

大学英语

4

(修订本) 第4册

精读同步训练

王牧群 主编

WORKBOOK
for
COLLEGE ENGLISH
(Revised Edition)
INTENSIVE READING



上海外语教育出版社

Shanghai Foreign Language Education Press

大 学 英 语

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第四册

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前 言

《大学英语》自 1986 年首次出版以来已跨越了十个春秋。截至目前为止已为全国 800 余所高等院校采用,获得一致好评,并于 1992 年获全国优秀教材特等奖。鉴于这套系列教材重视语言质量、适应性强、使用效果良好,有利于打好语言基础,国家教委高教司于 1994 年责成该教材编写人员进行一次修订,使之进一步完善与提高,为大学英语教学在 2000 年之前更上一层楼作出新的贡献。

《大学英语》精读本修订后更加注重利用课堂教学培养语言能力。语言基本功训练成为教学中心。教材内容讲求拓宽基础、文理渗透、重视素质培养。课文题材广泛、体裁多样,做到了知识性、趣味性、可思性和实用性的统一。体现了培养交际能力的基础——语言能力的基本原则。

人类的任何语言行为都存在于交际情景之中。脱离语境也就无所谓语言。同一话题和同一交际情景中的语言在语法结构、搭配关系、短语词汇、语篇结构等方面有诸多相同的特点。培养语言能力必须把语言结构练习与交际情景结合起来。《大学英语精读同步训练》教材是大学英语精读修订版的配套教材。它根据交际情景法的基本理论,针对每一个单元的题材和体裁,将学生引进同一话题和交际情景进行启发性、思维性、扩展性、深化性、巩固性操练;以求更完整地覆盖大纲要求的结构和词汇及读、写、译的综合技能;让学生在更丰富的语境中培养出英语语言能力;旨在及时理解消化本单元内容,通过操练掌握《大纲》规定的某些重要的语言技能,克服不顾语言交际情景和交际功能,盲目做模拟考题进行应试能力训练的弊端,为开辟第二课堂提供了丰富的英语语言材料。

全套同步教材由大连铁道学院、大连海事大学、大连医科大学、大连理工大学、辽宁税专、大连陆军学院和大连大学合作编写。谭万成担任第一册主编,武振东担任第二册主编,宋军担任第三册主编,王牧群担任第四册主编兼总主编。上海外语教育出版社庄智象社长对这套教材的编写自始至终给予热情的帮助。编辑同志在付梓前仔细编审,精心设计。对此我们表示衷心的感谢。

由于时间仓促,编者水平与经验有限,教材中不妥之处在所难免。希望广大读者批评指正。

编者

1998 年 6 月

使用说明

考虑到分级测试的范围和内容,本套同步训练教材共分五个部分:语法结构与词汇、阅读与理解、完形填空、汉译英翻译和写作练习。

语法结构与词汇部分对每课的重点词从“根据定义提示线索拼写”这一基本功练起,过渡到在有代表性的句子里反复操练。词义力求从原始意义开始领会,逐步扩展、引申词义。对课文中没有出现,然而日常交际中出现频率较高的词义均进行补充性提示和操练。本部分特别注意对多种词义的掌握和词语搭配方面的反复练习,以求学生掌握本交际情景中更多的地道的表达方法。语法结构方面,除进行传统的结构替换练习之外,穿插了大量的采用不同语言结构表达同一语言功能的练习、通过汉译英翻译片语完成句子的练习,以求学生能够对语言结构和交际功能间的关系有更深透的了解,对已经掌握的语法结构能运用自如,举一反三,触类旁通。

为了保证语篇结构和短语、习语、词汇等的复现率,阅读与理解选用短文的体裁与话题与原课文体裁和话题一致,如原文为议论文,所选短文也选议论文。短文字数控制在 300 单字左右,一级和二级根据大纲要求酌情增减。短文的内容融知识性、趣味性、可思性和代表性为一体,力求贴近现实生活。语言结构和词汇的难度控制在相应的级别之内。超纲词汇均加汉语注释。考虑到配合四、六级考试的题型段落难点句子英译汉练习,一般在每段中选一两句有代表性的难句翻译,在答案中给出参考译文。

完形填空部分同样注意短文的体裁和交际话题与各单元的一致。测试的范围、难度和信度均经过严密的斟酌。短文字数一般控制在 250 字左右。确保“操练词”、语言点和同一话题的惯用表达法在这一练习里得到充分的演练。完形填空共编写 A 和 B 两篇。

句子翻译练习:在汉译英中体会本单元短语动词、成语等的用法。也进行同义词、近义词和反义词的比较和辨析性练习。注重翻译中表层结构和深层结构的转换。句子结构难易适度,避免喧宾夺主,突出“操练点”在句子里的分量,营造有代表性的语境,强调语言运用的地道。翻译过来的汉语句子要通顺、畅达。翻译题控制在每单元十道题左右。

写作部分一级将段落写作练习与本单元介绍的写作小技巧结合起来,话题保持一致。二级的段落写作重点练习叙述的连贯性、逻辑性,段落的展开,句子的过渡和过渡词等等的用法。三级编入句子重新排列或改写练习,突出小议论文、记叙文和应用文的写作练习,如游记、书信、请柬等等。四级适当地穿插了词语搭配、同义词辨析等练习以提高英语表达的准确性,插入归纳大意、摘要写作等练习,展开以议论文为主的写作练习。

编者

1998 年 6 月

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Unit One

BIG BUCKS THE EASY WAY

Part I Vocabulary and Structure

I. Supply the missing letters according to the definitions on the right.

- | | |
|-----------------|--|
| 1. i _ _ _ _ _ | ask |
| 2. a _ _ _ _ _ | as much as one arm or both arms can hold |
| 3. g _ _ _ _ _ | a store that sells food and household supplies |
| 4. d _ _ _ _ _ | fixed limit of time for finishing a piece of work |
| 5. a _ _ _ _ _ | the people gathered in a place to hear or see |
| 6. m _ _ _ _ _ | wonderful or astonishing |
| 7. m _ _ _ _ _ | the smallest possible amount, number, etc. |
| 8. i _ _ _ _ _ | put something into or between something |
| 9. b _ _ _ | tie up with a band |
| 10. s _ _ _ _ _ | part or subdivision of a piece of writing, book, newspaper, etc. |

II. Word Forms: Write the appropriate form of the italicized word in the blank of the sentence that follows it.

1. (encourage) Her parents tried to _____ her from becoming a singer.
2. (inform) Please keep me _____ of your whereabouts in case I have something urgent to tell you.
3. (enthuse) Many young people have great _____ for football.
4. (employee) She was busily _____ in preparing dinner for five guests.
5. (threaten) Some people wonder how a machine whose chief advantages are speed and efficiency can do a _____ to our society.

III. Study the following and translate them into Chinese.

- | | | | | |
|-------------|----------|-----------|---------|-----------|
| 1. employee | escapee | examinee | payee | addressee |
| absentee | divorcee | appointee | standee | grantee |

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 2. express delivery | free delivery |
| special delivery | forward delivery |
| house-to-house delivery | aerial delivery |
| an easy / difficult delivery | a delivery boy |
| delivery room | delivery note / order |
| delivery receipt | delivery on term |
| delivery van | |
| 3. all-night store | a clothing store |
| co-operative store | a chain store |
| a drug store | a dry store |
| a five-and-ten-cent store | a furniture store |
| hardware store | a wholesale store |
| a sports store | a stationery store |
| a second-hand store | household stores |
| military stores | sea stores |

IV. Fill in the blanks with words chosen from the following list. Change the form where necessary.

dent	odd	inform	pain	finance
slide	cash	delivery	shrink	enlist
draw	work	embarrass	cram	minimum
leisurely	urgent	range	encouraging	competitive

- It is not allowed to work _____ in this company.
- The actress was _____ when people asked her age.
- The noise coming from the street was still within the _____ of the human ear.
- As a writer, his experience with the tribe proves an abundant source on which he's been _____ for his well-read writings.
- He hasn't made a _____ in the job of painting the house.
- Some people are against advertising because it persuades rather than _____.
- The two-month military training has _____ a change in his living habits.
- Professor Wang will _____ a lecture on Shakespeare tomorrow.
- She _____ a note into my hand when the teacher wasn't looking.
- I can drive you there more quickly than any other taxi, if it is _____.
- I have no _____ on me, can I pay tomorrow?
- The athlete failed to get over the distance in _____ time to qualify for the final.
- It's dangerous for so many people to be _____ into a bus.
- Can I _____ your help in collecting money for the homeless in the flooded areas?

15. It _____ me to have to tell you that your son has been injured in a traffic accident.

V. Replace the underlined parts in the following sentences with the words given below. Change the form where necessary.

assume	put	make a dent	inform...of...
get the best out of	overhear	look into	a like
a piece of cake	business	blame	cut into

1. Great effort should be made to tell young people especially about the dire consequence of taking up smoking.
2. You can make full use of your washing machine by never filling it too full.
3. The government will inquire into how to reduce unemployment.
4. I heard them quarrelling by chance.
5. At first the guy thought to deliver those inserts was very easy.
6. We have to reduce our expense to pay for the holiday.
7. Some people think that doctors have no reason to tell lies for the patients' own sake.
8. Which driver was responsible for the accident, according to the police?
9. She supposed that he wouldn't want to see her again after their quarrel.
10. You shouldn't have given all the workers a similar amount of bonus.

VI. Complete the following sentences with appropriate phrases formed with the words given below.

entitle	pull	sale	range	live
blame	language	look	set	well

1. He knows how to _____ his horse when he is going too fast.
2. Mr. Rease has promised to _____ the matter and give us an answer next week.
3. You are not _____ unemployment benefit if you have never worked.
4. If you had others do your homework, you _____ have them eat your lunch.
5. Police _____ road-blocks on routes leading out of the city.
6. Several dictionaries are available in paperback editions well _____ of most students' finance.
7. He _____ her _____ neglect of duty with the punishment of giving her a sack.
8. Whether we like it or not, we will have to _____ the new tax law.
9. _____ today he was a "mixer"(交际家).
10. I'm sorry this painting is not _____.

VII. Study the following words and phrasal verbs carefully, then choose the more pre-

cise one to complete the sentences.

endure; live with

1. You must _____ the fact that you're no longer as active as you were.

2. He _____ humiliation in order to carry out an important mission.

claim; declare

3. The president _____ that the whole nation would be in a state of emergency.

4. Mrs. Henry _____ that she was the mother of the lost child.

competitive; competent

5. Recently he is busy preparing a _____ examination for government posts.

6. As far as I know, he is not _____ to look after young children.

contract; shrink

7. Washing wool in hot water will make it _____.

8. Metals _____ as it grows cooler.

responsible; responsive

9. The chairman is the man _____ for the performance of the organization.

10. He is a man _____ to affection.

pull down pull in pull through pull up pull up with

11. The driver _____ suddenly to avoid a wandering drunkard, but the car slid sideways into deep snow.

12. As the train _____, there was a rush to get seats.

13. He was so ill that it seems unlikely that he would _____.

14. The racing car which had fallen behind finally _____ the others just before they reached their destination.

15. An attack of fever soon _____ the girl _____.

agree on agree to agree with

16. At last the employer _____ the terms of the workers.

17. The two countries _____ a cease-fire.

18. He's decided to move, because the hot weather doesn't _____ him.

19. The price for the flat _____.

20. They _____ the teacher's proposal though they didn't actually agree with it.

settle for settle down settle in settle on settle up

21. They _____ the children _____ new schools when they moved to London.

22. With my qualifications, I won't _____ a second-rate job.

23. I owe you some money for the drinks, so we'll _____ at lunchtime.

24. I've been trying to read this book all day, but somehow I can't _____ to it properly.

25. We must _____ a place to sign our new contract.

cut down cut off cut in cut short cut out

26. Because of the economic crisis, the company had to _____ its staff.
27. His rudeness _____ him _____ from friends he might have.
28. When Jim began to tell about his summer vacation, the teacher _____ him _____, saying "Tell us about that another time."
29. I think you'd better _____ the unimportant details in your report.
30. She always _____ when other people are talking.
look back look out (for) look on look into look through
31. I like to _____ on my high-school days, which were among the happiest in my life.
32. Will you _____ my article to find out whether I've made any mistakes?
33. Police will be _____ trouble-makers at today's match.
34. They stood _____ while the old lady was robbed.
35. The police _____ the records of all those involved in the crime.
inquire of inquire about inquire after inquire into inquire for
36. The old lady _____ a bystander the reason for the delay in the Queen's arrival.
37. John _____ you when he happened to meet me at the library.
38. There is something wrong with the figures; we had better _____ the matter.
39. Before setting off, they _____ the weather conditions.
40. While you were out, a young man rang up _____ you.

VI. Structure

Directions: Rewrite the underlined parts in the following sentences or translate the Chinese into English using the words given in brackets.

1. Since no one else has applied for the job, it is reasonable for us to give it to Mark, for he's been working in the field for over ten years anyway. (may as well)
2. Beth wasn't satisfied with being an ordinary housewife. She has decided to open a day nursery. (settle for)
3. You should have more sense than to smoke in the classroom. (know better than)
4. As the teenagers said, they wanted to avoid the indignity of having to ask their parents for money. (in the language of)
5. He has no right to enjoy a share of the inheritance because of his position as a friend of the family. (entitle to)
6. Only a few people actually take part in such popular games as football and baseball, 而大多数人只是观看.
7. The committee were highly in favour of the economic plan, 而总统则强烈反对.
8. It's not cold today. 相反很暖和.
9. We invited Mr. Smith to take part in our party, 而他的妻子却来了.
10. Recent research suggests that a corporation should engage a team of managers 而不

是寻找一个高水平的经理。

Part II Reading Comprehension

Directions: There are four passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions. For each question there are four suggested answers marked A, B, C and D. You should choose the ONE best answer. Then translate the underlined sentences into Chinese.

Passage I

I was ten when I first sat with my grandmother behind the register in her Manhattan pharmacy (药店). Before long, she let me sit there by myself. I quickly learned the importance of treating customers politely and saying "thank you."

At first I was paid in candy. Later I received 50 cents an hour. I worked every day after school, and during the summer and on weekends and holidays from 8 a. m. to 7 p. m. My father helped me set up a bank account. Watching my money grow was more rewarding than anything I could have thought.

Grandma, a tough taskmaster, never gave me favorable treatment. She watched me like a hawk (鹰) yet allowed me to handle high-pressure situations such as working during the lunch rush. Her trust taught me how to handle responsibility.

By the time I was 12, she thought I had done such a good job that she promoted me to selling cosmetics (化妆品). I developed the ability to look customers directly in the eye. Even though I was just a kid, women would ask me such things as "What color do you think I should wear?" (1) I took a genuine interest in their questions and was able to translate what they wanted into makeup ideas. I ended up selling a record amount of cosmetics.

The job taught me a valuable lesson: that to be a successful salesperson, you didn't need to be a rocket scientist — you needed to be a great listener. Today I still carry that lesson with me: I listen to customers. Except they are no longer women purchasing cosmetics from me; instead, they are kids who tell me which toys they would like to see designed and developed.

1. According to the passage, which of the following statements is NOT true?
 - A. At age of ten, the writer began to help his grandmother in the pharmacy.
 - B. His grandmother was very hard on him when he was young.
 - C. Whenever he did a good job, his grandmother would give him candy as reward.
 - D. Our writer learned a lot from his grandmother and practical work.
2. The phrase "the ability to look customers directly in the eye" means _____.
 - A. the ability to keep eye contact with his customers
 - B. the ability to judge his customers
 - C. the ability to watch out for his customers

- D. the ability to look through his customers
3. From the sentence “to be a successful salesperson, you didn’t need to be a rocket scientist...”, we can infer that _____.
- A. a successful salesperson should be rocket scientist first
- B. a successful salesperson needn’t learn from rocket scientist
- C. a successful salesperson is supposed to listen to scientist’s
- D. a successful salesperson is supposed to listen to customers’ opinions and learn from practice
4. It can be inferred from the passage that _____.
- A. Grandmother was an evil woman with bad fame
- B. Grandmother treated the writer with consideration
- C. Grandmother trusted the writer and gave him challenging jobs
- D. Father helped the writer to keep account
5. The proper title of the passage is _____.
- A. My Grandmother, A Successful Saleswoman
- B. You Need To Be A Great Listener
- C. My Tough Childhood
- D. The Best Way Of Selling

Passage II

Samual Webb, a 16-year-old high-school junior, spends more than 30 hours a week selling popcorn at an Atlanta theater. His motive: money. “I got this job so I could buy a VCR,” he says. “Now that I’ve paid that up, I’d like to get a movie camera to go along with it.” Forget about cheering and football. Real status in high school these days comes from work — and the counterment (装备) that even a meager (贫乏的) paycheck can provide. But with more middle-class teenagers in the labor force, educators worry that youngsters are spending too much time flipping (翻转) hamburgers to pay for luxuries and not enough time flipping pages to prepare for the future. “School is clearly not the center of their lives,” says Linda McNeil, assistant professor of education at Rice University in Houston. “The shopping hall is.”

A decade ago many educators and parents regarded work as a cure — all for the illnesses of adolescence (青春期). As the number of part-time jobs in service industries expanded, teenagers rushed in to answer the “help wanted” ads. The majority of high-school students are now in the work force. But because there are more jobs in affluent (富裕) areas, middle-class teenagers find work more easily than teenagers from low-income, inner-city families. “Working is now a middle-class phenomenon, motivated not by economic need but by luxurious tastes,” says Ellen Greenberger, a University of California psychologist and co-author of a book about working teenagers.

The result is what University of Michigan researcher Jerald Bachman calls “premature affluence (超前消费)”. Instead of learning the value of a dollar, many teenagers are simply learning how to spend — and their schoolwork suffers. Greenberger says students who work long hours don’t do well in class; some teachers have had to cut back on assignments. “If you face a sea of kids who are falling asleep at their desks because they work too late the night before,” she says, “even the hardest teachers will eventually give in.”

Work can even lead to some problems, educators say. Some working teenagers may spend their extra money on drugs and alcohol. Certainly drug and alcohol abuse (滥用) is a problem for many teens — including those who don’t work. But, says Laurence Steinberger’s co-author and a professor at the University of Wisconsin, “it’s one thing to say kids are going to do it; it’s another to give them the money to do it.” (2) Money isn’t the only reason that working teenagers may be more inclined to use drugs. “Kids who work longer hours under more stressful conditions use drugs far more frequently,” says Greenberger, “just like the adult who comes home from a hard day at work and pours himself a stiff martini (马丁尼酒).”

6. Educators believe that part-time job would _____.
 - A. give teenagers the tools to compete in the real world
 - B. ruin teenagers’ future in a long run
 - C. release teenagers’ parents from hard work
 - D. worsen some of the social problems
7. The reason why most middle-class teenagers go for work is that _____.
 - A. they want to become self-independent as soon as possible
 - B. they want to have a decent and luxurious life
 - C. they feel shameful to ask their parents for money
 - D. their society doesn’t worship knowledge
8. Adolescents of a decade ago _____.
 - A. set an example of hard work for the teenagers today
 - B. worship the idea of self-struggle
 - C. were too busy to do part-time jobs
 - D. were not keen on the idea of doing part-time jobs
9. According to the passage, many working kids use drugs because _____.
 - A. they feel very upset about their bad academic records
 - B. they work too hard during the day
 - C. using drugs is the present fashion
 - D. they have earned a lot of money
10. What will the author talk about in the next paragraph?
 - A. Encourage the teenagers to do part-time jobs.
 - B. Sum up the advantages of doing part-time jobs for the teenagers.

- C. Suggestions of imposing some limits on doing part-time jobs for teenagers.
- D. Criticize those parents who didn't stop their children from using drugs.

Passage III

When they advise your kids to "get an education" if you want to raise your income, they tell you only half the truth. What they really mean is to get just enough education to provide manpower for your society, but not too much that you prove an embarrassment to your society.

Get a high school diploma at least. (3) Without that, you are occupationally dead, unless your name happens to be George Bernard Shaw or Thomas Alva Edison and you can successfully drop out in grade school.

Get a college degree, if possible. Without a B. A., you are on the launching pad (发射台). But now you have to start to put on the brakes. If you go for a master's degree, make sure it is an M. B. A. and only from a first-rate university. Beyond this, the famous law of diminishing returns (报酬递减率) begins to take effect.

Do you know, for instance, that long-haul truck drivers earn more a year than full professors? Yes, the average 1997 salary for those truckers was \$ 24,000, while the full professors managed to average just \$ 23,930.

A Ph. D. is the highest degree you can get, but except in a few specialized fields such as physics or chemistry, where the degree can quickly be turned to industrial or commercial purposes, you are facing a dim future. There are more Ph. D.s unemployed or underemployed in this country than in any other part of the world by far.

If you become a doctor of philosophy in English or history or anthropology or political science or language or — worst of all — in philosophy, you run the risk of becoming overeducated for our national demands. Not for our needs, mind you, but for our demands.

Thousands of Ph. D.s are selling shoes, driving cabs, waiting on tables and filling out fruitless applications month after month. And then maybe taking a job in some high school or backwater college (偏远地区学校) that pays much less than the janitor earns.

You can equate the level of income with the level of education only so far. Far enough, that is, to make you useful to the gross national product, but not so far that nobody can turn much of a profit on you.

11. According to the writer, what the society expects of education is to turn out people who _____.

- A. will not be a shame to the society
- B. will become loyal citizens
- C. can take care of themselves
- D. can meet the demands as a source of manpower

12. Ph. D.s are most likely to _____.