



实用大学英语

教程

第一册 综合练习册

总主编 张道真
执行主编 邱立志
本册主编 邱立志



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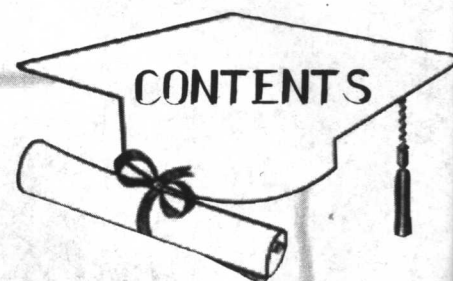
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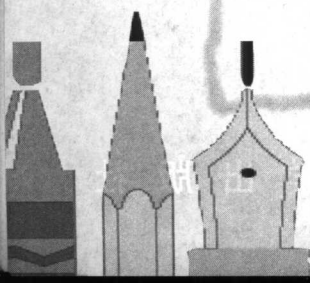
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编者 袁行 刘蔚婷





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I. Word Formation: There are several groups of words. Study them carefully and fill in each blank with a word listed below.

1. important *adj.* → importantly *adv.* / importance *n.*

- (1) We should be aware of the _____ of English learning.
- (2) It is very _____ to have an English dictionary in English study.
- (3) This is the first step for us to know each other, and more _____, to be friends with each other.

2. accurate *adj.* → accurately *adv.* / accuracy *n.*

- (1) Clocks in railway stations should be _____.
- (2) You should pay attention to the _____ of your translation.
- (3) Please use English _____.

3. organize *vt.* → organizer *n.* / organization *n.*

- (1) We will _____ an activity to practice our oral English.
- (2) He is a member of the _____ of a new club.
- (3) The _____ of this university is his father.

4. nation *n.* → national *adj.* / international *adj.*

- (1) Liu Xiang is the pride of our _____.
- (2) Beijing is an _____ city.
- (3) There is a _____ park in this city.

5. interest *n.* → interested *adj.* / interesting *adj.*

- (1) I am quite _____ in him.
- (2) Football is a very _____ game.
- (3) His chief _____ in life is music.

II. Vocabulary: There are several words and phrases listed below. Study them carefully and finish the following exercises.

1. Directions: Fill in the gaps with the words or expressions chosen from the box. Change the form where necessary.

during pay attention to be interested in spend be aware of
important far from in fact so that enough participate in

- (1) All the exercises should be done _____ the holidays.
- (2) He lives _____ the city.
- (3) He will _____ the football match next month.
- (4) _____, she is a very nice person.
- (5) Please stop talking _____. I can concentrate on my lesson.
- (6) She _____ two weeks doing this work.
- (7) My parents _____ camping.
- (8) You should _____ this problem.
- (9) They _____ their mistakes.
- (10) It is _____ to have this done.

2. Directions: Choose A, B, C, or D to fill in the gaps to make the sentences right in grammar and the most suitable in meaning.

- (1) I hope I can be good _____ to enter that university.
A. very B. really C. enough D. and
- (2) Are you _____ in listening to music?
A. interested B. interesting C. interest D. hobby
- (3) He is _____ his advantages.
A. beware B. aware of C. awareness D. aware
- (4) She keeps singing _____ the afternoon.
A. when B. before C. after D. during
- (5) I'll give you the key, _____ you can open the door.
A. so B. result in C. so that D. that
- (6) We _____ four years in finding out the result.
A. spent B. take C. cost D. waste
- (7) Please pay attention to the _____ of John in this game.
A. important B. importance C. importantly D. key
- (8) If anyone wants to _____ the activity, please call me.
A. take part B. join C. participate in D. enter
- (9) Please _____ that woman in red dress.
A. look B. notice C. pay attention D. pay attention to
- (10) China is _____ America.
A. near B. next to C. far from D. far

3. Directions: There are ten sentences below with one word or expression underlined. Choose the most suitable one from A, B, C and D to explain or replace the underlined part.

- (1) In fact, this is a very good book.
A. Actually B. Surely C. Importantly D. Really
- (2) All our classmates will participate in this sports meeting.
A. join B. take part in C. enjoy D. go in
- (3) We must pay attention to the problem of pollution.
A. take no notice of B. look to C. attend D. pay heed to
- (4) I am interested in painting.
A. have interest in B. am interesting C. like D. enjoy
- (5) He is aware of the serious situation.
A. realizes B. knows C. sees D. gets
- (6) She works very hard, so that she can pass the exam.
A. as a result B. result in C. lead to D. that
- (7) He kept looking after her during the year.
A. throughout B. when C. while D. after
- (8) To be honest is very important.
A. of great importance B. key C. concise D. precise
- (9) This place is far from the downtown.
A. distant B. distance C. near D. farther

(10) There are enough books for us to read in the library.

- A. many B. little C. some D. few

III. Structure: Study the following grammatical structures and finish the exercises.

1. Directions: Rewrite the following sentences after the model.

Model: More people will participate in finding and correcting the mistakes in the public places because of the start of the activity.

→ With the start of this activity, more people will participate in finding and correcting the mistakes in the public places.

(1) You will learn English better due to the use of an English dictionary.

(2) People will lead a better life because of the development of the society.

Model: Some children are very lucky to live near the sea.

→ Some children are lucky enough to live near the sea.

(3) She is very excellent to enter Beijing University.

(4) This film is very good to be awarded as the best film.

Model: The feelings of sand under one's feet and of the warm sun on one's back make the seaside what it is.

→ It is the feelings of sand under one's feet, and of the warm sun on one's back that make the seaside what it is.

(5) The sunshine makes the city beautiful.

(6) Liu Xiang wins the Olympic gold medal for us.

2. Directions: Complete the following sentences by translating the Chinese in brackets, and using the words or expressions that follow.

Model: _____ (随着社会的发展: with), we will lead a better life.

→ With the development of the society, we will lead a better life.

(1) _____ (随着暑假的到来: with), more and more children go to the seaside.

(2) There is no letter from him, _____ (以至于人们认为他死了: so that).

(3) _____ (是约翰: it...that) leads us to this place.

(4) _____ (他太幸运了: enough) to meet Bill Clinton.

IV. Translation Exercises: There are five Chinese sentences (1-5) and five English sentences (6-10). Translate the Chinese sentences into English, using the words, expressions or the sentence patterns in brackets, and vice versa.

1. 随着考试的临近, 我们更用功地学习。(with)

2. 她很用功, 所以她可以上北大。(so that)

3. 我非常幸运地见到了成龙本人。(enough)

4. 是凯特帮我解决这个问题的。(it...that)
5. 班上的每一个人都必须参加这次活动。(participate in)
6. Everybody should pay attention to the accuracy of the English language.
7. Far from the noisy city, the seaside is quiet and beautiful.
8. The most important thing for him is to spend the holiday at the seaside.
9. He is quite interested in music and painting.
10. He is doing exercises every morning during this week.

V. Reading Exercises: There are two passages for you to read, and each is followed by five questions or incomplete statements based on the article. Every question or statement has four choices labeled A, B, C and D. Please choose the most appropriate one to answer the question or finish the statement.

Passage 1

In order to learn a foreign language well, it is necessary to overcome (克服) the fear of making mistakes. If you just want to talk with people in English, you may pay less attention to the language mistakes at first. You will become more aware of the mistakes as you study more. On the other hand, students should not ignore (忽视) their mistakes. The language learner may observe how native speakers express themselves, and how native expressions differ (不同) from the way the learner might say them. For example, a Spanish speaker may say "I do it" to express willingness to do something in the near future. When he is talking with native speakers, he may find that native speakers actually say "I'll do it". The difference can help the students to become aware of their mistakes, correct their mistakes and begin to use English accurately. But if a student feels shy to talk with native speakers, he will not realize his own mistakes.

1. If you just want to talk with people in English, then _____.
 - A. first you must think carefully about all the mistakes that you may make during the talk
 - B. mistakes can be completely ignored
 - C. you do not need to pay too much attention to mistakes which can be solved by and by
 - D. you must be aware of the mistakes all the time

2. While talking with a native speaker, a foreigner say "I do it" to express willingness to do something in the near future, _____.
 - A. the native speaker will misunderstand him
 - B. the native speaker will feel confused
 - C. he may find the native speaker say it in another way
 - D. he finds it acceptable
3. According to the passage, foreign students who feels shy to talk with native speakers _____.
 - A. will make a lot of mistakes
 - B. will not make progress at all
 - C. should correct his way of using the language
 - D. will not realize his own mistakes
4. According to this passage, a foreign language learner can reduce the number of his mistakes by _____.
 - A. reading many books in foreign language
 - B. asking a native speaker to be his teacher
 - C. thinking carefully before speaking
 - D. comparing their speech with that of native speaker
5. What is the author's opinion about mistakes in foreign language learning?
 - A. They should be avoided thoroughly.
 - B. They are not important in the process of learning a language.
 - C. Making mistakes can help the learner discover the rules of the language.
 - D. They will never be avoided, even though people's awareness of them increases.

Passage 2

The year at an American college is divided into 2 semesters and 3 quarters. Semesters are 15 weeks; quarters are 10 weeks. American college students usually attend school from September to May. They can also study during the summer.

Students choose their classes a few weeks before the start of each term. Universities offer (提供) a great many classes in the students' main area of study and in other areas as well. Students must take both. These include (包括) science, math, computer, history and English. Other classes may be just for fun, like dance, theater or sports. Tests usually are given in the middle of the term and at the end. The final exams are very important. In some classes, the professor (教授) asks the students to write a research paper instead of taking a test.

Classes usually are organized through lectures (讲座). For example, a student may attend 2 or 3 lectures a week by the professor. As many as several hundred students sit at each lecture. Sometimes they also attend a smaller class to ask questions and discuss what the professor says. These small classes are taught by professor's assistants. In science classes, students also have a long laboratory (实验的) class each week.

1. Which of the following is not true?
 - A. The year at an American college is divided into 2 semesters or 3 quarters.
 - B. Semesters are 15 weeks and quarters are 10 weeks.
 - C. American students attend school from autumn to spring.
 - D. American students can also study during the summer.

2. Which of the following is not a required subject according to the passage?
A. Science. B. Dance. C. Medicine. D. Computer.
3. Usually, how many tests should a student take in a term?
A. One. B. Two. C. Three. D. Four.
4. Classes are usually organized through the following except _____.
A. research paper B. questions and discussion C. lectures D. experiments
5. Who give the small classes?
A. Professors. B. Monitors. C. Deans. D. Assistants.

VI. Writing Exercises.

Directions Make sentences using the given words, paying attention to the word order.

- (1) set / the / in / sun / west
(2) the / sound / price / reasonable
(3) she / show / feelings / seldom / her
(4) I / find / her / always / happy
(5) You / can / show / your / new / me / book

Directions Translate the following sentences into English.

- (1) 月亮升起来了。
(2) 我们的国家越来越强大了。
(3) 他们昨天知道了这个消息。
(4) 我已寄了一些钱给他。
(5) 他只给了我们两小时来收拾行李。

I . Word Formation: There are several groups of words. Study them carefully and fill in each blank with a word listed below.

1. feel *v.* → feeling *n.*

(1) I _____ much better today.

(2) I have a _____ of hunger.

2. differ *v.* → different *adj.* / difference *n.*

(1) The film is quite _____ from the novel.

(2) We _____ in opinion about this question.

(3) There is a _____ in weather between Shanghai and Beijing.

3. difficult *adj.* → difficulty *n.*

(1) He finds it _____ to stop smoking.

(2) They often help those in _____.

4. complete *adj.* → incomplete *adj.* / completion *n.*

(1) The meal without rice is _____ in Asia.

(2) When will the work be _____?

(3) The _____ of this building will be at the end of next month.

II . Vocabulary: There are several words and phrases listed below. Study them carefully and finish the following exercises .

1. Directions : Fill in the gaps with the words or expressions chosen from the box. Change the form where necessary.

because of until enjoy have to if start pick up habit that complete

(1) We study English _____ midnight.

(2) In Asia, a _____ meal always contains rice.

(3) I will go to the party _____ it doesn't rain.

(4) The Japanese have the _____ of eating raw fish.

(5) The two brothers always _____ going to the movies.

(6) You _____ pass the exam if you want to enter that university.

(7) The ball _____ at 7:00 every Saturday night.

(8) She can't attend school _____ her illness.

(9) My friend will _____ Jack at the gate of the school.

(10) He says _____ he wants to go to France.

2. Directions : Choose A, B, C, or D to fill in the gaps to make the sentences right in grammar and the most suitable in meaning.

(1) We keep working _____ noon.

A. since

B. until

C. when

D. while

(2) Her _____ of riding the bike is difficult to change.

A. habit

B. like

C. interest

D. enjoy

- (3) He didn't pass the exam _____ bad luck.
A. because B. with C. because of D. caused by
- (4) I _____ going to the concert.
A. want B. enjoy C. favorite D. tend
- (5) The boys _____ cross this busy street to go to school.
A. have to B. ought C. should D. would
- (6) Call me _____ you want to go.
A. before B. after C. if D. as
- (7) The film _____ at 8:30 tonight.
A. begin B. start C. open D. starts
- (8) Please _____ Kate on your way home.
A. pick B. take C. pick up D. bring
- (9) She thinks _____ China is the biggest country in the world.
A. what B. which C. where D. that
- (10) This is a _____ story.
A. complete B. total C. entire D. whole

3. **Directions:** There are ten sentences below with one word or expression underlined. Choose the most suitable one from A, B, C and D to explain or replace the underlined part.

- (1) We can't go out because of the rain.
A. due to B. because C. as a result D. thanks to
- (2) They worked until you came back.
A. by B. till C. when D. if
- (3) He enjoys reading newspapers.
A. like B. interests C. likes D. wants
- (4) They have to go out for dinner.
A. must B. need to C. should D. ought to
- (5) The meeting will start at 9:00 tomorrow morning.
A. open B. begin C. go D. hold
- (6) We'll pick up Ann at her house.
A. lift B. meet C. see D. take
- (7) We know that you want to go abroad.
A. what B. which C. × D. when
- (8) No meal is complete without rice in Asia.
A. whole B. total C. entire D. good
- (9) She has the habit of collecting stamps.
A. hobby B. like C. interest D. love
- (10) Tell me if you are interested in this.
A. why B. whether C. weather D. that

III. Structure: Study the following grammatical structures and finish the exercises.

1. Directions: Rewrite the following sentences after the model.

Model: He is a nice person. We all know this.

→ We all know that he is a nice person.

(1) It is difficult to finish the work. He knows this.

(2) I want to go camping with my friends this Sunday. Dad knows this.

Model: I gave her this book yesterday. She lost the book.

→ She lost the book I gave her yesterday.

(3) I received a letter last Monday. He wrote a letter to me.

(4) My father sent me a vase. I broke it.

Model: We have done a lot of things, but we still can't help him.

→ What we have done can't help him.

(5) He knows much about this topic. This helps us a lot.

(6) We eat many things in China. They are very delicious.

2. Directions: Complete the following sentences by translating the Chinese in brackets, and using the words or expressions that follow.

Model: _____ (我们在法国吃的东西: what) is strange.

→ What we eat in France is strange.

(1) _____ (我们在英国的所见所闻: what) is very interesting.

(2) I washed _____ (爸爸送给我的运动衫: that).

(3) He says _____ (他不能去参加晚会: that).

IV. Translation Exercises: There are five Chinese sentences (1-5) and five English sentences (6-10). Translate the Chinese sentences into English, using the words, expressions or the sentence patterns in brackets, and vice versa.

1. 我们从他身上学到的东西将使我们终生受益。(what)

2. 他知道她再也不会回来了。(that)

3. 这是我昨天在学校见到的那个男人。(that)

4. 因为考试, 我不得不睡晚点。(because of; have to)

5. 我们聊天一直聊到午夜。(until)

6. It is difficult for us Chinese to change our habit of eating rice.

7. He starts work at nine o'clock every morning.

8. My parents enjoy going to the countryside on weekends.

9. I have to get up early to catch the first bus.

10. I am sure that this is the man I saw yesterday.

V. Reading Exercises: There are two passages for you to read, and each is followed by five question or incomplete statements based on the article. Every question or statement has four choices labeled A, B, C and D. Please choose the most appropriate one to answer the question or finish the statement.

Passage 1

"All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy" is a popular saying in the United States. Other countries have similar saying. It is true that all of us need recreation (娱乐). We cannot work all the time if we are going to maintain good health and enjoy life.

Everyone has his own way of relaxing. Perhaps the most popular way is to participate in sports. There are team sports, such as baseball, basketball and football. There are also individual (个人的) sports, such as golf and swimming. In addition, hiking, fishing, skiing, and mountain climbing have a great attraction (吸引力) for people who like to be outdoors.

Not everyone who enjoys sporting events likes to participate in them. Many people prefer to be spectators (观众), either by attending the games in person, watching them on television or listening to them on radio. When there is an important baseball game or boxing match, it is almost impossible to get tickets; everyone wants to attend.

Chess card-playing and dancing are forms of indoor recreation enjoyed by many people.

It doesn't matter whether we play a fast game of ping-pong, concentrate (集中精力) over the bridge table, or go walking through the woods on the brisk autumn afternoon. It is important for everyone to relax from time to time and enjoy some forms of recreation.

1. What does "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy" mean?

- A. We should play.
- B. We shouldn't work.
- C. We need recreation after work.
- D. We must work and play.

2. The most popular way of relaxing is probably to _____.
 A. listen to music
 B. participate in sports
 C. go to a party at a friend's house
 D. go to a pub
3. What sort of sports doesn't have attraction for people who like to be outdoors?
 A. Skiing. B. Hiking. C. Chess. D. Mountain climbing.
4. What is not the individual sport?
 A. Golf. B. Swimming. C. Baseball. D. Fishing.
5. Which statement is true according to this passage?
 A. People only need to work.
 B. Participating in sports is not a good way to relax.
 C. Chess has a great attraction for people who like to be outdoors.
 D. Watching sports is also a kind of recreation.

Passage 2

Everybody knows that a favorite food in the United States is the hamburger.

The favorite place to buy a hamburger is the fast-food restaurant. In these restaurants, people order their food with just a few minutes, and then when the food is ready, they carry it to their tables themselves. They can either eat it in the restaurant or take the food out in a plastic box and eat it at home, at work, or in the park. At some restaurants people can drive up beside a window. They order the food, and a worker hands it to them through the window. Then they drive off and eat it in their cars or wherever they like.

Hamburgers are not the only kind of food that fast-food restaurants serve. Some serve fish, or chicken, or sandwiches, and also soft drinks, coffee, and other drinks.

Fast-food restaurants are very popular because the service is fast and the food is not too expensive. For many people, this is very important. In the United States, about 50 percent (50%) of all married women with children work outside the home. They are often too busy and too tired to cook dinner for the family at night, and fast-food restaurants are a great help to them.

Now there are fast-food restaurants all over the world.

1. What is known as a favorite food in the United States?
 A. Sausage. B. Orange juice. C. Hamburger. D. Fish.
2. The favorite place to buy a hamburger is _____.
 A. a store B. a supermarket
 C. a shop D. a fast-food restaurant
3. What doesn't the fast-food restaurant serve?
 A. Fish. B. Sandwiches.
 C. Coffee. D. Rice.
4. Fast-food restaurants are popular because of the reasons below except _____.
 A. the service is fast B. people want to save time
 C. the food is not too expensive D. children like it

5. Fast-food restaurants are in these places except _____.

- A. China B. Britain
C. Brazil D. Moon

VI. Writing Exercises.

Directions Complete the following sentences with conjunctions.

- (1) I love this book, _____ he doesn't like it.
(2) She is _____ pretty _____ smart.
(3) It's summer _____ it's sunny.
(4) _____ the students _____ the teachers liked the result.
(5) He missed the bus, _____ he was late.

Directions Combine the following pairs of sentences by using conjunctions.

- (1) He broke the school rules. He was dismissed.
(2) The farmers needed rain. The dry weather ruined their crops.
(3) Mary like the house. Her husband likes the house.
(4) The students are not feeling happy with the result of the test. Their parents are not happy.
(5) John didn't go to school today. Mary didn't go to school today.

I. Word Formation: There are several groups of words. Study them carefully and fill in each blank with a word listed below.

1. build *v.* → builder *n.* / building *n.*

- (1) The _____ of this house have moved to another place.
- (2) The _____ of this city are very beautiful.
- (3) Businessmen from different countries tried to _____ a global economy.

2. discuss *v.* → discussion *n.*

- (1) They met to _____ this problem in the classroom yesterday afternoon.
- (2) They turned their attention to the _____ of education problems.

3. surprise *n.* → surprising *adj.* / surprised *adj.*

- (1) What a _____! My parents came to see me from Beijing.
- (2) It's _____ that they won't go to the party.
- (3) I'm _____ to see him here.

4. separate *v.* → separately *adj.* / separation *n.*

- (1) They were glad to meet after such a long _____.
- (2) We talked to them _____.
- (3) Please _____ the rice from the sand.

5. convenient *adj.* → inconvenient *adj.* / convenience *n.*

- (1) He stayed there because of the _____ of living near shops.
- (2) It's _____ to take the subway to work.
- (3) It's _____ to live here, for no bus comes near here.

II. Vocabulary: There are several words and phrases listed below. Study them carefully and finish the following exercises.

1. Directions: Fill in the gaps with the words or expressions chosen from the box. Change the form where necessary.

convenient on behalf of get rid of put aside replace
surprise be made of hundreds of used to look like

- (1) He _____ one of my old friends.
- (2) We can keep fit by _____ our bad habits.
- (3) He talked to her on this issue _____ the company.
- (4) It's _____ for me to take the bus to school.
- (5) She had solved _____ problems in her work.
- (6) I _____ go swimming on sunny days.
- (7) I was _____ that Japan won this game.
- (8) I need _____ things for my new house.
- (9) No one can _____ him.
- (10) He _____ his work to help her.

2. Directions: Choose A, B, C, or D to fill in the gaps to make the sentences right in grammar and the most suitable in meaning.

- (1) It's _____ for me to walk to school, for I live near school.
A. inconvenient B. convenient C. hard D. good
- (2) Please _____ your work for a while to listen to me.
A. put about B. put away C. put aside D. put down
- (3) It's so _____ that you pass the exam.
A. surprise B. surprised C. surprising D. surprisedly
- (4) The table _____ wood.
A. is made from B. is made of C. is made by D. is made through
- (5) You can find _____ things you need in that supermarket.
A. all kinds of B. kinds of C. many D. much
- (6) I'll talk to him later _____ my parents.
A. by B. on behalf of C. as D. with
- (7) This picture can't _____ that one.
A. replace B. like C. stand D. as
- (8) He _____ listen to classics years ago.
A. likes B. like C. used to D. liked
- (9) He _____ his brother in appearance.
A. like B. likes C. look like D. looks like
- (10) We decided to _____ all the enemies.
A. hate B. get rid of C. get rid D. come down

3. Directions: There are ten sentences below with one word or expression underlined. Choose the most suitable one from A,B,C and D to explain or replace the underlined part.

- (1) He has all kinds of books at his house.
A. many B. hundreds of C. all sorts of D. much
- (2) Let's put aside our work and have a rest.
A. put down B. ignore C. leave D. get rid of
- (3) John replaced Jack as our monitor.
A. substituted B. stood C. wanted D. hoped
- (4) It's convenient to go there by bus.
A. easy B. difficult C. comfortable D. good
- (5) I invited him to dinner on behalf of Susan.
A. as B. represent C. representing D. because of
- (6) He used to go to the movies years ago.
A. was accustomed to B. often went to C. was enjoyable to D. refused
- (7) Getting rid of rats is not easy.
A. Coming down B. Killing C. Bring down D. Bringing down
- (8) I'm surprised to read such a book.
A. surprising B. amazing C. amazed D. surprise