

全新版大学英语 第二版

New College English

综合教程 2

Integrated Course

一课一练 新题型

主编 陈洁 毛梅兰

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编者的话

《一课一练》自出版以来，备受读者青睐。为了更好地提高学生的听、读、写、译等英语综合技能，使学生适应大学英语四级考试新题型的要求，我们对《一课一练》的内容、题型和形式作了系统的修订，努力实现与大学英语四级考试新题型的配套对接，在保留原有部分题型的基础上，增加了大量的听力训练、短句英汉互译和段落翻译等内容。

使学生练得“熟”、练得“巧”、练得“精”仍是这次修订的基本原则。围绕教材中出现并要求掌握的语言点，我们设计并编写了所有练习，将难度控制在教学目标要求之内。学生每学完一单元可获得一次测试的机会，复习、消化所学内容的同时，准确了解自己的学习情况。《一课一练》无疑对学生全面掌握教材中的语言点大有裨益。

《一课一练》第二册由上海对外经贸大学陈洁、毛梅兰任主编，唐沛、杨旭任副主编。参与编写的老师有：于虹音、毛静、司耀龙、李名峰、施华轶。加州商务学院2012级的杜妍蕊同学参与本书作文部分的绘画工作。

本书是在第一、二版的基础上再版的，在此过程中，始终得到上海外语教育出版社有关人员的全力支持，也得到了上海对外经贸大学高嘉正教授的精心指导，还得到了曾经参与编写第一、二版的编者(张秀春、鲁瑶、周芹芹、颜薇、方玲、揭薇、王欣、姚鹏飞、吴朋)的悉心帮助，在此谨向他们致以诚挚的感谢！

编写《一课一练》的过程也是编者不断总结、修炼、提高的过程，书中难免有所疏漏，恳请广大读者不吝赐教。

编者

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Ways of Learning

Part I**Listening Comprehension****Section A**

Directions: In this section, you will hear 8 short conversations and 2 long conversations. At the end of each conversation, one or more questions will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which is the best answer.

- A) Mary is worthy of the prize.
B) Mary has been granted the prize.
C) Mary failed in the speech contest.
D) The man doesn't think Mary deserves the prize.
- A) Driving a car.
B) Taking a taxi.
C) Taking a train.
D) Taking the subway.
- A) She dislikes museums and galleries.
B) She does not care about the weather.
C) Going to the beach is the best choice.
D) She doesn't want to go to Washington.
- A) \$ 80.
B) \$ 60.
C) \$ 90.
D) \$ 15.
- A) He loves his present work.
B) He is going to open a store.
C) He is about to retire.
D) He works in a repair shop.
- A) Mary is going to Hawaii.
B) Mary has been to many countries.
C) Mary likes postcards.
D) Mary is traveling on business.
- A) She broke the microphone.
B) She was interrupted by a phone call during her presentation.
C) She was planning to give her presentation as soon as the microphone was fixed.
D) The microphone broke just as she began her presentation.

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear 3 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

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

16. A) The rent is within the budget of university students.
B) Both room and board are often provided.
C) Student housing is located on campus.
D) The maintenance is usually handled by someone else.
17. A) They may have to follow certain housing rules.
B) A deposit may be required to rent an apartment.
C) On-campus apartments are limited.
D) They have to devote all their time to the academics.
18. A) To pay a refundable deposit.
B) To provide their own furnishings.
C) To sign a housing contract.
D) To cook by themselves.

Passage Two

Questions 19 to 22 are based on the passage you have just heard.

19. A) At school.
B) At home.
C) At youth clubs.
D) At youth centers.
20. A) They develop their identities within peer groups.
B) They receive informal education.
C) They perform voluntary community services.
D) They participate in all kinds of extracurricular activities.
21. A) About four million.
B) About seven million.
C) About five million.
D) About six million.
22. A) Sport events.
B) Cultural activities.
C) Counseling.
D) Creative activities.

Passage Three

Questions 23 to 25 are based on the passage you have just heard.

23. A) To pay his train fare for him.
B) To tell him some funny stories.
C) To look for his lost wallet.
D) To give a public speech.

24. A) He bought a train ticket for him.
 B) He found his wallet.
 C) He comforted his friend and sent him home.
 D) He gave him his own ticket.
25. A) Because there was no seat for him.
 B) Because he didn't have a ticket.
 C) Because he enjoyed lying on the floor under the seat.
 D) Because Mark Twain played a joke on him.

Section C

Directions: In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks numbered from 26 to 35 with the exact words or phrases you have just heard. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.

One way of summarizing the American position is to state that we value (26) _____ and independence more than the Chinese do. The (27) _____ between our two cultures can also be seen in terms of the fears we both (28) _____. Chinese teachers are fearful that if skills are not (29) _____ early, they may never be acquired; there is, on the other hand, no (30) _____ hurry to (31) _____ creativity. American educators fear that unless creativity has been acquired early, it may never (32) _____; on the other hand, skills can be picked up later.

However, I do not want to (33) _____ my case. There is enormous creativity to be found in Chinese scientific, technological and artistic innovations past and present. And there is a danger of exaggerating (34) _____ in the West. When any innovation is examined closely, its reliance on previous achievements is all too apparent (the “standing on the shoulder of giants” phenomenon).

But assuming that the contrast I have developed is valid, and that the fostering of skills and creativity are (35) _____, the important question becomes this: Can we gather, from the Chinese and American extremes, a superior way to approach education, perhaps striking a better balance between the poles of creativity and basic skills?

Part II

Vocabulary

Directions: Choose the ONE that best completes each sentence from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D).

1. He _____ interrupted the speaker by asking irrelevant questions.
A) continuously B) continually C) consequently D) consistently
2. This train ticket is _____ for five days.
A) valid B) valuable C) serviceable D) functional
3. In _____ to his sister, he was always considerate in his treatment of others.
A) contrary B) contract C) contact D) contrast
4. Language has always been described as the mirror of society. Chinese is of no _____.
A) exception B) explanation C) expectation D) excuse
5. In the time of social reform, people's state of mind tends to keep _____ with the rapid changes of society.
A) step B) progress C) pace D) touch
6. You can be assured that on his lips the story did not lose in the _____.
A) tell B) told C) telling D) telling-off
7. Consumer groups are _____ against higher prices.
A) protecting B) protesting C) opposing D) objecting
8. We came in this field late, so we must work hard to make _____ the lost time.
A) out for B) up for C) up with D) off with
9. I have gone to all this trouble _____.
A) in account with you B) for account of you
C) on your account D) on your own account
10. The director was critical _____ the way we were doing the work.
A) at B) in C) of D) with
11. After hearing her story, I felt _____ puzzled.
A) something B) somewhat C) anyway D) somehow
12. Television programs may, _____, not be very interesting, but this is because they are aimed at the average level of the audience.
A) on occasion B) for example C) if yes D) in fact
13. Among her _____ were sewing, cooking, playing the piano and dancing.
A) obligation B) fulfillment
C) assignment D) accomplishments
14. Over a third of the population was estimated to have no _____ to the health service.
A) assessment B) assignment C) exception D) access
15. In this university, student _____ are available based on financial needs.
A) awards B) loans C) funds D) rewards

Part III

Grammar

Directions: Choose the ONE that best completes each sentence from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D).

1. While traveling in Europe, _____.
 A) Jane Adams was stirred by the social reform movement
 B) it was the social reform movement that stirred Jane Adams
 C) the social reform movement stirred Jane Adams
 D) Jane Adams, stirred by the social reform movement
2. If I correct someone, I will do it with as much good humor and self-restraint as if I were the one _____.
 A) to correct B) correcting C) having corrected D) being corrected
3. Every means _____ tried but without much result.
 A) has been B) have been C) are D) is
4. Such _____ the case, there were no grounds to justify your complaints.
 A) was B) being C) had been D) be
5. He was attending a meeting, _____ come to your birthday party.
 A) unless he would have B) or he would
 C) nevertheless he did not D) or he would have
6. You may rely on _____ everything will be ready by Friday.
 A) what B) which that C) that D) it that
7. — “_____ his second heart attack if he hadn’t smoked?”
 — “He might not have.”
 A) Would he have had B) Would he have
 C) Had he had D) Were he to have
8. Electrical energy _____ from the sun in a roundabout way is the most widely used energy today.
 A) to come B) coming C) come D) having come
9. I intended _____ the matter with you, but I had some guests then.
 A) discuss B) to have discussed
 C) having discuss D) discussing
10. These are plans for the nuclear power stations _____ in these regions.
 A) building B) to being built C) to be built D) to build
11. _____, glasses can correct most sight defects in healthy eyes.
 A) When well fitted B) When fitting well
 C) When being well fitted D) If to be fitted

12. Joe is accustomed _____ at six in the morning.
A) rising B) to be rising C) to rising D) to have risen
13. This article deals with the natural _____ which is most interesting to everyone.
A) phenomenon B) phenomena C) phenomenons D) phenomenas
14. Only under special circumstances _____ to take make-up tests.
A) are freshmen permitted B) freshmen are permitted
C) permitted are freshmen D) are permitted freshmen
15. The work was almost complete when we received orders to _____ no further with it.
A) progress B) proceed C) march D) promote

Part IV**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. Read the passage through carefully before making your choices. Each choice in the bank is identified by a letter. Please fill in each blank with a letter. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.

On December 25, 2000, many people across North America received a rare Christmas treat when the moon passed in front of the sun resulting in a partial solar eclipse.

Solar eclipses occur when the moon 1 between the earth and the sun, and the moon's shadow covers part of the earth, and a total solar eclipse takes place when the moon's shadow blocks out the sun 2. What made this particular solar eclipse unique was that this event has occurred on December twenty-fifth only 30 times 3 the past 5,000 years, the last time in 1954.

But people must be exceptionally 4 when attempting to view a solar eclipse. Without taking precautionary 5, one can permanently damage the retina of the eye; however, there are several safe methods of 6 this heavenly marvel.

First, you can view a solar eclipse by using eclipse safety glasses for filtering out the sun's 7 rays. They should be used when any part of the sun is visible.

Sunglasses can block out some of the sun's ultraviolet rays, but the results can be very deceptive. The eye's natural 8 to this darkened state when wearing sunglasses is to make the pupil larger, which allow in more light and can 9 the damage to your eyes.

You can watch an eclipse by projecting the sun's 10 on a piece of paper either by using a telescope, or easier yet, by creating a pinhole in a piece of paper and viewing the result on another piece of paper, thus called a pinhole projector.

- | | | |
|------------|---------------|------------------|
| A) lively | F) entirely | K) measures |
| B) passes | G) image | L) reaction |
| C) among | H) witnessing | M) investigating |
| D) careful | I) during | N) harmful |
| E) target | J) intensify | O) poses |

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.

Will We Run Out of Water?

- [A] Picture a “ghost ship” sinking into the sand, left to rot on dry land by a receding sea. Then imagine dust storms sweeping up toxic pesticides and chemical fertilizers from the dry seabed and spewing them across towns and villages.
- [B] Seem like a scene from a movie about the end of the world? For people living near the Aral Sea (咸海) in Central Asia, it’s all too real. Thirty years ago, government planners diverted the rivers that flow into the sea in order to irrigate (provide water for) farmland. As a result, the sea has shrunk to half its original size, stranding (使搁浅) ships on dry land. The seawater has tripled in salt content and become polluted, killing all 24 native species of fish.
- [C] Similar large-scale efforts to redirect water in other parts of the world have also ended in ecological crisis, according to numerous environmental groups. But many countries continue to build massive dams and irrigation systems, even though such projects can create more problems than they fix. Why? People in many parts of the world are desperate for water, and more people will need more water.
- [D] “Growing populations will worsen problems with water,” says Peter H. Gleick, an environmental scientist at the Pacific Institute for Studies in Development, Environment, and Security, a research organization in California. He fears that by the year 2025, as many as one third of the world’s projected (预测的) 8.3 billion people will suffer from water shortages.

Where Water Goes

- [E] Only 2.5 percent of all water on Earth is freshwater, water suitable for drinking and growing food, says Sandra Postel, director of the Global Water Policy Project in Amherst, Mass. Two-thirds of this freshwater is locked in glaciers (冰山) and ice caps (冰盖). In fact, only a tiny percentage of freshwater is part of the water cycle, in which water evaporates and

rises into the atmosphere, then condenses and falls back to Earth as precipitation (rain or snow).

- [F] Some precipitation runs off land to lakes and oceans, and some becomes groundwater, water that seeps into the earth. Much of this renewable freshwater ends up in remote places like the Amazon river basin in Brazil, where few people live. In fact, the world's population has access to only 12,500 cubic kilometers of freshwater — about the amount of water in Lake Superior (苏必利尔湖). And people use half of this amount already. “If water demand continues to climb rapidly,” says Postel, “there will be severe shortages and damage to the aquatic (水的) environment.”

Close to Home

- [G] Water woes (灾难) may seem remote to people living in rich countries like the United States. But Americans could face serious water shortages, too, especially in areas that rely on groundwater. Groundwater accumulates in aquifers (地下蓄水层), layers of sand and gravel that lie between soil and bedrock. (For every liter of surface water, more than 90 liters are hidden underground.) Although the United States has large aquifers, farmers, ranchers, and cities are tapping many of them for water faster than nature can replenish (补充) it. In northwest Texas, for example, over pumping has shrunk groundwater supplies by 25 percent, according to Postel.
- [H] Americans may face even more urgent problems from pollution. Drinking water in the United States is generally safe and meets high standards. Nevertheless, one in five Americans every day unknowingly drinks tap water contaminated with bacteria and chemical wastes, according to the Environmental Protection Agency. In Milwaukee, 400,000 people fell ill in 1993 after drinking tap water tainted with cryptosporidium (隐孢子虫), a microbe (微生物) that causes fever, diarrhea (腹泻) and vomiting.

The Source

- [I] Where do contaminants come from? In developing countries, people dump raw (未经处理的) sewage (污水) into the same streams and rivers from which they draw water for drinking and cooking; about 250 million people a year get sick from water borne diseases.
- [J] In developed countries, manufacturers use 100,000 chemical compounds to make a wide range of products. Toxic chemicals pollute water when released untreated into rivers and lakes. (Certain compounds, such as polychlorinated biphenyls, or PCBs, have been banned in the United States.)
- [K] But almost everyone contributes to water pollution. People often pour household cleaners, car antifreeze, and paint thinners down the drain; all of these contain hazardous chemicals. Scientists studying water in the San Francisco Bay reported in 1996 that 70 percent of the pollutants could be traced to household waste.
- [L] Farmers have been criticized for overusing herbicides and pesticides, chemicals that kill weeds and insects but those pollute water as well. Farmers also use nitrates, nitrogen-rich

fertilizer that helps plants grow but that can wreak havoc (大破坏) on the environment. Nitrates are swept away by surface runoff to lakes and seas. Too many nitrates “over enrich” these bodies of water, encouraging the buildup of algae, or microscopic plants that live on the surface of the water. Algae deprive the water of oxygen that fish need to survive, at times choking off life in an entire body of water.

What’s the Solution?

- [M] Water expert Gleick advocates conservation and local solutions to water-related problems. Governments, for instance, would be better off building small-scale dams rather than huge and disruptive projects like the one that ruined the Aral Sea.
- [N] “More than 1 billion people worldwide don’t have access to basic clean drinking water,” says Gleick. “There has to be a strong push on the part of everyone — governments and ordinary people — to make sure we have a resource so fundamental to life.”

- _____ 11. The people living in the United States, especially in areas that rely on groundwater, will also be faced with water shortages.
- _____ 12. The construction of massive dams and irrigation projects does more harm than good.
- _____ 13. Household cleaners, car antifreeze and paint thinners that people often pour down the drain contain hazardous chemicals.
- _____ 14. The amount of freshwater available to the world’s population is 12,500 cubic kilometers.
- _____ 15. Both government and ordinary people should come to realize the seriousness of water-related problems.
- _____ 16. The huge water projects which have diverted the rivers cause the Aral Sea to shrink.
- _____ 17. Toxic chemicals will pollute water if they are released untreated into rivers and lakes.
- _____ 18. According to an environmental scientist, population growth will make the problem of water shortage even more serious.
- _____ 19. Chemicals such as herbicides and pesticides have been overused and polluted water.
- _____ 20. The constant increase in water demand may lead to severe water shortages and damage to the aquatic environment.

Section C

Directions: There are 2 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

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage.

Let us suppose that you are in the position of a parent. Would you allow your children to read any book they wanted to without first checking its contents? Would you take your children to see any film without first finding out whether it is suitable for them? If your answer to these questions is “yes”, then you are extremely permissive. If your answer is “no”, then you are exercising your right as a parent to protect your children from what you consider to be undesirable influences. In other words, by acting as a censor yourself, you are admitting that there is a strong case for censorship.

Now, of course, you will say that it is one thing to exercise censorship where children are concerned and quite another to do the same for adults. Children need protection and it is the parents' responsibility to provide it. But what about adults? Aren't they old enough to decide what is good for them? The answer is that many adults are, but don't make the mistake of thinking that all adults are like you. Censorship is for the good of society as a whole. Like the law, censorship contributes to the common good.

Some people think that it is disgraceful that a censor should interfere with the works of art. Who is this person, they say, to ban this great book or cut that great film? No one can set himself up as a superior being. But we must remember two things. Firstly, where genuine works of art are concerned, modern censors are extremely liberal in their views — often far more liberal than a large section of the public. Artistic merit is something which censors clearly recognize. And secondly, we must bear in mind that the great proportion of books, plays and films which come before the censor are very far from being “works of arts”.

When discussing censorship, we should not confine our attention to great masterpieces, but should consider the vast numbers of publications and films which make up the bulk of the entertainment industry. When censorship laws are relaxed, immoral people are given a license to produce virtually anything in the name of “art”. There is an increasing tendency to equate artistic with “pornographic” (色情的). The vast market for pornography would rapidly be exploited. One of the great things that censorship does is to prevent certain people from making fat profits by corrupting the minds of others. To argue in favor of absolute freedom is to argue in favor of anarchy.

Society would really be poorer if it deprived itself of the wise counsel and the restraining influence which a censor provides.

21. Permissive parents would _____.
- A) let their children read any books they like to
 - B) not let their children see any films they like to
 - C) not let their children read any books without first checking their contents
 - D) let their children see the films with their first checking