



**新认知**  
**大学实用英语练习册**

1

**Practical College English  
Workbook**

《新认知大学实用英语》教材编写组 编



华东理工大学出版社  
EAST CHINA UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY PRESS

A black and white photograph showing two women in profile, facing each other and talking. They are silhouetted against a bright light source, creating a dramatic, high-contrast effect. The woman on the right has long hair and is wearing a light-colored tank top. The woman on the left has shorter hair and is wearing a dark top. The background is dark and indistinct.

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《新认知大学实用英语》教师教学用书

## 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

新认知大学实用英语练习册 1/《新认知大学实用英语》教材编写组编. —上海: 华东理工大学出版社, 2009. 8

(新认知大学英语系列教材)

ISBN 978-7-5628-2617-0

I. 新... II. 新... III. 英语-高等学校-习题 IV. H319.6

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2009)第 144896 号

## 新认知大学实用英语练习册 1

《新认知大学实用英语》教材编写组 编

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出版发行 / 华东理工大学出版社

地 址: 上海市梅陇路 130 号, 200237

电 话: (021)64250306(营销部)

(021)64252717(编辑室)

传 真: (021)64252707

网 址: [press.ecust.edu.cn](http://press.ecust.edu.cn)

印 刷 / 江苏常熟市大宏印刷有限公司

开 本 / 787mm×960mm 1/16

印 张 / 8.75

字 数 / 182 千字

版 次 / 2009 年 8 月第 1 版

印 次 / 2009 年 8 月第 1 次

书 号 / ISBN 978-7-5628-2617-0/H·861

总 定 价 / 32.00 元(本册 16.00 元)

(本书如有印装质量问题,请到出版社营销部调换。)

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# 前 言

《新认知大学实用英语综合教程》是根据教育部高教司颁布的《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求》而编写。本教程注重英语语言基础和基本技能训练, 特别强调培养学生用英语进行交际的实际运用能力, 以满足 21 世纪社会对高职高专人才的要求。

本教程将听、说、读、写、译融为一体, 使之形成一个有机的整体, 以培养学生运用英语的综合能力。

本教程本着内容的实用性、新颖性和广泛性进行选材, 语言力求规范和真实。在编排上注重从高职高专学生的实际水平和需求出发, 按程度和题材分册、分单元循序渐进。

本书有 8 个单元, 每单元由听说训练、阅读训练、语法训练、实用写作训练组成。“听说训练”包括对各种日常交际技能的训练和听力理解训练。“阅读训练”包括两篇同一题材的文章, 精读文章 Text A 配有主题讨论、阅读理解、词汇、结构、翻译等练习。泛读文章 Text B 配有阅读理解和课外翻译练习。“语法训练”系统复习已学语法知识, 包括语法理论知识的简介和相关语法练习题的操练。“实用写作训练”介绍学生今后工作和生活中所需的常用应用文并配有相应的写作训练。

《练习册》包括两部分。第一部分是根据《综合教程》中各单元的精读和泛读文章内容设计的阅读理解和词汇结构练习, 旨在消化、巩固和考查课堂教学内容。第二部分是根据“高等学校英语应用能力考试”(PRETCO)的要求而编写的样题。

《教师用书》包括两部分。第一部分为教师提供与《综合教程》内容相关的教学计划、背景知识、语言要点和难句释例和课文译文。第二部分包括《综合教程》和《练习册》的练习答案和听力文字材料。

由于水平有限, 书中难免出现疏漏, 希望同仁批评指正。

编 者  
2009 年 4 月

## 使用说明

本书为《综合教程》的配套书,旨在巩固课堂教学内容和提高学生应考能力。本册包括三大板块:Text Related Exercises, Tests 和模拟试题。

Text Related Exercises 是根据《综合教程》中各单元的 Text A 和 Text B 内容设计的词汇结构练习和阅读理解练习。练习包括: Filling in the Blanks, Translation, Cloze, Reading Comprehension 和 Error Correction 等项目。

Filling in the Blanks 测试学生对 Text A 和 Text B 中词汇的使用能力,侧重点在 Text A。Translation 有两部分:中译英(包括 Text A 的短语和词组)与英译中(包括 Text B 的短语和词组)。Cloze 选用 Text A 中部分段落,去掉介词和副词,让学生补上空缺的部分。以上四项练习是《综合教程》练习的补充和扩展,练习内容既包括课文生词表,词组和短语表中的部分词汇,也包括课文中出现的中学已学词汇的复习,旨在巩固和全面考查学生对课文的掌握情况。

Reading Comprehension 选用一篇与《综合教程》课文主题有关的文章,配有相关练习。Error Correction 选用一篇相关主题的短文,配有改错练习。这两项练习旨在扩大学生的阅读量,提高学生的阅读理解能力。

Tests 包括两份试卷,Test 1 是针对《综合教程》第 1—4 单元的期中试卷,Test 2 是针对《综合教程》第 5—8 单元的期末试卷。Tests 由 Listening Comprehension, Vocabulary & Structure, Cloze, Reading Comprehension, Translation 和 Writing 六部分组成。

模拟试题是根据“高等学校英语应用能力考试”(PRETCO)的要求编写,题型和题量完全以 PRETCO 考纲和样题为依据,在选材上注意结合《综合教程》相关课文主题和课文中出现的词汇、语法、和写作等内容。

教师可根据学生和教学的具体情况使用本书的全部或部分内容,也可由学生自学自测。

编者  
2009 年 4 月

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# Unit 1

## Text Related Exercises

1. Fill in the following blanks with the words given in the chart and change the forms where necessary.

|            |           |              |        |           |
|------------|-----------|--------------|--------|-----------|
| overtake   | essential | financially  | budget | exclusive |
| counteract | schedule  | contemporary | smart  | rigorous  |

- 1) He makes a \_\_\_\_\_ study of the plant in the area.
- 2) He is a \_\_\_\_\_ of mine, but our experiences are completely different.
- 3) Our bodies produce antibodies to \_\_\_\_\_ disease.
- 4) Congress has approved the new educational \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5) Her most \_\_\_\_\_ quality is kindness.
- 6) This boy is very \_\_\_\_\_, he may be another Edison.
- 7) The project was completed ahead of the \_\_\_\_\_.
- 8) This company has \_\_\_\_\_ rights for the sale of Ford cars in the city.
- 9) He is \_\_\_\_\_ embarrassed.
- 10) The driver behind me tried to \_\_\_\_\_ on the inside.

2. Translate the following phrases and expressions into English. (From Text A)

- 1) 细致规划 \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) 生动又有教育意义 \_\_\_\_\_
- 3) 更胜一筹 \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) 以严格的课程要求而著称 \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) 充分发挥各自的潜能 \_\_\_\_\_
- 6) 做出决定 \_\_\_\_\_
- 7) 筹集资金 \_\_\_\_\_

- 8) 陷入麻烦 \_\_\_\_\_
- 9) 消耗殆尽 \_\_\_\_\_
- 10) 起草文件 \_\_\_\_\_

**3. Translate the following phrases and expressions into Chinese. (From Text B)**

- 1) inspired his life in politics \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) ten-minute drop-by \_\_\_\_\_
- 3) stretch into lunch time \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) give oneself to others \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) a couple of times \_\_\_\_\_
- 6) demonize somebody \_\_\_\_\_
- 7) fall off the mountain \_\_\_\_\_
- 8) work hard at work \_\_\_\_\_
- 9) in fact \_\_\_\_\_
- 10) set fire to something \_\_\_\_\_

**4. Fill in each blank with the proper form of the words given in the brackets.**

- 1) His \_\_\_\_\_ (inspire) comes from the memory of his mother.
- 2) The stillness was broken by \_\_\_\_\_ (thunder) applause.
- 3) Beneath that \_\_\_\_\_ (apparent) calm surface is a man of fierce temper.
- 4) The theory is based on a series of wrong \_\_\_\_\_ (assume).
- 5) The complete operation includes steps of origination, input \_\_\_\_\_ (manipulate), output and storage.
- 6) Car accident caused many \_\_\_\_\_ (die).
- 7) Developing the supersonic jet was quite an \_\_\_\_\_ (accomplish).
- 8) The \_\_\_\_\_ (politics) made a naive decision.
- 9) What he ate remained \_\_\_\_\_ (digest).
- 10) The \_\_\_\_\_ (interview) drove her into a corner during the interview.

**5. Read the following passage and decide whether the following statements are true or false.**

**Making Friends**

Everyone needs friends. They are a basic source of happiness and hope in our

lives. However, the ability to make friends varies from person to person. To some people, making friends is easy, and to others it's very difficult.

We all have the ability to make friends. Unfortunately, many people never reach their potential (潜能). Making friends is a skill, and the first step in developing that skill is knowing how to get along with others.

People who are good at getting along with others take an interest in what other people like. They learn to develop interest that makes them enjoyable to be around. Therefore, the more things that your child knows how to do that involve (涉及) connecting with other kids, the more chances he or she has to make friends.

If your child has trouble making friends, you can tell him or her how to do it.

Realize your own strengths. You have skills and talents that others can enjoy. Some people don't let others see their goodness.

Believe that you are a good person who has something to share with others.

Develop a sense of humor. Learn to laugh at yourself and your shortcomings. It will relieve (释放) some of the stress in your life. If you ever feel poking fun at someone, let it be you, never anyone else. Smile, smile, smile.

Respect the rights of others. They have their opinions, you have yours. Different opinions are healthy. Learn how to listen to others without putting them down or trying to persuade them that your opinion is right.

Be kind. Throughout your life, you will learn that if you are kind to others, they will usually be kind to you. When should you start being kind? Right now. Give someone a compliment (恭维). Open the door for someone. Wave to a friend. Encourage someone who is discouraged. Say something positive (积极的). There are hundreds of little things you can do to show kindness.

Be sympathetic (同情的). Try to understand what others are going through. Look at life through their eyes. If you sympathize with someone's feelings, you can help.

Don't complain (抱怨). People get tired of listening to constant complaining. Life doesn't always go the way you want. Learn to accept what you can't change, and work hard to change what you can. Replace the time you used to spend complaining with time spent being kind.

Never give up. Even if you are faced with negative, closed-minded people, never give up. Don't let them change you into one of them. Find people who will appreciate (欣赏) you.

TRUE or FALSE:

- 1) The ability to make friends is the same to every person.
- 2) The most important thing in making friends is to be able to get along with others.
- 3) People who are good at getting along with others have no interest in what other people like.
- 4) Friendship can enrich our life, so it is of great value.

6. Read the following passage. There is an error in each of the underlined words. Find the error and write the correct form in the space given.

I went out to see a film with my brother after supper. On our way to the cinema, we 1) meet an American girl named Alice, 2) she had got lost and looked very anxious. We went up to see 3) that the matter was, and then took 4) him to the hotel. While going there, we told her the great changes that had 5) been taken place in our country in the past few years and Alice 6) tell us a lot about 7) youth in America. Although we missed the film, 8) but we felt very happy for we had not only helped Alice get out of 9) troubles, but also knew something about the States. We see English can 10) strength our understanding and friendship.

- |          |           |
|----------|-----------|
| 1) _____ | 2) _____  |
| 3) _____ | 4) _____  |
| 5) _____ | 6) _____  |
| 7) _____ | 8) _____  |
| 9) _____ | 10) _____ |

7. Practical writing.

Please write a letter to your parents, telling them what your new life in the college is like.

## Unit 2

### Text Related Exercises

1. Fill in the following blanks with the words given in the chart and change the forms where necessary.

|            |            |             |         |          |
|------------|------------|-------------|---------|----------|
| decoration | artificial | tradition   | gather  | await    |
| broadcast  | diversity  | destination | similar | exchange |

- 1) This picture is \_\_\_\_\_ to that one. I'm hardly able to distinct(区分) them.
- 2) Some \_\_\_\_\_ Christmas trees are placed in front of the shore during Christmas holiday.
- 3) The \_\_\_\_\_ of eating Zongzi on Dragon Boat Festival maintains nowadays.
- 4) It is difficult for us to get \_\_\_\_\_ for we are far away from each other.
- 5) The \_\_\_\_\_ of their new house cost them a lot.
- 6) I'm on holiday. Beijing city is my \_\_\_\_\_.
- 7) It's an age with \_\_\_\_\_ of cultures.
- 8) The BBC \_\_\_\_\_ all over the world.
- 9) A surprise \_\_\_\_\_ us on our arrival.
- 10) It's good for students to \_\_\_\_\_ opinions.

2. Translate the following phrases and expressions into English. (From Text A)

1) 圣诞蛋糕和布丁都提前做好

\_\_\_\_\_

2) “烛光颂歌”是一个传统习俗

\_\_\_\_\_

3) 点燃蜡烛, 照亮夜空

\_\_\_\_\_

4) 由于澳大利亚各地文化的差异

\_\_\_\_\_

5) 吃一顿传统的圣诞大餐

\_\_\_\_\_

6) 观看每年一度的节礼日国际橄榄球锦标赛

\_\_\_\_\_

7) 期待着考试成绩的公布

\_\_\_\_\_

8) 圣诞节是在夏天 \_\_\_\_\_

**3. Translate the following phrases and expressions into Chinese. (From Text B)**

1) come by boat \_\_\_\_\_

2) culturally diverse \_\_\_\_\_

3) dressed in straw \_\_\_\_\_

4) pretend to \_\_\_\_\_

5) symbolic punishment \_\_\_\_\_

6) pagan ritual \_\_\_\_\_

7) refuse to \_\_\_\_\_

8) from place to place \_\_\_\_\_

9) on the eve of \_\_\_\_\_

10) peer into \_\_\_\_\_

**4. Fill in the blanks with appropriate prepositions or adverbs.**

What is the typical American family like? If Americans are asked 1) \_\_\_\_\_ name the members 2) \_\_\_\_\_ their families, family structure becomes clear. Married American adults will name their husband or wife and their children, if they have any, as their “immediate family”. If they mention the father, mother, sisters, or brothers, they will define them as separate units, usually living 3) \_\_\_\_\_ separate households. Aunts, uncles, cousins, and grandparents are considered “extended family”.

The structure 4) \_\_\_\_\_ the American family has undergone enormous changes since the 1950s. Traditionally, the American family has been a nuclear family, consisting 5) \_\_\_\_\_ a husband, wife, and their children, living in a house or apartment. Grandparents rarely live 6) \_\_\_\_\_ the same home 7) \_\_\_\_\_ their married sons or daughters, and uncles and aunts almost 8) \_\_\_\_\_ do.

**5. Read the following passage and complete the information by filling in the blanks. For each blank write no more than 3 words.**

The English enjoy beautiful Christmas music. They love to decorate Christmas trees and hang up evergreen (常青的) branches.

One of England's customs is mummering (哑剧表演). In the Middle Ages, people called mummers put on masks and acted out Christmas plays. These plays

are still performed (上演) in towns and villages.

The English gift giver is called Father Christmas. He wears a long red or green robe (长袍), and leaves presents in stockings (长筒袜) during Christmas. The children leave an empty stocking or pillow-case (枕头套) hanging at the end of the bed. In the next morning they hope it will be full of presents.

Christmas in England began in AD 596, when St. Augustine landed on her shores with monks (修道士) who wanted to bring Christianity (基督教) to the Anglo-Saxons (盎格鲁-撒克逊人).

In England, the day after Christmas is called Boxing Day because boys used to go round collecting money in boxes. When the boxes were full, they broke them open.

In England, Christmas dinner was usually eaten at midday on December 25, during daylight, the only thing that people ate on the day before the feast was frumenty (牛奶玉米粥), which is, was a kind of porridge (粥) made from corn. Over the years, the recipe (食谱) changed. Eggs, fruit, spice (香料), lumps of meat (肉松) and dried plums (李子干) were added. The whole mixture was wrapped (包起来) in a cloth and boiled. This is how plum pudding began.

In England the traditional Christmas dinner is roast turkey with vegetables and sauces (调味汁; 沙司). For dessert (甜点) it is rich, fruity Christmas pudding with brandy sauce, mince pies (切碎的馅饼), and pastry (酥皮糕点) cases filled with a mixture of chopped (剁碎的) dried fruit.

- 1) One of England's customs is \_\_\_\_\_ which is still acted out in towns and villages.
  - 2) In England, Christmas gift giver is called \_\_\_\_\_.
  - 3) In England, people have Christmas dinner \_\_\_\_\_ on December 25.
  - 4) The English traditional Christmas dinner is roast turkey with \_\_\_\_\_.
  - 5) \_\_\_\_\_ is made of corn, eggs, fruit, spice, lumps of meat and dried plums.
6. Read the following passage. There is an error in each of the underlined words. Find the error and write the correct form in the space given.

Marriages 1) is not "arranged" in the United States. Young people are

expected to find a husband 2) and wife on their own; their parents do not usually help them. In fact, parents are frequently not told of marriage plans until the couple 3) decided to marry. This means 4) which parents have little control, and generally not much influence, 5) to whom their children marry. Americans believe that young people 6) shouldn't fall in love and then decide to 7) marry to someone they can live happily 8) on, again evidence of the importance of an individual's happiness. Of course, in reality this does not always happen, but it 9) remain the ideal, and it shapes the views of courtship and marriage 10) for young Americans.

1) \_\_\_\_\_

2) \_\_\_\_\_

3) \_\_\_\_\_

4) \_\_\_\_\_

5) \_\_\_\_\_

6) \_\_\_\_\_

7) \_\_\_\_\_

8) \_\_\_\_\_

9) \_\_\_\_\_

10) \_\_\_\_\_

### 7. Practical writing.

Please write a letter of thanks to your foreign teacher for his or her help with your oral English study.

# Unit 3

## Text Related Exercises

1. Fill in the following blanks with the words given in the chart and change the forms where necessary.

|               |         |           |         |         |
|---------------|---------|-----------|---------|---------|
| ultimately    | flame   | amazement | release | destroy |
| unfortunately | massage | square    | bellied | engulf  |

- 1) The yacht picked up speed as the sails \_\_\_\_\_ out in the wind.
- 2) Both sides begin a new quest for peace, before the dark powers of destruction unleashed by science \_\_\_\_\_ all humanity in planned or accidental self-destruction.
- 3) What's the Olympic \_\_\_\_\_?
- 4) He demanded in frank \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5) The customs agents \_\_\_\_\_ the dog that was found to be rabid.
- 6) \_\_\_\_\_, belts are worn only by a small percentage of drivers and passengers.
- 7) \_\_\_\_\_, all the colonies will become independent.
- 8) Every one of us should \_\_\_\_\_ from entanglement of difficulty.
- 9) A good \_\_\_\_\_ always relaxes me.
- 10) To move the king in chess from its own \_\_\_\_\_ two empty \_\_\_\_\_ to one side and then, in the same move, bring the rook from that side to the \_\_\_\_\_ immediately past the new position of the king.

2. Translate the following phrases and expressions into English. (From Text A)

1) 大腹煤炉 \_\_\_\_\_

2) 淹没在火海中 \_\_\_\_\_

3) 半死不活 \_\_\_\_\_

- 4) 腰部以下都不能活动了 \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) 男孩子终于出院了 \_\_\_\_\_
- 6) 自己从轮椅上扑了出去 \_\_\_\_\_
- 7) 费力地拖着腿 \_\_\_\_\_
- 8) 扶着篱笆站了起来 \_\_\_\_\_
- 9) 凭着钢铁般的坚持不懈和坚定的意志 \_\_\_\_\_
- 10) 跑出了世界最快速度 \_\_\_\_\_

**3. Translate the following phrases and expressions into Chinese. (From Text B)**

- 1) get ready to graduate from college \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) His father had purchased the car. \_\_\_\_\_
- 3) a beautiful wrapped gift box \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) leather-bound Bible \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) He stormed out of house. \_\_\_\_\_
- 6) passed away \_\_\_\_\_
- 7) make the arrangement \_\_\_\_\_
- 8) Sadness and regret filled his heart. \_\_\_\_\_
- 9) paid in full \_\_\_\_\_
- 10) Do not spoil what you have by dressing what you have not. \_\_\_\_\_

**4. Fill in each blank with the proper form of the words given in the brackets.**

- 1) To my \_\_\_\_\_ (amaze), he failed in the final examination.
- 2) The young boy told out his \_\_\_\_\_ (homesick) to the faraway hometown.
- 3) The children have their \_\_\_\_\_ (responsible) to take care of their parents.
- 4) "Waitress, please give me some \_\_\_\_\_ (salty). I'd like to put it in my coffee."
- 5) When the mortal \_\_\_\_\_ (dangerous) was past, he again heard the doctor and his mother speaking quietly.
- 6) If one has his iron \_\_\_\_\_ (persist), he will succeed one day.
- 7) With his resolute \_\_\_\_\_ (determine), he did develop the ability to stand up.
- 8) The \_\_\_\_\_ (physical) said he will do his best to make the boy survive.