

English

大学英语拓展训练

(第四册)

王爱民 总主编



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总主编	王爱民		
本册主编	汪春娟	邹德刚	
副主编	王耀敏	丁 铭	王丽艳
编委	高维亮	伯 松	王丽艳
	丁 铭	王耀敏	汪春娟
	邹德刚		

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王爱民 总主编

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Unit One

Section B

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 | Column B |
|----------------------|--|
| 1. for rent | A. wonderful; astonishing |
| 2. cut into | B. give or offer willingly |
| 3. instruct | C. have no right or reason |
| 4. marvelous | D. very bad unpleasant |
| 5. inform | E. give sb. the right to do or have sth. |
| 6. normally | F. hear by chance |
| 7. responsible | G. give orders to sb. |
| 8. be done with | H. have an eager desire |
| 9. awful | I. that can not be seen |
| 10. volunteer | J. available to be rented |
| 11. pull up | K. state or declare sth. |
| 12. enable | L. reduce; decrease |
| 13. have no business | M. strange; unusual |
| 14. thoughtful | N. become less or smaller |
| 15. entitle | O. make sb. able to do sth. |
| 16. shrink | P. bring or come to a stop |
| 17. overhear | Q. tell; give information to |

18. odd
19. claim
20. reproduce
- R. stop doing or using; finish
S. having the duty of taking care of sth.
T. in the usual conditions; ordinarily
U. give a good reason for
V. sth. difficult to bear
W. produce the young of ...
X. put or bring forward
Y. given to or indicating thought
Z. give up or call off

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.

1. The police officer announced that the deaths of two young girls would soon be _____.
A. required B. informed C. inquired D. claimed
2. The taxi had to _____ because the traffic lights had turned red.
A. pull in B. pull at C. pull out D. pull up
3. We must keep _____ of the latest developments of science and technology.
A. informed B. inquired C. claimed D. instructed
4. The little girl has a good imagination. She can make up _____ stories.
A. awful B. marvelous C. competitive D. normal
5. He wanted \$1,000 for his used car but _____ \$600.
A. settled at B. settled in C. settled with D. settled for
6. Don't wash that dress or it will _____; send it to the dry-cleaner's.
A. break B. shrink C. withdraw D. retreat
7. Since you are all here, I _____ tell you all about it.
A. can as well B. may as well C. would as well D. could as well
8. You should have _____ to make friends with such a mean person.
A. learned better than B. known more than
C. known better than D. learned more than
9. It _____ me to have to say this, but you can no longer be trusted.
A. bothers B. troubles C. hurts D. pains
10. Postmen are responsible for the _____ of letters to our houses.

- A. transmission B. commitment C. communication D. delivery
11. Peter studied all evening, but hardly _____ in his homework.
A. made a dent B. gave a dent C. had a dent D. took a dent
 12. The pollution of the river _____ the value of the houses in that neighborhood!
A. cut into B. cut down C. cut on D. cut at
 13. You _____ saying such things about my brother.
A. have no time B. have no business C. have no deal D. have no better
 14. What's your _____ for finishing the book report?
A. buck B. deadline C. insert D. porch
 15. Don't you think it _____ that that famous pop singer should have committed suicide?
A. normal B. marvelous C. lucrative D. odd
 16. Whether it can be done or not depends, of course, on your _____.
A. delivery B. dime C. band D. finances
 17. I eventually found the book I was looking for under a _____ of newspapers.
A. band B. stack C. porch D. steak
 18. It's dangerous for so many people to be _____ into a bus.
A. squeezed B. covered C. shrunk D. crammed
 19. The English test yesterday was _____. Most of us finished it in less than an hour.
A. a piece of cake B. a sheet of cake C. a piece of biscuit D. a cake of biscuit
 20. When he lived in that city, he used to take a _____ walk with his wife before supper.
A. leisure B. free C. leisurely D. freely
 21. They bought the land with a _____ to build a new office block.
A. purpose B. view C. goal D. reason
 22. After practicing for several weeks, Peter decided he was ready to _____ in the race.
A. contrive B. comprise C. confound D. compete
 23. We've _____ salt. Ask Mrs. Jones to lend us some.
A. run away with B. run off C. run down D. run out of
 24. These people who are _____ are most welcome to the politicians.
A. credible B. incredible C. credulous D. believable
 25. He _____ his steps all the way back to the classroom, but he couldn't find his book.
A. retaliated B. retraced C. retouched D. retrieved
 26. What he told me was a _____ of lies.
A. pack B. cart C. load D. flock
 27. The student was just about to _____ the question, when suddenly he found the answer.
A. arrive at B. work out C. submit to D. give up

28. Even though the evidence is overwhelming, if one juror is still _____, the case must be retired.
A. present B. surprised C. skeptical D. hungry
29. All the characters of the novel are imagined and invented. They are _____.
A. facetious B. fictitious C. imaginable D. imaginative
30. Mary became the only girl student _____ the prize fellowship in the class.
A. receive B. received C. to receive D. she received

Section C. Error Correction

Directions: Each of the following sentences has four parts underlined. You are to identify the one that needs correction.

- The president of the company, together with the workers, are planning a conference for the purpose of solving financial problems.
A B C D
- A knowledge of several languages is essential to other majors' study because without them one can read books only in translation.
A B C D
- Computer analyzed marketing reports can help deciding which products to emphasize now, which to develop for the future, and which to be dropped.
A B C D
- I can't help to think it would be fun to play such an exciting game with them.
A B C D
- John said his mother would buy him a five-speeds racing bicycle for his sixteenth birthday.
A B C D
- The book was so bored that I returned it to the library without finishing it.
A B C D
- Paul suggested that they meet in the front of the school gate at one o'clock Friday afternoon.
A B C D
- The old artist is in the habit of going for a walk in the park every morning except it rains.
A B C D
- She was very angry at not telling the truth when she listened to the account.
A B C D
- The idea that learn a foreign language is hard work is realized by every student.
A B C D

11. Before the automobile, the horse-drawn carriage was the primary mean of private transportation. A B C D
12. Author Sarah Orne Jewett published her first story when was nineteen years old. A B C D
13. Although Henry Ford built his first handmade car in 1896, he did no real progress in developing the automobile until 1903. A B C D
14. Thomas Jefferson was very ambition and served his country in several different capacities. A B C D
15. The weeks of summer training are often as tense for sports writers as it is for football players and coaches. A B C D
16. The United States has far more city areas as ever before but at the same time some of the biggest cities are shrinking in population. A B C D
17. Civilization resulted from the ability of human beings to control fire, cultivate crops, train animals, and built permanent homes. A B C D
18. Dried fruits are not costing to produce and can be stored satisfactorily for long periods of time. A B C D
19. During the 1936 Olympics, Jesse Owens set a world new record in track and won four gold medals. A B C D
20. Harnessing fusion for power production could provide a virtually inexhaustible and comparative safe energy source. A B C D



II. Cloze

Directions: There are 20 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A, B, C and D beneath the passage. You should choose the ONE that best fits into the passage. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

Most people have no idea of the hard work and worry that going to the collecting of those fascinating birds and animals that they pay to see in the zoo. One of the questions that is always asked of me is 1 I became an animal collector in the first 2. The answer is that I have always been interested in animals and zoos. According to my parents, the first word I was able to say with any 3 was not the conventional “mamma” or “daddy”, 4 the word “zoo”, which I would 5 over and over again with a shrill 6 until someone, in groups to 7 me up, would take me to the zoo. When I 8 a little older, we lived in Greece and I had a great 9 of pets, ranging from owls to seahorses, and I spent all my spare time 10 the countryside in search of fresh specimens to 11 to my collection of pets. 12 on I went for a year to the City Zoo, as a student 13, to get experience of the large animals, such as lions, bears, bison and ostriches, 14 were not easy to keep at home. When I left, I 15 had enough money of my own to be able to 16 my first trip and I have been going 17 ever since then. Though a collector’s job is not an easy one and is full of 18, it is certainly a job which will appeal 19 all those who love animals and 20.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|---------------|--------------------|
| 1. A. how | B. where | C. when | D. whether |
| 2. A. region | B. field | C. place | D. case |
| 3. A. clarity | B. emotion | C. sentiment | D. affection |
| 4. A. except | B. but | C. except for | D. but for |
| 5. A. recite | B. recognize | C. read | D. repeat |
| 6. A. volume | B. noise | C. voice | D. pitch |
| 7. A. close | B. shut | C. stop | D. comfort |
| 8. A. grew | B. was growing | C. grow | D. grown |
| 9. A. many | B. amount | C. number | D. supply |
| 10. A. living | B. cultivating | C. reclaiming | D. exploring |
| 11. A. increase | B. include | C. add | D. enrich |
| 12. A. later | B. further | C. then | D. subsequently |
| 13. A. attendant | B. keeper | C. member | D. aide |
| 14. A. who | B. they | C. of which | D. which |
| 15. A. luckily | B. gladly | C. nearly | D. successfully |
| 16. A. pay | B. provide | C. allow | D. finance |
| 17. A. normally | B. regularly | C. usually | D. often |
| 18. A. expectations | B. sorrows | C. excitement | D. disappointments |
| 19. A. for | B. with | C. to | D. from |
| 20. A. excursion | B. travel | C. journey | D. trip |

III. Reading Comprehension

Section A. Fast Reading

Directions: In this part, you are required to read the following passage quickly and answer the questions that follow. *For questions 1-7, mark Y for yes, N for no, NG for not given. For questions 8-10, complete the sentences with the information given in the passage.*

If it weren't for nicotine, people wouldn't smoke tobacco. Why? Because of the more than 4,000 chemicals in tobacco smoke, nicotine is the primary one that acts on the brain, altering people's moods, appetites and alertness in ways they find pleasant and beneficial. Unfortunately, as it is widely known, nicotine has a dark side: it is highly addictive. Once smokers become hooked on it, they must get their fix of it regularly, sometimes several dozen times a day. Cigarette smoke contains 43 known carcinogens, which means that long-term smoking can amount to a death sentence. In the US alone, 420,000 Americans die every year from tobacco-related illnesses.

Breaking nicotine addiction is not easy. Each year, nearly 35 million people make a concerted effort to quit smoking. Sadly, less than 7 percent succeed in abstaining for more than a year; most start smoking again within days. So what is nicotine and how does it insinuate itself into the smoker's brain and very being?

The nicotine found in tobacco is a potent drug and smokers, and even some scientists, say it offers certain benefits. One is enhance performance. One study found that non-smokers given doses of nicotine typed about 5 percent faster than they did without it. To greater or lesser degrees, users also say nicotine helps them to maintain concentration, reduce anxiety, relieve pain, and even dampen their appetites (thus helping in weight control). Unfortunately, nicotine can also produce deleterious effects beyond addiction. At high doses, as are achieved from tobacco products, it can cause high blood pressure, distress in the respiratory and gastrointestinal systems and an increase in susceptibility to seizures and hypothermia.

First isolated as a compound in 1828, in its pure form nicotine is a clear liquid that turns brown when burned and smells like tobacco when exposed to air. It is found in several species of plants, including tobacco and, perhaps surprisingly, in tomatoes, potatoes, and eggplants (though in extremely low quantities that are pharmacologically insignificant for humans).

As simple as it looks, the cigarette is highly engineered nicotine delivery device. For

instance, when tobacco researchers found that much of the nicotine in a cigarette wasn't released when burned but rather remained chemically bound within the tobacco leaf, they began adding substances such as ammonia to cigarette tobacco to release more nicotine. Ammonia helps keep nicotine in its basic form, which is more readily vaporized by the intense heat of the burning cigarette than the acidic form. Most cigarettes for sale in the US today contain 10 milligrams or more of nicotine. By inhaling smoke from a lighted cigarette, the average smoker takes 1 or 2 milligrams of vaporized nicotine per cigarette. Today we know that only a miniscule amount of nicotine is needed to fuel addiction. Research shows that manufacturers would have to cut nicotine levels in a typical cigarette by 95% to forestall its power to addict. When a smoker puffs on a lighted cigarette, smoke, including vaporized nicotine, is drawn into the mouth. The skin and lining of the mouth immediately absorb some nicotine, but the remainder flows straight down into the lungs, where it easily diffuses into the blood vessels lining the lung walls. The blood vessels carry the nicotine to the heart, which then pumps it directly to the brain. While most of the effects a smoker seeks occur in the brain, the heart takes a hit as well. Studies have shown that a smoker's first cigarette of the day can increase his or her heart rate by 10 to 20 beats a minute. Scientists have found that a smoked substance reaches the brain more quickly than one swallowed, snorted (such as cocaine powder) or even injected. Indeed, a nicotine molecule inhaled in smoke will reach the brain within 10 seconds. The nicotine travels through blood vessels, which branch out into capillaries within the brain.

Capillaries normally carry nutrients but they readily accommodate nicotine molecules as well. Once inside the brain, nicotine, like most addictive drugs, triggers the release of chemicals associated with euphoria and pleasure.

Just as it moves rapidly from the lungs into the bloodstream, nicotine also easily diffuses through capillary walls. It then migrates to the spaces surrounding neurones — ganglion cells that transmit nerve impulses throughout the nervous system. These impulses are the basis for our thoughts, feelings, and moods. To transmit nerve impulses to its neighbor, a neurone releases chemical messengers known as neurotransmitters. Like nicotine molecules, the neurotransmitters drift into the so-called synaptic space between neurones, ready to latch onto the receiving neurone and thus deliver a chemical “message” that triggers an electrical impulse.

The neurotransmitters bind onto receptors on the surface of the recipient neurone. This opens channels in the cell surface through which enter ions, or charged atoms, of sodium. This generates a current across the membrane of the receiving cell, which completes delivery of the “message”. An accomplished mimic, nicotine competes with the neurotransmitters to bind to the receptors. It wins and, like the vanquished chemical, opens ion channels that let sodium ions into the cell. But there's a lot more nicotine around than the original transmitter,

so a much larger current spreads across the membrane. This bigger current causes increased electrical impulses to travel along certain neurones. With repeated smoking, the neurones adapt to this increased electrical activity, and the smoker becomes dependent on the nicotine.

- _____ 1. Although nicotine is probably the well-known chemical in cigarettes, it is not necessarily the one that changes the psyche of the smoker when cigarettes are smoked.
- _____ 2. In spite of the difficulties, according to the text more than thirty-five million people a year give up smoking.
- _____ 3. It has been shown that nicotine in cigarettes can improve people's abilities to perform some actions more quickly.
- _____ 4. Added ammonia in cigarettes allows smokers to inhale more nicotine.
- _____ 5. Snorted substances reach the brain faster than injected substances.
- _____ 6. Nicotine dilates the blood vessels that carry it around the body.
- _____ 7. Nicotine molecules allow greater electrical charges to pass between neurones.
8. Cigarette companies would have to cut the nicotine content in cigarettes by _____ to prevent them from being addictive.
9. According to the passage, a cigarette can raise a smoker's heart rate by _____ a minute.
10. In order to transmit nerve impulses to its neighbor, a neurone sends _____ known as neurotransmitters.

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.**

The main energy foods are the carbohydrates(碳水化合物). These are sugars and starch(淀粉). Wheat and rice are rich in starch and fruits and vegetables contain 1 amount of sugar, honey and jam are also rich in sugar.

Like carbohydrates fats are food that provides energy. Butter, certain types of fish, eggs are rich in fats. fats can be stored in various parts of the body as 2 of energy. Because fats in general are slowly 3, they satisfy hunger for long periods.

Proteins(蛋白质) are very complex 4. The body needs proteins for the growth of

new cells and for the repair and 5 of old cells. Foods rich in proteins are 6 to a balanced diet. Milk, some vegetables, meat, chicken, fish, cheese are some foods rich in proteins.

A good diet will contain a 7 of foods so that the body contains all the minerals it needs for good health.

Vitamins are necessary for the 8 working of the body. Water 9 up about 70 percent of the weight of the human body. The average adult needs about two liters of water daily to replace the water the body 10

- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|----------------|---------------|
| A. loosen | B. variety | C. makes | D. proper |
| E. loses | F. preserves | G. essential | H. substances |
| I. induced | J. identical | K. reserves | L. digested |
| M. considerable | N. diversity | O. replacement | |

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.

Every artist knows in his heart that he is saying something to the public. Not only does he want so say it well, but he wants it to be something which has not been said before. He hopes the public will listen and understand — he wants to teach them, and he wants them to learn from him. What visual artists like painters want to teach is easy to make out but difficult to explain, because painters translate their experiences into shapes and colors, not words. They seem to feel that a certain selection of shapes and colors, out of the countless billions possible, is exceptionally interesting for them and worth showing to us. Without their work we should never have noticed these particular shapes and colors, or have felt the delight which they brought to the artist.

Most artists take their shapes and colors from the world of nature and from human bodies in motion and repose; their choices indicate that these aspects of the world are worth looking at, that they contain beautiful sights. Contemporary artists might say that they merely choose subjects that provide an interesting pattern, that there is nothing more in it. Yet even they do not choose entirely without reference to the character of their subjects. If one painter chooses to paint a gangrenous (生坏疽的) leg and another a lake in moonlight, each of them is

directing our attention to a certain aspect of the world. Each painter is telling us something, showing us something, emphasizing something—all of which mean that, consciously or unconsciously, he is trying to teach us.

1. All artists are common in that _____.
 - A. they use shapes and colors instead of words
 - B. they are trying to teach the public
 - C. what they want to teach is difficult to explain
 - D. they want to learn from the public
2. A painter chooses certain shapes and colors out of the countless billions possible because he believes they _____.
 - A. are beautiful
 - B. can bring delight to him
 - C. are worth showing to the public
 - D. are particular
3. Contemporary artists choose subjects _____.
 - A. without reference to the character of their subjects
 - B. that only provide an interesting pattern
 - C. that there is no meaning in it
 - D. partly for the meaning of the subjects
4. Comparing the painter who paints a gangrenous leg with the one who paints a lake in moonlight, we can draw the conclusion that _____.
 - A. both convey the same meaning
 - B. both show certain aspects of the world
 - C. the latter is more meaningful
 - D. the former is more meaningful
5. According to the passage, which of the following statements is true?
 - A. The public could share the artists' feelings through their choice of shapes and colors.
 - B. The painter should not choose to paint ugly things.
 - C. Contemporary artists are completely different from other artists.
 - D. All artists are teaching the public consciously.

Questions 6 to 10 are based on the following passage.

Spending time in a bookshop can be most enjoyable, whether you are a book-lover or merely go there to buy a book as a present. You may even have entered the shop just to find shelter from a sudden shower. Whatever the reason, you can soon become totally unaware of your surroundings. The desire to pick up a book with an attractive dust-jacket is irresistible, although this method of selection ought not to be followed, as you might end up with a rather

dull book. You soon become engrossed in some book or other, and usually it is only much later that you realize you have spend too much time there and must dash off to keep some forgotten appointment — without buying a book, of course.

This opportunity to escape the realities of everyday life is, I think, the main attraction of a bookshop. There are not many places where it is possible to do this. A music shop is very much like a bookshop. You can wander round such places to your heart's content. If it is a good shop, no assistant will approach you with the inevitable greeting: "can I help you, sir?" You needn't buy anything you don't want. In a bookshop an assistant should remain in the background until you have finished browsing. Then, and only then, are his services necessary. Of course, you may want to find out where a particular section is, but when he has led you there, the assistant should retire discreetly and look as if he is not interested in selling a single book.

You have to be careful not to be attracted by the variety of books in a bookshop. It is very easy to enter the shop looking for a book on, say, ancient coins and to come out carrying a copy of the latest best-selling novel and perhaps a book about brass-rubbing—something which had only vaguely interested you up till then. This volume on the subject, however, happened to be so well illustrated and the part of the text you read proved so interesting, that you just had to buy it. This sort of thing can be very dangerous. Apart from running up a huge account, you can waste a great deal of time wandering from section to section.

Book-seller must be both long-suffering and indulgent. There is a story which well illustrates this. A medical student had to read a text-book which was far too expensive for him to buy. He couldn't obtain it from the library and the only copy he could find was in his bookshop. Every afternoon, therefore, he would go along to the shop and read a little of the book at a time. One day, however, he was dismayed to find the book missing from its usual place and was about to leave when he noticed the owner of the shop beckoning to him. Expecting to be told off, he went towards him. To his surprise, the owner pointed to the book, which was tucked away in a corner, "I put it there in case anyone was tempted to buy it," he said, and left the delighted student to continue his reading.

6. Spending time in a bookshop _____

- A. can be very much enjoy B. can be very pleasant
C. can be pleasure-giving D. can give you the greatest pleasure

7. When you enter the bookshop to find a book, you will _____

- A. become completely absorbed in the books without realizing where you are
B. become completely lost without any knowledge of your whereabouts

- C. become completely unconscious in the bookshop
D. lose any sense of direction as to where you are
8. How should book sellers do?
A. He should be both suffer for a long time and satisfy customers' wishes.
B. He should be both endure and indulge for a long time.
C. He should be both tender and lenient.
D. He should be both patient and kind.
9. Why did the owner of the shop put the book in a corner?
A. He put it there in case anyone was persuaded to buy it.
B. He put it there in case anyone was inclined to buy it.
C. He put it there in case anyone was attracted to buy it.
D. He put it there in case anyone was fascinated to buy it.
10. How should an assistant do in a good shop?
A. Help you to choose a book.
B. Approach you with the inevitable greeting.
C. Keep himself staying until you have finished glancing.
D. Show his great interest in selling book.

IV. Translation

Directions: Complete the sentences by translating into English the Chinese given in brackets.

- The young woman described to the policemen _____ (那个青年是如何跑到她跟前抢走她手中提包的).
- If you go on spending money like this, _____ (你一个月就会身无分文), my friend said to me the other day.
- Although he studied economics at university, _____ (但是他毕生的兴趣是政治和哲学).
- The scientist will show the audience _____ (机器人能为家庭做什么).
- _____ (药物开始起作用) one hour after the child took it.
- He felt excited at _____ (想他的童年) in the countryside.
- On the whole, _____ (很少有人抱怨自己的工