

主 编/戚元方 丁青华

COLLEGE

ENGLISH

大学英语

同步训练与指南

(第一册)



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前言

本书为《大学英语》(修订本)精读教程第一册的同步配套用书,供正在学习《大学英语》(修订本)一级的学生使用。

本书共有十个单元及期中和期末测试。每个单元分别由三大部分组成。

第一部分包括“课文主题大意”、“背景知识”、“篇章结构”。其目的在于概述课文内容,分析文章的篇章结构,增加背景知识,帮助学生更好地理解 and 欣赏所学的课文。

第二部分由“构词拼写”、“词汇结构”、“阅读理解”、“综合填空”等四个部分组成。构词拼写是根据课文中的词汇进行构词拼写(15题),然后根据正确的词意进行填空(10题)。词汇结构是针对课文中的重点词汇、词组和结构而设计的练习,共有74道题,几乎包括所学课文中所有要掌握的词语。阅读理解共有4篇,每篇有5个问题。在第四册中增加一篇阅读简答题,题型与大学英语四级考试相同。所选文章具有题材新、趣味性强等特点。阅读理解练习旨在扩大学生的阅读量,提高他们的阅读能力。综合填空留有20个空,在所给的四个选项中选择一个正确的选项。综合填空旨在培养学生英语运用的综合能力。

第三部分由“中英翻译”或“英语写作”等部分组成。这两部分都配有适量练习,以帮助学生更好地吸收和消化所学知识,提高他们的翻译和写作能力。

此书是由华东理工大学继续教育学院组编,所有的练习都是根据大学英语一级的要求编写,所用的词汇都来自第一册教科书。由于编著人员常识及可获得材料所限,本书尚有疏漏不足之处,亟盼同行专家不吝指正,以便我们及时修正。

编者

2005年9月

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Unit 1

How to Improve Your Study Habits

I. Main Idea

怎样才能把学习搞好? 这是大学新生最关注的问题。一个看似简单的问题却不容易圆满地解决, 因为每个人都有自己不同的学习习惯。在本文中, 作者提出了良好的学习习惯可以使读书事半功倍。本文介绍了六种改进学习习惯的方法, 比如: 合理安排学习时间, 选择合适的学习环境, 阅读之前先略读, 充分利用课堂学习时间, 养成良好的学习规律以及树立正确的学习态度。最后作者还提到, 读书的方法还有很多, 并且因人而异, 搞好学习的关键在于找到适合自己的方法并且不断改进。

II. Background Knowledge

1. Average Intelligence

The word “intelligence” may mean many things. The basic meaning is “the capacity to acquire and apply knowledge.” Here “average intelligence” means “normal ability to learn and understand.” A student with average intelligence or an average student is a student neither very bright nor very dull who does sufficiently well but wins no distinction. When we say a person is intelligent, we usually mean he or she studies and learns fast or comes up with clever solutions to problems.

2. Hobbies and Habits

Hobby — a leisure-time interest or activity taken up primarily for pleasure. A hobby may involve the development of intricate knowledge of or capability in a special field. For example: stamp collecting, coin collecting, photography, traveling, plane model making, and bird watching.

Habit — a tendency to repeat an act again and again, or a behavior pattern that has a degree of unconscious stubborn repetition. For example: a habit of scratching one's head when thinking, a habit of smoking, a habit of thrift, a reading habit, and a note-taking habit.

3. Intelligence Quotient (IQ)

An Intelligence Quotient indicates a person's mental abilities relative to others of

approximately the same age. Everyone has hundreds of specific mental abilities — some can be measured accurately and are reliable predictors of academic and financial success.

III. Organization of the Text

| | | | |
|---------------------------|---|--|---|
| Part One (Para. 1) | How to improve your study habits. | | |
| Part Two (Para. 2 - 7) | Suggestions | How | Purpose |
| | 1. Plan your time carefully. | a. Decide on your time for study. b. Set aside your time for play. | a. To make aware of the time schedule. b. To have adequate time for both work and play. |
| | 2. Find a good place to study. | Choose a comfortable and quiet place. | To be able to concentrate on the subject. |
| | 3. Skim before you read. | Look over a passage quickly before reading it carefully. | a. To double your reading speed. b. To improve your comprehension. |
| | 4. Make good use of your time in class. | a. Listen to the teacher. b. Sit where you can see and hear well. c. Take notes. | a. To have less work later. b. To remember what the teacher says. |
| | 5. Study regularly. | a. Go over the notes. b. Review the points. c. Read about the points. d. Read the material to be discussed. | a. To help you understand the text. b. To remember the material longer. c. To improve performance on tests. |
| Part Three (Para. 8) | 6. Develop a good attitude about tests. | Do not worry too much about a single test. | a. To let you know your weak points. b. To make new knowledge permanent. |
| | a. Find other study techniques and share with others. b. Improving your study habits will improve your grades. | | |

IV. Word Formation

1. a _____ ordinary
2. in _____ ability to learn and understand
3. assign _____ sth. appointed to sb. as a task

- | | |
|---------------|---|
| 4. re _____ | sth. done for play and rest |
| 5. en _____ | public performance that people enjoy |
| 6. ad _____ | as much (many) as necessary |
| 7. oc _____ | to take up |
| 8. h _____ | what one likes to do in one's free time |
| 9. di _____ | sth. drawing away one's attention from |
| 10. co _____ | to focus one's attention |
| 11. s _____ | to find an answer to (a problem) |
| 12. e _____ | to make sb. able to do sth. |
| 13. s _____ | to pass over |
| 14. per _____ | achievement |
| 15. ex _____ | too much |

V. Fill in the Blanks with the Above Words You Spelled in the Correct Tense and Form

1. Use your _____, and you are sure to achieve something.
2. A(n) _____ water supply for city people is already a problem no government can take lightly.
3. He is faithful in the _____ of his duties.
4. The food is bad and the bill is _____ in this restaurant.
5. He was so _____ on his job that he didn't even notice the thief.
6. The whole room _____ by his stuff.
7. Little kids can _____ easily by colorful things.
8. This dictionary _____ me to learn English smoothly.
9. A newspaper reader can select what he is interested in and _____ what he thinks is boring or irrelevant.
10. The monitor _____ to take notes for the meeting.

VI. Structure

1. I invited Joe and Linda to dinner, but _____ of them came.
A. neither B. either
C. none D. both
2. —What's that terrible noise?
—The neighbors _____ for a party.
A. have prepared B. are preparing

- C. prepare D. will prepare
3. The Foreign Minister said, " _____ our hope that the two sides will work towards peace. "
- A. This is B. There is
C. That is D. It is
4. Since she is out of work, Lucy _____ going back to school, but she hasn't decided yet.
- A. had considered B. has been considering
C. considered D. is going to consider
5. George Orwell, _____ was Eric Arthur, wrote many political novels and essays.
- A. of whom the real name B. what his real name
C. his real name D. whose real name
6. The mayor of Beijing says that all construction work for the Beijing Olympics _____ by 2006.
- A. has been completed B. has completed
C. will have been completed D. will have completed
7. The teacher, with 6 girls and 8 boys of her class, _____ visiting a museum when the earthquake struck.
- A. was B. were
C. had been D. would be
8. There's _____ cooking oil left in the house. Would you go to the corner store and get _____?
- A. little; some B. little; any
C. a little; some D. a little; any
9. _____ on-going division between English-speaking Canadians and French-speaking Canadians is _____ major concern of the country.
- A. The; / B. The; a
C. An; the D. An; /
10. _____ is reported in the newspapers, talks between the two countries are making progress.
- A. It B. As
C. That D. What
11. Bill's aim is to inform the viewers that cigarette advertising on TV is illegal, _____?
- A. isn't it B. is it
C. isn't he D. is he

12. He speaks English well indeed, but of course not _____ a native speaker.
A. as fluent as B. more fluent than
C. so fluently as D. much fluently than
13. American women usually think of their best friend as someone _____ they can talk frequently.
A. whom B. that
C. about which D. with whom
14. Jasmine was holidaying with her family in a wildlife park _____ she was bitten on the leg by a lion.
A. when B. while
C. since D. once
15. Parents should take seriously their children's requests for sunglasses _____ eye protection is necessary in sunny weather.
A. because B. though
C. unless D. if
16. Why! I have nothing to confess. _____ you want me to say?
A. What is it that B. What it is that
C. How is it that D. How it is that
17. — He failed to reach the top of the mountain.
— That's right. Perhaps he might as well _____ it on such a bad day.
A. not climb B. never have climbed
C. have climbed D. hadn't climbed
18. I have arranged all my family members for insurance _____ we need medical treatment.
A. unless B. so that
C. although D. in case
19. He got up early _____ he could catch the early bus.
A. because B. such that
C. so that D. so as
20. A special telephone can transmit a picture of the speaker _____ the voice.
A. as soon as B. as good as
C. as long as D. as well as

VII. Vocabulary

1. It is a(n) _____ sense that the days in summer are longer than those in winter.
A. average B. common
C. ordinary D. normal

2. The president promised that the government would try its best to _____ the problem of unemployment and poverty.
A. answer B. accomplish
C. deal D. solve
3. They _____ the same family name.
A. get B. share
C. take D. make
4. Many people hold such a view that food that looks good always tastes good, however it is not _____ true.
A. certainly B. necessarily
C. naturally D. surely
5. He'll _____ his nervousness once he's on stage.
A. get away B. get on
C. get off D. get over
6. Since I have no other choice now, the only thing I can do is to be _____ to accomplishing the task.
A. committed B. absorbed
C. engaged D. occupied
7. The quality of the product is quite _____ for the local purpose.
A. enough B. sufficient
C. abundant D. adequate
8. In Britain, the best season of the year is probably _____ spring.
A. late B. latest
C. latter D. later
9. My _____ of leaving for the office earlier than usual this morning is of course to avoid the traffic jam.
A. reason B. cause
C. purpose D. aim
10. The Olympic Games is the most important _____ this year.
A. event B. matter
C. incident D. accident
11. Nothing has _____ his efforts, which greatly disappointed him and informed him that he was no longer the person he used to be.
A. led to B. resulted in
C. resulted from D. lay in
12. Tom went _____ the whole book before the examination.
A. up B. over

- C. with D. to
13. As the work became more familiar, his _____ toward school changed from dislike to great enthusiasm.
A. position B. attitude
C. manner D. action
14. No one can believe that she has _____ such a crime because she looks so innocent and she has always been a warm-hearted person.
A. made B. performed
C. committed D. acted
15. I don't think it takes so much time to _____ the team.
A. set B. settle
C. manage D. organize
16. During the spring festival, the whole family get together to _____ a big holiday meal.
A. have B. share
C. divide D. eat
17. The government has _____ taking the best way to control the increasing unemployment and other main problems such as environmental pollution.
A. made use of B. decided on
C. set aside D. filled in
18. The students' _____ during the competition surprised their teachers.
A. way B. progress
C. achievements D. behavior
19. At the _____ of her son who died during the war, she burst into tears, which made me so embarrassed.
A. saying B. speaking
C. mention D. talk
20. —What a mess you have made!
—What you are talking about? I am totally _____.
A. amazed B. confused
C. amused D. frightened
21. In the central region the dry season is long and severe, and the _____ annual rainfall is only 70cm.
A. standard B. ordinary
C. average D. relative
22. You should be fully _____ of the responsibility as the group leader, for your decision to some extent will probably decide the fate of our group.

B. conscious

D. sensible

23. This conference will _____ greater cooperation on high-technology between China and America.

B. authorize

D. enable

24. He is a famous artist, and a patriot _____.

B. besides

D. too

25. Generous public finding of basic science would _____ considerable benefits for the country's health, wealth and security.

B. come to

D. result from

26. Teachers like to _____ on how well their students act.

B. comment

D. decide

27. The teacher's advice is _____ valuable to Jim, who is at present at his wit's end.

B. excessively

D. exclusively

28. He thinks it boring to hold a(n) _____ position in a certain company.

B. perceptive

D. perpetual

29. Please _____ your paper before you hand it in.

B. go over

D. get over

30. The students can be easily distracted _____ any noise.

B. away

D. by

VIII. Phrases

go

1. go over ()

a. be successfully completed

2. go out of ()

b. examine the details of sth.

3. go off ()

c. lose interest in sb. or sth.

4. go down ()

d. be eliminated from a contest, etc.

5. go by ()

e. be reduced in size, level, etc.

6. go through () f. pass, elapse

set

- | | |
|------------------|---|
| 1. set out () | a. begin a job, task |
| 2. set aside () | b. begin (a journey, race, etc.) |
| 3. set up () | c. delay or hinder the progress of sth. |
| 4. set in () | d. begin and seem likely to continue |
| 5. set off () | e. save or keep (money or time) |
| 6. set back () | f. establish or create sth. |

IX. Fill in the Blanks with the Above Phrases**go**

- I want to _____ the arrangements for the wedding to make sure that everything will be ready on time.
- Jim's father's firm will never _____ business, as trade is good and he treats his workers so well.
- Has Grace _____ that red-haired boy yet?
- If this wind _____, we may be able to sail tomorrow.
- An arrow _____ his ear, narrowly missing his head.
- Has the sale of the house _____ yet?

set

- Her uncle helped her to _____ as a professional singer.
- I _____ the whole weekend for house hunting.
- They needed the money to _____ a special school for gifted children.
- I'd like to get home before darkness _____.
- The children were always excited to _____ on a camping trip.
- The fire in the factory _____ production by several weeks.

X. Reading Comprehension**Passage 1**

"Equal pay for equal work" is a phrase used by the American women who feel that they are unfairly treated by society. They say it is not right for women to be paid less than men for the same work.

People who hold the opposite view (mainly men) have an answer to this. They say that men have more responsibilities than women; a married man is expected to earn money to support his family and to make the important decisions, and therefore it is right for men to be paid more. There are some people who hold even stronger views than this and are against married women working at all. When we go out to work, they say, the home and children are given no attention to. If women are encouraged by equal pay to take full-time jobs, they will be unable to do the things they are best at doing: making a comfortable home and bringing up children. They will have to give up their present position in society.

This is exactly what they want to give up, the women who disagree say. They want to escape from the limited place which society expects them to fill, and to have freedom to choose between a career and home life, or a mixture of the two. Women have the right not only to equal pay but also to equal opportunities.

These women have expressed their view forcefully by using the famous statement: "All men are created equal." They point out that the meaning of this sentence was "all human beings are created equal."

1. The women use the phrase "equal pay for equal work" to demand that _____.
 - A. men should be paid less than women
 - B. women's work should not be harder than men's
 - C. men and women should be paid the same amount of money for the same work
 - D. people doing harder work should earn more
2. People who disagree with the women's view believe that _____.
 - A. women can't do what men can
 - B. men have to work much harder than women
 - C. men can earn money more easily than women
 - D. men's responsibilities are different from women's
3. Some people holding even stronger views say _____.
 - A. women should be kind to their husbands
 - B. women are too weak to take full-time jobs
 - C. home is the best place for women
 - D. women should only take part-time jobs
4. What exactly do the women who disagree want to give up?
 - A. Their present position in society.
 - B. Their home life.
 - C. Their career.
 - D. Their right to equal pay.

5. The women who disagree say that _____.
- A. women need opportunities to go out of the house more often
 - B. women want more freedom in deciding the kind of life they live
 - C. women are no longer interested in taking care of their homes
 - D. if women are given equal pay, their opportunities will be greater

Passage 2

It was midnight in Paris and we were rolling toward the Avenue Bosquet. As we came to the Pont Alexandre III, the cab slowed down, for the traffic light was red against, and then, without stopping, we sailed through the red light in a sudden burst of speed. The same performance was repeated at the Alma Bridge. As I paid the driver, I asked him why he had driven through two red lights.

"You ought to be ashamed of yourself, a veteran like you, breaking the law and endangering your life that way," I protested.

He looked at me astonished. "Ashamed of myself? I am a law-abiding citizen and have no desire to get killed either." He cut me off before I could protest.

"No, just listen to me before you complain. What did I do? Went through a red light. Well, did you ever stop to consider what a red light is, what it means?"

"Certainly," I replied. "It's a stop signal and means that traffic is rolling in the opposite direction."

"Half-right," said the driver, "but incomplete. It is only an automatic stop signal. And it does not mean that there is cross traffic. Did you see any cross traffic during our trip? Of course not. I slowed down at the light, looked carefully to the right and to the left. Not another car on the streets at this hour. Well, then! What would you have me do? Should I stop like a dumb animal because an automatic, brainless machine turns red every forty seconds? No, monsieur," he thundered, hitting the door with a huge fist. "I am a man, not a machine. I have eyes and a brain and judgment. It would be a sin against nature to surrender them to the dictates of a machine. Ashamed of myself, you say? I would only be ashamed of myself if I let those blinking lamps do my thinking for me. Good night, monsieur."

Is this bad, is this good? Frankly I am no longer sure. I never doubted that it was wrong to drive through a red light, but now I find my old Anglo-Saxon standards somewhat shaken.

6. At the Alma Bridge, _____.
- A. the writer stopped the cab and paid the driver
 - B. the cab went through a red light again