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教育部推荐使用大学外语类教材

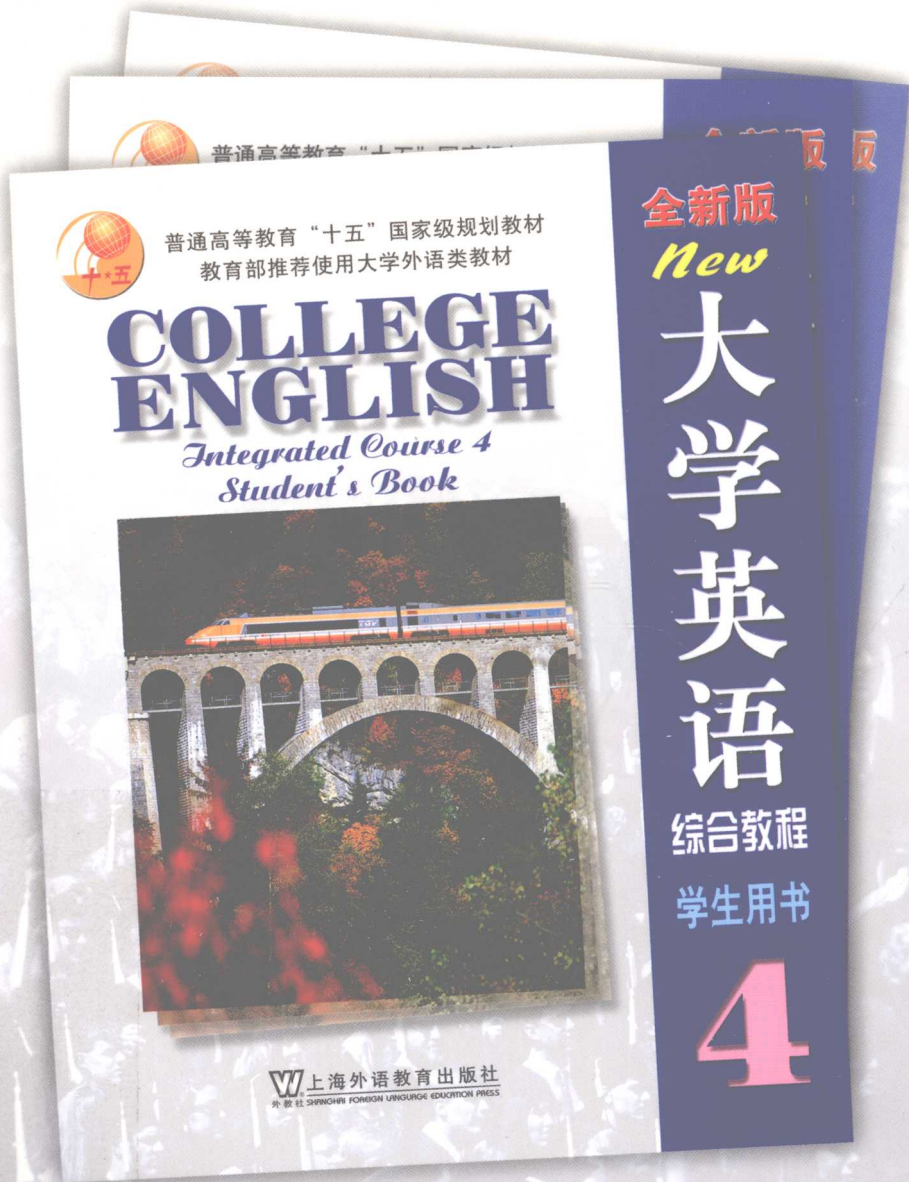
全新版

大学英语

综合教程

一课一练

4



全新版

New

大学英语

综合教程

学生用书

4

上海外语教育出版社
SHANGHAI FOREIGN LANGUAGE EDUCATION PRESS

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大学 英语

综合教程

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编者的话

《大学英语》(全新版)是一套适应新大纲、新标准、新形式、新要求的新教材,出版以来,备受广大师生的青睐。为了进一步开发该教材的教学潜力,我们根据教材内容,组织编写了与《大学英语》(全新版)综合教程配套的《一课一练》。

《一课一练》的内容与教材密切相关,以**Text A**为主,适当考虑**Text B**;参照课文上的练习题型,以主观题为主,客观题为辅。全套书共分四册,每册8个单元。每单元包括词汇、语法、改错、综合填空、阅读理解、翻译、写作及听力填空题练习。所有的练习都围绕教材中出现并要求掌握的语言点进行设计与编写,其难度也控制在教学目标要求之内。学生每学完一单元可得到一次测试的机会,这样他们既可以了解自己的学习情况,又可以复习消化刚学过的内容,得到一次综合训练。《一课一练》无疑对学生更全面地掌握教材中的语言点大有裨益。

《一课一练》由上海对外贸易学院陈洁、毛梅兰任主编,王传见、周进、张秀春任副主编。参与编写的老师有唐沛、司耀龙、于虹音、郭娟、徐呢喃、施华轶、李名峰、吴朋和毛静(按单元编写顺序排列)。

在本书的编写过程中,得到上海外语教育出版社有关人员的大力支持和帮助,谨向他们表示衷心的感谢。

由于时间仓促,加之编写者水平有限,挂一漏万或不足之处在所难免,敬请大家不吝指正。

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UNIT 1

Fighting With the Forest of Nature

I. Vocabulary

Part One

Directions: Match the words in column A with definitions in column B.

- | A | B |
|-----------------|--|
| 1. launch | a. thing one does with a risk of loss and a chance of profit |
| 2. devastating | b. start; send (sth.) on its course |
| 3. bleak | c. causing great destruction |
| 4. gamble | d. cold and miserable; depressing |
| 5. casualty | e. thing that blocks one's way |
| 6. bog | f. person who is killed or injured in war or in an accident |
| 7. obstacle | g. thing that makes a situation more complex or difficult |
| 8. complication | h. (cause to) become stuck and unable to make progress |

Part Two

Directions: Choose the proper words and expressions and put the numbers in the blanks (capitalise the first letter where necessary).

- | | | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|
| (1) <i>siege</i> | (2) <i>withstand</i> | (3) <i>weaken</i> | (4) <i>press ahead</i> |
| (5) <i>bring to a halt</i> | (6) <i>in the case of</i> | (7) <i>die from</i> | (8) <i>take a toll</i> |
| (9) <i>turn the tide</i> | (10) <i>take a gamble</i> | (11) <i>pin down</i> | (12) <i>stand in the way</i> |
| (13) <i>pay off</i> | (14) <i>on the eve of</i> | | |

1. They were losing the game until Jim arrived. He could _____ for them, and at last they really



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won.

2. The chairman was anxious to _____ the dissensions of the last few weeks.
3. China is the largest country in the world _____ population.
4. No difficulty under heaven could _____ at that moment which Sam and Jane so valued.
5. Public support of the nuclear power station began to _____.
6. _____ her departure for America, Linda had a long talk with her mother.
7. The investment on that project is a risk but it may _____ in the end.
8. Children's toys must _____ kicks and blows.
9. In spite of all the difficulties, we should _____ with our efforts to win the negotiation.
10. It is hard to believe that an earthquake measured on 5.1 Richter scale could _____ of so many lives?

Part Three

Directions: Complete each of the following sentences with the appropriate form of the word given in brackets.

1. The _____ footprints on the floor showed the arrival of an unexpected guest. (*mud*)
2. It was an act of _____ to stop the train. (*heroic*)
3. The Organization of African Unity (OAU) reprimanded Nyerere for _____ Uganda. (*invasion*)
4. The professor expressed great satisfaction _____ the student's thesis. (*concerned*)
5. A major problem is the _____ of a detailed plan for the sales promotion. (*absent*)
6. Narrow-minded, self-serving _____ should be eliminated for the sake of national economic development. (*region*)
7. The English language is _____ to the German language. (*alliance*)
8. The man _____ with alarm from head to foot. (*stiff*)
9. The _____ of the state government was much criticized by the people. (*efficient*)
10. Reporters and photographers took great _____ at the rude way the film star behaved during her interview. (*offensive*)

Part Four

Directions: Choose the ONE that best completes each sentence from the four choices given below.

1. The manufacturers had to raise their prices because of the increase in the cost of _____ materials.
 A. raw B. original C. rough D. primitive

2. They should hire a more _____ accountant than the one they currently have.
A. effective B. sufficient C. efficient D. respective
3. The customer _____ her hand over the material, enjoying the smooth silky feeling of its surface.
A. glided B. slipped C. slid D. stroked
4. At the first _____ of twelve all the workers in the factory stopped for lunch.
A. hit B. stroke C. strike D. blow
5. The two college students saved the life of a little boy _____ their own.
A. by the risk of B. at the danger of C. in danger of D. at the cost of
6. By _____ Mr. Zhang is a taxi driver.
A. profession B. work C. occupation D. employment
7. _____ her son's expert driving, she got to the airport on time, despite the heavy rain.
A. Due to B. Thanks to C. Owing to D. On account of
8. The defeated enemy soldiers had to _____ from the battle field to the mountain.
A. draw B. retreat C. return D. retire
9. The shock of her daughter's death _____ her unable to remain calm.
A. caused B. had C. enabled D. rendered
10. The basic aim of the establishment of this institution is the _____ of SARS.
A. conquest B. fight C. study D. command
11. She is _____ in a very heated discussion with her classmates.
A. absorbed B. engaged C. attracted D. busy
12. The price of this new apartment will be somewhere in the _____ of ¥1,000,000.
A. region B. district C. probability D. approximation
13. Our institute _____ four teaching buildings, a big language center and several apartment buildings.
A. claims B. prides C. boasts D. appreciates
14. This method creates an atmosphere _____ to expansion.
A. preferable B. profitable C. favorable D. superior
15. The volleyball match, originally due to be held on Oct. 12, was finally _____ because of the terrible weather.
A. worn off B. set off C. broken off D. called off
16. It does not change the fact that she was the doctor _____ for the failure of the operation.
A. guilty B. obliged C. accounting D. responsible
17. Don't poke your nose into things that don't _____ you.
A. relate B. concern C. interest D. connect

9. The mere fact _____ most people believe a nuclear war would be madness does not mean that it will not occur.
A. what B. which C. why D. that
10. Botanists are not sure where the first plant was grown or even _____.
A. what plant was B. it was what plant
C. what plant was it D. what plant it was
11. _____ received law degrees as today.
A. Never so many women have B. Never have so many women
C. The women aren't ever D. Women who have never
12. Written in great haste, _____.
A. the book is full of errors B. Jim made a lot of mistakes in the report
C. there are plenty of errors in the report D. we found several mistakes in his letter
13. I know nothing about that _____.
A. short young Japanese lawyer B. young short Japanese lawyer
C. Japanese young short lawyer D. Japanese short young lawyer
14. I just read _____ the Atlantic in a raft.
A. that four men crossed B. about the crossing of four men of
C. of four men were crossing D. of four men crossing
15. A solar day is the length of time _____ the Earth to revolve once around the Sun.
A. takes B. takes it C. it takes D. he takes
16. His remarks left me _____ about his real purpose.
A. wondered B. wonder C. to wonder D. wondering
17. The house was very quiet, _____ as it was on the side of a mountain.
A. isolated B. isolating C. being isolated D. having been isolated
18. We have been told that under no circumstances _____ the telephone in the office for personal affairs.
A. may we use B. we may use C. we could use D. did we use
19. _____ evidence that language-acquiring ability must be stimulated.
A. If being B. It is C. There is D. There being
20. I've never been to Beijing, but it's the place _____.
A. where I'd like to visit B. I most want to visit
C. in which I'd like to visit D. that I want to visit it most

Part Two

Directions: *Identify the underlined part which is incorrect in each sentence and correct it.*



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1. What the dog was the first animal to be domesticated is generally agreed upon by authorities
 A B C D
 in the field. ()
2. Though costly, a shirt made of synthetic material lasts longer than which is made of silk.
 A B C D ()
3. Accusing of neglecting the child's education, the worker sent his eleven-year-old son to an evening school.
 A B C
 D ()
4. Millions of dollars in the national bank is said to be stolen during the blackout last night.
 A B C D ()
5. Even the calculation is right, scientists can never be sure that they have included all variables and modeled them accurately.
 A B C
 D ()
6. All flights have been canceled because of the snowstorm, many passengers could do nothing but take the train.
 A B C
 D ()
7. Research findings show we spend about two hours dreaming every night, no matter what we must have done during the day.
 A B C
 D ()
8. A severe weather alert is now in effect for the whole eastern China and Japan.
 A B C D ()
9. Once is given a carefully worked-out program, a computer can gather a wide range of
 A B C D
 information for many purposes. ()
10. So crowded Roman is in the summer that travelers find it difficult to have a comfortable place to live in.
 A B C
 D ()

III. Cloze

Part One

Directions: Fill in each gap with a word that you think fit.

In the United States of America, the production of chocolate proceeded 1 a faster pace than anywhere else in the world. 2 was in pre-Revolutionary New England — 1765, to be exact — that the first chocolate factory was 3 in this country. Chocolate has gained so much importance since that time 4 any interruption in its supply would be keenly felt. During World War II, the US government recognized chocolate's role 5 the nourishment and group spirit of the Allied Armed Forces so much so that it allocated valuable shipping 6 for the importation of cocoa beans. Many soldiers were thankful 7 the pocket chocolate bars which gave them the strength to 8 on until more food rations could be obtained. Today, the US Army D-rations include three 4-ounce chocolate 9. Chocolate has 10 been taken into space as part of the diet of US astronauts.

Part Two

Directions: Fill in each blank with the best ONE of the four choices given below.

Most young people enjoy some form of physical activity. It may be walking, bicycling, or swimming, or in winter, skating or skiing. It may be a game of some 1 — football, hockey, golf or tennis. It may be mountaineering.

Those who have a passion for 2 high and difficult mountains are often 3 with astonishment. Why are men and women willing to 4 cold and hardship, and to take risks on high mountains? This astonishment is caused, 5, by the difference between mountaineering and other forms of activity to 6 men give their leisure.

Mountaineering is a sport and 7 a game. There are no man-made rules, 8 there are for such games as golf and football. There are, 9, rules of a different kind which it would be dangerous to 10, but it is this freedom from man-made rules that makes mountaineering 11 to many people. Those who climb mountains are 12 to use their own methods.

If we compare mountaineering and other more 13 sports, we might think that one big difference is that 14 is not a "team game". We should not be mistaken 15 this. There are, it is true, no "matches" between "teams" of climbers, but when climbers are on a rock face 16 by a rope on which their lives may depend, there is 17 teamwork.

The mountain climber knows that he may 18 fight forces that are stronger and more powerful than man. He has to fight the forces of 19. His sport requires high mental and



physical 20.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|---------------|-------------------|
| 1. A. part | B. sorts | C. sport | D. kind |
| 2. A. climbing | B. rising | C. going | D. enjoying |
| 3. A. dealt | B. looked upon | C. coped | D. disgusted |
| 4. A. catch | B. diverse | C. suffer | D. overcome |
| 5. A. probably | B. precisely | C. logically | D. strongly |
| 6. A. that | B. how | C. which | D. why |
| 7. A. but | B. not | C. also | D. is |
| 8. A. as | B. such as | C. i.e. | D. possibly |
| 9. A. for example | B. perhaps | C. then | D. of course |
| 10. A. behave | B. imply | C. ignore | D. list |
| 11. A. luxurious | B. painful | C. attractive | D. noticeable |
| 12. A. occasional | B. free | C. accustomed | D. popular |
| 13. A. familiar | B. similar | C. regular | D. thirty |
| 14. A. sport | B. astonishment | C. rule | D. mountaineering |
| 15. A. of | B. in | C. from | D. against |
| 16. A. admitted | B. tracked | C. vanished | D. linked |
| 17. A. obviously | B. basically | C. already | D. conversely |
| 18. A. would | B. have to | C. due to | D. be to |
| 19. A. mountain | B. wind | C. nature | D. snow |
| 20. A. limitation | B. division | C. goodness | D. qualities |

IV. Reading Comprehension

Directions: Choose the best answer for each of the questions or unfinished statements after reading the passages.

Passage One

Long after the 1998 World Cup was won, disappointed fans were still cursing the disputed refereeing (裁判) decisions that denied victory to their team. A researcher was appointed to study the performance of some top referees.

The researcher organized an experimental tournament (锦标赛) involving four youth teams. Each match lasted an hour, divided into three periods of 20 minutes during which different referees

were in charge.

Observers noted down the referees' errors, of which there were 61 over the tournament. Converted to a standard match of 90 minutes, each referee made almost 23 mistakes, a remarkably high number.

The researcher then studied the videotapes to analyze the matches in detail. Surprisingly, he found that errors were more likely when the referees were close to the incident. When the officials got it right, they were, on average, 17 meters away from the action. The average distance in the case of errors was 12 meters. The research shows the optimum (最佳的) distance is about 20 meters.

There also seemed to be an optimum speed. Correct decisions came when the referees were moving at a speed of about 2 meters per second. The average speed for errors was 4 meters per second.

If FIFA, football's international ruling body, wants to improve the standard of refereeing at the next World Cup, it should encourage referees to keep their eyes on the action from a distance, rather than rushing to keep up with the ball, the researcher argues.

He also says that FIFA's insistence that referees should retire at age 45 may be misguided. If keeping up with the action is not so important, their physical condition is less critical.

1. The experiment conducted by the researcher was meant to _____.
 - A. review the decisions of referees at the 1998 World Cup
 - B. analyze the causes of errors made by football referees
 - C. set a standard for football refereeing
 - D. reexamine the rules for football refereeing
2. The number of refereeing errors in the experimental matches was _____.
 - A. slightly above average
 - B. higher than in the 1998 World Cup
 - C. quite unexpected
 - D. as high as in a standard match
3. The findings of the experiment show that _____.
 - A. errors are more likely when a referee keeps close to the ball
 - B. the farther the referee is from the incident, the fewer the errors
 - C. the more slowly the referee runs, the more likely will errors occur
 - D. errors are less likely when a referee stays in one spot
4. The word "officials" (Para. 4) most probably refers to _____.
 - A. the researchers involved in the experiment
 - B. the inspectors of the football tournament
 - C. the referees of the football tournament
 - D. the observers at the site of the experiment



5. What is one of the possible conclusions of the experiment?
- The ideal retirement age for an experienced football referee is 45.
 - Age should not be the chief consideration in choosing a football referee.
 - A football referee should be as young and energetic as possible.
 - An experienced football referee can do well even when in poor physical condition.

Passage Two

While still in its early stages, welfare reform has already been judged a great success in many states — at least in getting people off welfare. It's estimated that more than two million people have left the rolls since 1994.

In the past four years, welfare rolls in Athens County have been cut in half. But 70 percent of the people who left in the past two years took jobs that paid less than \$6 an hour. The result: The Athens County poverty rate still remains at more than 30 percent — twice the national average.

For advocates (代言人) for the poor, that's an indication much more needs to be done.

"More people are getting jobs, but it's not making their lives any better," says Kathy Lairn, a policy analyst at the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities in Washington.

A center analysis of US Census data nationwide found that between 1995 and 1996, a greater percentage of single, female-headed households were earning money on their own, but that average income for these households actually went down.

But for many, the fact that poor people are able to support themselves almost as well without government aid as they did with it is in itself a huge victory.

"Welfare was a poison. It was a toxin (毒素) that was poisoning the family," says Robert Rector, a welfare-reform policy analyst. "The reform is changing the moral climate in low-income communities. It's beginning to rebuild the work ethic (道德观), which is much more important."

Mr. Rector and others argued that once "the habit of dependency is cracked," then the country can make other policy changes aimed at improving living standards.

6. From the passage, it can be seen that the author _____.
- believes the reform has reduced the government's burden
 - insists that welfare reform is doing little good for the poor
 - is overenthusiastic about the success of welfare reform
 - considers welfare reform to be fundamentally successful
7. Why aren't people enjoying better lives when they have jobs?
- Because many families are divorced.
 - Because government aid is now rare.
 - Because their wages are low.
 - Because the cost of living is rising.

8. What is worth noting from the example of Athens County is that _____.
- A. greater efforts should be made to improve people's living standards
 - B. 70 percent of the people there have been employed for two years
 - C. 50 percent of the population no longer relies on welfare
 - D. the living standards of most people are going down
9. From the passage we know that welfare reform aims at _____.
- A. saving welfare funds
 - B. rebuilding the work ethic
 - C. providing more jobs
 - D. cutting government expenses
10. According to the passage, before the welfare reform was carried out, _____.
- A. the poverty rate was lower
 - B. average living standards were higher
 - C. the average worker was paid higher wages
 - D. the poor used to rely on government aid

Passage Three

Although job forecasting is admittedly a risky venture, most experts predict that the major new areas of growth will be in the fields of information and conservation. Information includes jobs in computers, robotics, biotechnology, and transmission technologies. Conservation includes jobs in both human and ecological fields, ranging from health care to solar energy and waste disposal. As Americans live longer and become more health-oriented, experts anticipate appreciable growth in such areas as occupational and physical therapy and speech pathology. But more conventional jobs will also abound. Even though robots may replace people on the assembly line, machines are unlikely to eliminate such basic service jobs as janitors, sales clerks, and waiters. And people with administrative and managerial skill will still be needed.

In assessing career opportunities, young people would be well advised to keep in mind a point emphasized by James O'Toole, a professor of management in the University of Southern California's Graduate School of Business Administration. He notes that in addition to appraising the general opportunities likely to be available, individuals should consider two other factors in mapping their work futures: what they enjoy doing and what they are good at. O'Toole observes that even a job as a blacksmith is not out of the question if a person is willing to go where there are horses. If people are willing to devote themselves single-mindedly to a field, and if they demonstrate convincing evidence of their talent, they can often secure a job.

11. What is the main topic of the passage?
- A. How to assess career opportunities.



- B. How to get information and conserve natural resources.
 C. How to improve one's managerial skills.
 D. How to map one's futures of work.
12. It is anticipated that major new areas of growth include all of the following except _____.
 A. biotechnology
 B. transportation improvement
 C. solar energy
 D. technology transfer
13. According to the passage, there may be growth in speech pathology because _____.
 A. more and more people become richer
 B. it is difficult for some people to keep fit
 C. more and more people have difficulty in speaking
 D. it is difficult for people to find a job
14. It can be inferred from the passage that robots can replace people in _____.
 A. working on an assembly line
 B. waiting on people
 C. performing administrative work
 D. selling goods
15. According to the passage, one can get a job when _____.
 A. dedicating himself whole-heartedly to a job
 B. appraising the general opportunities of work thoroughly
 C. considering there are enough horses
 D. keeping in mind that he is willing to take the risk

Passage Four

Some people would say that the Englishman's home is no longer his castle; that it has become his workshop. This is partly because the average Englishman is keen on working with his hands and partly because he feels, for one reason or another, that he must do for himself many household jobs for which, some years ago, he would have hired professional help. The main reason for this is a financial one: the high cost of labor has meant that builders' and decorators' costs have reached a level which makes them prohibitive for house-proud English people of modest means. So, if they wish to keep their houses looking bright and smart, they have to tackle some of the repairs and decorating themselves. As a result, there has grown up in the post-war years what is sometimes referred to as the "Do-it-yourself Movement".

The "Do-it-yourself Movement" began with home decorating but has since spread into a much wider field. Nowadays there seem to be very few things that cannot be made by the "do-it-yourself" method. A number of magazines and handbooks exist to show the hopeful handyman of all ages just how easy it is to build anything from a coffee table to a fifteen foot (4.5 meters) sailing dinghy. All you need, it seems, is a hammer and a few nails. You follow the simple instructions