

大学英语1~4级 单元同步训练

李华田 余 非 主编



武汉工业大学出版社

大学英语 1~4 级

单元同步训练

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前 言

目前,外语学习热潮不断高涨,学生外语水平普遍提高。为了帮助广大非英语专业学生复习巩固所学知识,我们组织教师编写了这本《大学英语1~4级单元同步训练》。

该《同步训练》在内容上严格结合《大学英语》(精读)1~4级每一单元语言和技能方面的教学要点,在程度上严格按照一级、二级、三级、四级的不同层次要求,题型包括“词汇与结构”、“阅读理解”、“英译汉”、“简短回答问题”、“完形填空”、“汉译英”和“写作”。这些题型与大学英语四级考试新题型接轨。为了便于学生自学自测,书末附有参考答案和写作范文。

该书内容新颖,选材广泛,题型丰富,难度适中,篇幅恰当。不仅可以帮助广大学生复习巩固学过的语言知识,提高语言综合运用能力,而且可以帮助学生掌握大学英语四级考试的应试技巧,以便顺利通过四级考试。

该书由李华田、余非主编,在编写过程中还得到了华中师范大学、武汉工业大学、武汉汽车工业学院、宜昌师范高等专科学校、湖北工学院、武汉城建学院、华中农业大学、中南政法学院、同济医科大学、武汉测绘科技大学、湖北汽车工业学院、郧阳医学院等十余所学校老师的支持与合作。

虽然我们在编写过程中投入了大量的时间和精力,但由于编者水平有限,书中不足之处在所难免,欢迎广大读者批评指正。

李华田

1997年3月

Contents

Book One

Unit One	How to Improve Your Study Habits	(;)
Unit Two	Sailing Round the World	(10)
Unit Three	The Present	(20)
Unit Four	Turning off TV; A Quiet Hour	(30)
Unit Five	A Miserable, Merry Christmas	(41)
Unit Six	Sam Adams, Industrial Engineer	(52)
Unit Seven	The Sampler	(63)
Unit Eight	You Go Your Way, I'll Go Mine	(73)
Unit Nine	The Brain	(83)
Unit Ten	Going Home	(92)

Book Two

Unit One	Is There Life on Earth?	(102)
Unit Two	The Dinner Party	(111)
Unit Three	Lessons from Jefferson	(121)
Unit Four	My First Job	(131)
Unit Five	The Professor and the Yo-Yo	(141)
Unit Six	The Making of a Surgeon	(151)
Unit Seven	There's Only Luck	(161)

Unit Eight	Honesty; Is It Going out of Style?	(171)
Unit Nine	What Is Intelligence, Anyway?	(181)
Unit Ten	Profits of Praise	(190)

Book Three

Unit One	A Brush with the Law	(200)
Unit Two	The Woman Who Would Not Tell	(210)
Unit Three	Why I Teach	(220)
Unit Four	Lady Hermits Who Are Down But Not Out	(229)
Unit Five	The Day Mother Cried	(239)
Unit Six	A Day's Wait	(249)
Unit Seven	The Shelter	(259)
Unit Eight	Daydream a Little	(268)
Unit Nine	The Death of Hitler	(278)
Unit Ten	The Fantastic Spurt in Technology	(287)

Book Four

Unit One	Big Bucks the Easy Way	(297)
Unit Two	Deer and the Energy Cycle	(307)
Unit Three	Why Do We Believe That the Earth Is Round?	(317)
Unit Four	Jim Thorpe	(327)
Unit Five	To Lie or Not to Lie—The Doctor's Dilemma	(337)
Unit Six	How to Mark a Book	(347)

Unit Seven	The Luncheon	(357)
Unit Eight	The New Caves	(366)
Unit Nine	Journey West	(376)
Unit Ten	Why People Work	(386)
Key to the Exercises		(398)
Book One	(398)
Book Two	(409)
Book Three	(420)
Book Four	(433)

Book One

Unit One: How to Improve Your Study Habits

Part I. Vocabulary and Structure

Directions: There are 20 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one answer that best completes the sentence and circle the letter beside your choice.

1. His private doctor suggests that he should get rid of the bad ____ of smoking.
A. custom B. habit C. hobby D. entertainment
2. The ____ people in the countryside prefer to have separate houses.
A. common B. ordinary C. average D. usual
3. To learn English well, you should study hard and master some study ____.
A. technologies B. technology C. technique D. techniques
4. He ____ his lessons deep into the night before he took the fi-

nal exams.

A. went over B. went into C. went up D. went on

5. They worked so hard that the job was finished ahead of ____.

A. chart B. assignment C. plan D. schedule

6. Although scientists have done research on the brain, many of the brain secrets ____ hidden.

A. maintain B. feel C. remain D. know

7. His good study habits ____ him to get excellent performance on tests.

A. enable B. make C. let D. have

8. The more you explain, the more ____ I ____.

A. confusing, get B. confused, get

C. confusing, got D. confused, got

9. He has ____ a habit of early rising.

A. made B. brought C. developed D. got

10. She ____ her book and forgot her meal and sleep.

A. concentrated on B. relied on

C. went on D. looked on

11. We study English hard ____ we can serve the people better in the future.

A. for B. such that C. in order to D. so that

12. College life makes you learn book knowledge, gather practical experience and own social contact ability ____.

A. either B. still C. also D. as well

13. He was so busy and didn't have time to cook, so he ____ part of his breakfast for lunch.

A. set up B. set aside C. set in D. set about

14. The article describes the negotiations(谈判) which ____ the

settlement(协议).

- A. led into B. came to C. led to D. went to
15. You should give him an answer _____.
A. as quick as you can B. as quickly as you can
C. as quick as possible D. as quickly as possibly
16. The meeting is important. _____.
A. Be sure to be late B. Be sure to not to be late
C. Be sure not to be late D. Don't be sure to be late
17. We must _____ that television in itself is neither good nor bad.
A. judge B. realize C. be aware of D. consider
18. These new orders for our manufactures will mean _____ over-time.
A. to work B. work C. working D. worked
19. They are united as one. They often put their heads together and _____ on plans of action.
A. settle B. decide C. consider D. choose
20. As close friends we should _____ our happiness and sadness.
A. share B. enjoy C. divide D. separate

Part II. Reading Comprehension

Directions: There are two passages in this part. Each 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 and circle the letter beside your choice.

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:

In ancient times the most important examinations were spoken, not written. In the schools of ancient Greece and Rome, testing usually consisted of saying poetry aloud or giving speeches.

In the European universities of the Middle Ages, students who were working for advanced degrees had to discuss questions in their field of study with people who had made a special study of the subject. This custom exists today as part of the process of testing candidates for the doctor's degree.

Generally, however, modern examinations are written. The written examination, where all students are tested on the same questions, was probably not known until the nineteenth century. Perhaps it came into existence with the great increase in population and the development of modern industry. A roomful of candidates for a state examination, timed exactly by electric clocks and carefully watched over by managers, resembles a group of workers at an automobile factory. Certainly, during examinations teachers and students are expected to act like machines.

One type of test is sometimes called an objective test. It is intended to deal with facts, not personal opinions. To make up an objective test the teacher writes a series of questions, each of which has only one correct answer. Along with each question the teacher writes the correct answer and also three statements that look like answers to students who have not learned the material properly.

21. Which of the following sentences is true according to the pas-

sage?

- A. In ancient times if students took the most important examinations, they were required to speak rather than write.
 - B. In the Middle Ages students were watched over by managers.
 - C. In the Middle Ages students took objective spoken tests.
 - D. In ancient times students were asked to read tests loudly.
22. What does the word "candidates" (at the end of the second paragraph) mean?
- A. Persons who wish to take an office.
 - B. Ancient persons taking exams.
 - C. Modern persons taking exams.
 - D. Persons taking exams in the Middle Ages.
23. Which of the following summarizes the main idea of the third paragraph?
- A. Workers at an automobile factory also take written exams now.
 - B. Exams now are written and timed.
 - C. Teachers and students act like machines.
 - D. The written exam came into being as the spoken exam was abolished(废除).
24. If a test is intended to deal with facts, we usually called it ____.
- A. a personal test
 - B. an objective test
 - C. a written test
 - D. a spoken test
25. The passage is mainly about ____.
- A. spoken examinations
 - B. written examinations
 - C. personal examinations
 - D. the changes of examinations

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

There are three kinds of goals: short-term, medium-range and long-term goals.

Short-range goals are those that usually deal with current activities, which we can apply on a daily basis. Such goals can be achieved in a week or less, or two weeks, or possibly months. It should be remembered that just as a building is no stronger than its foundation, our long-term goals cannot amount to very much without the achievement of solid short-term goals. Upon completing our short-term goals, we should date the occasion and then add new short-range goals that will build on those that have been completed.

The intermediate goals build in the foundation of the short-range goals. They might deal with just one term of school or the entire school year, or they could even extend for several years. Any time you move a step at a time, you should never allow yourself to become discouraged or overwhelmed. As you complete each step, you will enforce the belief in your ability to grow and succeed. And as your list of completion dates grow, your motivation and desire will increase.

Long-range goals may be related to our dreams of the future. They might cover five years or more. Life is not a static thing. We should never allow a long-term goal to limit us or our course of action.

26. The goal which we can apply on a daily basis is called ____.

A. a short-term goal

B. a medium-term goal

- C. a long-term goal D. an immediate goal
27. The phrase "amount to" in the middle of the second paragraph means ____.
- A. are equal B. mean C. add to D. add
28. Our long-term goals are achieved only when ____.
- A. we set up new goal one by one
- B. we put forward our new plan
- C. we write down the dates that our short-term goal is completed
- D. we succeed in completing our short-term goals
29. What does the last paragraph imply?
- A. People who have long-term goal will succeed.
- B. We should not have too many long-term goals.
- C. We should stick to our long-term goals and never change them.
- D. We may change our goals as we have new ideas and opportunities.
30. This passage is mainly about ____.
- A. short-range goals B. intermediate goals
- C. long-term goals D. all of the above

Part III . Translation from English into Chinese

Directions: In this part there are three items which you should translate into Chinese, each item consisting of one or two sentences. These sentences are all taken from the reading passages you have just read in the Reading Comprehension. You can refer back to the

passages so as to identify their meanings in the context.

31. Perhaps it came into existence with the great increase in population and the development of modern industry. (Paragraph 3, Passage 1)
32. Along with each question the teacher writes the correct answer and also three statements that look like answers to students who have not learned the material properly. (Paragraph 4, Passage 1)
33. Upon completing our short-term goals, we should date the occasion and then add new short-range goals that will build on those that have been completed. (Paragraph 2, Passage 2)

Part IV. Cloze

Directions: In this part there is a short passage summarizing the text of this unit. And there are ten blanks numbered (31), (35) ... (43) in the passage. You must fill in each blank with only one word.

Have you thought of this question "How can I study well?" It depends on many factors. But one thing is certain, good (34) _____ habits or effective learning (35) _____ will lead you to a successful college career. In this lesson, the author suggests several ways of (36) _____ your study habits. They are the following:

1. Plan your time carefully so that you can have (37) _____

__ time for both work and play.

2. Find a good place to study so that you can(38) _____ on the subject.

3. Skim before you read, so that you can(39) _____ your reading speed and improve your(40) _____ as well.

4. Make good use of your time.

5. Study (41) _____. Regular review leads to improved (42) _____ on tests.

6. (43) _____ a good attitude about tests.

If you improve your study habits, you will certainly become a top student.

Part V. Translation from Chinese into English

Directions: In this part there are five sentences which you should translate into English. And when translating, you must use the words or phrases you have just learned.

44. 村长的一席话使我们意识到实施希望工程,救助失学儿童的重要性。
45. 有些人认为金钱万能。然而事实并非如此。
46. 考试时千万不要作弊,因为诚实是上策。
47. 你应该专心致志于你的学业,不要做太多的兼职工作。
48. 电视使我们足不出户就知道天下事。

Unit Two: Sailing Round the World

Part I. Vocabulary and Structure

Directions: There are 20 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one answer that best completes the sentence and circle the letter beside your choice.

1. The friendship ____ we were searching has been recovered.
A. that B. which
C. into that D. for which
2. She felt ____ Harriet were a member of her family.
A. as though B. as
C. even if D. like
3. My brother's bike wasn't seriously _____. After mending the tyre it could be used again.
A. hurt B. damaged
C. destroyed D. broken
4. The electrified train can ____ ninety miles an hour.
A. rocket B. speed C. cover D. whirl
5. Our mountain town is only ____ the tourist trade.
A. depend on B. dependent upon
C. rely on D. decide on