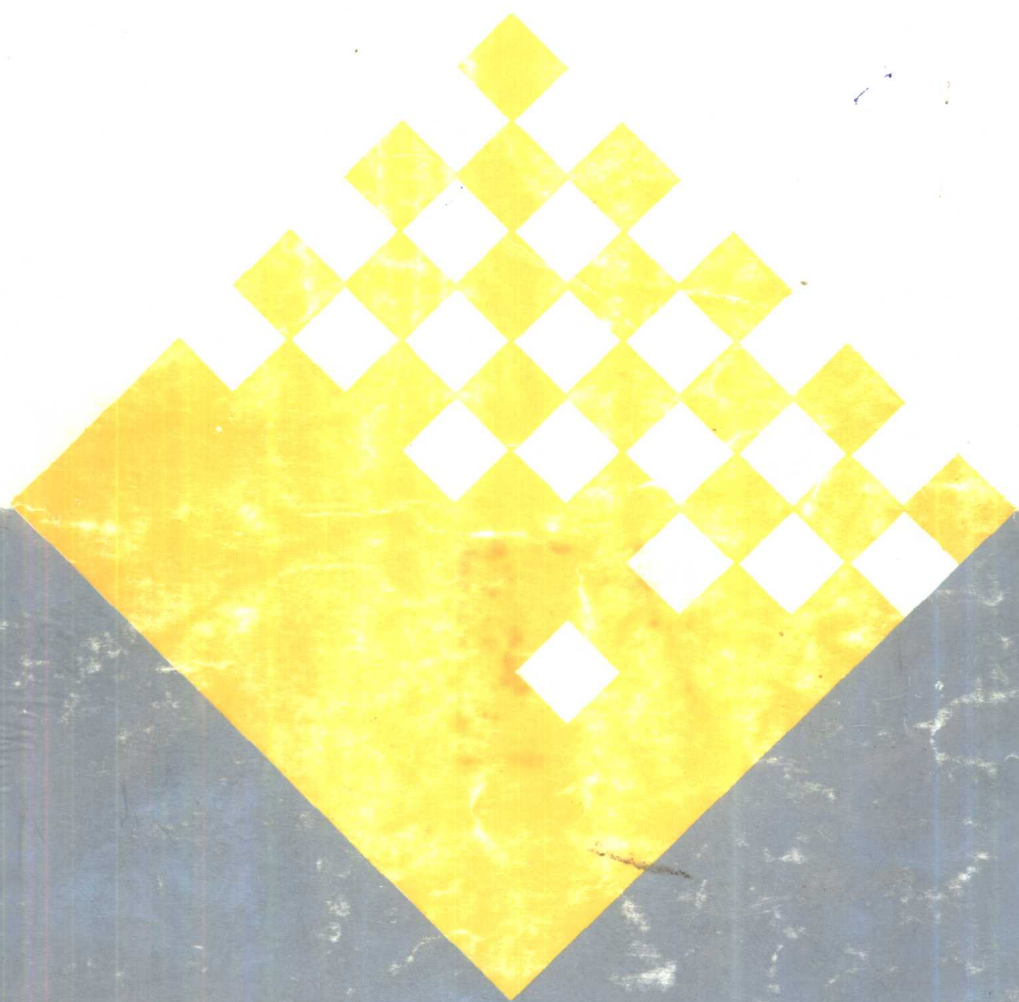


大学英语同步训练

任书梅 贾卫国 / 主编



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任书梅 贾卫国 主编

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大学英语 同步训练

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前 言

《大学英语同步训练》是在国家教委公布发行的《大学英语教学大纲》的精神指导下,根据近几年来教学实践中所积累的经验编写而成的,本书供配合上海外语教育出版社出版的《大学英语》精读课本(1—4册)在教学与练习过程中同步训练时使用。

本书共分下面几个部分:“词汇训练”、“语法结构”、“完形填空”、“英汉互译”、“课后阅读辅助练习”、“阅读理解与技巧”、“写作”。“词汇训练”部分包含一词多义、词组填空、课文中一些习语搭配的互译、疑难词解析(同义词区别、形相似意不同词讲解等)。“语法结构”从多方面考查学生所学的语法知识;“完形填空”主要是培养学生语言的综合运用能力;“英汉互译”针对我院为经济类院校这一特点,增加了部分经济基本常识方面的汉译英,并从课文中选一难句考查学生英译汉的能力;“课后阅读辅助练习”旨在考查学生读完后是否掌握里面的词汇、重点词组;“阅读理解”讲解了六个主要阅读技巧,附加与各技巧相配的短文练习,并与新题型相吻合,增加了翻译;“写作”从议论文、图表、书信等方面进行循序渐进的讲解与训练,并给了一些热门题目进行练习。所有练习都配有答案。本书编写力求新颖、实用,是学生学习《大学英语》较好的指导书,对教师教学也有一定的参考价值。

全书由刘富研教授担任主审。任书梅、贾卫国担任主编。参加本书编写的有(按姓氏笔划为序):王克明、王璐、刘嘉菊、李小飞、孙云英、任书梅、杜秋润、张震、贾卫国。由于编者水平有限,时间仓促,错误与疏漏之处在所难免,恳请读者批评指正。

编 者

1996年2月·济南

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BOOK ONE

Unit One How to Improve Your Study Habits

Part I Vocabulary

Section A Study the following words, then choose the exact meaning and the part of speech of the underlined part in each sentence.

1. occupy: (vt.) 占领, 侵占; 占用, 占有, 住; 占用, 使用(时间); 忙于(某事), 从事(某活动); 占据脑子

- 1) He was deeply occupied in thinking of the people in the calamity-stricken(受灾的) area.
- 2) The people in this region are mainly occupied with agriculture.
- 3) The building workers were occupied with(in) building a bridge.
- 4) They thought they should occupy their leisure more profitably.
- 5) Shakespeare occupied a unique place in English literature.
- 6) She worked for two years in the enemy-occupied area before the liberation.

Further Reference: occupation, occupant, occupance, be occupied(in) doing sth., occupy oneself with, occupy oneself in doing sth.

2. develop: (vt. or vi.) 发扬; 培养; 显露(疾病); (照相)冲洗; 开发; 形成

- 1) We must continue to develop the revolutionary tradition of thrift and hard work.
- 2) We must provide good material for developing their reading skills.
- 3) He developed the photographs he had taken.
- 4) Sure enough, 80 per cent of the plants developed the disease.
- 5) We must develop all the natural resources in our country which can make us rich.
- 6) The city developed out of a fishing village.

Further Reference: development, developer, developed, developing, developable

3. grade: (n. or vt.) 分数; 等级; 年级; 给...分等级

- 1) Potatoes are graded according to size and quality.
- 2) She scored a high grade for her composition.
- 3) The eggs are divided into many grades and sold at different prices.
- 4) In this school there are 200 pupils in the third grade.

Further Reference: degrade, grader, grade school, make the grade(合乎要求)

4. average: (n. adj. or vt.) 平均, 一般水平; 平常的, 正常的; 平均的; 平均为

- 1) Tom's work at school is above the average, Harry's is below the average and Jim's is about up to the average.
- 2) During our motor trip round England, we averaged 200 miles a day.

3) Most students in my class are of the average intelligence.

4) What's the average temperature in this town in August?

Further Reference: on an(the) average, averagely, average out(平均为)

Section B Fill in the blanks with the useful word or phrases given below.

fill in, decide on(upon), be sure..., set aside, aware of, enable,

concentrate on(upon), look over, share with, make use of..., go over

1. Please fill in this application form and then they will decide whether accept you or not.
2. We are sure that he will come to see us on the New Year's Eve.
3. Students should make use of every minute to study for the people.
4. It took us two days to look over all the accounts of that factory.
5. We set aside a few bottles of orange for drinking on the thirsty.
6. The teacher went over the same English lesson time and time again until he was determined that it was fully understood by his students.
7. If you don't concentrate on your work you'll be dismissed.
8. Mary has to share the bedroom with her two younger sisters.
9. I was not aware of how deeply she had felt the death of her mother.
10. They have decided on buying a new house.
11. Airplanes enable people to travel through the air.

Section C Translate the following expressions.

1. a top student
2. committed time
3. preview materials
4. regular review
5. improve one's grade
6. 智力一般的学生
7. 实际情况未必如此
8. 一周的任务
9. 做笔记
10. 阅读作业

Section D The little dictionary for problem words.

(Pick up the proper word to complete each sentence below)

1. habit/hobby/custom

habit: (n.) a tendency to repeat an act again and again 习惯

hobby: (n.) a leisure time interest or activity taken up mainly for pleasure 嗜好, 业余爱好

custom: (n.) generally accepted behavior among members of a social group 习俗, 惯例

- 1) He has the habit of shaking his head when he speaks.
 - 2) Her hobby of collecting stamps has been developed since she was a child.
 - 3) It is a Japanese custom to remove one's footwear before entering a house.
 - 4) It has become the habit for English families to go to the seaside in summer.
- #### 2. skim/scan/skip

skim: (vt. or vi.) read quickly to get the main idea of “略读, 浏览”, 指快读以便获得主要意

思,作不及物动词时后接 through 或 over

scan: (vt.) locate specific information or facts as rapidly as possible “粗略地看,浏览”,指尽可能快地找到要找的具体信息或事实

skip: (vt. or vi.) pass over “略过,遗漏”,作不及物动词时后接 through 或 over

- 1) She skipped the book for Jack London's writings, but could not find it.
- 2) He skipped the story for the general idea.
- 3) When we read a novel, we usually skip through some unimportant details.

3. sure/certain

sure: 强调主观上的确信无疑,作表语时,句子主语必须是人,也可作定语,意为“一定的”,“确信的”。

certain: 强调客观上有充分理由和证据相信,主语可是人也可可是物,意为“确信的”;“某”;“一些”。

- 1) I am sure the meeting will be a success.
- 2) It is certain that some mistakes will occur.
- 3) What he said made me certain of his innocence.
- 4) This information was obtained from a certain source.
- 5) I made certain that I would get the job, but it was given to someone else.
- 6) There is a certain tension (紧张) in their relationship.

4. act/action/activity

act: (vt. or n.) 作名词表具体的“动作”和“行为”,是短暂的,个别的,为可数名词;亦可表“法令,法案”或剧的一“幕”等,作动词为“作为”,“起作用”。

action: (n.) 抽象的行为,动作,往往占时较长,包括不同的步骤,复数泛指人的行为,作可数名词时可与 act 换用。

activity: (n.) 活动,所做的事情,指带消遣性的活动。

- 1) Mary stole the money, and was immediately sorry for her act of dishonesty.
- 2) We have had enough talk. It is now time for action.
- 3) The Government passed an act.
- 4) What activity do you like best after class?
- 5) He is a man of action rather than of words.
- 6) This iron rod will act as a weapon against any burglar (夜贼).

Part II The Non-Finite Forms Of The Verb

For each of the following blanks, four choices are given. Choose the most appropriate one.

1. Uncle Dick has already arrived. Do you expect to go to see him?
A. going B. go C. to go D. that you go
2. We are glad to be fighting side by side with you on the new long march.
A. to fight B. to be fighting C. fighting D. be fighting
3. He doesn't know it's not polite to put his tongue.
A. he puts B. put C. to put D. he put

4. A good administrator(管理者) must know _____.
A. to be firm B. to have firmness C. the way of firmness D. how to be firm
5. They would sooner _____ for a drink.
A. going B. be go C. to go D. go
6. There was nothing they could do A _____.
A. but wait B. except waiting C. only to wait D. unless they waited
7. Many parents allow their children _____ own decisions.
A. making their B. making the C. to make their D. to make the
8. I haven't got a chair _____.
A. to sit B. for to sit on C. to sit on D. for sitting
9. I spoke to him kindly _____ him.
A. not to frighten B. so as not to frighten
C. in order to not frighten D. for not frightening
10. He ordered the work B _____.
A. started at once B. to be started at once
C. to start at once D. at once start

Part III Cloze

Fill in the blanks with the given words. Change the form if necessary.

(when, because, laugh, play, if, outrage, be, as, on, for)

Early in its history tennis was the sport of kings and, if one or two of those kings were still ruling now, perhaps no one would be playing the games today. The French king Charles V loved to play tennis, but he was very fat and must have been a comical(滑稽的) sight on the tennis court. One day he overheard two women laughing at him when he played, and he immediately banned(取缔) the sport. In Enland, Henry IV outlawed tennis because the church leaders of his time thought that woman wore less clothing when they played. For a time tennis playing was also outlawed in Holland.

Part IV Translation

1. A book that remains shut is but a block (proverb).
书本不开封 犹如一块木
2. Review important points mentioned in class as well as points you remain confused. Read about these points in your textbook.
3. 请向 Smith 先生问候(regards),也向 Smith 夫人问候(and...as well)。

这种业务的主要目标是扩大中国的外贸。

The main object of this business is to expand China's foreign trade.

5. 燃料短缺(shortage)使好多人意识到开发新能源的需要。

Fuel shortage makes many people aware of the need to develop new source of energy

Part V Exercises to Reading Practice

Section A Give the Chinese meaning of each of the following.

1. tuition(n.) 学费 *tuition* 2. principal(n.) 校长 *principal* 3. conceptual(a.) 概念的 *conceptual*
 4. ironical(a.) 令人啼笑皆非的 *ironical* exaggerate(v.) 夸张 *exaggerate* 6. enroll in 报名参加 *enroll in*
 7. a remedial class 补习班 *remedial class* 8. keep up with 赶上 *keep up with* 9. set up 创建 *set up*
 10. a grammar school 语法学校 *grammar school* 11. fly into a rage 勃然大怒 *fly into a rage*
 12. rush through a book 匆匆浏览 *rush through a book* 13. major(v.) in English and minor in French 主修英语副修法语 *major in English and minor in French*

Section B Useful words and expressions for students to remember.

1. urgent a. 紧急的 urgency n. 紧迫性
 1) He left the country on an urgent business trip.
 2) It is urgent that they all be present.
2. guarantee v. 保证; 允诺, 同 promise; n. 担保人
 1) The watch is guaranteed for two years (= My watch has a guarantee-period of two years).
 2) to guarantee sb. from/against loss
 3) Many shopkeepers guarantee satisfaction to customers.
 4) If you wish to borrow from a bank, you will have to find someone willing to be your guarantee.
3. deficiency n. 缺陷 a. deficient
 1) Cosmetics(化妆品) do not always cover up the deficiencies of nature.
 2) His deficiency in historical knowledge is clear.
4. optimistic a. 乐观的; opp. pessimistic 悲观的
 1) I'm optimistic about the chance of good weather.
 2) There is no reason to be pessimistic about the future.
5. participate in 参与 同 take part in; participant 参与者
 Students should actively participate in the class activities.
6. make sth. (out) of sb. 使某人成为..., 同 cause to develop into
 1) They'll make a first-class singer out of her.
 2) Frederick, too, wanted to make something of himself.

Unit Two Sailing Around the World

Part I Vocabulary

Section A Study the following words, then choose the exact meaning and the part of speech of the underlined part in each sentence.

1. experience: (n. or vt.) 经历; 阅历; 经验; 体验; 体验到
 - 1) Have you had any experience in (of) this kind of work?
 - 2) The world has experienced great changes in the last two decades.
 - 3) I have experienced that a landscape and the sky unfold the deepest beauty.
 - 4) Travelling in China was an experience I'll never forget.
2. cover: (vt. or n.) 行走; 遮盖; 掩护; 涉及; 谈到; 封皮; 藏身处
 - 1) Pull your skirt down and cover your knees.
 - 2) He covered his wife from the man's blows with his own body.
 - 3) By sunset we have covered thirty miles.
 - 4) Professor Wang's lectures covered the subject thoroughly.
 - 5) We are sending the book under separate cover (另行封寄).
 - 6) The land was flat and treeless and provided no cover for the troop.
3. contact: (vt. or n.) 会晤; 与...取得联系; 接触; 交换意见
 - 1) We can learn much by being brought into contact with other minds.
 - 2) I must contact my lawyer before I make my final decisions.
 - 3) Where can I contact Mr. Green?
 - 4) Tourist industry helps to establish first-hand contacts with places and peoples.

Further Reference: contact officer, contactor, in contact with, out of contact with

Section B Fill in the blanks with the useful phrases given below.

carry out, give up, plenty of, in spite of, by far, succeed in,

dissuade...from..., turn over, depend on, set off, be determined to

1. Without experience, do you think such a young man can succeed in this skilled trade?
2. There are plenty of eggs in the basket.
3. The king was forced to give up his crown (王位) and hold elections for a people's government.
4. Whether the sports meeting will be held depend on the weather.
5. The boat was turned over by a strong wind.
6. We should keep on fighting in spite of all setbacks (挫折).
7. Nancy is determined to get the work done before Christmas Day.
8. Linda is better by far than Bob at literature.
9. The teacher managed to dissuade the boy from leaving school.
10. All the villagers have set off in search of the lost child.

11. The patient cancelled his promise to quit smoking.

Section C Translate the following expressions

1. sail round the world 2. a transatlantic sailing race 3. contact by radio

4. the great nineteenth century clipper ships 5. learn something about oneself

6. 受到热烈欢迎 7. 25 万人 8. 当今时代 9. 宿愿 10. 从恶梦中醒来

Section D The little dictionary for problem words and phrases.

(Pick up the proper word or phrase to complete each sentence below.)

1. (all) by oneself/for oneself/of oneself/to oneself

by oneself; alone, without help 单独地, 独自地

for oneself; 为自己; 亲自地; 独自地

of oneself; 自然而然地, 自动地

to oneself; 专为某人单独所有或使用

1) The enemy will not perish by himself.

2) The restaurant was empty, so I had a table by myself and enjoyed my dinner.

3) At last Chichester managed to sail round the world by himself.

4) The mayor has made up his mind to investigate the murder by himself.

2. damage/destroy/injure/wound

damage: (n. or vt.) 损害, 毁坏, 一般指部分损坏, 作名词时, 如表对某物的损坏后接介词 to

destroy: (vt.) 彻底摧毁, 程度比 damage 强

injure: (vt.) 常指在事故中受伤或受损

wound: (n. vt. or vi.) 指在战斗中、殴打中受伤, 带有明显的伤口; 作名词时表“伤口, 伤”。

1) He wounded an arm in a car accident.

2) The earthquake destroyed the whole city.

3) Although he was seriously wounded, he went on fighting heroically.

4) The insurance company will pay for the damage to my car.

5) That nurse was dressing a wound for a fighter.

3. can't help doing sth. .../can't (help) but do sth. .../can't help to do sth. ...

can't help doing sth.: 禁不住要做...

can't (help) but do sth. ...: 不得不做..., 只好做...

can't help to do sth.: 不能帮助做...

1) They can't help (laugh) after hearing that humorous story.

2) As the road was slippery for him to drive, he can't help (stay) over the night at the roadside inn.

3) I am sorry I can't help (carry) these sofas upstairs since I am very busy now.

4. accomplish/finish/complete

accomplish: (vt.) 成功地达到某一目标, 后常接 task, aim, journey, voyage

finish: (vt.) “结束”; “用完”; “吃完”, 后接名词或动名词。

complete: (vt.) “结束”; “完成”, 比 finish 正式, 接名词往往更具体一些, 如建筑物、工程、书籍等。

- 1) By the end of this year, this railway will have been built.
- 2) After we had finished eating, we set out immediately.
- 3) The explorer completed the difficult voyage from Shanghai to the Antarctic Continent in four weeks.

Section E Give the synonyms of the following words.

1. luckily fortunately 2. near nearly 3. stormy rainy 4. certainly undoubtedly
5. overcome conquer 6. way route 7. dangerous breakthrough 8. before previously

Part I The Non-Finite Forms Of The Verb

Fill in the blanks with the proper forms of the given words in the brackets.

1. I hate going out in such weather. (go out)
2. Would you mind opening the window? (open)
3. After discovering the property of atom, scientists began finding ways of using atomic energy for industrial purposes. (discover)
4. I am glad to see your mother. (see)
5. The man spoke slowly so as to make himself understood. (understand)
6. As we approached the village, we saw new houses being built. (build)
7. We are in need of nurses to look after the children. (look after)
8. Many people favor building more nuclear power. (build)
9. Do you remember ever seeing a car accident? (see)
10. "My brother says he won't help us."
"Oh, Perhaps I can persuade him to help". (help)

Part II Cloze

Fill in the blanks with the given words. Change the form if necessary.

(build, be, as, hold, to, from, without, odor, for, actual)

How did first people on earth communicate with each other? In the beginning they didn't use word at all. They probably used sign or pointed to things they wanted. For example, perhaps they rubbed their stomachs to show that they were hungry. Maybe they held their noses to show that something had a bad odor. When they wanted to teach someone how to build a fire or prepare a new food, perhaps they used gestures (手势). It was possible to communicate a great deal without words. However, as human culture developed, something more than gestures was needed. Nobody knows for certain when people first began to use actual spoken words. Perhaps the first spoken

words originated from grants, moans, signs, and other sounds of the human voice.

Part IV Translation

1. He laughs best who laughs last.
谁笑到最后谁笑得最好
2. After resting in Sydney for a few weeks, Chichester set off once more in spite of his friends' attempts to dissuade him.
3. 我们相信你们将会早日答复我们。(fail to do)
4. 中国决定实施大规模的(scale)对外开放政策。
5. 这个旅馆里住满了来自世界各地的观光客和商人。

Part V Exercises to Reading Practice

Section A Give the Chinese meaning of each of the following.

1. English Channel 英吉利海峡
2. lose one's mind 发疯
3. over and over _____
4. a student reporter _____
5. give up hope _____
6. set up a goal _____
7. a resolute man _____
8. make a bet _____
9. something of _____
10. a tough time _____

Section B Useful words and expressions for students to remember.

1. fit a. 适合的;健康的 v. 合适
 - 1) He is not a fit person to take care of children.
 - 2) He runs 3 miles every morning; that's why he's so fit.
 - 3) Try on this dress and see if it fits you.
 - 4) We always fit our deeds to our words.
2. prior(to) a. 在先(前)的,同 before n. priority 优先权
 - 1) His estate(财产) was divided among his children two days prior to his death.
 - 2) The thought is always prior to the fact(思想始终先于事实).
 - 3) Stop making public statements without their prior approval here.
3. by accident 偶然,同 accidentally;意外地,同 unexpectedly
 - 1) I have heard by accident that she died in a car accident.
 - 2) She stepped on my toe by accident.
4. show off 炫耀,卖弄,同 show pride in; draw attention to
 - 1) She wore a bikini to show off her figure(体形).
 - 2) It is unwise to show off your greater knowledge in front of the director.

Unit Three The Present

Part I Vocabulary

Section A Study the following words and phrases, then choose the exact meaning and the part of speech of the underlined part in each sentence.

1. post; (n. or vt.) 柱; 邮件; 邮报; 职位; 邮寄; 贴出
 - 1) Where does the first post go out?
 - 2) The visitors are the leading comrades holding important Party and government posts.
 - 3) The very important business letter should be posted by air.
 - 4) The novel Going Home was first published in New York Post in 1971.
 - 5) He is posting a notice on the bulletin board.
 - 6) Usually there is a boundary post between two countries.
2. round the corner; (作表语或状语) 即将来临; 在附近
 - 1) Computers that think are just round the corner.
 - 2) He and his family live in a small cabin round the corner.
3. relative; (n. or adj.) 亲戚; 相对的; 比较的; 有关, 关于(to)
 - 1) My uncle is my only immediate relative.
 - 2) She is beautiful to me, but beauty is relative to the beholder's eye.
 - 3) Keep your comments(评论) relative to what is under discussion.
 - 4) He lives in relative comfort.
4. beat; (vt. or vi.) 打, 敲打; 打败, 战胜; (心脏, 脉搏) 跳动; 打破
 - 1) Her husband beat her unconscious.
 - 2) She beat the world record in the high jump.
 - 3) His heart ceased to beat just when we reached the hospital.
 - 4) Trying to make him change his mind is just beating your head against the wall.
 - 5) We beat them at football yesterday.
5. content; (adj. vt. or n.) 满意的; 使满足; 满足, 满意; 内容, 目录(常用复数)
 - 1) They allow her to eat and drink to her heart's content.
 - 2) John seemed content just to sit in front of the television all night.
 - 3) Jeffrey contented himself with two glasses of beer even though he could have more.
 - 4) The teacher has dissatisfied with the essay which, she said, had poor content.
 - 5) Look up the contents at the beginning of the book.

Further Reference: a contented look; discontent; contentment

Section B Fill in the blanks with the useful phrases or words given below.

at other times, arrange for, look after, put on, endure,
choose, knock at, pick up, tear...into, reluctant

1. Who will look after the children while their mother is in hospital?