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# 大学科技英语 学练教程



天津科技翻译出版公司

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## 内 容 简 介

本书按照《大学英语教学大纲》及《大学英语四级考试大纲》的要求编写而成。除了有与四级考试密切相关的练习之外，还有涉及听力、阅读、词汇、语法及完形填空的答题技巧。本书特别注重学生在考试中的弱项——写作。对英文的各种文体、写作特点以及具体文章的开头、结尾、层次、段落、衔接、转换都一一作了细致的分析和说明；在阅读部分，对英文文体作了简单的介绍并对练习文章按文体进行了分类。这样就使得学生在练习写作之前，先注意、分析他人文章的结构和布局，从而为掌握写作技巧预先进行练习；在词汇和语法练习之前，先列出语法难点，以便使学生收到事半功倍的效果。

本书可供各类院校学生及英语教师使用、也可供报考研究生、参加托福、EPT 考试的考生参考。

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## 序 言

自大学英语四、六级考试实行以来,我国的大学外语界为提高学生的外语水平,努力贯彻落实《大学英语教学大纲》,做出了很大的努力,因此也取得了显著的成绩。四、六级考试不但为越来越多的学生所接受,而且也为广大的社会所承认。目前,许多用人单位,特别是外资和合资企业,在录用员工时,首先要求的就是四、六级考试证书。可以预言,四、六级证书今后将会成为衡量一个学生的英语水平乃至工作能力的一个重要标志。

然而,尽管不少学生的外语水平得到了提高,许多人通过了四、六级考试,现在仍有相当数量的学生,或因学习方法不当,或因所选辅助教材欠妥,外语成绩提高不快,未能通过四、六级考试。为了帮助更多的学生提高外语水平,顺利地通过国家级考试,由河北省几家大专院校,根据多年的教学经验,按照《大纲》要求,共同编写了这本《大学英语综合练习教程》。该书体例新颖,结构独特,具有如下三个特点:

1、强调了语言运用技能的培养。该书与国内外许多同类书籍相比,其最大的不同之处在于它不仅含有与四级考试密切相关的各项练习,而且还有关于如何掌握语言技能、熟悉答题技巧的详细介绍。这一点同其它只有练习题的同类书籍相比,其长处是显而易见的。因为它不仅可以使学生掌握语言,而且还能够培养学生的能力。

2、突出了语言学习中的难点。这本书的另一个特点就是它突出了英语学习者在学习过程中将会遇到的各种难点,并将这些难点逐一分类、讲解。这些难点练习概括性强,覆盖面广,不仅适用于四、六级考试,也适用于托福和 EPT 练习之需。

3、重视了语言的交际性。语言的学习终究是为了运用,为了交际。然而,中国的大学牛,大多数就其语言能力(Language competence)而言,都是很强的,而语言运用的能力(Language performance)却很差。这一点无论是从大学英语四、六级考试的写作还是从托福考试的写作中都可以反映出来。该书注意到了这一点,因此在它的各章中,特别是在第五章中,就如何运用书面语言,如何在段落与段落,概念与概念之间——语篇层次上进行

交际，作了较为详细的论述。

此外，这本书不但吸取了同类书中的长处，而且在某些方面还有独到之处。例如，答题技巧一般散见于各类书籍、文章之中，有些答题技巧还很少有人研究，而该书对此作了较为全面的讨论。另外，该书结构严谨，在讨论文体及写作特点之前，先在阅读部分加以简单介绍，并把文章按文体分类。这样读者就可以在阅读他人作品时，注意和分析别人文章的布局 and 结构，以便为在后一章中更好地理解、掌握写作技巧，预先进行有效的练习。这种做法符合美国语言学家克拉申 (Krashen) 的观点。克氏认为，阅读和写作的关系十分密切。凡喜欢阅读的人，文章一般都写得好。相反，文章写得不好的，没有一个人爱读书。最后应该指出的是，该书的写作部分对学生也比较实用。这一章不但有简明扼要的写作理论，而且还就某一篇文章的具体写法，比如开头、结尾、段落、衔接、转换等作了细致的分析和说明。这一点在国内出版的书籍中，还不多见。

总之，我认为该书既有新意又有一定的参考价值。

张国英

1991.8.2

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# 第一章 听 力

## 大学英语听力应试总论

《大学英语教学大纲》对读、听、译、说、写提出了不同层次的要求，即较强的阅读能力，一定的听和译的能力，以及初步的说和写的能力。由此可见，对于“听”的要求仅次于“读”。就拿大学英语四级考试的听力理解部分来说，共 20 题，考试时间 20 分钟。这一部分包括两节：A 节 (Section A) 有 10 题，每题含一组对话，对话后有一个问句。B 节 (Section B) 有 10 题，分别安排在三篇听力材料之后，每篇后有若干道题，每题为 一个问句。听力理解部分全部是选择题，要求考生从四个答案中选出一个最佳答案，每题的答题时间为 15 秒。录音的语速为每分钟约 120 词，念一遍。选材的原则是：

1. 对话部分为日常生活中的一般对话，句子结构和内容不太复杂。
2. 短篇听力材料为题材熟悉，情节不太复杂的故事，讲话，叙述等。
3. 所用词语不超过教学大纲词汇表四级规定的范围。

听力理解部分的目的是测试学生获取口头信息的能力。理解的准确率不低于百分之七十。《大学英语教学大纲》要求学生四级掌握的听力技能有：

1. 辨别语速中的音素；
2. 辨别重音类别；
3. 理解婉转祈使句的升调，表达不确定、疑问等陈述句的升调，反意问句的语调；
4. 理解句子和话语的交际价值；
5. 通过声音的高低快慢辨认语篇中的要点和重要信息；
6. 作准确的判断；
7. 做笔记。

考生是否具备这些技能，是其能否顺利完成这一部分试题的关键。必须指出的是，考生须有一定的语言基础和应试技巧，语言基础是先决条件，应试技巧是保证。语言基础与应试技巧的关系是前者为主，后者为辅。没有扎实的语言基础，应试技巧只能是纸上谈兵。现在，有人把应试方法当作一门学问来研究，找出解题的规律性。因此，我们不能忽视应试技巧。在一定的语言基础上了解解题的规律性，掌握解题技巧，培养良好的应试心理，最大限度地发挥水平，考出最佳成绩是有把握的。

不同的试题有不同的解题技巧。以下是听力理解部分的解题基本原则。

一、心理准备。应考时保持清醒头脑十分重要。在四级考试中，考生往往在做听力理解时心情最为紧张，原因有三：一是刚开始；二是时间性强；三是考生自认为听力较难，尤其是B节。其实考生不必为此紧张，因为听力内容是比较简单的。如果让考生看着听力的文字材料答题，那要比其他四项容易多了；听力可以猜答。根据已获得的信息，那怕是一点点，利用背景知识加以推测和判断，以可能性较大的选择项为答案。在漏听和没有听懂的时候，任标一项作为机遇答案也是可行的；据一九八七年四级考试资料统计，听力理解得分率居第二位，所以听力理解并不是难得高不可攀的。听音时只要保持自然的、轻松的和稳定的心境，就能正常发挥自己的能力。

二、略读和预期。这有利于听音时积极主动，有目的有选择地听。对待选择项可采取快速阅读的方法，即运用略读技巧。选择项是重要的信息源，略读的重点应抓住选择项的区别。在此基础上对将要出现的问题作个大概估计。预期能帮助提高识别速度，也就是说，一旦听到有关的信号时就能一拍即合。如果事先没有看完选择项或没有记住其内容，则应该边听边看，重点是听。

三、边听边记。听音时，应该把关键的信息词简略地记录下来，如人名、地名、数字、时间、价格、距离、职务等，防止一听而过。尤其是做B节题时更应如此。能否顺利完成B节的试题主要取决于能否在一系列的语句中抓住解题所需的那些关键词句。考生可以采用速记形式，也可用开头字母或自己明白的符号记录。这样可以扩大记忆广度，唤起回忆，有利于判断。当然，考试时应该以心记为主，考生平时应注意这方面的训练。

四、抓住大意，控制时间。在听不清个别词语时或听到陌生的单词、人名或地名时，仍然继续往下听，重要的是听懂意思。千万不要阻搁于一词一义，不要逐词听译。有时，整个意思懂了，听不清的词也不期而解了。选择时遇到难题，考生也不可在一题上花太多时间，选择时间最好控制在10秒钟左右。利用余下的时间扫视下一题的选择项。在听到下题题号的时候，若考生仍没有做完也必须立即注意听录音。

听力部分实质上就是聆听音响信息，理解所听意思的过程。这一过程要求考生边听边理解，边阅读猜测边作抉择。要熟练这五“边”的活动过程，使自己立于不败之地。

## Unit One

### 应试指导

转折与让步是听力测试中的一个难点。要通过转折与让步把握住说话人的真正含义，并区别他对某个问题或某件事的态度。在句子中要注意这些词：no, not, never, neither...nor, although, even so, even though, in spite of, unless 等。要特别留心 but 之后的句子的意思，因为答案通常就在它的后面。

**Section A:** Directions: In this section you will hear 10 short conversations. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. Each conversation and question will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four suggested answers marked a., b., c. and d., and decide which is the best answer.

1. a. Reading.      b. Speaking.      c. Writing.      d. Grammar.
2. a. In the city.      b. In the country.  
c. Getting water.      d. At the lake.
3. a. British.      b. Burmese.      c. Chinese.      d. Japanese.
4. a. January, March and October.      b. May, June and July.  
c. May, August and September.      d. April, June and August.
5. a. Two hours.      b. Four hours.  
c. Six hours.      d. Eight hours.
6. a. a black and white TV set.      b. a 19-inch color TV set.  
c. a 24-inch color TV set.  
d. larger window screen for his living room.
7. a. She's going to earn more money.  
b. She's writing a book.  
c. She's learned a lot.

- c. She's met some interesting students.
- 8. a. Go walking with her friend.  
b. Rest and take care of herself.  
c. Stay at home and do her exercises.  
d. Catch up with her reading.
- 9. a. with people living nearby      b. only in another place.  
c. if the people move and in a near place.  
d. provided that the nearby residents move away to another place.
- 10. a. He did not have time to talk to the woman.  
b. He was not wearing his watch.      c. It is exactly 1:15.  
d. It is a little before 1:15.

**Section B:** Directions: In this section, you will hear 3 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear one question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked a., b., c. and d..

Passage 1: Questions 11 to 13 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 11. a. When the animal is hungry.  
b. When the animal is playing the trick.  
c. After the animal has done some simple job.  
d. When the animal can be seen on the television.
- 12. a. Because they have beaks      b. Because they like seeds.  
c. Because they can make a noise.  
d. Because they can see well.
- 13. a. When the light goes on.      b. When it sees a fault.  
c. When it hears a noise.      d. When there is a warning.

Passage 2: Questions 14 to 16 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 14. a. which had a small yard      b. downstairs  
c. upstairs      d. on the ground floor
- 15. a. Their neighbours were making a big noise too.  
b. Their neighbours did not like the house.

c. They were lucky because they did not move downstairs.

d. The police were coming.

16. a. the noise came from upstairs

b. they were dancing downstairs

c. people were beating drums everywhere

d. the police were making a big noise

Passage 3: Questions 17 to 20 are based on the passage you have just heard.

17. a. It's fast and comfortable.

b. You can see more of the country.

c. You can sleep in it.

d. It's safer than trains.

18. a. It's safer.

b. The seats are softer.

c. It's cooler.

d. One can see better.

19. a. For his meals.

b. To go to the toilet.

c. To go to a hotel for the night

d. For sightseeing.

20. a. They don't like buses.

b. They are always in a hurry.

c. They find trains too crowded.

d. They think planes more comfortable.

## Unit Two

### 应试指导

预期有两种：(一) 听音前，根据选择项对将要听到的内容作大概的估计。(二) 听音中，根据基本句型和固定的词组，预期将要出现的内容。比如 "It's time to start telling them now again," 当听到 "It's time" 的时候，可以预期一个不定式要出现。总之，应该把被动变为主动，做到听到上句便知下文，那么就好应付多了。

**Section A:** Directions: In this section you will hear 10 short conversations. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. Each conversation and question will be spoken only once. After

each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four suggested answers marked a., b., c. and d., and decide which is the best answer.

1. a. To the movies. b. To a bar.  
c. To a restaurant. d. Stay at home.
2. a. She wants a receipt.  
b. She doesn't know how to make it work.  
c. She likes shopping. d. She wants her money back.
3. a. There was no electricity in his area.  
b. The game wasn't shown in his area.  
c. He didn't want to watch the game.  
d. He didn't have a TV.
4. a. About a month. b. About one week.  
c. About three weeks. d. About two weeks.
5. a. American behavior. b. American history.  
c. American education. d. American politics.
6. a. Because it's bad for his health.  
b. Because it's a bad example to the children.  
c. Because it makes him smell. d. Because it makes him cough.
7. a. The city library. b. The courthouse.  
c. Downtown. d. The university library.
8. a. Tomorrow at 9:45. b. Today at 9:00.  
c. Today at 10:15. d. Tomorrow at 10:15.
9. a. Yes, he's planning to buy it.  
b. Yes, he'll buy it on his holiday.  
c. No, he spent all his money on a vacation.  
d. No, it's too short.
10. a. The one the woman bought yesterday. b. The man's.  
c. Both the man's and Jack's. d. Jack's.

**Section B:** Directions: In this section, you will hear 3 short passages. At

the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear one question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked a., b., c., and d..

Passage 1. Questions 11 to 13 are based on the passage you have just heard.

11. a. Men can understand things quickly.      b. Men can learn.  
c. Men have learned to use language.      d. Men have brains.
12. a. An ape can make noises.      b. An ape can understand things.  
c. An ape can learn words.      d. An ape can speak like men.
13. a. How children learn to speak.  
b. Why apes can learn a few words.  
c. Man's brain helps him learn to speak.  
d. What happens when men speak.

Passage 2. Questions 14 to 16 are based on the passage you have just heard.

14. a. by ferry      b. by plane      c. by car      d. by ship
15. a. Calais in France      b. the sunny countries  
c. Dover in England      d. the mountainous areas
16. a. the comfort of travelling by plane  
b. the disadvantages of travelling by ship  
c. the advantages of travelling by hovercraft  
d. the difficulty of taking cars across the English Channel

Passage 3. Questions 17 to 20 are based on the passage you have just heard.

17. a. It was situated in the North.  
b. It was situated in the South.  
c. It occupied a section of the Potomac River.  
d. It moved from places to places.
18. a. Because the government wanted to commemorate Columbus.  
b. Because the only available site was in Maryland.  
c. In order to please George Washington, the first President.  
d. In order not to favor any particular state.
19. a. In the same year as the Capitol Building was opened.

- b. When the District of Columbia was established.
  - c. When Washington became the first President.
  - d. In the same year that Maryland granted the land.
20. a. It is about the White House.
- b. It is about the U.S. Congress.
  - c. It is about the capital of the U.S.
  - d. It is about George Washington.

## Unit Three

### 应试指导

当选择项都是长句时，采取略读方法，其步骤如下：（一）扫视以找出共同成份，视线落点以名词和动词为主。（二）竖读以发现区别，即由上向下看，而不由左向右看。（三）当读不完时，考生应先读前两个选择句，在听完录音后，再读后两个选择句，然后根据对原文的理解作出最佳抉择。

**Section A:** Directions: In this section you will hear 10 short conversations. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. Each conversation and question will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four suggested answers marked a., b., c. and d., and decide which is the best answer.

1. a. That the man shouldn't use a pen anymore.
  - b. That the man shouldn't put his pen in his shirt pocket because this often happens.
  - c. She wants to know how many times she has told the man not to let ink get on his shirt.
  - d. She wants to know how many times the man's pen has leaked.
2. a. Because she loves games.
  - b. Because she will watch them on television.



- c. Because she is a sportswoman.
  - d. Because the last games were disappointing.
3. a. She didn't like sitting next to Jim Smith.  
b. She didn't like the food.  
c. She didn't like the hosts.      d. She doesn't like parties.
  4. a. The woman told Fred to meet them at six.  
b. The roommate met Fred at six.  
c. Fred gave the roommate the message.  
d. The woman told the roommate to give Fred the message.
  5. a. She doesn't like her children.  
b. She has never worked and would like to try.  
c. Her husband wants her to work.  
d. She would like to earn some money.
  6. a. She doesn't understand the question.  
b. She will definitely not lend him the money.  
c. She will lend him the money.  
d. She might lend him the money.
  7. a. He'll buy a new car after his is repaired.  
b. He'll use a new car until his is repaired.  
c. He won't buy one now because he cannot afford one.  
d. He won't buy one because he doesn't need one.
  8. a. Mark's sister is waiting in Shanghai for tickets.  
b. Mark went to Beijing to buy tickets to America.  
c. Mark had been in Shanghai for two weeks waiting for his tickets.  
d. Mark will have to go to Beijing to get his tickets.
  9. a. That Dallas is larger than Houston.  
b. That Dallas is only half as big as Houston.  
c. That Houston is only half as big as Dallas.  
d. That Dallas is two times bigger than Houston.
  10. a. The food is good.