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教育部推荐使用大学外语类教材

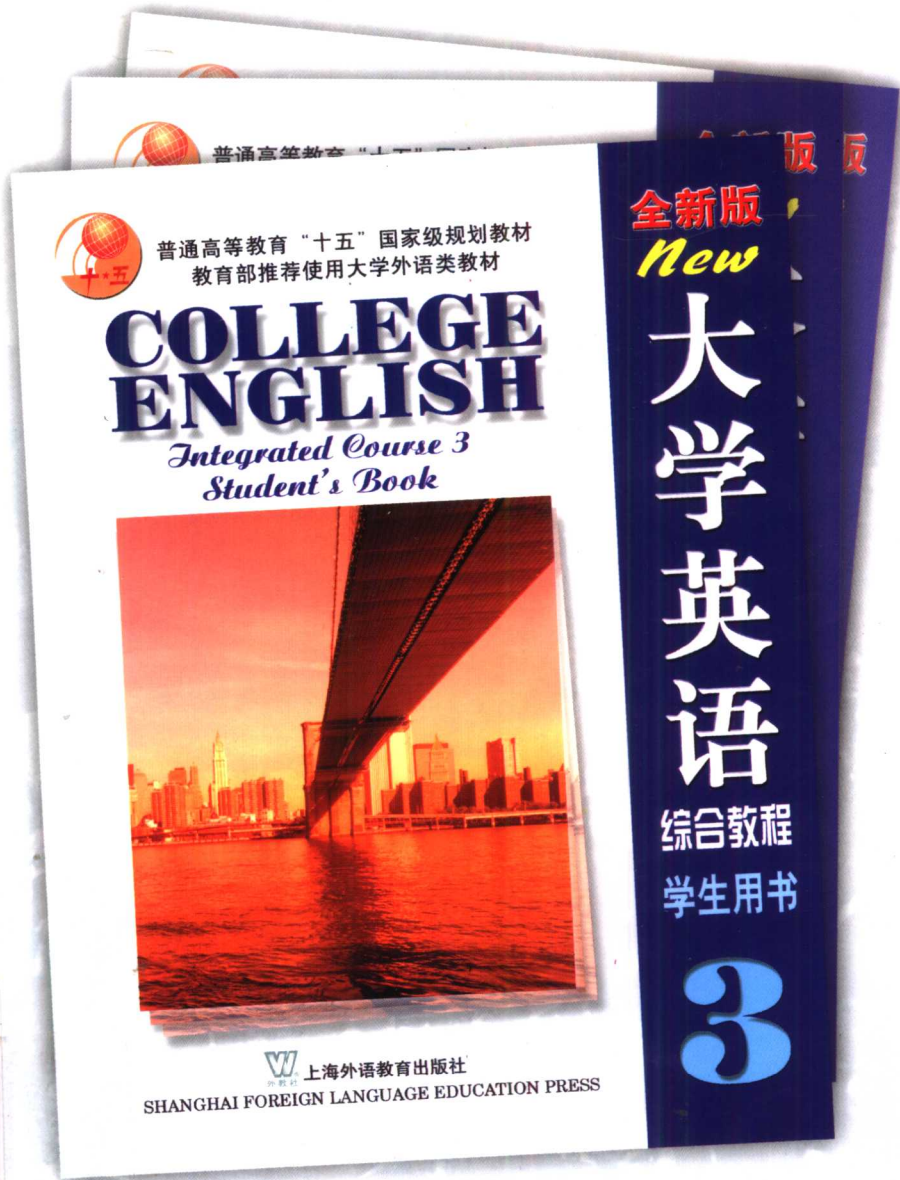
全新版

大学英语

综合教程

一课一练

3



 上海外语教育出版社
SHANGHAI FOREIGN LANGUAGE EDUCATION PRESS

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编者的话

《大学英语》(全新版)是一套适应新大纲、新标准、新形式、新要求的新教材,出版以来,备受广大师生的青睐。为了进一步开发该教材的教学潜力,我们根据教材内容,组织编写了与《大学英语》(全新版)综合教程配套的《一课一练》。

《一课一练》的内容与教材密切相关,以**Text A**为主,适当考虑**Text B**;参照课文上的练习题型,以主观题为主,客观题为辅。全套书共分四册,每册8个单元。每单元包括词汇、语法、改错、综合填空、阅读理解、翻译、写作及听力填空题练习。所有的练习都围绕教材中出现并要求掌握的语言点进行设计与编写,其难度也控制在教学目标要求之内。学生每学完一单元可得到一次测试的机会,这样他们既可以了解自己的学习情况,又可以复习消化刚学过的内容,得到一次综合训练。《一课一练》无疑对学生更全面地掌握教材中的语言点及其延伸性用途等均大有裨益。

《一课一练》由上海对外贸易学院陈洁、毛梅兰任主编,唐沛、毛静任副主编。参与编写的老师有司耀龙,郭娟,于虹音,李名峰,吴朋,徐呢喃(按单元编写顺序排列)。毛静担任全书的校对。

在本书的编写过程中,得到上海外语教育出版社有关人员的大力支持和帮助,谨向他们表示衷心的感谢。

由于时间仓促,加之编写者水平有限,不足之处在所难免,敬请大家不吝指正。

编者

2003年11月

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UNIT I

Changes in the Way We Live

I. Vocabulary

Part One

Directions: *Match the words in column A with definitions in column B.*

- | | |
|--------------|--|
| 1. minor | a. sth. that indicates or fixes a limit or extent |
| 2. haul | b. evil by nature or in practice |
| 3. boundary | c. lesser or smaller in amount or importance, etc. |
| 4. wicked | d. chiefly, mainly |
| 5. generate | e. transport, as with a truck, cart, etc. |
| 6. primarily | f. cook with dry heat |
| 7. array | g. bring into existence, produce |
| 8. roast | h. an impressively large number |

Part Two

Directions: *Choose the proper words and expressions and put the numbers in the blanks (capitalise the first letter where necessary).*

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| (1) <i>stack</i> | (2) <i>lower</i> | (3) <i>gasp</i> | (4) <i>whip up</i> |
| (5) <i>cut back</i> | (6) <i>make it</i> | (7) <i>pick up</i> | (8) <i>on a large scale</i> |
| (9) <i>at that point</i> | (10) <i>dine out</i> | (11) <i>get through</i> | (12) <i>miss out</i> |
| (13) <i>on balance</i> | (14) <i>aside from</i> | | |

1. There are both advantages and disadvantages in the scheme proposed, but _____ I think we should benefit by adopting it.



2. _____ physical problems, these patients also show a lot of hostility.
3. Did Mr. Smith _____ the check in the Portman Ritzcarlton, Shanghai, after dinner last night?
4. She used to _____ the dishes in the sink because she did not have time to wash them.
5. I just had time to _____ a light salad before I went out again.
6. Some children _____ because their parents can't afford to pay for school trips.
7. At first sight of her daughter, Mrs. White knew that she must have failed to _____ her mid-term exams.
8. Sometimes it is an important means in the business competition to _____ the price of commodities.
9. I had hoped to get to the conference, but I found at the last minute that I couldn't _____.
10. They do only government projects and similar construction work _____.

Part Three

Directions: Complete each of the following sentences with the appropriate form of the word given in brackets.

1. On her way home, Linda found the carriage was full of home-going _____. (*commute*)
2. The Häagen-Dazs ice cream is very _____, but I can't eat any more. (*temptation*)
3. Owing to his bad habit — eating too fast, Ben often gets _____. (*digest*)
4. The teacher cut an apple into pieces as an _____ of what 1/2 and 1/3 mean. (*illustrate*)
5. Every doctor had forbidden coffee to her on account of her attacks of _____. (*dizzy*)
6. The team's efforts to score were _____ by the opposing goalkeeper. (*frustration*)
7. In this small county lived a _____ man who never spoke to anyone. (*solitude*)
8. With his present income, the purchase of a Bluebird would be an _____. (*extravagant*)
9. As a kind of Western-style fast food, French _____ are popular with many Chinese people, especially children. (*fry*)
10. No matter what precautions you may take, you cannot _____ against every eventuality. (*insurance*)

Part Four

Directions: Choose the ONE that best completes the sentence from the four choices given under each sentence.

1. I was speaking to Jane on the phone when suddenly we were _____.
A. cut off B. cut down C. cut back D. cut out
2. Peter complained to the owner of the bookstore that there were some pages _____ in the

dictionary.

- A. losing B. missing C. dropping D. falling
3. The shop assistant was straightforward with her customers. If an article was of _____ quality she'd tell them so.
- A. miserable B. minor C. subordinate D. inferior
4. With all its advantages, the laptop is by no means without its _____.
- A. limitations B. boundaries C. restraints D. confinements
5. Look at the photo and you'll find Diana _____ her father.
- A. takes to B. takes after C. takes for D. takes over
6. I want to buy a new tie to _____ this brown suit.
- A. go into B. go after C. go by D. go with
7. He _____ his lessons about Italy with photographs of the people who live there.
- A. illustrated B. cited C. quoted D. explained
8. In addition to rice, we need to _____ our diet with fish, meat and vegetable.
- A. replace B. supplement C. replenish D. mix
9. What he has done is _____ the doctor's orders.
- A. subject to B. opposite C. resistant to D. contrary to
10. The survival _____ of some wild animals is not very high because they are ruthlessly hunted for their skins.
- A. ratio B. degree C. rate D. scale
11. Tim is good, smart and hardworking. _____, I can't speak too highly of him.
- A. As a result B. In a word C. By the way D. On the contrary
12. What she told me about the affair simply doesn't make any _____.
- A. idea B. sense C. meaning D. significance
13. Let us try to use our intellect to the _____.
- A. fullest benefit B. best use C. highest profit D. greatest advantage
14. Why can't you do this small _____ for me? I often helped you in the past.
- A. demand B. request C. favor D. requirement
15. Paper clips, drawing pins and safety pins were _____ all over the floor.
- A. scattered B. sprayed C. dispersed D. separated
16. I know you think I'm talking nonsense, Tom, but _____ you'll realize that I was right.
- A. at one time B. in time C. at times D. on time
17. A new system of quality control was _____ to overcome the defects in the firm's products.
- A. installed B. introduced C. inserted D. invested
18. Near the scene of the crime, the police arrested two men whose behaviors appeared _____.
- A. ambitious B. doubtless C. suspicious D. notorious



19. The general _____ the success by attacking the enemy on all fronts.
 A. resumed B. pursued C. continued D. followed up
20. The lawyer's question was a _____ that caused the defendant to admit his guilt.
 A. plan B. device C. trap D. plot

II. *Structure*

Part One

Directions: Choose the ONE that best completes the sentence for each of the following.

1. The dressing-table was bare, _____ a pair of ivory hair brushes.
 A. in addition to B. except C. except for D. besides
2. _____ the dog was the first animal to be domesticated is generally agreed upon by authorities in the field.
 A. Until B. It was C. What D. That
3. My father did not go to New York; the doctor suggested that he _____ go there.
 A. not B. won't C. does not D. not to
4. They hardly speak to each other nowadays, _____ they?
 A. don't B. do C. haven't D. have
5. _____, if he doesn't learn he knows nothing.
 A. A man is ever so clever B. Be a man ever so clever
 C. So clever as a man ever is D. No matter how a man is clever
6. If the work _____ completed by the end of this year is delayed, the construction company will be fined.
 A. being B. to be C. will be D. has been
7. He sat there doing nothing else _____.
 A. but to laugh B. than laughing C. but laughed D. than laugh
8. Who _____ has read Shakespeare's great plays can forget their fascination?
 A. that B. which C. who D. ever
9. There is no mother _____ loves her own children.
 A. who B. that C. but D. who not
10. I would just as soon _____ rudely to the child.
 A. you not speak B. you won't speak



the message to be delivered.

D

()

3. The first settlers were unprepared for the long and patient toil for which alone the soil would

A

B

C

be made to yield crops.

D

()

4. That the explosion occurred was that the laboratory attendant had been careless.

A

B

C

D

()

5. Shanghai is one of the largest cities in the world that has a large population each over ten million.

A

B

C

D

()

6. He complied with the requirement that all graduate students in education wrote a thesis.

A

B

C

D

()

7. Some women should have made a good salary in a job instead of staying home, but they chose

A

B

not to work for the sake of the family.

C

D

()

8. The speed of communications today, as opposed to one of yesterday, has greatly altered the

A

B

manner in which business is conducted.

C

D

()

9. By signing an application, he asked that an account was opened for him and a credit card issued

A

B

C

D

as he requested.

()

10. Living in the central African desert has its problems, which obtaining water is not the least.

A

B

C

D

()

III. Cloze

Part One

Directions: Fill in each gap with a word that you think fit.

In the times of slavery in this country, African American couples 1 not allowed to formally

marry and live together. To 2 a public declaration of their love and commitment, a man and a 3 jumped over a broom into matrimony, to the beat of drums. The broom has long held significant meaning 4 the various Africans, symbolizing 5 start of home-making for the newly wed couple. 6 Southern Africa, the day after the 7, the bride assisted the other women in the family in sweeping the courtyard, indicating her dutiful willingness 8 help her in-laws with housework till the newlyweds could 9 to their new home. Some African-American couples today are choosing to include this symbolic rite in their wedding 10.

Part Two

Directions: Fill in each blank with the best ONE of the four choices given below.

During recent years we have heard much about "race": how this race does certain things and that race believes certain things and so on. Yet, the 1 phenomenon of race consists of a few surface indications.

We judge race usually 2 the coloring of the skin: a white race, a brown race, a yellow race and a black race. But 3 you were to remove the skin you could not 4 anything about the race to which the individual belonged. There is 5 in physical structure, the brain or the internal organs to 6 a difference.

There are four types of blood. 7 types are found in every race, and no type is distinct to any race. Human brains are the 8. No scientist could examine a brain and tell you the race to which the individual belonged. Brains will 9 in size, but this occurs within every race. 10 does size have anything to do with intelligence. The largest brain 11 examined belonged to a person of weak 12. On the other hand, some of our most distinguished people have had 13 brains.

Mental tests which are reasonably 14 show no differences in intelligence between races. High and low test results both can be recorded by different members of any race. 15 equal educational advantages, there will be no difference in average standings, either on account of race or geographical location.

Individuals of every race 16 civilization to go backward or forward. Training and education can change the response of a group of people, 17 enable them to behave in a 18 way.

The behavior and ideals of people change according to circumstances, but they can always go back or go on to something new 19 is better and higher than anything 20 the past.

- | | | | |
|----------------|---------|----------|----------|
| 1. A. complete | B. full | C. total | D. whole |
| 2. A. in | B. from | C. at | D. on |
| 3. A. since | B. if | C. as | D. while |



- | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|----------------|--------------|
| 4. A. speak | B. talk | C. tell | D. mention |
| 5. A. something | B. everything | C. nothing | D. anything |
| 6. A. display | B. indicate | C. demonstrate | D. appear |
| 7. A. All | B. Most | C. No | D. Some |
| 8. A. same | B. identical | C. similar | D. alike |
| 9. A. remain | B. increase | C. decrease | D. vary |
| 10. A. Only | B. Or | C. Nor | D. So |
| 11. A. ever | B. then | C. never | D. once |
| 12. A. health | B. body | C. mind | D. thought |
| 13. A. big | B. small | C. minor | D. major |
| 14. A. true | B. exact | C. certain | D. accurate |
| 15. A. Provided | B. Concerning | C. Given | D. Following |
| 16. A. make | B. cause | C. move | D. turn |
| 17. A. and | B. but | C. though | D. so |
| 18. A. ordinary | B. peculiar | C. usual | D. common |
| 19. A. that | B. what | C. whichever | D. whatever |
| 20. A. for | B. to | C. within | D. in |

IV. Reading Comprehension

Directions: Choose the best answer for each of the questions or unfinished statements after reading the passages.

Passage One

It has been shown that children who smoke have certain characteristics. Compared with non-smokers they are more rebellious, their work deteriorates (变坏) as they move up school, they are more likely to leave school early, and more often delinquent (犯法的) and sexually precocious (早熟). Many of these features can be summarized as anticipation of adulthood.

There are a number of factors which determine the onset of smoking, and these are largely psychological and social. They include availability of cigarettes, curiosity, rebelliousness, appearing tough, anticipation of adulthood, social confidence, the example of parents and teachers, and smoking by friends and older brothers and sisters.

It should be much easier to prevent children from starting to smoke than to persuade adults to

give up the habit once established, but in fact this has proved very difficult. The example set by people in authority, especially parents, health care workers, and teachers, is of prime importance. School rules should forbid smoking by children on the premises (在房屋内; 场所). This rule has been introduced at Summerhill School where I spent my schooldays.

There is, however, a risk of children smoking just to rebel against the rules, and even in those schools which have tried to enforce no smoking by corporal (肉体的) punishment there is as much smoking as in other schools. Nevertheless, banning smoking is probably on balance beneficial. Teachers too should not smoke on school premises, at least not in front of children.

1. In this passage the author puts an emphasis on _____.
 - A. the effect of smoking among children
 - B. the difficulty in preventing children from smoking
 - C. the reasons why children start smoking
 - D. the measures to ban smoking among children
2. Which of the following is a common characteristic of young smokers?
 - A. Disobedience
 - B. Laziness
 - C. Lack of intelligence
 - D. Vanity
3. Which of the following is **NOT** true according to the passage?
 - A. Some children start to smoke out of curiosity.
 - B. Many children start to smoke because they want to appear mature.
 - C. In order to have fewer children smokers, parents, teachers and health care workers should not smoke.
 - D. It is not as difficult to prevent children from starting to smoke as to dissuade adults from smoking.
4. The writer concludes that school rules to forbid smoking _____.
 - A. should be introduced, for it really works at the school where he once studied
 - B. should not be introduced, for it may cause disturbance
 - C. should be introduced though it may not work effectively
 - D. needn't be introduced as long as teachers don't smoke in front of children
5. The author's attitude towards his writing is _____.
 - A. objective
 - B. emotional
 - C. critical
 - D. indifferent

Passage Two

When a consumer finds that an item she or he bought is faulty or in some other way does not live up to the manufacturer's claim for it, the first step is to present the warranty (保单), or any other records which might help, at the store of purchase. In most cases, this action will produce results. However, if it does not, there are various means the consumer may use to gain satisfaction.



A simple and common method used by many consumers is to complain directly to the store manager. In general, the “higher up” the consumer takes his or her complaint, the faster he or she can expect it to be settled. In such a case, it is usually settled in the consumer’s favor, assuming he or she has a just claim.

Consumers should complain in person whenever possible, but if they cannot get to the place of purchase, it is acceptable to phone or write the complaint in a letter.

Complaining is usually most effective when it is done politely but firmly, and especially when the consumer can demonstrate what is wrong with the item in question. If this cannot be done, the consumer will succeed best by presenting specific information as to what is wrong, rather than by making general statements. For example, “The left speaker does not work at all and the sound coming out of the right one is unclear” is better than “This stereo does not work.”

The store manager may advise the consumer to write to the manufacturer. If so, the consumer should do this, stating the complaint as politely and as firmly as possible. But if a polite complaint does not achieve the desired result, the consumer can go a step further. She or he can threaten to take the seller to court or report the seller to a private or public organization responsible for protecting consumers’ rights.

6. When a consumer finds that his purchase has a fault in it, the first thing he should do is to _____.
- A. complain personally to the manager
B. threaten to take the matter to court
C. write a firm letter of complaint to the store of purchase
D. show some written proof of the purchase to the store
7. If a consumer wants a quick settlement of his problem, it’s better to complain to _____.
- A. a shop assistant
B. the store manager
C. the manufacturer
D. a public organization
8. The most effective complaint can be made by _____.
- A. showing the faulty item to the manufacturer
B. explaining exactly what is wrong with the item
C. saying firmly that the item is of poor quality
D. asking politely to change the item
9. The phrase “live up to” (Para. 1) in the context means _____.
- A. meet the standard of
B. realize the purpose of
C. fulfill the demands of
D. keep the promise of
10. The passage tells us _____.
- A. how to settle a consumer’s complaint about a faulty item
B. how to make an effective complaint about a faulty item

- C. how to avoid buying a faulty item
- D. how to deal with complaints from customers

Passage Three

Just seven years ago, the Jarvik-7 artificial heart was being cheered as the model of human creativeness. The sight of Barney Clark — alive and conscious after trading his diseased heart for a metal-and-plastic pump — convinced the press, the public and many doctors that the future had arrived. It hadn't. After monitoring production of the Jarvik-7, and reviewing its effects on the 150 or so patients (most of whom got the device as a temporary measure) the US Food and Drug Administration concluded that the machine was doing more to endanger lives than to save them. Last week the agency cancelled its earlier approval, effectively banning (禁止) the device.

The recall may hurt Symbion Inc., maker of the Jarvik-7, but it won't end the request for an artificial heart. One problem with the banned model is that the tubes connecting it to an external power source created a passage for infection. Inventors are now working on new devices that would be fully placed, along with a tiny power pack, in the patient's chest. The first sample products aren't expected for another 10 or 20 years. But some people are already worrying that they'll work — and that America's overextended health-care programs will lose a precious \$2.5 billion to \$5 billion a year providing them for a relatively few dying patients. If such expenditures (开支) cut into funding for more basic care, the net effect could actually be a decline in the nation's health.

11. According to the passage the Jarvik-7 artificial heart proved to be _____.
 - A. a technical failure
 - B. a technical wonder
 - C. a good life-saver
 - D. an effective means to treat heart disease
12. From the passage we know that Symbion Inc. _____.
 - A. has been banned by the government from producing artificial hearts
 - B. will review the effects of artificial hearts before designing new models
 - C. may continue to work on new models of reliable artificial hearts
 - D. can make new models of artificial hearts available on the market in 10 to 20 years
13. The new models of artificial hearts are expected _____.
 - A. to have a working life of 10 or 20 years
 - B. to be set fully in the patient's chest
 - C. to be equipped with an external power source
 - D. to create a new passage for infection
14. The word "them" in Para. 2 refers to _____.
 - A. doctors who treat heart diseases
 - B. makers of artificial hearts
 - C. America's health-care programs



- D. new models of artificial hearts
15. Some people feel that _____.
- A. artificial hearts are seldom effective
- B. the country should not spend so much money on artificial hearts
- C. the country is not spending enough money on artificial hearts
- D. America's health-care programs are not doing enough for the nation's health

Passage Four

Washington Irving was America's first man of letters to be known internationally. His works were received enthusiastically both in England and in the United States. He was, in fact, one of the most successful writers of his time in either country, delighting a large general public and at the same time winning the admiration of fellow writers like Scott in Britain and Poe and Hawthorne in the United States.

The respect in which he was held was partly owing to the man himself, with his warm friendliness, his good sense, his politeness, his gay spirits, his artistic integrity, his love of both the old World and the New. Thackery described Irving as a "gentleman, who, though himself born in no very high sphere, was most finished, polished, witty; socially the equal of the most refined Europeans". In England he was granted an honorary degree from Oxford — an unusual honor for a citizen of a young, uncultured nation — and he received the medal of the Royal Society of Literature; America made him ambassador to Spain.

Irving's background provides little to explain his literary achievements. A gifted but delicate child, he had little schooling. He studied law, but without zeal, and never did practice seriously. He was immune to his strict Presbyterian home environment, frequenting both social gatherings and the theater.

16. What is the most proper comment on Irving?
- A. His works were very popular in England and the United States.
- B. He was respected by many fellow writers.
- C. His works were of popularity and high quality.
- D. He is a gentleman.
17. According to Thackery's description, which of the following statements is NOT TRUE?
- A. Irving tried to show elegance in society.
- B. Irving's parents were not aristocratic.
- C. Irving's social grace were unusual.
- D. Irving was equal to Europeans of refinement.
18. Why is it unusual that Irving was granted an honorary degree from Oxford?
- A. Because his degree was honorary, rather than earned.