足国内高校非英语专业学生的英语学习需求为宗旨。

《综合训练》是配合《综合教程》教学的学生练习册,旨在通过复习以巩固和加强学生从教程中获取的语言知识和技能,同时拓展学生与主题相关的已有知识。另外,本书在编写设计时采用了全国大学英语四级考试的模式,希望也能帮助学生通过练习为考试做好准备。

《综合训练》按照《综合教程》的单元顺序和主题进行编写,共6个单元。每个单元由4部分组成:第一部分为听力(Listening Comprehension),第二部分为阅读理解(Reading Comprehension),第三部分为段落翻译(Translation),第四部分为写作(Writing)。本书所有材料在选材过程中对词汇和篇章的难易度进行了适当的控制。在使用每个单元的练习前,学生应该已掌握《综合教程》第一册后所附的Presupposed Word List和之前各册各单元(含该单元)里的词汇。

听力部分设置有新闻报道(2篇)、长对话(2段)以及短文(2段)。短文的主题大都与教程主题相关。

阅读理解部分包括选词填空(1篇)、长篇阅读(1篇)以及仔细阅读(2篇)。所有篇章基本与教程单元主题相关。选词填空涉及的词汇全部为教程单元中的学习词汇。

翻译部分为一段150字左右的中译英段落,该段落的设计基于教程单元中关于中国元素的篇章内容,也涉及文中的一些语言表达。

写作部分设计时采用了漫画作文和命题作文的形式。由于使用《综合教程》第二册的学生可能需要较多的辅助,有的单元提供了写作框架和中文提示。

本书附有听力部分的文字稿和除作文之外的练习答案。使用本书的学生应该在独立完成练习后再查对答案或查看听力文字稿。

本书可由老师作为课堂教学的补充练习和选择讲解的材料,也可由学生作为自主学习材料使用。

由于水平有限,编者衷心欢迎使用本书的师生们提出宝贵的建议,对不当之处进行指正,以便进一步改进。

编者

2017年1月

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Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear two news reports. At the end of each news report, you will hear two questions. You will hear each question 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

Questions 3 and 4 will be based on the following news item.

Questions 13 to 15 are based on the following news item.

13. A) People who run traditional B and C restaurants.
 B) People who are in taxi services.
 C) People who are in food services.
 D) People who are in retail services.

14. A) Park
 B) Airline
 C) Train
 D) Vegetable

Passage Two

Directions: In this section, you will hear two long conversations. At the end of each conversation, you will hear four questions. Both the conversation 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).

17. A) They are very happy.
 B) They are very busy.
 C) They can promote our image.
 D) They can promote our economy.

Living Green

Part I Listening Comprehension

Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear two news reports. At the end of each news report, you will hear two questions. Both the news report 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).

Questions 1 and 2 will be based on the following news item.

1. A) A store employee shot a suspected thief. B) A customer shot a suspected thief.
C) A police officer shot a suspect. D) A suspect shot a customer.
2. A) He was pursuing a suspect.
B) He meant to help other people.
C) He felt his life threatened.
D) He didn't want the suspect to get away.

Questions 3 and 4 will be based on the following news item.

3. A) She has lived for much longer than a century.
B) She has survived many wars and disasters.
C) She has never had any disease all her life.
D) She has supported a big family.
4. A) Cakes. B) Eggs. C) Fruit. D) Vegetables.

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear two long conversations. At the end of each conversation, you will hear four questions. Both the conversation 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).

Conversation One

Questions 5 to 8 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

5. A) Sisters. B) Old friends. C) Coworkers. D) Mother/daughter.
6. A) Writer for a fashion magazine. B) Photographer for a magazine.
C) Teacher at a high school. D) Fashion designer.
7. A) To have early memories of her high school and old friends.
B) To tell Angie about life in Chicago and her job.
C) To ask Angie to be the maid of honor for her marriage.
D) To call on Angie during her business stay in her city.
8. A) Puzzled. B) Excited. C) Expected. D) Calm.

Conversation Two

Questions 9 to 12 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

9. A) Three. B) Four. C) Five. D) Six.
10. A) Gardening in her front yard. B) Walking on the street.
C) Standing on the street corner. D) Selling newspapers at her stand.
11. A) A red car. B) A blue car. C) A stranger. D) A dog.
12. A) The witnesses told the police about different accidents.
B) The witnesses told different stories from varied perspectives.
C) The police found the witnesses' words very helpful.
D) The police dismissed the witnesses' words.

Section C

Directions: In this section, you will hear two 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

Questions 13 to 15 are based on the passage you have just heard.

13. A) People who run traditional B and Bs. B) People who run commercial car parks.
C) People who are in taxi services. D) People who have spare things or space.
14. A) JustPark. B) Airbnb. C) Uber. D) Lyft.
15. A) It is a new business world. B) It runs with clear rules.
C) It has met with competition. D) It makes money for those who share.

Passage Two

Questions 16 to 18 are based on the passage you have just heard.

16. A) Chuck (扔掉) them away. B) Recycle them.
C) Give them to a charity. D) Save them for a better price.
17. A) They are what we need. B) They are not necessary.
C) They can promote our image. D) They can make us happy.

18. A) Someone who works in a shop.
 B) Someone who owns a shop.
 C) Someone who likes shopping very much.
 D) Someone who gives advice on shopping.

Part II Reading Comprehension

Section A

Directions: In this section, there is a passage with ten blanks. You are required to select one word for each blank from a list of choices given in a word bank following the passage. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.

Even if you're not a hard-core Greenie, there are small acts you can take every day to save both the earth and your 1) _____. Going DIY with cleaning products is a good way to start. You can use 2) _____ at home that won't cost you any extra money — and that work just as well as the store-bought stuff. Vinegar cuts grease on stove tops and oven doors, and can even whiten your 3) _____ and remove stains from clothes.

In the kitchen, going green can save you money and keep you 4) _____. Cooking at home can cut down the cost of eating out and the takeout containers that you bring home. Buying produce and other raw foods cuts down on 5) _____ that ends up in landfills. You can also look for products that use 6) _____ or bio-degradable packaging. You can even use some of the items you 7) _____ in the trash to upcycle. Plastic grocery bags can be used for all kinds of craft projects.

It's easy to ignore, but a great amount of energy gets wasted around the house. You can 8) _____ large appliances and other devices that aren't being used. Changing out your light bulbs is another way to save money. CFL light bulbs are more 9) _____ at first, but they use much less energy than incandescent light bulbs, and last at least eight times longer than regular bulbs. 10) _____ on natural light is another way to make your light bulbs last longer — so open your blinds and enjoy the sunlight!

- | | | | |
|-------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| A) cost | B) enjoy | C) expensive | D) healthier |
| E) ignore | F) items | G) laundry | H) packaging |
| I) projects | J) recyclable | K) relying | L) than |
| M) toss | N) unplug | O) wallet | |

Section B

Directions: In this section, you are going to read a passage with ten statements attached to it. Each statement contains information given in one of the paragraphs. Identify the paragraph from which the information is derived. You may choose a paragraph more than once.

A World in Transition

- A)** This year opens in the wake of the 2015 Paris Climate Change Conference (COP21) and the launch of the UN Sustainable Development Goals. The former sets out to reach an agreement on carbon emissions, whereas the latter aims to combat poverty and inequality while protecting the environment. Both address critical sets of challenges with profound implications for the way the world operates. And both require serious considerations about energy.
- B)** It's clear that dealing with climate change calls for deep (and, likely, total) decarbonization of our energy system, which entails a fundamental transformation of our infrastructure. It also demands immediate and rapid action, as our window for avoiding the disastrous consequences of carbon emissions is ever shrinking. Yet at the same time, global energy demand continues to rise, particularly in emerging and developing countries, raising concerns about energy security even in the developed world, where one rarely considers that the lights may not come on when the switch is flipped. How do we meet demand and still achieve the required rapid changes when making decisions about energy supply can take years, and the development and construction of energy sources can take even longer?
- C)** Science and technology undoubtedly play a vital role. Research efforts continue to furnish us with fresh insights into fundamental phenomena that help us develop better devices and processes for generating or storing energy. For example, new studies of photovoltaics are enabling more efficient cells to be constructed, and presenting cheaper, more flexible approaches to building them; new findings into interfacial or catalytic phenomena generate advances in storage technologies that could bolster deployment of intermittent renewables and reshape the grid; a deeper understanding of materials and chemistry can offer more efficient routes to the generation of fuels. Technology innovation brings a wealth of new applications, overcoming issues of supply or energy efficiency, allowing us to address many of the challenges we face today and hopefully many of those we aren't yet aware of.
- D)** Yet to believe that technology alone will save us is to forget that technologies must be used by people. It is not enough to just build and implement new technologies: the way we use, interact with, and think about them is critical as well. Given several options of equal scientific merit, the choice of which to pursue depends on social, cultural, economic and political factors. Thus, we shouldn't forget that science and technology form part of a bigger and more complicated system, full of important feedbacks and loops. If we can better understand the way that individuals and societies engage with energy on different levels, we can design better tools or deploy them in more appropriate ways, reaping greater rewards.
- E)** Consider photovoltaics. Understanding how to improve the efficiency of a solar cell is just one step in the process of increasing the use of solar power: we must also know

how to build modules that are long-lasting and durable; that are cheap to produce at scale and easy to install; or that can fulfil functions that other designs can't. To make solar power competitive in the marketplace, we have to think about subsidies and what level of economic support might be required over what period. There are also issues around where to install solar panels: where are good locations, why do people object to building solar farms near to them, what motivates some people to install solar power and others to refuse to adopt it? Solar power (as well as other renewable sources like wind) also enables individuals, communities, towns and cities to power themselves independently of centralized providers and to become producers of energy as well as consumers, selling excess electricity back to the grid. This gives rise to a number of further challenges for grid operation, business models, regulation and governance. And this is all to say nothing of the additional opportunities that open up when photovoltaics are linked to other technologies, like storage or smart grids. By thinking more carefully at a systems level, combining natural and social science considerations, we can move towards a more integrated, flexible energy system that better fulfills our goals.

F) No one discipline can truly claim to have all the answers to our energy challenges. What is needed is a multiplicity of voices — a combined effort from many disciplines all trying to understand how we can facilitate the energy transition but also all interacting with one another, sharing the benefits of their wisdom for the mutual good. Of course, this multitude speaks many different languages. Multi- and interdisciplinary studies — of which there are an ever-growing number — help here by playing an increasingly important role in removing the traditional boundaries between groups and broadening the conversation.

G) By orienting itself around a subject, not a discipline, *Nature Energy* hopes to be a home for the many different voices needed, publishing the best research and opinion on energy issues across the natural and social sciences. It also presents perspectives and opinions on different aspects of the energy system, from carbon capture and storage projects to grid balancing and storage for renewables. It wants to publish the research that matters the most to each field but that will also be of interest and influential for people working elsewhere in energy.

H) Energy is an enormous but exciting field. The transition to the cleaner, greener, fairer energy system of the future is underway. *Nature Energy* looks forward to helping speed it along.

11. *Nature Energy* hopes to serve as a forum for the spread and discussion of pressing energy questions.

12. Energy is an important part in the development plans made for the world.

13. Scientific researches give us great ideas of exploring new energy sources.

14. Many factors should be taken into consideration as we plan to use new energy.

15. How to use the solar power well is a good example of incorporating both natural and social science considerations.
16. Carbon emissions have caused serious problems to mankind.
17. Energy transition calls for joint efforts from many disciplines.
18. The energy issue poses a challenge not only for the developing countries but also for the developed ones.
19. With support, the energy industry is changing for a better future.
20. Solar energy differs from traditional sources in that individuals can join in the production of energy.

Section C

Directions: There are two passages in this section. 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.

Passage One

Americans generate about 254 million tons of trash and recycle and compost (制成肥料) about 87 million tons of this material, which adds up to a 34.3 percent national recycling rate. Recycling and composting prevented the release of approximately 186 million metric tons of carbon dioxide (CO₂) in 2013, comparable to taking over 39 million cars off the road for a year.

In recent years, however, recycling companies are struggling with higher processing costs, due in part to newer, larger recycling bins that don't require user sorting (分类) and thus become increasingly contaminated with garbage. When the District of Columbia replaced residents' 32-gallon bins with ones that were 50 percent larger last year, the extensive amount of non-recyclable material put into the bins drove up the city's processing cost for recyclables and cut profits from selling recyclables by more than 50 percent.

"Our biggest concern and our biggest challenge today is municipal solid waste and contamination in our inbound stream," said James Delvin, CEO of ReCommunity Recycling, which operates 31 facilities in 14 states. "It's an economic issue if you think about we go through all this effort to process this material, and roughly 15 to 20 percent of what we process ends up going back to the landfill (垃圾填埋场). It's incredibly inefficient to do that." In a 2014 survey by the National Waste and Recycling Association, nearly one in ten Americans admitted to throwing their waste in recycling bins when trash cans were full; one in five said they will place an item in a recycling container even if they are not completely sure it is recyclable.

"People refer to this as 'wishful recycling,' that's just when in doubt, put this in the bin because there's an outside chance they might be able to recycle it," Delvin notes. "So you see Styrofoam (聚苯乙烯泡沫塑料). You see PVC. You see batteries and those types of things ..." This mixing of waste with recyclables, he says, makes it very difficult to extract the true recyclable commodities that have value.

Improved education regarding the proper materials to recycle is needed to allow recycling plants to remain economically feasible. The pros and cons of recycling are heavily debated, but there's never an argument over the environmental benefits of limiting disposable packaging and utilizing more durable reusable goods, like shopping bags, coffee thermoses and water bottles, to name a few, in daily life.

21. In 2013, _____.
 - A) over 39 million cars generated 186 million metric tons of carbon dioxide
 - B) over 39 million cars didn't hit the road to reduce carbon emissions
 - C) recycling and composting reduced carbon dioxide by a large amount
 - D) recycling and composting reduced sharply the carbon dioxide by cars
22. Mixing waste with recyclables leads to _____.
 - A) stream contamination
 - B) high processing costs
 - C) high recycling rate
 - D) more profits of recycling
23. "Wishful recycling" happens when people _____.
 - A) put the waste in recycling bins
 - B) know the waste can be recycled
 - C) don't know if the waste can be recycled
 - D) express their wish for recycling
24. Which of the following can be recycled?
 - A) Styrofoam.
 - B) PVC.
 - C) Water bottles.
 - D) Batteries.
25. What's the passage mainly about?
 - A) The importance of sorting trash.
 - B) The necessity of using durable goods.
 - C) The benefits of limiting disposable goods.
 - D) The controversy of recycling.

Passage Two

Installing solar panels on the roof of your home is a big project — but it pays off in more ways than one. There's the obvious environmental benefit, but for many homeowners, the joy comes with a dollar sign attached.

An average, 5-kilowatt system will cost about \$15,000 to \$20,000, depending on where you live in the US. So it pays to find out if your state offers rebates (退还款) or other incentives to help lower the cost of going solar. Here is a sure bet: the federal government offers a 30% tax credit.

You can start your research with this federally funded, comprehensive database that lists all sorts of incentives and policies for renewable energy by state or contact the state agency that regulates utilities.

Some states with strong policies to promote solar energy use have created their own websites listing incentives, financing options and tips for hiring a contractor to install the

solar panels. Your utility might offer a similar helpful guide.

As with any major home improvement project, finding a good contractor is crucial. A trustworthy installer will secure the necessary permits, properly connect the solar energy system to your home and the local electric grid, and apply for incentives for you. Some states — or local utilities — post a list of certified solar service companies. Many consumers ask friends and neighbors for recommendations. Googling works just as well.

Another big decision is how to pay for the equipment and services. You can pay for them outright, of course. A solar energy system lasts about 20 years, so paying for it upfront will be a cheaper option over time than to lease it. As an owner, you get a bonus incentive if you live in a state that allows you to sell excess solar electricity to your utility. The money you earn will show up as a credit on your bill.

Another popular option is to leave the ownership and maintenance of the solar panels to your installer and pay only for the electricity produced from the rooftop system. This arrangement is done through a power purchase agreement, which can last 15 years or more. Your solar company typically sweetens the deal by charging you a lower electric rate than your utility would. Be sure to read the contract to see how your installer sets the electric rates over time. Those rates are likely to change because the average price for solar energy systems has fallen much in the past years.

26. What's the meaning of the clause "the joy comes with a dollar sign attached" in Paragraph 1?
- A) Installing solar panels at home saves money for consumers.
 - B) Consumers will be paid to install solar panels.
 - C) Solar panels will bring financial gains to consumers.
 - D) The environmental benefit means financial gains.
27. Which benefit is guaranteed?
- A) The federal government's tax credit.
 - B) The state's incentives.
 - C) The utility's help somewhere.
 - D) The installer's services.
28. Which is NOT true of a good solar panels installer?
- A) He has the necessary permits.
 - B) He'll connect the solar energy system to your home.
 - C) He'll sell your solar electricity to the grid.
 - D) He'll apply for incentives for you.
29. Which is the cheapest option for a solar system?
- A) Pay for it completely.
 - B) Lease it somehow.
 - C) Sell all the electricity generated.
 - D) Get bank loans for it.
30. If you lease the solar system, you will _____.
- A) use the electricity for free
 - B) pay more than the local utility charges you
 - C) pay the maintenance fees
 - D) sign a power purchase agreement

Part III Translation

Directions: Translate the passage from Chinese into English.

中国目前拥有2,700万台屋顶式太阳能热水器。几乎有4,000个中国厂家生产这些装置,使得这一相对简单低成本的技术一跃进入了尚未通电的村村落落。除了整年用热水不花钱这个诱人的特点之外,安装这样一台装置的价格也只有几百美元。这笔开支普通人家短短几年便可收回。难怪,目前中国几乎10%的家庭在屋顶上装有太阳能热水器,并且每年都在高速增长。

Part IV Writing

Directions: You should start your essay with a brief description of the picture and then express your views on the importance of protecting the environment and recycling. You should write at least 120 words but no more than 180 words.



It is important to do our part to help the environment, son

Helpful Words and Expressions

recycle toss trash

live green take sth. for granted

make environment-friendly choices

sort the trash into groups of recyclables such as paper, plastic, etc.