



现代大学英语

精读 1 基础训练

主 编 蔡绿妍

副主编 吕佩玉 吴志强 陈立新

CONTEMPORARY
COLLEGE ENGLISH
FUNDAMENTAL EXERCISES



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内 容 简 介

本书根据最新的《高等学校英语专业英语教学大纲》的各项要求,并遵循英语学习的规律和特点,在编写中紧扣每一课的文化、词汇、语法等知识点,以帮助学生巩固课文内容,做好基础性训练;拓展英美文化知识,培养文化素养;补充四级的考点知识,为备战四级做准备。教师可根据教学需要灵活使用本书,如作业布置或随堂测验;另外,本书也适合读者自学提高。

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前 言

本习题集是外语教学与研究出版社出版的《现代大学英语精读 1》的配套辅导教材,是根据最新《高等学校英语专业英语教学大纲》的各项要求,并遵循英语学习的规律和特点,结合大学英语专业本科及其他水平相当的学习者的实际需求,精心编制而成。

本书在编写中注意紧扣每一课的文化、词汇、语法等知识点,以帮助学生巩固课文内容,做好基础性训练。本习题集共有 15 个单元和两次综合测试,每个单元由文化资料和练习组成。文化资料是与课文有关的文化背景,如国家、节日、名人名言等,以扩大学生的知识面。练习包括选择、翻译等常规题型,以及针对每一课的重点、难点的词汇、语法而设置的填空、句子改写等题目。本书密切结合四级考试的特点,旨在通过练习提高学生词汇、阅读和翻译等技能。如每一课的练习包含一篇与课文内容相关的阅读理解、作者介绍或文体风格接近的文章,在帮助学生更好地把握课文的同时也增加了学生的阅读量,提高阅读理解的能力。设置有写作题目,以提高学生的综合运用能力,达到学以致用目的。教师可根据教学需要灵活使用本习题集,如作业布置或课堂测验,也适合学习者自学提高。

感谢参与编写习题集的同志——吕佩玉、张淑萍、符桂从、吴志强、郭志娟、周棋丰、李欣芳和林苑。他们都是在教学一线工作多年的教师,谙熟《现代大学英语》教材,有着丰富的教学经验。在本书的编写过程中,我们还听取了许多正在使用《现代大学英语》教材的同仁的意见,获得了校内外多方的帮助,并得到了北京邮电大学出版社的大力支持,在此表示衷心的感谢。

由于编者水平所限,加之编写时间仓促,如有错漏之处,欢迎广大读者批评、指正。

编 者
2009 年 10 月于广州

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Lesson 1 Half a Day



Culture tips

• Gift Giving Etiquette in Egypt

1. If you are invited to an Egyptian's home for dinner, bring good quality chocolates, sweets or pastries to the hostess.
2. Do not give flowers, which are usually reserved for weddings or the ill, unless you know that the hosts would appreciate them.
3. A small gift for the children shows affection.
4. Always give gifts with the right hand or both hands if the gift is heavy.
5. Gifts are not opened when received.

• Some good sayings about time

1. Time lost can not be recalled.
2. Time flies like an arrow, and time lost never returns.
3. Time tries friends as fire tries gold.
4. There is no time like the present.
5. To choose time is to save time.



Exercises

I. Multiple choice.

1. Look, _____ the teacher.
A. come here B. comes here C. here comes D. here come
2. On the top of the mountain _____.
A. stand a very old tower B. stands a very old tower
C. a very old tower stand D. a very old tower stands

3. All the students sat in the classroom, _____ for their new teacher.
A. wait B. waiting C. waited D. and wait
4. The lady returned home, _____ by Mr. Holmes and Dr. Watson.
A. follow B. following C. followed D. to follow
5. Scientific experiments _____ out by students without the teacher's instructions can be dangerous.
A. carry B. carrying C. carried D. to carry
6. The man _____ on the platform is a professor from Wuhan University.
A. sits B. sitting C. sat D. to sit
7. Let _____ dogs lie. (不要惹是生非)
A. sleep B. sleeping C. slept D. to sleep
8. _____ the temperature falling so rapidly, we couldn't go on with the experiment.
A. Since B. For C. As D. With
9. I shall never forget those years _____ I lived in the country with the farmers, _____ has a great effect on my life.
A. that; which B. when; which C. which; that D. when; who
10. I had never imagined she _____ give me such an answer.
A. will B. may C. would D. was going to
11. The little boy soon found school life _____.
A. benefit B. is beneficial C. be beneficial D. beneficial
12. The poor workers were made _____ 15 hours a day.
A. work B. to work C. working D. worked
13. He sat in the classroom, _____ in his thought.
A. lose B. losing C. lost D. and lost
14. They rushed over to help the man _____ car had broken down.
A. who's B. whose C. his D. that
15. The Summer Palace is the most beautiful park _____ I have ever been to.
A. where B. which C. that D. who
16. We tried to convince him _____ the fact that she would never come back again.
A. to B. in C. of D. with
17. Eating an apple every day is beneficial _____ our health.
A. in B. to C. with D. of
18. They talked about the teachers and the schools _____ they had visited.
A. who B. which C. that D. those
19. They made him _____ captain of the ship.
A. the B. a C. an D. /

20. Extremely _____, he went back home.

- A. disappoint B. disappointed C. disappointing D. disappoints

II. Fill the blanks, using the given word in its proper form.

1. There is a new _____ (announce) which says everybody should pass the Level B test.
2. No _____ (explain) you offered is accepted in the court.
3. The air _____ (pollute) can be reduced 10 times if we use the new machine.
4. They _____ (complete) forgot to turn off the heat. It was so dangerous.
5. In a job interview, a good first _____ (impress) may be very crucial.

III. Fill in the blanks with appropriate relative pronouns or adverbs.

1. The pupil _____ father is a scientist studies hard.
2. This is the house _____ I used to live in.
3. All _____ I can do is to wait here.
4. "Today you truly begin life." was the first thing _____ my teacher told me.
5. China, _____ was founded in 1949, is becoming more and more powerful.

IV. Complete the sentences, using the expressions listed below.

to give rise to	to take over	to let up	to present itself	to take advantage of
in vain	to cling to	to burst into tears	to go on with	to make... out of

1. Let's _____ our work after a short break.
2. People tried to save the little dog, but _____.
3. Feeling sad, he _____ his friend for comfort.
4. These people argued that poverty had _____ crime in the town.
5. When do you think the bad weather will _____?
6. His only reason for investing (投资) in the company was to _____ it _____.
7. I'm sure we can _____ a pop star _____ her.
8. The farmers _____ the good weather and got all the wheat in.
9. When the chance to study abroad _____, John jumped at it.
10. The baby _____ when his mother finally left him behind.

V. There is one mistake in each of the following sentence, find out and correct it.

1. I looked around but found not trace of my uncle, who had promised to be here at seven o'clock.
2. The card was blank except for what my sister had written: "I really admire you for experience life in such a full way. I love you."
3. The lecture was too interesting that the audience burst into laughing from time

to time.

4. They donated a lot of money to save the girl, but the doctor said what they did in vain.

5. She had a feeling that her father's kindness had been taken advantage, so she called him again.

VI. Rewrite the following sentences according to the requirements.

1. I lived in the countryside with your grandparents those years. I always remember those years.

(Combine the two sentences, using an attributive clause)

2. The boy who is having a haircut in the room is my cousin.

(Rewrite the sentence into a simple sentence)

3. We walked along a street. The street was lined with gardens.

(Combine the two sentences into a simple sentence with a past participle phrase)

4. My mother stood at the window. She watched our progress.

(Combine the two sentences into a simple sentence with a present participle phrase)

5. My mother and I may sometimes disagree. But we love each other.

(Combine the two sentences with the word "while")

6. The boy lay on the grass. His eyes looked at the sky.

(Combine the two sentences into one with the preposition "with")

7. She introduced me to her husband. I hadn't met him before.

(Combine the two sentences into an Attributive Clause)

8. The professor sits in the front judging the students' performance.

(Rewrite it into an inverted sentence)

9. Little Mary walked alongside her father and clutched his right hand.

(Rewrite the sentence into a simple sentence)

10. We were formed into an intricate pattern in the great courtyard surrounded by high buildings.

(Rewrite the sentence into a complex sentence)

VI. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. 擦干你们的眼泪,快快乐乐地去面对生活。

2. 摆在我们面前的只有努力、奋斗和坚持不懈。(nothing...but)

3. 求助于体罚的老师是不可能赢得学生的尊重的。(resort to, there is no question of)

4. 不要再编造借口了,我不会相信你的。(make up)

5. 他总是坚持自己的信念,给大家做了个好榜样。(cling to, set a good example to)

VII. Reading.

Naguib Mahfouz was born on the 11th Dec. 1911 in an old quarter of Cairo. He was the seventh and the youngest child in a family that had five boys and two girls. The family lived in two popular districts of the town, in el-Gamaleyya, from where they moved in 1924 to el-Abbaseyya, then a new Cairo suburb; both provided the background for many of Mahfouz's writings. His father, whom Mahfouz described as having been "old-fashioned", was a civil servant, and Mahfouz eventually followed in his footsteps. In his childhood Mahfouz read extensively. His mother often took him to museums and Egyptian history later became a major theme in many of his books.

After completing his secondary education, Mahfouz entered the King Fouad I University, now known as the University of Cairo, where he studied philosophy, graduating in 1934. By 1936, having spent a year working on an M. A., he decided to become a professional writer. Mahfouz then worked as a journalist at er-Risala, and then at el-Hilal and Al-Ahram.

Mahfouz remained a bachelor until the age of 43. The reason as to his late marriage was that Mahfouz deeply believed that marriage with its numerous restrictions and limitations would hamper his literary future. In 1954, he married an Egyptian woman, with whom he had two daughters.

Naguib Mahfouz began writing when he was seventeen. His first novel was published in 1939 and ten more were written before the Egyptian Revolution of July 1952, when he stopped writing for several years. The appearance of *the Cairo Trilogy* in 1957 made him famous throughout the Arab world as a depicter of traditional urban life. He published many novels, short stories, dozens of movie scripts and five plays over a 70-year career. Many of his works have been made into Arabic and foreign languages films. He won the 1988 Nobel Prize for Literature and was the first Arabic writer to be so honored.

1. Naguib Mahfouz had got _____ brothers.
A. seven B. five C. four D. two
2. The places where young Mahfouz lived played _____ part in his writings.
A. an important B. an interesting C. a useless D. a trivial
3. Mahfouz studied at the King Fouad I University and graduated _____.
A. as a journalist
B. a professional writer
C. with a B. A. degree in Philosophy
D. with a M. A. degree in Philosophy
4. Young Mahfouz read a lot of books and often went to museums _____.
A. on his own B. with his mother
C. with his father D. by himself
5. Mahfouz remained single _____.
A. until 1954 B. by the age of 43
C. both A & B D. none of the above
6. Mahfouz had worked as _____ for 70 years.
A. a professional writer B. a civil servant
C. a bachelor D. a depicter
7. Mahfouz thought marriage would be _____ for his literary future.
A. helpful B. useless C. bad D. perfect
8. Before the Egyptian Revolution, Mahfouz had written _____ novels.
A. ten B. eleven C. several D. five
9. *The Cairo Trilogy* is a _____.
A. city B. book C. woman D. man
10. Which of the following is not true?
A. Mahfouz' first novel was published when he was seventeen.
B. Mahfouz not only wrote novels and short stories but also films and plays.
C. Mahfouz's most famous work *the Cairo Trilogy* described traditional city life in Cairo.
D. Naguib Mahfouz was the first Arabic winner of the Nobel Prize for Literature.

IX. Writing.

Directions: Write a passage of 60-80 words talking about your first day's experience at primary school/college/university.

Lesson 2 Going Home



Culture tips

In October of 1971, newspaper columnist Pete Hamill wrote a piece “Going Home” for the New York Post. In it, college students on a bus trip to the beaches of Fort Lauderdale make friends with an ex-convict who is watching for a yellow ribbon on a roadside oak. Hamill claimed to have heard this story in oral tradition.

In June of 1972, nine months later, *Reader’s Digest* reprinted “Going Home”. Also in June 1972, ABC-TV aired a dramatized version of it in which James Earl Jones played the role of the returning ex-con. A month-and-a-half after that, Irwin Levine and L. Russell Brown registered for copyright a song they called *Tie a Yellow Ribbon Round the Old Oak Tree*. The authors said they heard the story while serving in the military. Pete Hamill was not convinced and filed suit for infringement.

One factor that may have influenced Hamill’s decision to do so was that, in May 1973, *Tie a Yellow Ribbon* sold 3 million records in three weeks. When the dust settled, BMI calculated that radio stations had played it 3 million times— that’s seventeen continuous years of airplay. Hamill dropped his suit after folklorists working for Levine and Brown turned up archival versions of the story that had been collected before “Going Home” had been written.

Here is the song lyric of *Tie a Yellow Ribbon round the Old Oak Tree* :

I’m coming home I’ve done my time

Now I’ve got to know what is and isn’t mine

If you received my letter telling you I’d soon be free

Then you’ll know just what to do if you still want me

If you still want me

Oh tie a yellow ribbon round the old oak tree

It’s been three long years do you still want me

If I don’t see a ribbon round the old oak tree

I’ll stay on the bus forget about us put the blame on me

If I don’t see a yellow ribbon round the old oak tree

Bus driver please look for me
'Cause I couldn't bear to see what I might see
I'm really still in prison and my love she holds the key
A simple yellow ribbon's what I need to set me free
I wrote and tell her please
Oh tie a yellow ribbon round the old oak tree
It's been three long years do you still want me
If I don't see a ribbon round the old oak tree
I'll stay on the bus forget about us put the blame on me
If I don't see a yellow ribbon round the old oak tree
Now the whole damn bus is cheering
And I can't believe I see
A hundred yellow ribbons round the old oak tree
I'm coming home



Exercises

I. Multiple choice.

- At last I _____ the article that I had looked for in the university library.
 A. ran down B. ran into C. ran out D. ran off
- They tried their best _____ him in the discussion.
 A. encouraging B. engaging
 C. to have engaged D. to encourage
- He worked seven days a week and six of _____ until one o'clock at night.
 A. that B. those C. which D. them
- Until then, his family _____ from him for six months.
 A. didn't hear B. hasn't been hearing
 C. hasn't heard D. hadn't heard
- The conference _____ a full week by the time it ends.
 A. must have lasted B. will have lasted
 C. would last D. has lasted
- _____ the day after tomorrow, we should have a wonderful dinner party.
 A. Had they arrived B. Did they arrive
 C. Were they arriving D. Were they to arrive
- _____ it or not, his discovery has created a stir in scientific circles.
 A. Believe B. To believe C. Believing D. Believed
- It is not easy to _____ his handwriting.
 A. make up B. make out C. make off D. make up for

9. The ship _____ the port two days ago.
 A. pulled B. pulled out of C. pulled to D. pulled out
10. The reason is _____ he is unable to operate the machine.
 A. because B. why C. that D. whether
11. I _____ you, but I was too busy.
 A. would have helped B. would help
 C. should help D. had helped
12. However I tried, he just _____.
 A. would listen B. couldn't listen
 C. wouldn't listen D. could listen
13. —Who is in the classroom?
 —_____.
 A. Nothing B. No one C. None D. Not one
14. She has finished her homework. _____.
 A. So her brother has B. So has her brother
 C. So her brother does D. So does her brother
15. Is there anything _____ you want in this shop?
 A. that B. which C. what D. as
16. She can speak quite fluent English. She _____ for some time.
 A. must been in the U. S. A. B. must have been in the U. S. A.
 C. should have been in the U. S. A. D. may be in the U. S. A.
17. You should bear in mind that he is not so strong as he _____.
 A. was used to be B. used to be
 C. was used to D. use to
18. "We didn't see him at the exhibition." "What a pity! It's a very good exhibition. He _____ it."
 A. mustn't visit B. may have visited
 C. should have gone to see D. may see
19. Mary _____ my letter, otherwise she would have replied before now.
 A. should have received B. has received
 C. couldn't have received D. ought to have received
20. I _____ you a valuable present for your birthday, but I was short of money.
 A. would have liked to give B. liked to give
 C. have liked to give D. would like to give

II. Fill the blanks, using the given word in its proper form.

1. Most of the seashore is _____ (rock), but there is a sandy beach.
 2. Our gardener's sudden _____ (announce) that he was leaving made us quite surprised.

3. Although my uncle is old, he looks very strong and _____ (health).
4. She told me that Jack and Anne are _____ (engagement).
5. The boy avoided _____ (punish) by running away.

III. Fill in the blanks with appropriate articles.

1. When Linda was a child, her mother always let her have _____ breakfast in _____ bed.
2. The train is running fifty miles _____ hour.
3. The investigators found that more should be done for _____ poor in India.
4. You look in high spirit. You must have _____ wonderful time during your holiday.
5. We're going to _____ tea with _____ Smiths today, aren't we?

IV. Complete the sentences, using the expressions listed below.

to make one's way to dream of to pass through to chatter about as if or anything
to forget about to fortify oneself with to pull into to come through

1. I _____ my teacher last night.
2. The river is wide for many ships to _____.
3. It looks _____ she's gone away for a few days.
4. You can _____ a holiday this year because I've lost my job.
5. Every day we _____ a breakfast of bread and eggs.
6. The teacher told the children not to _____ movie stars in class.
7. The train _____ the railway station at midnight yesterday.
8. If she wants to call me _____, I'll be here all day.
9. The team slowly _____ back to navy base.
10. I'm still waiting for my exam result to _____.

V. There is one mistake in each of the following sentence, find out and correct it.

1. I see you in the park. You were talking to a pretty girl.
2. She doesn't hear the doorbell, for she was watching TV.
3. He hurt his back when he is playing football with his classmates.
4. He is kind to me. Although he is very busy, he still came to see me.
5. I'm interested in English, so I spoke it better than the others do.

VI. Rewrite the sentences (change the direct speech into indirect speech.)

1. "Have you got any thoughts about next weekend?" he asked me.

2. "How many guests are present at the party?" I asked the organizer.

3. "Do some shopping for me, please," he said to her.

4. "He doesn't appear to have much money," I said.

5. "My elder brother taught me some Chinese sentences," she said.

6. The man said to the girl, "Write down your name on this piece of paper."

7. They shouted to the enemy soldiers, "Stand against the wall!"

8. My girlfriend asked me, "Do you know today is my birthday?"

9. Chen Qiang told Mr. Smith, "The People's Republic of China was founded in October 1, 1949."

10. The road was covered with snow and I asked, "Why do they insist on going by motor-bike?"

VI. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. 只有百分之十的美国成年人有规律地进行运动。(engage oneself in)

2. 他坐在那里,一言不发,似乎完全没有意识到其他人的存在。(unaware of)

3. 台湾地区的前任领导人被卷入了丑闻与犯罪。(be caught up in)

4. 温戈坐在那里,惊呆了,泪眼朦胧地看着那棵大橡树。(stunned)

5. 他用一把雨伞来抵御大雨。(fortify oneself against... with...)

VII. Reading.

Passage 1

Mr. Peter Johnson, aged twenty-three, battled for half an hour to escape from his trapped car yesterday when it landed upside down in three feet of water. Mr. Johnson took the only escape route—through the boot (行李箱).

Mr. Johnson's car had finished up in a ditch (沟渠) at Romney Marsin, Kent after skidding on ice and hitting a bank. "Fortunately, the water began to come in only slowly," Mr. Johnson said. "I couldn't force the doors because they were jammed

against the walls of the ditch and dared not open the windows because I knew water would come flooding in.”

Mr. Johnson, a sweet salesman of Sitting Home, Kent, first tried to attract the attention of other motorists by sounding the horn and hammering on the roof and boot. Then he began his struggle to escape.

Later he said, “It was really a half penny that saved my life. It was the only coin I had in my pocket and I used it to unscrew the back seat to get into the boot. I hammered desperately with a hammer trying to make someone hear, but no help came.”

It took ten minutes to unscrew the seat, and a further five minutes to clear the sweet samples from the boot. Then Mr. Johnson found a wrench and began to work on the boot lock. Fifteen minutes passed by. “It was the only chance I had. Finally it gave, but as soon as I moved the boot lid, the water and mud poured in. I forced the lid down into the mud and scrambled clear as the car filled up.”

His hands and arms cut and bruised (擦伤). Mr. Johnson got to Beckett Farm nearby, where he was looked after by the farmer’s wife, Mrs. Lucy Bates. Huddled in a blanket, he said, “That thirty minutes seemed like hours.” Only the tips of the car wheels were visible, police said last night. The vehicle had sunk into two feet of mud at the bottom of the ditch.

1. What is the best title for this newspaper article?
 - A. The Story of Mr. Johnson, A Sweet Salesman
 - B. Car Boot Can Serve As The Best Escape Route
 - C. Driver Escapes Through Car Boot
 - D. The Driver Survived A Terrible Car Accident
2. Which of the following objects is the most important to Mr. Johnson?
 - A. The hammer.
 - B. The coin.
 - C. The screw.
 - D. The horn.
3. Which statement is true according to the passage?
 - A. Mr. Johnson’s car stood on its boot as it fell down.
 - B. Mr. Johnson could not escape from the door because it was full of sweet jam.
 - C. Mr. Johnson’s car accident was partly due to the slippery road.
 - D. Mr. Johnson struggled in the pouring mud as he unscrewed the back seat.
4. “Finally it gave” (Paragraph 5) means that _____.
 - A. luckily the door was torn away in the end
 - B. at last the wrench went broken
 - C. the lock came open after all his efforts
 - D. the chance was lost at the last minute
5. It may be inferred from the passage that _____.
 - A. the ditch was along a quiet country road