



普通高等教育“十五”国家级规划教材

x p e r i e n c i n g

大学体验英语[®]

Experiencing English

一课一练

Practice File

2

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前 言

《大学体验英语一课一练》是普通高等教育“十五”国家级规划教材《大学体验英语》的系列配套用书。本系列用书在题型设计上紧扣《全国大学英语四、六级考试改革方案(试行)》，帮助学生提高实战能力；在内容安排上与《大学体验英语综合教程》和《大学体验英语扩展教程》各单元主题密切相关，便于学生活学活用，举一反三，其目的在于增强学生的英语综合应用能力。使用《大学体验英语》综合教程及扩展教程的院校可以根据学生的具体情况，使用本书中的全部或部分内容，学生也可在教师指导下课外自学，其他具有大学英语或相当英语水平的学生也可选择使用。

本系列用书每册共10个部分，其中8个单元是《大学体验英语综合教程》相关各单元的配套练习，每单元由听力理解(*Listening Comprehension*)、词汇练习(*Vocabulary Exercises*)、阅读理解(*Reading Comprehension*)、综合运用(*Integrated Skills*)和写作(*Writing*)五部分组成。本书为第二册。听力理解部分包括短对话(*Short Conversations*)、短文(*Short Passages*)、单词听写(*Spot Dictation*)、复合式听写(*Compound Dictation*)、正误判断(*True or False Questions*)和简短回答问题(*Short Answer Questions*)等题型，内容与该单元主题相关。词汇部分包括词形转换(*Word Forms*)、词义匹配(*Matching*)、多项选择(*Multiple Choice*)和词义推断(*Word Inference*)等几种题型。阅读理解部分包括多项选择(*Multiple Choice*)、简短回答问题(*Short Answer Questions*)、快速阅读(*Fast Reading*)和仔细阅读(*Careful Reading*)等题型。综合运用部分包括翻译(*Translation*)、完形填空(*Cloze*)和改错(*Error Correction*)三种题型，内容有中译英、英译中短句练习。写作部分包括应用文写作(*Practical Writing*)和普通写作(*General Writing*)各一篇。除单元配套练习外，本书还配有两套阶段性自测题(*Self-assessment Test*)，分别安排在第四单元和第八单元之后。便于学生检测学习效果，调整学习重点。自测题的设计原则与单元配套练习相同：突出学生英语实用能力的培养。自测题包括听力理解(*Listening Comprehension*)、阅读理解(*Reading Comprehension*)、综合运用(*Integrated Skills*)和写作(*Writing*)四个部分。为方便学生使用，本书所有练习及测试均附有答案及听力原文。

《大学体验英语一课一练》由北京理工大学吴树敬教授和北京科技大学张敬源教授负责全书编写体例的策划以及全部书稿的修改、补充和审定工作。教材编写由北京理工大学、北京科技大学、中国政法大学、北京联合大学、北京大学五所大学具有多年丰富教学经验的一线教师完成。

限于编者水平，疏漏错讹之处在所难免，敬请读者批评指正。

编 者

2005年8月

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Famous Universities

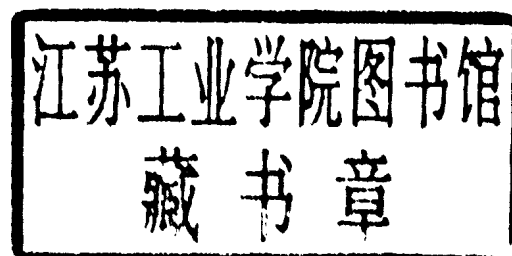


Part One Listening Comprehension

Section A Short Conversations

Directions: In this section you will hear 10 short conversations. After each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. Both the conversations and the questions will be read only once. For each question, there are 4 choices marked A), B), C) and D). Decide on the best answer.

1. A) In a ship.
B) At the restaurant.
C) In a library.
D) In a lab.
2. A) He gets nervous easily.
B) He is an inexperienced speaker.
C) He is an awful speaker.
D) He hasn't prepared his speech well.
3. A) None of the students here study English.
B) All of the students here like English.
C) Some students here study English.
D) All of the students here dislike English.
4. A) There are too many courses offered to students.
B) The man should take fewer courses next term.
C) The man will take four courses next semester.
D) It is wiser to take more than four courses.
5. A) She is not interested in the article.
B) She has given the man too much trouble.
C) She would like to have a copy of the article.
D) She doesn't want to take the trouble to read the article.
6. A) A shop assistant.
B) A telephone operator.



- C) A waitress.
- D) A clerk.
- 7. A) Once a week.
- B) Twice a week.
- C) Three times a week.
- D) Four times a week.
- 8. A) His injury kept him at home.
- B) He didn't think it necessary.
- C) He was too weak to see the doctor.
- D) He failed to make an appointment.
- 9. A) He will only be available in the afternoon.
- B) It's not his office hour.
- C) He doesn't have time.
- D) He is too tired after class.
- 10. A) The woman would understand if she did Mary's job.
- B) The woman should do the typing for Mary.
- C) The woman should work as hard as Mary.
- D) The woman isn't a skillful typist.

Section B Short Passages

Directions: In this section you will hear 2 short passages. After each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passages and the questions will be read only once. For each question, there are 4 choices marked A), B), C) and D). Decide on the best answer.

Passage One

Questions 1 to 3 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 1. A) To prepare for a career.
- B) To have new experiences.
- C) To increase their knowledge of themselves and the world around them.
- D) All of the above.
- 2. A) know more about themselves
- B) learn new skills
- C) get to know more people
- D) increase their knowledge
- 3. A) Not to be so focused on a career.
- B) To go to college.
- C) To look for self-knowledge.
- D) To make decisions on their own.

Passage Two

Questions 4 to 6 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|---------------|-----------------------|----------|
| 4. A) 15. | B) 500. | C) 50. | D) 40. |
| 5. A) Principle. | B) Principal. | C) Manner. | D) Mode. |
| 6. A) five years old | | B) ten years old | |
| C) three years old | | D) thirteen years old | |

Section C Spot Dictation

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 with the words you have heard. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.

I am honored to be here to present you Bentley College. Two unique features of Bentley are powerful resources and a personal touch that make Bentley College a standout choice for students who are interested in business. As the largest business school in New England, Bentley 1) _____ state-of-the-art (技术发展最高水平的) teaching 2) _____ and labs rivaling those at nationally known universities. But we haven't lost the personal touch (风格; 特点). The campus 3) _____ is lively and close-knit (组织严密的), with accessible professors, small classes, and an excellent student-faculty ratio. All of our resources are 4) _____ to providing the most advanced business education possible. In fact, Bentley was one of the first colleges in the U. S. to 5) _____ students to have personal computers. Today, the Mobile Computing Program puts a computer into every student's hands on opening days. 6) _____ technology is only one part of the picture, though. Bentley students also develop well-rounded skills in 7) _____ thinking, creative problem solving, and effective communication. Bentley has one of the lowest faculty-student ratio of 1 to 16. Professors are accessible, 8) _____ to excellent teaching and advising as well as to pursuing research and scholarship in their field. Many have significant experience in the business world. You'll take away the broad 9) _____ and in-depth expertise (专门知识) in business needed to succeed in today's global, information-driven economy. If you have any questions, I will be sticking (停留) around for a minute or two to deal with any 10) _____ you have.



Part Two

Vocabulary Exercises

Section A Word Forms

Directions: Complete the sentences with the words in the brackets. Change the form of the words if necessary.

1. The bald eagle _____ the United States. (representative)
2. We're looking for young people with _____ and creativity. (entrepreneur)
3. Moving to the city has been a difficult _____ for us. (adjust)
4. Good eating habits and regular exercise are the _____ for a healthy life. (found)
5. The teacher's duties that morning included _____ the before-school reading program. (supervise)
6. _____ came to him as he started to write for the second time. (inspire)
7. The company has had another successful year, thanks to the _____ and energy of our workforce. (enthusiastic)
8. In the last 20 years, Korea has been _____ into a major industrial nation. (transformation)
9. He, too, made simplifications, but slowly, after studied reflection and _____. (contemplate)
10. Einstein was awarded the Nobel Prize for his _____ to Quantum Theory(量子论). (contributing)

Section B Multiple Choice

Directions: There are 10 incomplete sentences in this section. For each sentence there are 4 choices marked A), B), C) and D). Choose the best one of them to complete the sentence.

1. To be _____ to the House a person must be twenty-five years old and must have been a United States citizen for seven years.
A) elected B) appointed C) chosen D) picked
2. The government gave us a _____ to build another classroom.
A) donation B) permission C) grant D) award
3. As soon as the tanks came within _____, the soldiers opened fire.
A) distance B) length C) extent D) range
4. If you have difficulty _____ a particular book, please ask one of the librarians for assistance.
A) looking B) finding out C) locating D) limiting
5. That claim has been _____ and much debated, but it seems to hold up.
A) challenged B) denied C) conceded D) refused
6. Bodybuilders use mental imaging to _____ their physical development.
A) speed B) face C) elevate D) facilitate
7. Britain consistently fails to _____ the scientific discoveries made in its universities.
A) explode B) exploit C) extend D) explore
8. Can the school board _____ teachers' rights to express their views?
A) restrict B) limit C) confine D) restrain

9. Her privileged upbringing had not _____ her for hard work in the fields.
A) provided B) made C) quit D) equipped
10. Later he _____ in war photography for magazines such as *Life*, *Time*, and *Newsweek*, winning a number of awards.
A) specialized B) majored C) realized D) localized



Part Three

Reading Comprehension

Section A Multiple Choice

Directions: There are 2 passages in this section. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are 4 choices marked A), B), C) and D). Read the passages carefully and decide on the best choice.

Passage One

Questions 1 to 5 are based on the following passage.

American research universities are the finest in the world. The breakthroughs in the natural sciences, social sciences, arts and humanities, and fields of technology that are the result of university research are too many to consider. The impact of university research and university **partnership** with business and industry on the American economy is profound. The American research university has contributed enormously to the wealth and productivity of the nation.

American cultural landscape (景观), too, has in many ways been defined by the discovery and scholarship that takes place in American research universities. Through the graduate programs American research universities have been largely responsible for educating successive generations of the nation's leaders in government, business, and industry, the educators, scientists, engineers, artists, and health care professionals.

But the American research university must not be static—it must be dynamic. In response to the demands and opportunities of a changing world, the American research university must evolve. In recent decades various possible models have been proposed for what many have termed “the new American university.” **While** each of these models offers insight and ideas, none go far enough to embrace the changes ahead.

1. What is the most appropriate title for this passage?
A) The World Research Universities
B) The Result of the University Research
C) American Universities
D) The New American University

2. “partnership” in the sentence “The impact of university research and university partnership with business and industry on the American economy is profound.” means _____.
A) cooperation B) assistance C) relationship D) friendship
3. How can the research universities take the responsibility for educating the nation’s leaders in different fields?
A) Through their undergraduate education.
B) Through their high education.
C) Through their graduate programs.
D) Through the teachers’ research.
4. Which of the following words has the opposite meaning to “static”?
A) unsteady B) dynamic C) active D) positive
5. In the sentence “While each of these models offers insight and ideas, none go far enough to embrace the changes ahead.”, “while” means _____.
A) though B) when
C) at the moment when D) if

Passage Two

Questions 6 to 10 are based on the following passage.

When you arrive in Oxford, stop first at the Tourist Information Center, located in The Broad near The Oxford Story.

Staff at the center are happy to answer your queries and offer the following services:

- Information on attractions, theaters, concerts and other events and entertainment.
- Bed and breakfast reservations in Oxford and elsewhere (for personal callers).
- A comprehensive range of maps, printed guides, postcards and souvenirs (纪念品).
- Bureau de Change (a shop where you can change foreign money).
- Information on bus tours and excursions (游览; 短途旅行).

Opening times: During the summer months, 9:30 a.m. — 5 p.m. (Monday to Saturday), 10 a.m. — 1 p.m. and 1:30 p.m. — 1:30 p.m. (Sundays & Public Holidays). Closed 25 December — 1 January (inclusive).

Tel: +44 1865 726871

Views of the town

To get an overview before you begin walking, try climbing up *Carfax Tower* in the city center. Other views over the city are available from the *University Church of St Mary the Virgin* in the High Street, and *St Michael Northgate*, in Cornmarket. All of these vantage points(有利地位) have small admission charges.

The University

Oxford is home to a world famous university, and most of the colleges and university buildings are located in the center of Oxford, within easy walking distance of each other.

Don’t miss the *Bodleian Library*, which has its own shop, and the nearby *Radcliffe Camera*, which is not open to the public, but is well worth a view from the outside.

Nearby, in Broad Street, is the *Sheldonian Theater*, a venue (聚会地点) for official university

functions as well as a variety of concerts (tickets available from *The Oxford Playhouse* in Beaumont Street).

The University also owns the *Ashmolean Museum* on Beaumont Street (opposite The Playhouse), Britain's oldest public museum.

6. What is the passage mainly about?
 - A) A brief introduction to Oxford University
 - B) A brief introduction to Oxford city
 - C) A brief introduction to Oxford Tourism
 - D) A brief introduction to Oxford Tourist Information Center
7. Staff at the center can answer your queries and offer the services except _____.
 - A) different kinds of maps, printed guides, postcards and souvenirs
 - B) information on attractions, theaters, concerts and other events
 - C) change foreign money for you
 - D) bed and breakfast reservation
8. Which of the following statements is false?
 - A) During the summer months, the center will be open from 9:30 a.m. — 5 p.m. over the weekdays.
 - B) If it is Christmas Day, the center will have a rest of 30 minutes at noon.
 - C) If it is Christmas Day, the center will have 8 days off.
 - D) The center is closed at 5 p.m. most of the time.
9. On the top of *Carfax Tower*, you can _____.
 - A) get an overview of the city
 - B) get an overview of the university
 - C) get the tickets to some concerts
 - D) get an overview of the *University Church of St Mary the Virgin*
10. The *Sheldonian Theater* can be used as _____.
 - A) a meeting place for universities
 - B) a place for concert
 - C) both A and B
 - D) a meeting place for the government

Section B Short Answer Questions

Directions: In this section, there is a short passage with 5 questions. Read the passage carefully. Then answer the questions with no more than 10 words.

What you do not say in response to criticism often is as important as what you do say. Destructive responses serve to cut off criticism, and you may miss the point, because initial criticism is seldom right on target. Here are some responses to avoid:

Do not overgeneralize. If someone says your shoes do not go with your outfit, react only to

that. Resist saying to yourself, “That means I have poor taste in everything, and I’m a clod(笨蛋, 傻瓜) and an awful person.” When your superior asks you to be on time for morning planning sessions, this does not mean he or she is about to fire you. Stay with the specific criticism.

Do not counterattack. This “topper” technique fosters nothing but ill feelings. Verble explains, “If I arrive home late and my husband greets me with ‘You’re late again,’ it does no good for me to counter, ‘What about you? You’re never on time.’ It’s hard for some of us to resist, but it’s worth the effort.”

Do not offer excuses or retreat into silence. Defensiveness leads no-where, and silence in this context is far from passive. Both of these responses cut off further discussion.

Do not use dishonest “agreement”. If you appear to agree with the criticism but honestly do not, your critic will look for evidence of change. When nothing happens, it will seem to the critic as though you have been lying.

Behavior experts say we should avoid destructive responses like those above, and we should also help our critics. Here’s how:

1. Be quiet and listen. Rein in(放慢, 控制) your emotions and try to hear what your critic is actually saying.
2. Ask for more information, if needed. A simple “Can you be more specific?” is a good way to start.
3. Ask for a solution, or for help in finding one. “What specifically would you like me to do?” often clears the air.

1. What is the passage mainly about?

The passage is mainly about _____ and _____ when we are facing criticism.

2. According to the first paragraph, what is the previous paragraph mainly about?

The previous paragraph is mainly about _____

3. How do you understand “Do not overgeneralize” ?

It means _____

4. In the sentence “Both of these responses cut off further discussion.”, “cut off” means _____

5. How can we help our critics?



Part Four Integrated Skills

Section A Chinese to English Translation

Directions: Translate the following sentences from Chinese into English using the words or phrases given in the brackets.

1. 这么重要的考试，你怎么会没准备呢?(how come)
2. 我们要使孩子们受到良好的教育。(equip...with)
3. 学校主要负责学生的教育与健康。(take responsibility for)
4. 因为他一直坚持失败主义的态度，所以失败了一次又一次。(maintain)
5. 为了感谢他对化学领域的贡献，学校奖励他一笔奖金。(in recognition of)

Section B English to Chinese Translation

Directions: Translate the following sentences from English into Chinese.

1. The university provides the students an ideal place for contemplation and inspiration.
2. On behalf of my fellow students, I will venture this: I am sure that our sense of mission, personal and public, deepened if not changed this September.
3. Personally, I intend to take advantage of it in my approaching old age.
4. At a press conference on April 4, 2001, MIT announced its commitment to make the materials from virtually all of its courses freely available in the World Wide Web for non-commercial use.
5. Yale students, while here and after, have helped fight a war on poverty and a war on discrimination.

Section C Cloze

Directions: There are 10 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are 4 choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should choose the one that best fits into the passage.

More and more students want to study in “hot” majors. 1) _____ a result, many students want to give up their interests and study in these 2) _____ such as foreign languages, international business and law, etc.

Fewer and fewer students choose scientific majors, 3) _____ maths, physics and biology, and art majors, like history, Chinese and philosophy.

4) _____ students can study in these “hot” majors, because the number of these “hot” majors is limited.

If one has no interest in his work or study, 5) _____ can he do well? I learned this from one of my classmates. He is 6) _____ the countryside. His parents are farmers. Though he was interested in biology, he chose “international business”. He 7) _____ to live a life which is different from that of his parents.

In the end, he found he 8) _____ in doing business. He found all the subjects to be tiresome. Maybe this wouldn't have happened if he had chosen his major according to his own interests.

Choosing a major in the university 9) _____ decide one's whole life. Majors which are not “hot” today may become the “hot” major of tomorrow.

Choosing your major according to your own 10) _____ is the best way to succeed.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| 1. A) Being | B) For | C) Having | D) As |
| 2. A) place | B) room | C) areas | D) space |
| 3. A) for example | B) such as | C) and so on | D) as a result |
| 4. A) Only a few | B) Quite a few | C) Perhaps | D) Many |
| 5. A) why | B) and what | C) how | D) and how |
| 6. A) out of | B) off | C) in | D) from |
| 7. A) wants | B) doesn't want | C) enjoys | D) doesn't like |
| 8. A) was interested | B) was clever | C) was not interested | D) was not clever |
| 9. A) can | B) does not | C) probably | D) perhaps not to |
| 10. A) interests | B) experience | C) mind | D) heart |



Part Five

Writing

Section A General Writing

Directions: Write a composition with no less than 120 words to describe your university, including the following parts:

1. The location and history of your university.
2. What is your university famous for?
3. Your expectations.

The following words may help you:

higher learning	establish	locate	consist of	govern	tutor
professor	lecture	property	elect	admit	
undergraduate students		take responsibility for	facilities	be assigned to	
supervise	grant	degree	diploma	certificate	apply for
be eligible for	innovation	enterprise	world-class	enrich	rigorous
interaction	exploit	facilitate			

My University

Section B Practical Writing

Directions: Write a letter in the name of Charles to a friend called John, who lives in Paris, to introduce another friend named Mark, who is going to Paris to study comparative literature. In the letter you are supposed to introduce Mark to John and ask John to help Mark.

The following sentence structures are often used in letters of introduction:

1. I take the liberty of introducing to you...
2. I have the honor to introduce to you...
3. I have the pleasure of (I take a pleasure in) introducing to you...
4. It is with a great pleasure that I introduce to you...

July 30, 2005

Dear John,

Sincerely,
Charles

Jobs and Careers



Part One Listening Comprehension

Section A Short Conversations

Directions: In this section you will hear 10 short conversations. After each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. Both the conversations and the questions will be read only once. For each question, there are 4 choices marked A), B), C) and D). Decide on the best answer.

1. A) It is awfully dull.
B) It is really exciting.
C) It is really exhausting.
D) it is quite challenging.
2. A) The hallway.
B) The key.
C) The door.
D) The lock.
3. A) 4 years old.
B) 14 years old.
C) 40 years old.
D) 44 years old.
4. A) Having an interview.
B) Filling out a form.
C) Talking with his friend.
D) Asking for information.
5. A) By bus.
B) By bike.
C) By taxi.
D) On foot.
6. A) Two blocks.
B) Three blocks.

- C) Four blocks.
- D) Five blocks.
- 7. A) She eats well when she reads.
- B) Time goes faster when she reads.
- C) She always has a lovely day.
- D) She has more ability to manage life.
- 8. A) Find out what time the festival opens.
- B) Stay at home and rest.
- C) Go to the festival.
- D) Phone Rick to see if he can come.
- 9. A) Stop drinking the coffee.
- B) Get up early.
- C) Try another way to wake up.
- D) Try another type of coffee.
- 10. A) The train is coming soon.
- B) The train is late.
- C) The train has left.
- D) Someone gave the wrong information to the woman.

Section B Short Passages

Directions: In this section you will hear 2 short passages. After each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passages and the questions will be read only once. For each question, there are 4 choices marked A), B), C) and D). Decide on the best answer.

Passage One

Questions 1 to 3 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 1. A) Several qualities that all good supervisors have in common.
- B) A good boss treats all her employees fairly.
- C) A good supervisor gives clear and understandable directions.
- D) A good boss evaluates her employees on a reasonable set of criteria.
- 2. A) She'll even use her favorites to spy on other employees.
- B) She constantly changes her mind about what she wants the employees to do.
- C) She gives both praise and criticism in a straightforward manner.
- D) She will criticize without giving any suggestions on how to improve.
- 3. A) She set the standards for her employee by her own behavior.
- B) She gives both praise and criticism in a straightforward manner.
- C) She gives clear and understandable directions.
- D) She treats all her employees fairly.