

*English*

# 大学英语拓展训练

(第三册)

王爱民 总主编



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# Unit One

## I. Vocabulary and Structure Activities

### Section A.

**Directions:** Match each word or phrase in Column A with its meaning in English from Column B.

#### Column A

1. subsequent
2. temporary
3. wander
4. petty
5. casual
6. confirm
7. belief
8. unemployed
9. gloomily
10. presumably
11. conduct
12. worldly
13. respectable
14. unconcerned
15. stroll
16. downfall

#### Column B

- A. move about without a purpose
- B. temporarily without a paid job
- C. following
- D. influence
- E. probably
- F. lasting only for a limited time
- G. manage
- H. experienced in the ways of society
- I. indifferent
- J. make certain
- K. walk at leisure
- L. ruin
- M. completely
- N. small
- O. splendid
- P. scholarly

- |                |                                |
|----------------|--------------------------------|
| 17. thoroughly | Q. deserving respect           |
| 18. brilliant  | R. careless                    |
| 19. obviously  | S. trust                       |
| 20. academic   | T. plainly                     |
|                | U. a person with strange ideas |
|                | V. of very bad quality         |
|                | W. depressedly                 |
|                | X. waste away                  |
|                | Y. dimness                     |
|                | Z. one who competes in sports  |

## Section B.

**Directions:** There are 30 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that best completes the sentence. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

- The prisoner was brought to \_\_\_\_\_ for trial.  
A. court      B. course      C. cousin      D. couth
- I have a \_\_\_\_\_ of things to do.  
A. coupled      B. couple      C. cover      D. couples
- This technical innovation will \_\_\_\_\_ us much time and labour.  
A. saves      B. saving      C. save      D. saved
- The earth \_\_\_\_\_ both around the sun and on its own axis.  
A. revolving      B. revolved      C. revolve      D. revolves
- Why did they suddenly \_\_\_\_\_ against you?  
A. turn      B. turned      C. turning      D. turns
- Dictators are \_\_\_\_\_ rulers.  
A. arbitrate      B. arbor      C. arbitrary      D. arbite
- My \_\_\_\_\_ is unshaken no matter what setbacks I may encounter.  
A. belief      B. believe      C. belie      D. believes
- We can \_\_\_\_\_ on Mary when Christmas comes.  
A. calls      B. call      C. called      D. calling
- If you are late again, you'll be \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. discard      B. dismissed      C. displace      D. discharge
- The best students are \_\_\_\_\_ special scholarships.  
A. deliver      B. gives      C. present      D. awarded



11. In \_\_\_\_\_ lessons, we shall discuss the topic further.  
A. subsequent      B. subsequently      C. laterly      D. resultantly
12. She got a \_\_\_\_\_ job while she was waiting to go to the university.  
A. permanent      B. temporarily      C. permanently      D. temporary
13. Greed led to his \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. downfall      B. downfalls      C. download      D. downtrodden
14. My \_\_\_\_\_ was to stay.  
A. intentions      B. intention      C. intentional      D. intense
15. You should save \_\_\_\_\_ and buy a house.  
A. out      B. up      C. off      D. on
16. \_\_\_\_\_ his age, the performance is amazing.  
A. Given      B. Giving      C. Give      D. Gives
17. Under \_\_\_\_\_ should we lose our human dignity.  
A. any circumstances      B. no circumstances  
C. any conditions      D. no case
18. It \_\_\_\_\_ that the experiment was much more complicated than we had expected.  
A. found out      B. carried out      C. turned out      D. came out
19. The train is \_\_\_\_\_ at Changchun at 10:30 according to the schedule.  
A. late      B. early      C. sure      D. due
20. He showed much \_\_\_\_\_ for the safety of the passengers.  
A. concern      B. court      C. witness      D. accent
21. They rose one after \_\_\_\_\_ and walked out.  
A. the other      B. each other      C. others      D. another
22. His pupils used to make him so angry that he threw books \_\_\_\_\_ them.  
A. over      B. towards      C. on      D. at
23. If the sun \_\_\_\_\_, the players could have finished the game.  
A. had shone      B. did shine      C. were shining      D. shone
24. It is past the time \_\_\_\_\_ the children should be in bed.  
A. that      B. when      C. then      D. whenever
25. Oh, \_\_\_\_\_ you have drawn!  
A. what beautiful a picture      B. how beautiful a picture  
C. what a beautiful picture      D. how a beautiful picture
26. It was in 1961 \_\_\_\_\_ John F. Kennedy became the President of the United States.  
A. when      B. and      C. that      D. then
27. \_\_\_\_\_ to hurt her feeling, he did not tell her the truth.  
A. Not to want      B. Not wanting      C. To want not      D. Wanting not

28. He acted as if he \_\_\_\_\_ in England before.  
A. would not live                      B. did not live  
C. wouldn't have lived                D. had never lived
29. I found that she \_\_\_\_\_ lived in that apartment.  
A. no any longer    B. no longer            C. not any longer    D. not longer
30. You've already missed too many classes this term. You \_\_\_\_\_ two classes just last week.  
A. have                      B. had missing            C. missed                      D. had missed

## Section C. Error Correction

**Directions:** Each of the following sentences has four parts underlined and marked A, B, C and D. You are to identify the one that needs correction.

1. New York City's first large electric sign, which was over six stories high and topped by a forty-foot-long green pickle, appeared on the side of a building in 1900.  
A B  
C D
2. A major goal of multicultural education is to change teaching and learning approaches so that male and female students from different cultural groups will have equal opportunities for learn.  
A B C  
D
3. Low-level cumulus clouds, mid-level altostratus clouds, and high-altitude cirrus clouds all conveys information about their atmospheric realms.  
A B C D
4. The small, local labor organizations of the first half of the nineteenth century were influentially in calling attention to the extremely long working day.  
A B C D
5. In deaths associated with automobile airbags, that at highest risk have been children and infants riding in the front passenger seat and smaller adults sitting close to the steering wheel.  
A B C D
6. The university hospital's research department is looking for volunteers who have heart disease, have undergone open-heart surgery, have had angioplasty (血管硬化), or a heart attack was experienced.  
A B C  
D



7. In 1492 Christopher Columbus made his first voyager to the New World, probably

A B

landing on the island which he named San Salvador.

C D
8. A magnet is able to picking up a piece of steel or iron because its magnetic field flows

A B

into the metal, turning the metal into a temporary magnet, and the two magnets

C

then attract each other.

D
9. If tulip bulbs are planted in the fall, they could have been expected to bloom the

A B C

following spring.

D
10. To many early Americans, chicken on the table represented fancy civilized food and

A B

suggested that a farmer and his wife has found prosperity.

C D
11. A heat exchanger is a device in which heat taken from a hot liquid or gas in order to warm

A B C

a cool one.

D
12. There was a tremendous appetite for new films for the early moving picture machines

A B

called nickelodeons, and film-makers sought rewarded careers in this new medium.

C D
13. The massive architecture of the ancient Egyptians was advanced than that of the Sumerians

A B C

and even surpassed that of later societies.

D
14. On the one hand, the turkey vulture disgusts people because of its eating habits,

A B

on the contrary, it fills a useful role by consuming the flesh of dead animals.

C D
15. Unlike a stock market, a money market — a network of brokers, buyers, and selling—

A B

is not located in specific place.

C D
16. The earliest works of Finish architect Alvar Aalto in the early 1930s led the way to a more

A B C

subtle, romanticism, organic type of design.

D
17. The major advantage of a large corporation was that it can raise large sums of money

A B

to engage in efficient large-scale production.

C D

- ## II. Cloze

We arrived in Spain 1 the first time a few weeks ago, and I decided to buy a car because we had sold 2 we had in England before leaving. Yesterday the sales office rang us 3 the car was ready. I had tried out a model 4 it before but as I was not yet used 5 in this city, my wife did not want me to collect it on my own, 6 we went together to fetch it. We 7 and signed the papers. They told us that there was enough petrol to take us to a garage, 8 we could fill up. The nearest garage to the office was 9, and we got there safely. But when I 10 into the main road I suddenly saw a lot of cars racing 11 me. I got out of their way 12 as I could by backing into the garage once more, and the man behind me 13 at me. "It's so much a problem to remember to drive on the right, isn't it?" my wife said. "Yes, if only I 14 a few lessons for 15," I replied. "You 16 carefully on the way home," my wife said. "You'd be sorry if you had an accident 17 the first day, 18?" While we were talking, the man behind got out of his car and said in good English, "Would you 19 me when you are thinking of leaving? Or are you going to sit in your car 20 day?"

- 6

4. A. as                      B. the same that                      C. like                      D. such as
5. A. for driving                      B. to driving                      C. in driving                      D. to drive
6. A. such                      B. as                      C. so                      D. so as
7. A. paid the car for                      B. paid the car                      C. paid to the car                      D. paid for the car
8. A. where                      B. there                      C. which                      D. at that
9. A. at 100 yards away                      B. about 100 yards away                      C. at 100 yards far                      D. about 100 yards far
10. A. turned                      B. circled                      C. altered                      D. involved
11. A. for                      B. on                      C. over                      D. towards
12. A. so fast                      B. such fast                      C. as fast                      D. fast
13. A. annoyed                      B. astonished                      C. shouted                      D. responded
14. A. would have                      B. had had                      C. shall have                      D. have had
15. A. practice                      B. trial                      C. exercise                      D. experiment
16. A. would better to go                      B. would better go                      C. had better to go                      D. had better go
17. A. in                      B. at                      C. on                      D. by
18. A. won't you                      B. wouldn't you                      C. hadn't you                      D. shouldn't you
19. A. mind to tell                      B. mind as to tell                      C. mind telling                      D. mind that tell
20. A. each                      B. every                      C. all the                      D. all

### III. Reading Comprehension

#### Section A. Fast Reading

As my train wasn't due to leave for another hour, I had plenty of time to spare. After buying some newspapers to read on the journey. I made my way to the luggage office to collect the heavy suit-case I had left there three days before. There were only a few people waiting, and I took out my wallet to find the receipt for my case. The receipt didn't seem to be where I had left it. I emptied the contents of the wallet, and railway tickets, money, scraps of paper, and photographs fell out of it; but no matter how hard I searched, the receipt was nowhere to be found.

When my turn came, I explained the situation sorrowfully to the assistant. The man

looked at me suspiciously as if to say that he had heard this type of story many times and asked me to describe the case. I told him that it was an old, brown-looking object no different from the many cases I could see on the shelves. The assistant then gave me a form and told me to make a list of the chief contents of the case. If they were correct, he said, I could take the case away. I tried to remember all the articles I had hurriedly packed and wrote them down as they came to me.

After I had done this, I went to look among the shelves. There were hundreds of cases there and for one dreadful moment, it occurred to me that if someone had picked the receipt up, he could have easily claimed the case already. This hadn't happened fortunately, for after a time I found the case lying on its side high up in a corner. After examining the articles inside, the assistant was soon satisfied that it was mine and told me I could take the case away. Again I took out my wallet; this time to pay. I pulled out a ten-shilling note and the "lost" receipt slipped out with it. I couldn't help blushing and looked up at the assistant. He was nodding his head knowingly, as if to say that he had often seen this happen before too!

1. The writer had plenty of time to spare as his train \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. was leaving later than scheduled
  - B. was not leaving for another hour
  - C. was not scheduled to leave
  - D. was delayed for some reason
2. Why did he go to the luggage office?
  - A. He would ask when his train was leaving.
  - B. He wanted to claim his luggage.
  - C. His case had to be left in the office.
  - D. The office took care of heavy cases.
3. Which of the following is true?
  - A. The receipt was in the case he had left in the luggage office.
  - B. He had put his wallet in the case.
  - C. There were a lot of things in the cases.
  - D. He searched everything but the wallet.
4. The writer could see \_\_\_\_\_ on the shelves.
  - A. two old brownish cases
  - B. another case besides his own
  - C. quite a number of old brown cases
  - D. no other old brown cases than his
5. When the writer explained his situation, the assistant \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. responded quickly saying it was a lie  
 B. believed him  
 C. gave a suspicious look as much as to say he had heard such stories before  
 D. just took his story as a joke
6. The assistant, however, \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. gave back the case to him right away  
 B. asked him to look for the case among the shelves  
 C. asked him to fill up a form and describe what was in the case  
 D. said he would help him look for the case
7. What dreadful idea occurred to the writer?  
 A. The receipt had been stolen by someone.  
 B. Someone had taken away the case.  
 C. He could not claim his case without the receipt.  
 D. He had left his receipt at home.
8. The case \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. lay right on one side of a shelf  
 B. was right behind an old brown-looking case  
 C. was between two high shelf  
 D. was among the hundreds of cases
9. The writer took out his wallet a second time \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. to see if the receipt was there  
 B. to show the assistant he was telling the truth  
 C. to pay for the service  
 D. to produce the receipt
10. The writer could not help blushing for his \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. carelessness    B. stupidity    C. inconsideration    D. rudeness

## Section B.

**Directions:** In this section, there is a passage with ten blanks. You are required to select one word for each blank from a list of choices given in a word bank following the passage. Read the passage through carefully before making your choices. Each choice in the bank is identified by a letter. Please mark the corresponding letter for item on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center. **You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.**

In order   1   learn to be one's true self, it is   2   to obtain a wide and extensive

knowledge of what has been 3 and done in the world; critically to inquire into it; carefully to consider it; clearly to analyze it; and earnestly to carry it 4.

It matters not 5 you learn, but when you once learn a thing, you must never give it 6 until you have mastered it. It 7 not what you inquire into, but when you once inquire into a thing, you must never give it up until you have thoroughly 8 it. It matters not what you try to 9 of, but when you once try to think of a thing, you must never give it up until you have got what you want. It matters not what you try to carry out, but when you once try to carry out a thing, you must never give it up until you have done it 10 and well.

If another man succeeds by one effort, you will use a hundred efforts. If another man succeeds by ten efforts, you will use a thousand.

- |               |               |         |              |
|---------------|---------------|---------|--------------|
| A. matters    | B. what       | C. to   | D. necessary |
| E. said       | F. out        | G. up   | H. think     |
| I. thoroughly | J. understood | K. have | L. member    |
| M. scientist  | N. author     | O. say  |              |

## Section C.

**Directions:** There are 2 passages in this section. Each passage 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 mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

**Questions 1 to 5 are based on the following passage.**

The first true piece of sports equipment that man invented was the ball.

In ancient Egypt, as everywhere, pitching stones was a favorite children's game. But a badly thrown rock could hurt a child. Looking for something less dangerous to throw, the Egyptians made what were probably the first balls.

At first, balls were made of grass or leaves held together by vines. Later they were made of pieces of animal skin sewed together and stuffed with feathers or hay.

Even though the Egyptians were warlike, they found time for peaceful games. Before long they had developed a number of ball games, each with its own set of rules. Perhaps they played ball more for instruction than for fun. Ball playing was thought of mainly as a way to teach young men the speed and skill they would need for war.

1. The ball was probably invented because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. throwing stones was not fun
  - B. throwing stones often caused injuries
  - C. games with stones did not have rules
  - D. rocks were too heavy to throw
2. The first balls were probably made of \_\_\_\_\_.
    - A. animal skins stuffed with rocks
    - B. twists of hay
    - C. grass and leaves tied with vines
    - D. animal skins stuffed with soft materials
  3. This passage states that the Egyptians played \_\_\_\_\_.
    - A. many different kinds of games
    - B. different games with similar rules
    - C. only one ball game
    - D. many different games with balls
  4. The Egyptians thought that ball playing was \_\_\_\_\_.
    - A. childish
    - B. dangerous
    - C. worthwhile
    - D. difficult
  5. The best title for this passage is \_\_\_\_\_.
    - A. The First Ball Games
    - B. How Egyptian Children Played Games
    - C. The Beginning of Sports
    - D. Egyptian Sports

**Questions 6 to 10 are based on the following passage.**

According to the census of 1800, the United States of America contained 5,308,483 persons. In the same year the British Islands contained upwards of fifteen million; the French Republic, more than twenty-seven million. Nearly one-fifth of the American people were black slaves; the true political population consisted of four and a half million free whites, or less than one million able-bodied males, on whose shoulders fell the burden of a continent. Even after two centuries of struggle the land was still untamed; forest covered every portion, except here and there a strip of cultivated soil; the minerals lay undisturbed in their rocky beds, and more than two-thirds of the people clung to the seaboard within fifty miles of tidewater, where alone the wants of civilized life could be supplied.

6. The struggle to tame the American continent had been going on \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. about fifty years
  - B. a little more than a century
  - C. since 1750
  - D. about two hundred years



7. Free white men in America numbered \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. about four-fifths of the population      B. less than one million  
 C. about four and one-half million      D. 5,308,483
8. Two-thirds of the American people \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. lived where the wants of civilized life could not be supplied  
 B. lived in the west part of the country  
 C. lived along the seacoast  
 D. lived near big rivers
9. We may conclude that around 1800 the United States \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. was sparsely populated      B. was densely populated  
 C. had more women than men      D. had few children
10. This description of the United States in 1800 suggests that \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. the people of the new nation had succeeded in taming the continent  
 B. most of the new nation was undeveloped  
 C. strips of cultivated land were everywhere  
 D. settlers were beginning to mine the valuable minerals of the new continent

## IV. Translation

**Directions:** Complete the sentences by translating the Chinese given in brackets into English. Please write your translation on the Answer Sheet.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ (由于天气不好), the football match had to be put off.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ (你应该存一些钱), instead of spending it all.
3. In all our products, \_\_\_\_\_ (重视的是质量).
4. If parents make an important decision for their child without caring whether or not he/she agrees, \_\_\_\_\_ (那就是做武断的决定).
5. \_\_\_\_\_ (倘若身体好的话), he can finish the work in a week.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ (请别着急) and enjoy your dinner.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ (结果证明) that their diplomatic policy was right.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ (教练要求所有的选手们) to prepare for the next Olympic Games.
9. With good reputation, \_\_\_\_\_ (他的公司有希望中标).
10. \_\_\_\_\_ (使他感到愤慨) by their behavior.

## V. Writing

**Directions:** For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition on the topic **IMPORTANT WORDS**. You should write at least 150 words and cover the following points.

1. The words “thank you” are very important.
2. Another important word is “please”.
3. We have to learn to say “sorry” too.

## VI. Reading for Pleasure

### 1. Playing Cupid

*What is the best gift you ever received? Better still, what is the best gift you ever gave? Perhaps you will recall that in each instance, the best gift was the one that was tied with the heartstrings of the giver, one that included part of self.*

*Wanda Fulton*

I was lying on the slick tile floor of my college dorm room chatting with my younger sister (by a year and a half) about the latest gossip in our little community while twirling the black phone cord around my fingers. Deep in the mire of love, she was gushing about an all-important upcoming date — she and Mr. Be-All-End-All’s first anniversary of dating. She was in a state — would he remember, would he forget? If he did forget, what did that mean about their relationship? And God help him if he messed this up. A helpless romantic myself, I filed away this tidbit of information, not having the heart to mention that of course he was going to forget. He was a guy. He might have a general idea of when they started dating, but the odds were good that he didn’t have that all-important date scribbled in his diary, surrounded by intertwining hearts and other symbols of true love.

I took pity on the poor boy. After all, my sister was head over heels in love — the least I could do was give him the small break that was in my power. As was my custom, I headed for home the following Friday, which, as the fates would have it, was the day. Making a last stop on my way out of the college town, I purchased a bouquet of mixed flowers and gently stowed them away for the five-hour drive.

Pulling into the gravel parking lot of our little high school, I headed in to say “hi” to