



普通高等教育“十一五”国家级规划教材

新世纪大学英语系列教材

综合教程 综合训练

主编 张隆胜 辛凌

COLLEGE ENGLISH



Comprehensive Practice



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前言

上海外语教育出版社于2007年出版的“新世纪大学英语系列教材”被评为教育部普通高等教育精品教材。为了使学生更好地掌握《综合教程》中的知识内容，同时帮助学生进一步提高语言知识水平和语言运用能力，我们组织华中师范大学外国语学院公共外语系的骨干教师编写了这本《综合训练》，可与《综合教程》配套使用。

《综合训练》每单元由两个部分组成：课文训练部分(Text-oriented Exercises)和大学英语四级考试题型综合训练部分(Comprehensive Exercises)。

课文训练部分包括词语和习惯表达(Words and Expressions)、语法结构(Structure)、课文概要(Text Summary)、段落翻译(Paragraph Translation)和写作训练(Writing Practice)。这一部分主要考查和巩固学生在课本中学到的语言知识。词汇和语法结构大多是学生用书Text A和Text B的练习中没有考查到的一些重要词汇和结构，学生用书中需要重点掌握的部分在练习册中亦采用了不同的形式予以训练，以帮助学生巩固对其掌握的熟练程度；课文概要主要检查学生对课文内容的熟悉程度，同时培养学生的篇章概括能力；段落翻译和写作训练部分主要训练学生运用所学词汇或与各单元主题相关词汇进行翻译和写作，从而提高他们的翻译和写作能力。

综合训练部分以大学英语四级考试题型综合训练为主，包括听力理解(Listening Comprehension)、阅读理解(Reading Comprehension)、完形填空(Cloze)、改错(Correction)、句子翻译(Sentence Translation)和话题写作(Topic Writing)等练习。该部分在形式上涵盖了四级考试的各种题型，在内容上也很大程度地保持了与学生已学内容的相关性，可以说是课本知识的拓展和提升，旨在检测学生综合运用所学语言的能力，同时让学生逐步适应四级考试的要求。

为了更有效地检测和巩固学生在《综合教程》中所学的知识，两个部分的练习包含大量的主观题型，以帮助学生全面掌握所学语言知识，进一步提高学生的语言水平。

这一本《综合训练》是经过编者精心选材、字斟句酌、反复推敲而成的，语言地道流畅，题型丰富多样，题目设计科学合理，是学生课后学习的好帮手。

2009年10月



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Unit One

Man and Nature

PART ONE TEXT-ORIENTED EXERCISES

Words and Expressions

I

Fill in each of the blanks with one word to complete the following sentences with the help of the initial letter.

1. One in every three people in the world will be a slum d_____ within 30 years unless governments control unprecedented urban growth, according to a UN report.
2. Two convenience store clerks fought back against crime by s_____ a man who was wielding a baseball bat in an attempt to rob their 7-Eleven.
3. A transmitting station within the airport includes one or more c_____ condition sensors such as a *wind vane* (风向标), an *anemometer* (风速计), a barometer, etc.
4. Easter has retained a persistent hold on its identity as a religious holiday, so it s_____ resists the commercialism that swallowed Christmas.
5. All the residents were in danger because the town was surrounded by h_____ troops.
6. Industrial pollution is destroying the health of people living in the cradle of Chinese c_____, the Yellow River.
7. All the inspiring teachers display an a_____ of love and patience towards their students.
8. R_____ currencies are currencies widely held by governments as part of their foreign exchange reserves.
9. And even when you believe you have the right concept; it takes c_____ hard work, diligence, and skill to execute it well.
10. We trust that our experience in making these products with reliable quality will e_____ us to win your confidence.

II

Fill in each of the blanks in the following sentences with a suitable preposition or an adverb.

1. He will increase in strength and honor by struggling with adversity, which he will convert _____ prosperity.
2. People _____ stress tend to actualize their own personal worth — the very aim of a human life.
3. From the evaporation of water, people know that liquids can turn _____ gases under certain conditions.
4. Only the deaf appreciate hearing, only the blind can realize the manifold blessings that lie _____ sight.
5. In that transient period the National Southwest Associated University did turn _____ for the country a good many men and women of talent.
6. Only when we know why trade proves profitable and whose income is tied _____ trade can we know who would be affected by policies restricting it.
7. We call _____ our partners in the international community to join with us in ensuring a democratic and secure future for the Iraqi people.
8. We encourage people to say all they know and say it _____ reserve, to speak the truth and to correct erroneous views.
9. The company pays your salary — a good one, and is entitled _____ your honest professional opinions in return.
10. He believed Maggie was apt to follow her own inclination of the moment without giving consideration _____ the outcome.

Structure**I**

Combine the following pairs of sentences, using “not only ... but also”.

1. The Americans and the British speak the same language.
The Americans and the British share a large number of social customs.

2. All the financial transactions must be posted.
All the financial transactions must be checked for accuracy.

3. He is deeply interested in the subject.
All his classmates study the subject night and day.

4. A head chef must be an expert in cooking itself.
A head chef must be an expert in planning, purchasing, and supervising other kitchen personnel.

5. Everything that Albert Einstein had was taken away.
Albert Einstein was deprived of his citizenship.
-

II Rearrange each of the following groups of words and phrases in a logical order, using "despite".

1. continued, without flagging, numerous failures, they, to conduct the experiment

2. the disease, the severe incapacitations, the patient survived, imposed by

3. the arduous search, very severe weather, for seven days, was maintained

4. the police, brandishing, showed not, their clubs and pistols, the slightest fear, people

5. were maintained, high levels of unemployment, throughout, anti-inflationary strategies, the recession of 1980–1982

III Judge which of the underlined parts in each of the following sentences is incorrect. Underline the corresponding letter and correct the mistake.

1. The transfer of money on bank checks is very common today because it is really very convenient. ()
A B C D
2. Those unhappy children lived for years on fear of the beating of a rifle butt on their door. ()
A B C D
3. This piece of excellent furniture does not show some slightest signs of having been used. ()
A B C D
4. Different species of snakes can often be distinguished from their characteristic color patterns. ()
A B C D
5. He was advised to cut out on smoking in order to relieve his respiratory problem. ()
A B C D

IV There are 10 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four alternative choices marked A), B), C) and D). Choose the one that best completes the sentence.

1. For the transaction to succeed, some means had to be found to _____ the trustee to com-

ply with the terms of the trust.

- A) compile B) confront C) compel D) control
2. A number that must be entered by a user before a remote terminal, or point of sale terminal, can be used to _____ information or complete a transaction.
A) transform B) transfer C) transfuse D) transport
3. All the countries and regions with developed market economies have mature *chambers of commerce and industry* (工商业联合会), and these organizations are playing _____ roles in the market economy system.
A) replaceable B) irreplaceable C) substitutable D) changeable
4. We are experiencing an incredible _____ from the age of industrial, mechanical artifacts to an age of digital, information objects.
A) transmit B) transformation C) transmission D) transfer
5. Nowadays, many people suffer from _____ depression under the pressure of working.
A) acute B) sharp C) quick D) cute
6. At the end of the meeting, out of the blue, he asked whether the President had _____ decided on visiting South Korea.
A) yet B) just yet C) as yet D) not yet
7. No matter how experienced a speaker you are, and how well you have prepared your speech, such a noisy reception as that is _____ to be very off-putting.
A) liable B) opt C) apt D) supposed
8. Her enormous patience was wearing very thin because of the daily _____ of abuse.
A) circle B) habit C) recycle D) cycle
9. Valuable manuscripts were saved from deterioration under the program of library _____.
A) reservation B) conservation C) preserve D) maintenance
10. Although 20 years passed, Mary still remembers some _____ of that conversation.
A) pieces B) chips C) fragments D) shatters

Text Summary

The following passage is a summary of Text A. Fill in each blank, using the words in Text A.

Man does not only live in the (1) _____ of nature, he also makes efforts to (2) _____ it. Man takes advantage of nature and (3) _____ natural resources into substances useful to him and society. Nature was changed through (4) _____ with man. Nature and its power were regarded as something hostile to man. But as time goes on, man con-

cerns more (5) _____ the question of where and how to obtain (6) _____ natural resources. The balanced relationship between man and (7) _____ and between nature and society is now on the verge of collapse. The crisis of the (8) _____ situation is a global problem. To solve the problem, man must maintain a (9) _____ and wise organization of both production itself and he should also love and protect (10) _____.

Paragraph Translation

Translate the following passage into English.

大熊猫体型似熊，身体毛色绝大多数为黑白相间，即两耳、眼圈、鼻吻端、四肢及肩胛部为黑色，其余为白色。前掌除了5个带爪的趾外，还有一个大拇指，能帮助大熊猫在吃竹子时抓握竹子。在过去，大熊猫就被看作稀有而高贵的动物——西汉文帝之母的陵墓中就用熊猫的头骨作为陪葬。传说唐太宗的孙子曾赐两头活熊猫和熊猫皮给日本以表亲善。

Writing Practice

Write a composition on the topic *Global Shortage of Fresh Water* with about 100 words, using at least half the words and phrases given below. Change the form where necessary.

a life-or-death issue
more than
consciously

preserve
restrain
depend on

it's easy to do
be dying to
pollute

it's difficult to do
confirm

Global Shortage of Fresh Water

PART TWO COMPREHENSIVE EXERCISES

Listening Comprehension

I Listen to a long conversation. At the end of the conversation, five questions will be asked. Choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D).

- A) It's hot today.
B) It keeps getting hotter and hotter.
C) It was nearly 40°C yesterday.
D) All of the above statements are correct.
- A) June.
B) In the early July.
C) In the middle of August.
D) August.
- A) Because the temperature is higher here.
B) Because people released too many greenhouse gases.
C) Because summer is the hottest period of a year.
D) Because it is in the summer.
- A) Today.
B) Tomorrow.
C) The day after tomorrow.
D) Several days after tomorrow.
- A) From the late August, autumn will soon come, and it'll be much cooler.
B) Both of the two speakers don't want to become wet.
C) It will be raining continuously for several days.
D) The male speaker didn't see the weather forecast today.

II

Listen to a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, listen carefully for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, fill in the blanks numbered from S1 to S8 with the exact words you have just heard. For blanks numbered from S9 to S11, fill in the missing information. For these blanks, use either 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, check what you have written.

Bees are a (S1) _____ agricultural resource that help produce \$15 billion worth of crops in the United States each year. The recent unexplained mass (S2) _____ of honey bees, called colony collapse disorder, poses a (S3) _____ threat to honey bees, beekeepers, farmers and our food (S4) _____. Most bee experts believe bees could be falling sick due to a (S5) _____ of factors, including pesticide exposure, invasive parasitic mites, an (S6) _____ food supply and a new virus that targets bees' immune systems.

Last year Congress (S7) _____ colony collapse disorder as a (S8) _____ and granted the Department of Agriculture emergency funds to study the problem. In addition, the department receives \$20 million each year for honey bee research, pest and pathogen surveillance, and other bee-related programs. But to date, (S9) _____
_____ or show any significant results from its work.

(S10) _____
_____ on all of its duties concerning colony collapse disorder. Moreover, (S11) _____
_____ and inform Congress of these needs as soon as possible.

Reading Comprehension

I

I. Go over the passage quickly and answer the questions. For questions 1–7, write letter Y (for YES) in the brackets 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 8–10, complete the sentences with the information given in the passage.

(Skimming and Scanning)

Taming the Dragon

Can China meet its exploding energy needs without damaging the planet? Maybe ...

Within the next two decades, China is expected to overtake the United States as the world's largest greenhouse gas emitter, and the coal-fired power plants fueling the country's unprecedented growth will be the primary cause. Every week a new plant goes online somewhere in China, and its energy industry as a whole is growing faster than that of any other nation, ex-

panding at a rate three times the global average. Last year, China's thirst for oil accounted for one-third of the worldwide increase in demand. Such rapid expansion is astonishing, and so too are its ramifications (衍生物) for our climate system.

Over the past 10 years, NRDC (自然资源保护委员会) has assembled a team of experts to help China avert catastrophe (大灾难) and promote the widespread adoption of cleaner, more efficient power plants, vehicles, and buildings. Here are the key players.

Barbara Finamore, director, China program

As a young, idealistic attorney fresh out of Harvard Law School, Finamore took a job with the Department of the Interior under the Carter administration, to gain enough environmental law experience to score a job where she had always dreamed of working: NRDC. Finamore joined NRDC in 1981 but left in 1990 to spend several years with her family in Moscow and then Beijing. In China she worked for the United Nations Development Program, helping the Chinese government prepare its first plans for sustainable development in the twenty-first century. In 1995 Finamore returned to the United States and to NRDC, and helped launch the organization's China program. Today she meets regularly with national and provincial officials to develop energy efficiency programs for refrigerators, lighting, cooling systems, and other appliances, as well as for the power plants that supply their energy.

Rob Watson, director, international energy

When Barbara Finamore first agitated for a China program, Watson — NRDC's "international energy guy" — was skeptical: "Could we get anybody to work with us and make a difference?" As it turned out, the answer was yes on both counts. NRDC's no-nonsense delivery of technical and policy expertise, as well as the sensitivity of its staff to the needs of 700 million people living on less than \$3 a day, helped make it possible, Watson says. Today he is optimistic. He can walk into the offices of China's top energy and environment officials and find them not only receptive but eager for his advice. "They're saying, 'Tell us more,'" he says. Watson has been with NRDC since 1985, and today his primary role is transforming the construction business in China to cut down on the amount of energy used to operate buildings. To develop energy-saving building codes, he works with the construction, science and technology ministries on the national level, and with their local counterparts in Beijing, Shanghai, Chongqing, and Shenzhen, among China's fastest-growing cities. And with the support of architects, designers, builders, and government officials, Watson helps create local green-building councils.

Jingjing Qian, senior research associate

Born and raised in Beijing, Qian watched her country's environmental problems unfold firsthand. She worked for the United Nations on issues ranging from development around the Tumen River Basin in northeastern China to children's health, but left the organization to join NRDC in 2001. Now she focuses on reducing air pollution through advanced energy technologies: coal gasification power plants, fuel-cell hybrid vehicles, and biofuels. Qian spends much of her time researching the social, governmental, and economic barriers to the adoption of new technologies and developing strategies to overcome those obstacles. From her post in New York, Qian has raised more than half a million dollars to support NRDC's work in China, and she makes several trips a year to guide the implementation of the projects she manages.

Alex Wang, staff attorney

“I first visited China a decade ago, on vacation right after college. Even then, I could sense the excitement over the unprecedented changes taking place that had the potential to alter so many people’s lives for the better,” says Wang, who was raised in the United States by Chinese parents. Wang returned to America, went to law school, worked for a few years at a New York City firm, and then went back to China as a Fulbright scholar. This time he stayed, and now works for NRDC in Beijing. Over the past six months, there have been more than 76 toxic chemical spills from factories and other industrial facilities, Wang says. He explains that people don’t know what’s in their water, nor do they have any means of obtaining that information and doing something about it. Wang collaborates with Chinese nongovernmental organizations, such as the Center for Legal Assistance to Pollution Victims, which is one of the country’s strongest voices for public participation in legal affairs. Before the end of the year, he and his colleagues plan to submit to the national government a draft of a new law that would grant public access to environmental information, forcing industrial polluters to come clean.

Timothy Hui, director, Beijing operations

“You can see the air here,” says Hui, who was raised in Jiangsu Province and moved to Beijing when he was 18 years old. “Everybody I meet is crying for better air, cleaner water. What we need is more sophisticated and effective laws, policies, and incentives.” When NRDC was putting its China program in place, Hui was working for the South-North Institute for Sustainable Development, one of China’s most highly respected nongovernmental organizations. He began working with NRDC as an adviser, but over the years his role has grown: Today he is the organization’s primary point man in China. Hui coordinates NRDC’s work with that of other advocacy groups, as well as with local economic-development commissions, power utilities, and government officials. His top priority: promoting national energy efficiency. Right now he’s working to create standards that will require new buildings to use 50 percent to 65 percent less energy.

Ruidong Jin, green building expert

Jin was an engineering student at Chongqing University in the late 1980s when China’s economy started to take off. Jin joined a Chinese-Japanese research team that examined urban design from a philosophical point of view. “We found that if people lived on a desert planet without clean air and water — without the natural surroundings that humans have known for thousands of years — nobody would pay any attention to life, and the world would have no soul.” This conclusion inspired Jin to focus on sustainable building practices. In 1998, Barbara Finamore and Rob Watson formed a partnership with the U.S. Department of Energy and China’s Ministry of Science and Technology to build China’s first green building as a demonstration of how economic growth and environmental protection could work in concert. Jin came on as the project’s field manager. The building, now complete, has garnered international attention and a Gold rating from the U.S. Green Building Council.

1. China is the largest greenhouse gas emitter in the world. ()
2. Before Finamore returned to work for NRDC in 1995, she had once stayed there for about 9 years. ()

3. China's top energy and environment officials are very willing to listen to Watson's advice. ()
4. In China, Watson once worked with Finamore together to develop energy efficiency programs for refrigerators, lighting, cooling systems, and other appliances. ()
5. After joining NRDC in 2001, Qian focused on issues ranging from development around the Tumen River Basin in northeastern China to children's health. ()
6. In order to support NRDC's work in China, Qian has raised more than a million dollars from her post in New York. ()
7. Wang plans to work with some Chinese nongovernmental organizations to propose a preliminary outline of a new law to the national government to force industrial polluters to confess all to the public. ()
8. According to the primary point man of NRDC in China, if we want fresher air and cleaner water, we should have more effective _____.
9. Today, _____ focus on the same thing: trying to reduce the energy used to operate buildings.
10. Barbara Finamore cooperated with Rob Watson to prove _____
_____ could work in harmony by constructing an energy-saving building.

II

Read the following 2 passages carefully. Each passage is followed by some questions or incomplete statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Read the passages carefully and decide on the best choice for each question or unfinished statement. (Reading in Depth)

Passage One

All forms of life interact with the environment in which they exist, and also with other life forms. In the 20th century this premise gave rise to the concept of ecosystems, which can be defined as any situation where there is interaction between organisms and their environment.

Ecosystems are composed of a variety of abiotic and biotic components that function in an interrelated way. The structure and composition is determined by various environmental factors that are interrelated. Variations of these factors will initiate dynamic modifications to the ecosystem. Some of the more important components are: soil, atmosphere, radiation from the sun, water, and living organisms.

Each living organism has a continual relationship with every other element that makes up its environment. Within the ecosystem, species are connected and dependent upon one another in the food chain, and exchange energy and matter between themselves as well as with their environment.

Every species has limits of tolerance to factors that affect its survival, reproductive success and ability to continue to thrive and interact sustainably with the rest of its environment, which in turn may have effects on these factors for many other species or even on the whole of life. The concept of an ecosystem is thus an important subject of study, as such study provides information needed to make decisions about how human life may interact in a way that allows the various ecosystems to be sustained for future use rather than used up or otherwise rendered

ineffective. For the purpose of such study, a unit of smaller size is called a microecosystem. For example, an ecosystem can be a stone and all the life under it. A macroecosystem might involve a whole ecological region, with its drainage basin.

The following ecosystems are examples of the kinds currently under intensive study: oceanic ecosystems, continental ecosystems, such as “forest ecosystems”, meadow ecosystems such as steppes or savannas, or agro-ecosystems, systems in inland waters, such as **lentic** ecosystems such as lakes or ponds; or *lotic ecosystems* (激流生态系统) such as rivers. Another classification can be made by reference to its communities, such as in the case of a human ecosystem. Regional groupings of distinctive plants and animals best adapted to the region’s physical natural environment, latitude, altitude, and terrain are known as biomes. The broadest classification, today under wide study and analysis, and also subject to widespread arguments about its nature and validity, is that of the entire sum of life seen as analogous to a self-sustaining organism.

1. Which of the following statements about an ecosystem is **NOT** true?
 - A) An ecosystem is usually composed of some nonliving and living organisms.
 - B) A stone and all the life under it can be regarded as an ecosystem.
 - C) An ecosystem means the interaction between some nonliving and living organisms and their environment.
 - D) Sunlight, air, soil, water, and human beings are some of the important elements within the ecosystem.
2. How is the relationship among all the living organisms?
 - A) All the living organisms are closely related to each other.
 - B) Each living organism depends on others.
 - C) In order to thrive, they have to give and gain energy from others.
 - D) All of the above.
3. Why is it important to learn the concept of an ecosystem according to the text?
 - A) Many species has limited capacity to continue to grow vigorously.
 - B) We can learn how to protect the natural resources for future use.
 - C) Apart from a microecosystem, it is also important to learn the concept of a macroecosystem which usually involves a whole ecological region.
 - D) We can make decisions for human life to interact with sustainable development.
4. Which of the following statements is **TRUE** according to the passage?
 - A) Rivers, lakes or ponds belongs to oceanic ecosystem.
 - B) The classification that each life can be regarded as a self-sustaining organism is still under widespread arguments.
 - C) The broadest classification of ecosystem might involve a whole ecological region, such as in the case of a human ecosystem.
 - D) All of the above.

