

全新版大学英语

(第二版)

综合教程 2

一课一练



普通高等教育“十一五”国家级规划教材
教育部推荐使用大学外语类教材

总主编 李荫华

全新版大学英语

第二版

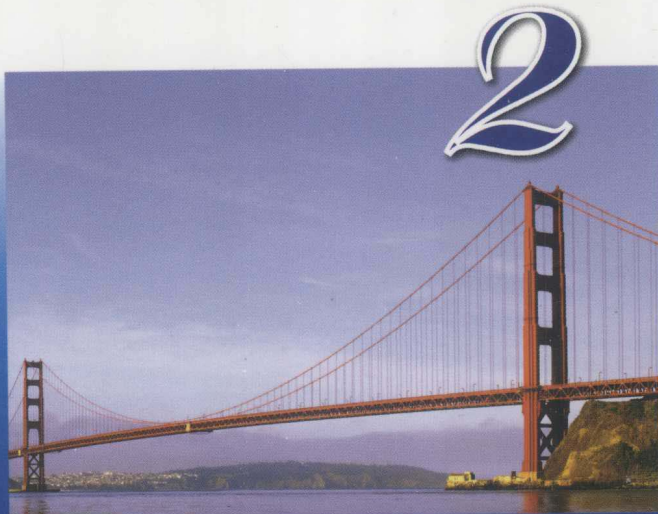
New College English (Second Edition)

Integrated Course 2

Student's Book

综合教程
学生用书

主编 李荫华 夏国佐



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全新版大学英语

(第二版)

综合教程 2 一课一练

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编者的话

《一课一练》自出版以来,备受读者的青睐。为了更好地提高学生的听、说、读、写、译的英语综合技能,为了更好地使学生适应大学英语四级考试新题型改革的需要,我们对《一课一练》的内容、题型、形式作了系统的修订,努力实现与大学英语四级考试新题型的配套对接,既保留了部分原有题型,又增加了大量听力训练以及汉译英的单句练习等内容。

使学生练得“熟”、练得“巧”、练得“精”乃是这次《一课一练》修订的基本原则,力求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范围之内,使学生每学完一单元可得到一次测试的机会,复习、消化刚学过的内容的同时,准确了解自己的学习情况。《一课一练》无疑对学生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》第二册由对外贸易学院陈洁、毛梅兰任主编,杨旭、颜薇、揭薇任副主编,参与编写的老师有张秀春、鲁瑶、王欣、姚鹏飞、周芹芹、方玲(按单元编写顺序排列)。毛静担任全书的校对。编写《一课一练》的过程也是编者不断总结、提高的过程,难免挂一漏万,敬请读者不吝赐教。

在本书修订、重版的过程中,始终得到上海外语教育出版社有关人员的大力支持和帮助,在此谨向他们表示衷心的感谢!

编者

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UNIT 1

Ways of Learning

Part I Listening Comprehension

Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear 8 short conversations and 1 long conversation. At the end of each conversation, one or more questions will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which is the best answer.

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

Questions 9 to 12 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

9. A) She has been fined by the library before.
B) She can borrow 10 books at most at one time.
C) This is the first time she has used the library.
D) She does not have a valid student ID.
10. A) She has to find information for a paper.
B) She has been assigned extra readings by her professor.
C) She is getting the books for a friend who needs them.
D) She does a lot of readings for pleasure.
11. A) She damaged it. B) She lost it.
C) She left it at home. D) Someone else has it.
12. A) Pay the fine now and return the book when she can.
B) Buy a book to replace the one that is missing.
C) Copy only what she needs for her paper.
D) Stop lending library books to her friends.

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear 2 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D).

Passage One

Questions 13 to 15 are based on the passage you have just heard.

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

Passage Two

Questions 16 to 19 are based on the passage you have just heard.

16. A) At school. B) At home.
C) At Youth Clubs. D) At Youth Center.
17. A) They develop their identities within peer groups.

- B) They receive informal education.
 - C) They perform voluntary community services.
 - D) They participate in all kinds of extracurricular activities.
18. A) About four million.
- B) About seven million.
 - C) About five million.
 - D) About six million.
19. A) Sport event.
- B) Cultural activities.
 - C) Counseling.
 - D) Creative activities.

Section C

Directions: In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks numbered from 20 to 27 with the exact words you have just heard. For blanks numbered from 28 to 30 you are required to fill in the missing information. For these blanks, you can either use the exact words you have just heard or write down the main points in your own words. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.

One way of summarizing the American position is to state that we value (20) _____ and independence more than the Chinese do. The (21) _____ between our two cultures can also be seen in terms of the fears we both (22) _____. Chinese teachers are fearful that if skills are not (23) _____ early, they may never be acquired; there is, on the other hand, no (24) _____ hurry to (25) _____ creativity. American educators fear that unless creativity has been acquired early, it may never (26) _____; on the other hand, skills can be picked up later.

However, I do not want to (27) _____ my case. There is enormous creativity to be found in Chinese scientific, technological and artistic innovations past and present. And there is a danger of (28) _____. When any innovation is examined closely, its reliance on previous achievements is all too apparent (the "standing on the shoulder of giants" phenomenon).

But assuming that the contrast I have developed is valid, and that (29) _____, the important question becomes this: Can we gather, from the Chinese and American extremes, (30) _____?

Section D

Directions: In this section, you will hear a short passage. When you're listening to the passage, take notes of the main features of Sri Lanka. The passage will be read twice. After it is read for the second time, there will be a pause. During the pause, you must take notes in the space numbered 31.

31.

Geographical location :

Climate :

Landscape :

Transportation (communication) :

Section E

Directions: In this section, you will hear a short passage. You are required to sum up its main idea in one or two sentences after your listening. Write your summary in the space numbered 32. The passage will be read twice.

32.

Part II Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning)

Directions: In this part, you will have 15 minutes to go over the passage quickly and answer the questions.

For questions 33 – 39, mark

Y (for YES) if the statement agrees with the information given in the passage;

N (for NO) if the statement contradicts the information given in the passage;

NG (for NOT GIVEN) if the information is not given in the passage.

For questions 40 – 42, complete the sentences with the information given in the passage.

Will We Run Out of Water?

Picture a "ghost ship" sinking into the sand, left to rot on dry land by a receding sea. Then imagine dust storms sweeping up toxic pesticides and chemical fertilizers from the dry seabed and

spewing them across towns and villages.

Seem like a scene from a movie about the end of the world? For people living near the Aral sea (咸海) in Central Asia, it's all too real. Thirty years ago, government planners diverted the rivers that flow into the sea in order to irrigate (provide water for) farmland. As a result, the sea has shrunk to half its original size, stranding (使搁浅) ships on dry land. The seawater has tripled in salt content and become polluted, killing all 24 native species of fish.

Similar large-scale efforts to redirect water in other parts of the world have also ended in ecological crisis, according to numerous environmental groups. But many countries continue to build massive dams and irrigation systems, even though such projects can create more problems than they fix. Why? People in many parts of the world are desperate for water, and more people will need more water.

“Growing populations will worsen problems with water,” says Peter H. Gleick, an environmental scientist at the Pacific Institute for Studies in Development, Environment, and Security, a research organization in California. He fears that by the year 2025, as many as one third of the world's projected (预测的) 8.3 billion people will suffer from water shortages.

Where Water Goes

Only 2.5 percent of all water on Earth is freshwater, water suitable for drinking and growing food, says Sandra Postel, director of the Global Water Policy Project in Amherst, Mass. Two-thirds of this freshwater is locked in glaciers (冰山) and ice caps (冰盖). In fact, only a tiny percentage of freshwater is part of the water cycle, in which water evaporates and rises into the atmosphere, then condenses and falls back to Earth as precipitation (rain or snow).

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

Close to Home

Water woes (灾难) may seem remote to people living in rich countries like the United States. But Americans could face serious water shortages, too, especially in areas that rely on groundwater. Groundwater accumulates in aquifers (地下蓄水层), layers of sand and gravel that lie between soil and bedrock. (For every liter of surface water, more than 90 liters are hidden underground.) Although the United States has large aquifers, farmers, ranchers, and cities are tapping many of them for water faster than nature can replenish (补充) it. In northwest Texas, for example, over pumping has shrunk groundwater supplies by 25 percent, according to Postel.

Americans may face even more urgent problems from pollution. Drinking water in the United States is generally safe and meets high standards. Nevertheless, one in five Americans every day unknowingly drinks tap water contaminated with bacteria and chemical wastes, according to the Environmental Protection Agency. In Milwaukee, 400,000 people fell ill in 1993 after drinking tap water tainted with cryptosporidium (隐孢子虫), a microbe (微生物) that causes fever, diarrhea

(腹瀉) and vomiting.

The Source

Where do contaminants come from? In developing countries, people dump raw (未经处理的) sewage (污水) into the same streams and rivers from which they draw water for drinking and cooking; about 250 million people a year get sick from water borne diseases.

In developed countries, manufacturers use 100,000 chemical compounds to make a wide range of products. Toxic chemicals pollute water when released untreated into rivers and lakes. (Certain compounds, such as polychlorinated biphenyls, or PCBs, have been banned in the United States.)

But almost everyone contributes to water pollution. People often pour household cleaners, car antifreeze, and paint thinners down the drain; all of these contain hazardous chemicals. Scientists studying water in the San Francisco Bay reported in 1996 that 70 percent of the pollutants could be traced to household waste.

Farmers have been criticized for overusing herbicides and pesticides, chemicals that kill weeds and insects but those pollute water as well. Farmers also use nitrates, nitrogen-rich fertilizer that helps plants grow but that can wreak havoc (大破坏) on the environment. Nitrates are swept away by surface runoff to lakes and seas. Too many nitrates “over enrich” these bodies of water, encouraging the buildup of algae, or microscopic plants that live on the surface of the water. Algae deprive the water of oxygen that fish need to survive, at times choking off life in an entire body of water.

What's the Solution?

Water expert Gleick advocates conservation and local solutions to water-related problems. Governments, for instance, would be better off building small-scale dams rather than huge and disruptive projects like the one that ruined the Aral Sea.

“More than 1 billion people worldwide don't have access to basic clean drinking water,” says Gleick. “There has to be a strong push on the part of everyone — governments and ordinary people — to make sure we have a resource so fundamental to life.”

33. The huge water projects which have diverted the rivers cause the Aral Sea to shrink.
34. The construction of massive dams and irrigation projects does more good than harm.
35. The chief causes of water shortages are population growth and water pollution.
36. The problems Americans face concerning water are ground water shrinkage and tap water pollution.
37. According to the passage, all water pollutants come from household waste.
38. The people living in the United States will not be faced with water shortages.
39. Water expert Gleick has come up with the best solution to water-related problems.
33. [Y][N][NG] 34. [Y][N][NG] 35. [Y][N][NG]
36. [Y][N][NG] 37. [Y][N][NG] 38. [Y][N][NG]
39. [Y][N][NG]
40. According to Peter H. Gleick, by the year 2025, as many as _____ of the world's people will suffer from water shortages.

41. Two thirds of the freshwater on Earth is locked in _____.
42. In developed countries, before toxic chemicals are released into rivers and lakes, they should be treated in order to avoid _____.

Part III Reading Comprehension (Reading in Depth)

Section A

Directions: In this section, there is a passage with ten blanks. You are required to select one word for each blank from a list of choices given in a word bank following the passage. Read the passage through carefully before making your choices. Each choice in the bank is identified by a letter. Please fill in each blank with a letter. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.

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

Solar eclipses occur when the moon (43) _____ between the earth and the sun, and the moon's shadow covers part of the earth, and a total solar eclipse takes place when the moon's shadow blocks out the sun (44) _____. What made this particular solar eclipse unique was that this event has occurred on December twenty-fifth only 30 times (45) _____ the past 5000 years, the last time in 1954.

But people must be exceptionally (46) _____ when attempting to view a solar eclipse. Without taking precautionary (47) _____, one can permanently damage the retina of the eye; however, there are several safe methods of (48) _____ this heavenly marvel.

First, you can view a solar eclipse by using eclipse safety glasses for filtering out the sun's (49) _____ rays. They should be used when any part of the sun is visible.

Sunglasses can block out some of the sun's ultraviolet rays, but the results can be very deceptive. The eye's natural (50) _____ to this darkened state when wearing sunglasses is to make the pupil larger, which allow in more light and can (51) _____ the damage to your eyes.

You can watch an eclipse by projecting the sun's (52) _____ on a piece of paper either by using a telescope, or easier yet, by creating a pinhole in a piece of paper and viewing the result on another piece of paper, thus called a pinhole projector.

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

Section B

Directions: There are 2 passages in this section. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice.

Passage One

Questions 53 to 57 are based on the following passage.

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

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

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

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

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

53. Permissive parents would _____.

- A) let their children read any books they like to
- B) not let their children see any films they like to
- C) not let their children read any books without first checking their contents

- D) let their children see the films with their first checking
54. The fact that parents check the contents of the book or the film for their children to read or see shows _____.
- A) the necessity of censorship
 B) that many books and films are bad
 C) that children need their parents to help them understand more
 D) that the parents are permissive
55. Which of the following statements is NOT true?
- A) Some adults can't tell right from wrong.
 B) Censorship is compared to the law because both of them perform good service to society as a whole.
 C) Censors pay attention only to genuine works of art.
 D) Censorship is necessary because many books, plays and films are far from being "works of art".
56. What does the word "corrupt" in Para. 4 mean?
- A) Make morally bad. B) Hurt.
 C) Injure. D) Damage.
57. What would be the best title of this passage?
- A) Permissive Parents and Responsible Parents
 B) Censorship and The Law
 C) Censors Value Artistic Merits
 D) Censorship Performs Good Service to Society

Passage Two

Questions 58 to 62 are based on the following passage.

Each summer, no matter how pressing my work schedule is, I take off one day exclusively for my son. We call it dad-son day. This year our third stop was the amusement park, where he discovered that he was tall enough to ride one of the fastest roller coasters (过山车) in the world. We blasted through face-stretching turns and loops for ninety seconds. Then, as we stepped off the ride, he shrugged and, in a distressingly calm voice, remarked that it was not exciting as other rides he'd been on. As I listened, I began to sense something seriously out of balance.

Throughout the season, I noticed similar events all around me. Parents seemed hard pressed to find new thrills for indifferent kids. Surrounded by ever-greater stimulation, their young faces were looking disappointed and bored.

Facing their children's complaints of "nothing to do", parents were shelling out large numbers of dollars for various forms of entertainment. In many cases the money seemed to do little more than buy transient relief from the terrible moans of their bored children. This set me pondering the obvious question: "How can it be so hard for kids to find something to do when there's never been such a range of stimulating entertainment available to them?"

What really worries me is the intensity of the stimulation. I watch my little daughter's face as she absorbs the powerful onslaught (冲击) of arousing visuals and bloody special effects in movies.

Why do children immersed in this much excitement seem starved for more? That was, I

realized, the point. I discovered during my own reckless adolescence that what creates excitement is not going fast, but going faster. Thrills have less to do with speed than changes in speed.

I'm concerned about the cumulative effect of years at these levels of feverish activity. It is no mystery to me why many teenagers appear apathetic (麻木的) and burned out, with a "been there, done that" air of indifference toward much of life. As increasing numbers of friends' children are prescribed medications — stimulants to deal with inattentiveness at school or anti-depressants to help with the loss of interest and joy in their lives — I question the role of kids' boredom in some of the diagnoses.

My own work is focused on the chemical imbalances and biological factors related to behavioral and emotional disorders. These are complex problems. Yet I've been reflecting more and more on how the pace of life and the intensity of stimulation may be contributing to the rising rates of psychiatric problems among children and adolescents in our society.

58. The author felt surprised in the amusement park that _____.
- A) his son was not as thrilled by the roller coaster ride as expected
 - B) his son blasted through the turns and loops with his face stretched
 - C) his son appeared distressed but calm while riding the roller coaster
 - D) his son could keep his balance so well on the fast-moving roller coaster
59. According to the author, children are bored _____.
- A) unless their parents can find new thrills for them
 - B) when they don't have any access to stimulating fun games
 - C) when they are left alone at weekends by their working parents
 - D) even if they are exposed to more and more kinds of entertainment
60. From his own experience, the author came to the conclusion that children seem to expect _____.
- A) a much wider variety of sports facilities
 - B) activities that require sophisticated skills
 - C) ever-changing thrilling forms of recreation
 - D) physical exercises that are more challenging
61. In Para. 6, the author expressed his doubt about the effectiveness of trying to change children's indifference toward much of life by _____.
- A) diverting their interest from electronic visual games
 - B) prescribing medications for their temporary relief
 - C) creating more stimulating activities for them
 - D) spending more money on their entertainment
62. In order to alleviate children's boredom, the author would probably suggest _____.
- A) adjusting the pace of life and intensity of stimulation
 - B) promoting the practice of dad-son days
 - C) consulting a specialist in child psychology
 - D) balancing school work with extracurricular activities

Part IV Vocabulary

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

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

Part V Grammar

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

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