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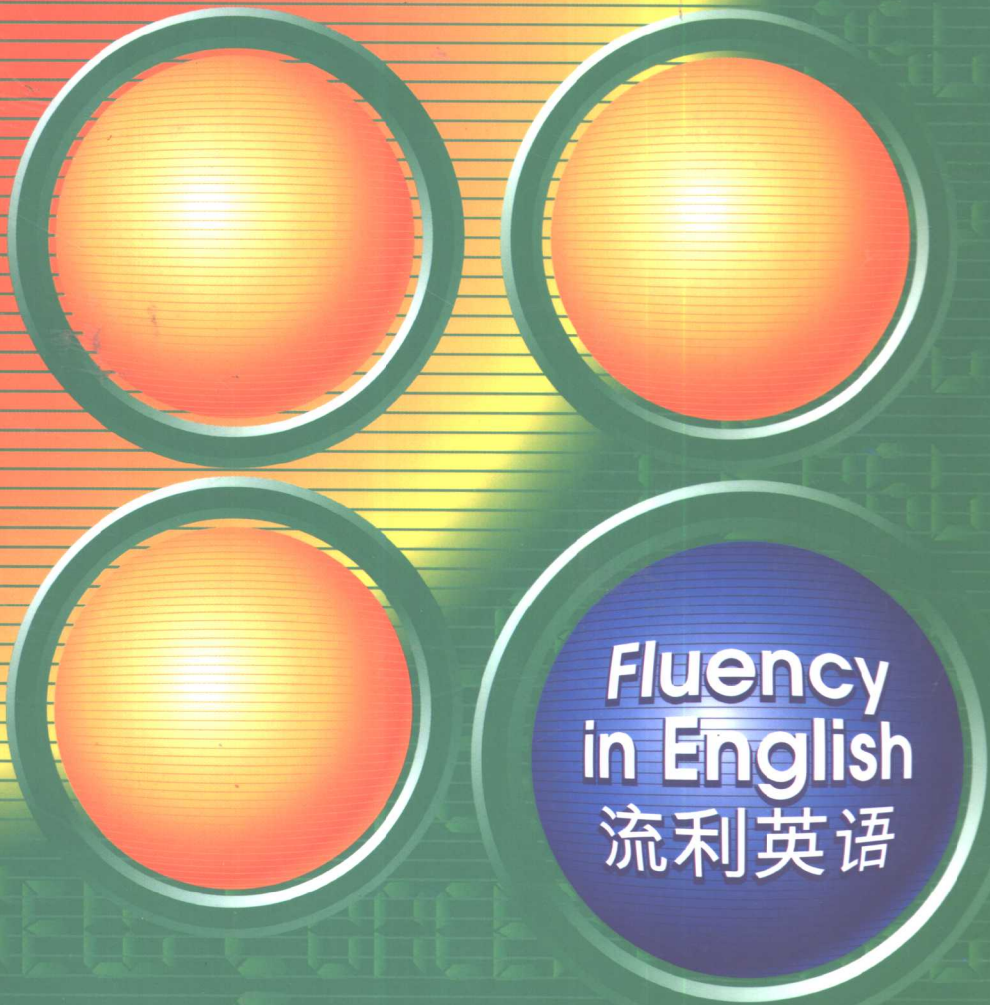
NEW CONCEPT ENGLISH

W O R K B O O K

练习册 New Edition **新版**

4

亚历山大 (L. G. ALEXANDER) (英) 何其莘 合作编著
金斯伯里 (ROY KINGSBURY) (英)



**Fluency
in English
流利英语**



外语教学与研究出版社



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What's new in this edition?

This is the only new edition ever to be undertaken since *NCE* was originally published. The classic course continues to provide a complete and well-tried system for learning English, enabling students to reach their maximum potential in the four primary skills of understanding, speaking, reading and writing. The sound basic principles which made *NCE* a world-famous course have been retained. However, the following important features have been introduced in the new edition:

- All topical references in the texts and exercises have been brought up to date.
- All outdated texts have been completely replaced and accompanied by new exercises and new artwork.
- The original methodology has been modified to improve communication skills, with *active* training in listening comprehension right from the very first lesson.
- Drills and written exercises, previously published separately as supplementary materials, have been incorporated into the main coursebooks.
- The following features have been added to help Chinese learners of English: Bi-lingual vocabulary lists; notes in Chinese on texts and exercises and suggested translations of the texts.
- The pages have been enlarged and, where possible, are self-contained, so that lessons are easy to conduct.

本版本有什么新内容？

本版是《新概念英语》首次出版以来第一次推出的新版本。这套经典教材一如既往向读者提供一个完整的、经过实践检验的英语学习体系，使学生有可能在英语的 4 项基本技能——理解、口语、阅读和写作——方面最大限度地发挥自己的潜能。新版本保留了《新概念英语》得以成为世界闻名英语教程的一整套基本原则，同时又包含了以下重要特色：

- 所有课文和练习中有关时事的内容都已更新。
- 所有过时的课文都已更换，由新课文和配套的新练习、新插图取代。
- 原有的教学法经过调整，以利于提高学生的交际能力。从第一课开始就安排了有效的听力训练。
- 教材更简洁精练，过去作为补充材料单独出版的句型训练和笔头练习均已取消，其精华纳入主干教程。
- 为了帮助中国的英语学习者，新版增加了英汉对照词汇表、课文注释、简短的练习讲解和课文的参考译文。
- 版面加大，在可能情况下，每课书相对独立，以方便课堂教学。

Welcome to *NCE Workbook 4!*

This Workbook has been specially written for Chinese students who are using *New Concept English* in China.

How will it help you?

The Workbook contains exercises and you write your answers in the book itself. The exercises try to achieve two objectives:

- They support the English you are learning from the coursebook, lesson by lesson. They will help you because you can write your answers in your own time and at your own pace.
- The forms of the exercises are based on those that are used in popular examinations which are taken by students at this level. The exercises are based on styles used in the following examinations:

British examinations

CAE – the Cambridge Certificate in Advanced English

CPE – the Cambridge Certificate of Proficiency in English

IELTS – the International English Language Testing System

American examinations

TOEIC – the Test of English for International Communication

TOEFL – the Test of English as a Foreign Language

This means that you will be practising the English you are learning in *Students' Book 4*, while at the same time becoming familiar with the types of exercises set in common examinations in English as a Foreign Language. However, the Workbook does not provide in-depth preparation for any of the examinations listed above. If you wish to sit for one or more of these exams, we advise you to prepare yourself specifically for this purpose after you have completed *New Concept English Book 4*.

What does Workbook 4 contain?

The Workbook contains written exercises for each of the forty-eight lessons of *NCE Book 4, Fluency in English*. There are two pages of exercise for each lesson.

What kinds of exercises are there?

There are:

- *Comprehension exercises*

These test your ability to understand texts and real-life situations and to make deductions about the meaning of what you read.

- *Language practice exercises*

These test your ability to understand and control aspects of syntax, grammar and vocabulary.

- *Open-ended written exercises*

These consist of letter-writing and composition and give you the opportunity to write in English in your own words. You are usually provided with a brief framework or outline for each written task, and we encourage you to try to use as much language from the coursebook lesson as you can.

How do you use the Workbook?

- Do the two pages of Workbook exercises *after* you have studied a lesson in the Coursebook. Read the instructions for each exercise carefully, then follow any examples when writing your answers.
- Check your answers in the Workbook key *after* you have finished the exercises. Don't be tempted to cheat! You will help yourself best by attempting your own answers first.
- When you have finished a set of exercises, think carefully about the ones you got wrong and try to understand where you went wrong.

I'm sure this Workbook is a very useful addition to NCE 4 and will help you to learn English better and to guide you towards particular examinations as well. I wish you every success!



Louis Alexander

欢迎使用《新概念英语练习册 4》!

本练习册专为使用《新概念英语》的中国学生编写。

特点:

它为您提供各种练习。您可以直接在书上做练习, 写出答案。这些练习有两个目的:

- 帮助您巩固教材中每课所学的内容。其好处在于: 您可以根据自己的学习进度安排做练习的时间。
- 练习的形式是根据这个水准的学生通常参加的考试题型设计的。这些练习采用了如下考试的风格:

英国 —

剑桥高级英语证书考试 (CAE, the Cambridge Certificate in Advanced English)

剑桥熟练英语证书考试 (CPE, the Cambridge Certificate of Proficiency in English)

雅思考试 (IELTS, the International English Language Testing System)

美国 —

托业考试 (TOEIC, the Test of English for International Communication)

托福考试 (TOEFL, the Test of English as a Foreign Language)

也就是说, 在练习学生用书第 4 册中所学习的内容的同时, 您将能逐渐熟悉最常见的将英语作为外语的几种考试中的题型。然而, 本书并非旨在一味地为如上所列的几种考试提供应考资料。如果您希望参加其中的一种或多种考试, 我们建议您学完《新概念英语》第 4 册后专门进行准备。

本书的内容:

本书是《新概念英语》第 4 册《流利英语》的配套书面练习, 每课一组练习。每课练习包含两页内容。

练习的内容:

书中包括以下方面的练习:

- 理解练习

这些练习测试您理解课文与真实情景的能力以及对所读内容进行推断的能力。

- 语言练习

这些练习测试您句法、语法以及词汇方面的能力。

- 自由写作练习

这些包括书信写作与作文写作, 给您提供用英文写作的机会。通常是每个练习题都提供一个简短的提纲或写作框架, 鼓励您尽量多用教材中学过的语言。

如何使用本书:

- 本书的练习要在学完课文之后再去做。仔细阅读每项练习的指令, 然后仿照示例做练习。
- 做完练习之后再核对书后的答案。但不要作弊! 先独立完成练习, 再核对答案, 这样效果最好。
- 每做完一项练习, 都要仔细思考出错的地方, 搞清楚错在哪里。

我相信这本练习册对学习《新概念英语》第4册的读者非常有用, 它可以帮助您更有效地学习英语及为某些考试做好准备! 祝您成功!



亚历山大

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NEW CONCEPT ENGLISH

Workbook 4

Lesson 1 Finding fossil man

A Vocabulary

Each sentence has an underlined word or phrase from Lesson 1. Choose one of the words or phrases (a, b, c, d) which best keeps the meaning of the original sentence if it is substituted for the underlined word or phrase. Put a ring round a, b, c or d.

- 1 My grandfather, who was an old sailor, often used to recount his adventures to us.
(a) explain (b) narrate (c) represent (d) remember
- 2 The dentist had to remove two teeth because they were decaying.
(a) going bad (b) destroying (c) going to pieces (d) rotten
- 3 Sarah's ancestors arrived here from France about two hundred years ago.
(a) descendants (b) forefathers (c) relatives (d) grandfathers
- 4 Over the years the wooden floor in the garden shed has rotted away.
(a) rusted (b) dissolved (c) melted (d) disintegrated
- 5 There is a famous legend here about a strange animal that lives in a cave in the mountains.
(a) history (b) book (c) tradition (d) old story
- 6 That man has spent years studying the ancient sagas from Scandinavia.
(a) epic stories (b) poems (c) long novels (d) events

B Key structures

Complete the second sentence (in each pair), using the word given, so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence. You must use the word **in bold**.

- 1 It is possible that he visited Indonesia when he was in the navy.
may
He _____ navy.
- 2 She said to everyone: 'I'm going to be an anthropologist.'
that
She told _____ anthropologist.
- 3 Did you hear the saga of her disastrous shopping trip by any chance?
happen
Did _____ shopping trip?
- 4 Traces of blood found at the scene of the crime helped to incriminate the murderer.
which
Traces of blood _____ the murderer.
- 5 Could you give me some assistance in moving this table?
help
Could _____ this table?

C Comprehension

Read this text, think which of the given words best fits each space (a, b, c or d) and write it in.

STONEHENGE

There are (1) _____ in the world which have a special interest and attraction for anthropologists because they are so (2) _____ and because so much (3) _____ is connected with them. One immediately thinks of the pyramids in Egypt and South America, or the giant statues on Easter Island. Many of the clues which might have told us why such things were built in the first place have disappeared without (4) _____.

One of the oldest prehistoric monuments in Europe is Stonehenge, a circle of large standing (5) _____ on Salisbury Plain in the south of England. It was built between 2800 and 1500 BC and (6) _____ have been an astronomical calendar or a temple to the sun, but we don't know. Although archaeologists over the years have (7) _____ on the site such things as bone and flint (8) _____ that people might have used at different times in the past and articles made of (9) _____ that they may have worn, such as shoes, they still argue about its origin and purpose. Surely even inanimate buildings or monuments like Stonehenge somehow (10) _____ their own history within them.

- | | | | |
|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 1 (a) parts | (b) situations | (c) places | (d) positions |
| 2 (a) ancient | (b) prehistoric | (c) elderly | (d) past |
| 3 (a) story | (b) fiction | (c) history | (d) fable |
| 4 (a) evidence | (b) sign | (c) notice | (d) trace |
| 5 (a) stones | (b) rocks | (c) flints | (d) cliffs |
| 6 (a) can | (b) must | (c) should | (d) may |
| 7 (a) found | (b) dug | (c) found out | (d) uncovered |
| 8 (a) appliances | (b) tools | (c) instruments | (d) utensils |
| 9 (a) skin | (b) fur | (c) leather | (d) pelt |
| 10 (a) keep | (b) preserve | (c) do | (d) reserve |

D Letter

Situation: In a recent letter, an English friend has told you about a visit to Stonehenge. *On a separate sheet of paper, write a letter in reply telling him or her about a visit you have made to a famous site in China – for example, a prehistoric monument or a temple. The body of the letter should be 200-250 words, and you should make the beginning and ending like those of an English letter.*

Lesson 2 Spare that spider

A Key structures

Complete the second sentence (in each pair), using the word given, so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence. You must use the word **in bold**.

- 1 John would not be alive today if the surgeon weren't so skilful.

skill

If it _____ today.

- 2 He decided to announce something important at the meeting.

announcement

He decided _____ meeting.

- 3 I wonder why there are so many accidents in the home.

should

Why _____ home?

- 4 For three hours the electrician tried to solve the problem.

spent

The electrician _____ problem.

- 5 My advice to you is to change your job, but I'm not you.

would

If _____ my job.

B Special difficulties

Read each sentence carefully. In each one, identify the one underlined word or phrase (A, B, C or D) that must be changed for the sentence to be correct.

- 1 I suggest you say nothing, and certainly don't do a wild guess.

A B C D

- 2 To tell you the truth, this is an altogether different work from the one I was offered originally.

A B C D

- 3 At a quick glimpse I estimate that there are at least 500 people here.

A B C D

- 4 When I looked at the two insects, I couldn't tell the difference among them.

A B C D

- 5 He doesn't earn a percentage of the money his brother gets for doing the same job.

A B C D

- 6 He realized he had made a mistake telling hello to the wrong girl when she slapped his face.

A B C D

C Comprehension

Read this text, and then choose the best answer to each of the questions below. Put a ring round a, b, c or d.

SPIDERS CAN BE PETS

Why should most of us hate spiders when we know deep down how much good they do? Is it perhaps because they somehow seem so alien? After all, what other land creatures on earth have eight legs? What other creatures spin webs of silk in which to catch and wrap their prey to preserve it for the future, much as we put food in the fridge to eat later? I do not personally suffer from arachnophobia, the name given to an abnormal fear of spiders, but I can't say that I like the little beasts. However, some people do, and they actually keep them as pets!

There is a wide variety of spiders in the world. In fact it has been estimated there are some 35,000 species – from little 'money spiders' that live in your back garden, to the 'black widow spider', and the 'tarantula', the spider that is now sometimes kept as a pet.

A tarantula can be any one of a family of large hairy spiders and there are about 800 species of them. While experts can tell the difference between species at a glance, most are usually described in reference books as 'rather sluggish' with 'a strong bite which may be poisonous'. (They bite with their fangs – the two long sharp teeth they have like a poisonous snake.) They are covered with hairs which can cause a rash if they are handled.

No one has calculated the number of human deaths caused by a bite from a tarantula – perhaps because it has never happened, or happened so rarely, and indeed a tarantula will do no harm to anyone if handled correctly. Tarantulas have a dangerous image, but this, according to one book on exotic pets, belies their gentle nature. Nevertheless, experts tell us not to handle a tarantula without expert advice. Tarantulas are popular as pets and require very little space to maintain them in excellent condition. They should be kept singly in a glass container, which need not be very large but which should have a layer of stones in the bottom. They often spend days or even weeks sitting inside a 'burrow' the size of an empty toilet roll. They feed on insects, and while young tarantulas eat twice a week, adults will often eat no more than once every 10 days. Two things are important for their welfare. Since some tropical species need 70%–90% relative humidity, the correct humidity in their unit is vitally important. And, since the unit must be kept clean, care must be taken regularly to remove any rotting food or uneaten live food.

You might like the idea of keeping a tarantula, but personally I am content with just watching them at a distance or on film.

- 1 Why, according to the writer, do most of us hate spiders?
 - (a) They give everyone arachnophobia.
 - (b) They take food from fridges.
 - (c) We hate them touching us.
 - (d) They seem to be alien.
- 2 Which of these is true of any tarantula?
 - (a) It has a hairy body.
 - (b) It moves very quickly.
 - (c) It has a head like a snake.
 - (d) It can be found in any back garden.
- 3 According to the writer, even though tarantulas are apparently harmless,
 - (a) they have killed people.
 - (b) you should not keep one.
 - (c) you should not handle them.
 - (d) they need plenty of space.
- 4 How often do adult tarantulas need to eat?
 - (a) Once a week.
 - (b) Twice a week.
 - (c) Every few weeks.
 - (d) About every ten days.

Lesson 3 Matterhorn man

A Vocabulary

Read this text. Then use the word given in capitals at the end of each line to form a word that fits in the space in the same line. We have done the first as an example.

VILLAGES IN THE ALPS

Alpine villages in Austria, Switzerland and France were once very little more than small mountain (1) _____ cut off from the rest of civilization and only reachable by (2) _____ tracks. The (3) _____ of these villages were mainly farmers, cheese-makers and (4) _____. However, things are very different today. The villages are no longer (5) _____ because many have become (6) _____ sophisticated centres for tourist activities of all kinds, (7) _____ winter sports. Pioneers of skiing and other mountain pursuits (8) _____ managed to persuade villagers that there was money to be made if they could only increase the standard of the accommodation they could offer.

ALPS
SETTLE
PERIL
PARISH
SHEEP
IMPOVERISH
HIGH
ESPECIAL
INVARIABLE

B Key structures

Complete the second sentence (in each pair), using the word given, so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence. You must use the word **in bold**.

1 Her handwriting becomes worse as she writes more quickly.

faster

The _____ becomes.

2 Making myself understood was extremely difficult.

make

It _____.

3 She hadn't expected to meet unpleasant people like that in the country.

such

She _____ country.

4 I could never get into the habit of working at night.

used

I _____ night.

5 The woman really didn't want to work seven days a week.

objected

The woman _____ week.

6 As the roads become busier, people want to drive on them less.

crowded

The more _____ on them.

C Special difficulties

Choose the correct word by putting a ring round a, b or c, and write it in.

- 1 Although our village is very small, it still _____ three hotels.
(a) equips (b) boasts (c) consists
- 2 This is the first time our authorities have had to deal with a _____ of AIDS.
(a) case (b) situation (c) peril
- 3 If they go onto the mountain in this weather, they will be _____ disaster.
(a) looking (b) asking (c) courting
- 4 Of _____ we will do everything we can to help you.
(a) coarse (b) cause (c) course
- 5 I had to move my chair because it was in my father's _____.
(a) route (b) way (c) road
- 6 None of the students _____ a word that the lecturer said.
(a) understood (b) realized (c) attained
- 7 Will you be at _____ this evening if I call you?
(a) house (b) home (c) apartment
- 8 She could answer all the questions in the maths test _____ the last one.
(a) except (b) apart (c) besides
- 9 He _____ at the thought of having to explain his mistakes to his boss.
(a) trembled (b) shuddered (c) stuttered
- 10 The man _____ out of his way to be particularly polite to us.
(a) went (b) made (c) did

D Composition

What do you think are the attractions and advantages of living in the mountains? On a separate sheet of paper, write an article of about 250 words, as if for a travel magazine, praising the advantages of living in the mountains and pointing out perhaps just one or two disadvantages.