

全新版大学英语 第二版

New College English

综合教程 1

Integrated Course

一课一练

主编 陈洁 毛梅兰

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编者的话

《一课一练》自出版以来,备受读者青睐。为了更好地提高学生听、说、读、写、译的英语综合技能,为了更好地使学生适应大学英语四级考试新题型改革的需要,我们对《一课一练》的内容、题型、形式作了系统的修订,努力实现与大学英语四级考试新题型的配套对接,既保留了部分原有题型,又增加了大量听力训练以及汉译英的单句练习等内容。

使学生练得“熟”、练得“巧”、练得“精”乃是这次《一课一练》修订的基本原则,力求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范围之内,使学生每学完一单元可得到一次测试的机会,复习、消化刚学过的内容的同时,准确了解自己的学习情况。《一课一练》无疑对学生更全面地掌握教材中的语言点及其延伸性用途等均大有裨益。

《一课一练》第一册由上海对外贸易学院陈洁、毛梅兰任主编,唐沛、李名峰、郭娟任副主编。参与编写的老师有:司耀龙、于虹音、李国华、沈璟、徐呢喃、施华轶、毛静(按单元编写顺序排列),毛静担任全书的校对。编写《一课一练》的过程也是编者不断总结、提高的过程,难免挂一漏万,敬请读者不吝赐教。

在本书修订、重版的过程中,始终得到上海外语教育出版社有关人员的大力支持和帮助,在此谨向他们表示衷心的感谢!

编者

2010年1月



Contents

| | |
|---|-----|
| Unit 1 Growing Up | 1 |
| Unit 2 Friendship | 15 |
| Unit 3 Understanding Science | 29 |
| Unit 4 The American Dream | 43 |
| Test Yourself (Units 1-4) | 56 |
| Unit 5 Work to Live or Live to Work | 68 |
| Unit 6 Romance | 82 |
| Unit 7 Animal Intelligence | 96 |
| Unit 8 Educational Problems | 110 |
| Test Yourself (Units 5-8)..... | 125 |
| Key to Exercises | 137 |
| Tape Scripts | 159 |

UNIT 1

Growing Up

Part I Listening Comprehension

Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear 8 short conversations and 1 long conversation. At the end of each conversation, one or more questions will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which is the best answer.

1. A) He watched television with his friend.
B) He stayed at home talking with his friend.
C) He went to see a film with his friend.
D) He went to see his schoolmate.
2. A) Peter brought the tape to the party.
C) The tape was missing.
B) The tape had been returned to Lee.
D) Peter lent his tape to Lee.
3. A) 5:00.
C) 5:15.
B) 5:30.
D) 5:45.
4. A) To the school.
C) To the post office.
B) To a friend's house.
D) Home.
5. A) He is afraid he won't be chosen for the trip.
B) The boss has not yet decided where to go.
C) Such a trip is necessary for the company.
D) It's not certain whether the trip will take place.
6. A) Wait patiently.
C) Call to check on it.
B) Place another order.
D) Go and find the furniture.
7. A) A writer.
C) A teacher.
B) A reporter.
D) A student.
8. A) He has got a heart attack.
C) He has recovered from the shock.
B) He was unharmed.
D) He was badly hurt.

Questions 9 to 12 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

9. A) In Paris. B) In Beijing.
C) In Guangzhou. D) In Shanghai.
10. A) Business partners. B) Husband and wife.
C) Old friends. D) Colleagues.
11. A) Champagne. B) Brandy.
C) XO. D) Wine.
12. A) She often uses chopsticks in London.
B) She has never used chopsticks before.
C) She doesn't like and will never use chopsticks.
D) She once used chopsticks at a dinner party.

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear 2 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D).

Passage One

Questions 13 to 15 are based on the passage you have just heard.

13. A) He wanted to find a place to read his papers.
B) He wanted to kill time before boarding the plane.
C) He felt thirsty and wanted some coffee.
D) He went there to meet his friends.
14. A) Important documents. B) Toys for children.
C) Food and clothes. D) Clothes and scientific papers.
15. A) The woman took his case on purpose. B) All his papers had been stolen.
C) He had taken the woman's case. D) The woman played a joke on him.

Passage Two

Questions 16 to 19 are based on the passage you have just heard.

16. A) He didn't like physics any more. B) His eyesight was too poor.
C) He had to work to support himself. D) Physics was too hard for him.
17. A) He was not happy with the new director. B) He was not qualified to be an engineer.
C) He wanted to travel. D) He found his job boring.
18. A) He wanted to work with his friend. B) He enjoyed traveling around the world.
C) He wanted to go to Spain. D) He was rejected by the engineering firm.
19. A) He enjoyed teaching English.
B) He wanted to earn more to support his family.
C) The owner of the school promised him a good position.
D) He could earn more as a teacher than as a travel agent.

Section C

Directions: In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks numbered from 20 to 27 with the exact words you have just heard. For blanks numbered from 28 to 30 you are required to fill in the missing information. For these blanks, you can either use the exact words you have just heard or write down the main points in your own words. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.

This title produced an extraordinary (20) _____ of mental images. Vivid memories came (21) _____ back of a night in Belleville when all of us were (22) _____ around the supper table. Spaghetti was still a little known foreign dish in those days. All the good (23) _____ of Uncle Allen's house reawakened in my mind as I recalled the laughing (24) _____ we had that night about the socially (25) _____ method of moving spaghetti from plate to mouth.

Suddenly I wanted to write about that, about the (26) _____ and good feeling of it, but I wanted to put it down simply for my own joy, not for Mr. Fleagle. It was a moment I wanted to (27) _____ and hold for myself. I wanted to relive the pleasure of that evening. To write it as I wanted, (28) _____

_____, and Mr. Fleagle would surely give it a failing grade. Never mind. I would write something else for Mr. Fleagle after I had written this thing for myself.

When I finished it the night was half gone and there was no time left to compose a proper, respectable essay for Mr. Fleagle. (29) _____ . Two days passed before Mr. Fleagle returned the graded papers, and he returned everyone's but mine. I was preparing for a command to report to Mr. Fleagle immediately after school for discipline (30) _____

Section D

Directions: In this section, you will hear a short passage. When you're listening to the passage, take notes of the main features of Shanghai Grand Theater. The passage will be read twice. After it is read for the second time, there will be a pause. During the pause, you must take notes in the spaces under the number 31.

31.

Location:

History:

Appearance:

Function:

Section E

Directions: In this section, you will hear a short passage. You are required to sum up its main idea in one or two sentences after your listening. Write your summary in the space numbered 32. The passage will be read twice.

32.

Part II Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning)

Directions: In this part, you will have 15 minutes to go over the passage quickly and answer the questions.

For questions 33 – 39, mark

Y (for YES) if the statement agrees with the information given in the passage;

N (for NO) if the statement contradicts the information given in the passage;

NG (for NOT GIVEN) if the information is not given in the passage.

For questions 40 – 42, complete the sentences with the information given in the passage.

Protect Your Privacy When Job-Hunting Online

Identity theft and identity fraud are terms used to refer to all types of crime in which someone wrongfully obtains and uses another person's personal data in some way that involves fraud or deception, typically for economic gain.

The numbers associated with identity theft are beginning to add up fast these days. A recent General Accounting Office report estimates that as many as 750,000 Americans are victims of identity theft every year. And that number may be low, as many people choose not to report the crime even if they know they have been victimized.

Identity theft is “an absolute epidemic”, states Robert Ellis Smith, a respected author and advocate of privacy. “It’s certainly picked up in the last four or five years. It’s worldwide. It affects everybody, and there’s very little you can do to prevent it and, worst of all, you can’t detect it until it’s probably too late.”

Unlike your fingerprints, which are unique to you and cannot be given to someone else for

their use, your personal data, especially your social security number, your bank account or credit card number, your telephone calling card number, and other valuable identifying data, can be used, if they fall into the wrong hands, to personally profit at your expense. In the United States and Canada, for example, many people have reported that unauthorized persons have taken funds out of their bank or financial accounts, or, in the worst cases, taken over their identities altogether, running up vast debts and committing crimes while using the victims' names. In many cases, a victim's losses may include not only out-of-pocket financial losses, but substantial additional financial costs associated with trying to restore his reputation in the community and correcting erroneous information for which the criminal is responsible.

According to the FBI, identity theft is the number one fraud committed on the Internet. So how do job seekers protect themselves while continuing to circulate their resumes online? The key to a successful online job search is learning to manage the risks. Here are some tips for staying safe while conducting a job search on the Internet.

1. Check for a privacy policy.

If you are considering posting your resume online, make sure the job search site you are considering has a privacy policy, like CareerBuilder.com. The policy should spell out how your information will be used, stored and whether or not it will be shared. You may want to think twice about posting your resume on a site that automatically shares your information with others. You could be opening yourself up to unwanted calls from solicitors (推销员).

When reviewing the site's privacy policy, you'll be able to delete your resume just as easily as you posted it. You won't necessarily want your resume to remain out there on the Internet once you land a job. Remember, the longer your resume remains posted on a job board, the more exposure, both positive and not-so-positive, it will receive.

2. Take advantage of site features.

Lawful job search sites offer levels of privacy protection. Before posting your resume, carefully consider your job search objective and the level of risk you are willing to assume.

CareerBuilder.com, for example, offers three levels of privacy from which job seekers can choose. The first is standard posting. This option gives job seekers who post their resumes the most visibility to the broadest employer audience possible.

The second is anonymous (匿名的) posting. This allows job seekers the same visibility as those in the standard posting category without any of their contact information being displayed. Job seekers who wish to remain anonymous but want to share some other information may choose which pieces of contact information to display.

The third is private posting. This option allows a job seeker to post a resume without having it searched by employers. Private posting allows job seekers to quickly and easily apply for jobs that appear on CareerBuilder.com without retyping their information.

3. Safeguard your identity.

Career experts say that one of the ways job seekers can stay safe while using the Internet to search out jobs is to conceal their identities. Replace your name on your resume with a generic (泛指) identifier, such as "Intranet Developer Candidate", or "Experienced Marketing Representative".

You should also consider eliminating the name and location of your current employer. Depending on your title, it may not be all that difficult to determine who you are once the name of your company is provided. Use a general description of the company such as “Major auto manufacturer”, or “International packaged goods supplier”.

If your job title is unique, consider using the generic equivalent instead of the exact title assigned by your employer.

4. Establish an email address for your search.

Another way to protect your privacy while seeking employment online is to open up an email account specifically for your online job search. This will safeguard your existing email box in the event someone you don't know gets hold of your email address and shares it with others.

Using an email address specifically for your job search also eliminates the possibility that you will receive unwelcome emails in your primary mailbox. When naming your new email address, be sure that it doesn't contain references to your name or other information that will give away your identity. The best solution is an email address that is relevant to the job you are seeking such as salesmgr2004@provider.com.

5. Protect your references.

If your resume contains a section with the names and contact information of your references, take it out. There's no sense in safeguarding your information while sharing private contact information of your references.

6. Keep confidential (机密的) information confidential.

Do not, under any circumstances, share your social security, driver's license, and bank account numbers or other personal information, such as race or eye color. Honest employers do not need this information with an initial application. Don't provide this even if they say they need it in order to conduct a background check. This is one of the oldest tricks in the book — don't fall for it.

33. Robert Ellis Smith believes identity theft is difficult to detect and one can hardly do anything to prevent it.
34. In many cases, identity theft not only causes the victims' immediate financial losses, but costs them a lot to restore their reputation.
35. Identity theft is a minor offence and its harm has been somewhat overestimated.
36. It is important that your resume not stay online longer than is necessary.
37. Of the three options offered by CareerBuilder.com in Suggestion 2, the third one is apparently most strongly recommended.
38. Employers require applicants to submit very personal information on background checks.
39. Applicants are advised to use generic names for themselves and their current employers when seeking employment online.

- | | | |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 33. [Y][N][NG] | 34. [Y][N][NG] | 35. [Y][N][NG] |
| 36. [Y][N][NG] | 37. [Y][N][NG] | 38. [Y][N][NG] |
| 39. [Y][N][NG] | | |

40. Using a special email address in the job search can help prevent you from receiving _____.
41. To protect your references, you should not post online their _____.
42. According to the passage, identity theft is committed typically for _____.

Part III Reading Comprehension (Reading in Depth)

Section A

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 fill in each blank with a letter. **You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.**

There are something like eleven million meetings 43 place in the United States every day of the working week, as 44. Meetings must be a very important aspect of modern life. The reason is that people meeting together often come up with better ideas and 45 than one person working alone. It gives the members a chance to present their ideas and have them 46 and changed by argument and discussion. This leads us to a better use of time and money.

The 47, sometimes referred to merely as “the Chair”, is there to keep the discussion in order. The chairperson can prevent real 48 breaking out in discussion and stop arguments becoming clashes of different 49. Furthermore, the chairperson helps to guide and stimulate the discussion and 50 it at the end before decisions are taken. By acting as a mediator between the 51 opinions that are presented to a meeting, the chairperson can direct the discussions to a 52 conclusion.

- | | | |
|------------------|---------------|---------------|
| A) chairperson | F) estimated | K) comprised |
| B) decisions | G) objections | L) manager |
| C) timely | H) summarize | M) taking |
| D) reasonable | I) conflicts | N) ideas |
| E) personalities | J) various | O) challenged |

Section B

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.

Passage One

Questions 53 to 57 are based on the following passage.

A good education should, among other things, train you to think for yourself. The examination system does anything but that. What has to be learnt is rigidly laid down by a syllabus, so the student is encouraged to memorize. Examinations do not motivate a student to read widely, but to restrict his reading; they do not enable him to seek more and more knowledge, but induce cramming. They lower the standards of teaching, for they deprive the teacher of all freedom. Teachers themselves are often judged by examination results and instead of teaching their subjects; they are reduced to training their students in exam techniques which they despise. The most successful candidates are not always the best educated; they are the trained in the technique of working under duress (强迫).

The results on which so much depends are often nothing more than a subjective assessment by some anonymous examiners. Examiners are only human. They get tired and hungry; they make mistakes. Yet they have to mark stacks of hastily scrawled scripts in a limited amount of time. They work under the same sort of pressure as the candidates. And their word carries weight. After a judge's decision you have the right of appeal, but not after an examiner's. There must surely be many simpler and more effective ways of assessing a person's true abilities. Is it cynical to suggest that examinations are merely a profitable business for the institutions that run them? This is what it boils down to in the last analysis. The best comment on the system is this illiterate message recently scrawled on a wall: "I were a teenage drop-out and now I am a teenage millionaire."

53. It can be inferred from the passage that _____.
- A) examination advocates regard examination as a simple and effective way of assessing a person's true abilities
 - B) teachers and students want examinations
 - C) the examination system may not be perfect, but it's the best we have
 - D) those who have succeeded in final examination are the best educated
54. The disadvantages of examinations are that _____.
- A) they restrict a student's reading
 - B) they induce cramming
 - C) they lower the standards of teaching
 - D) all the above
55. The assessment of candidates' work is subjective rather than objective because _____.
- A) examiners are human and they may make mistakes
 - B) computers are widely used to mark specially devised tests
 - C) students are trained in the technique of working under pressure
 - D) institutions that run examinations aim at making money
56. The author's attitude toward examination is _____.
- A) resentful
 - B) negative
 - C) praising
 - D) positive
57. The last sentence of the passage expresses a tone of _____.
- A) deep sympathy for the unsuccessful candidates
 - B) mild sarcasm about examination system
 - C) sincere approval for examinations
 - D) undisguised disappointment about some anonymous examiners

Passage Two

Questions 58 to 62 are based on the following passage.

Reading is the key to school success, and like any skill it takes practice. A child learns to walk by practicing until he no longer has to think about how to put one foot in front of the other. A great athlete practices until he can play quickly, accurately, without thinking. Tennis players call that “being in the zone”. Educators call it “automaticity”.

A child learns to read by sounding out the letters and decoding (辨识) the words. With practice, he stumbles less and less, reading by the phrase. With automaticity, he doesn't have to think about decoding the words, so he can concentrate on the meaning of the text.

It can begin as early as in the first grade. In a recent study of children in Illinois schools, Alan Rossman of Northwestern University found automatic readers in the first grade who were reading almost three times as fast as the other children and scoring twice as high on comprehension tests. In the fifth grade, the automatic readers were reading twice as fast as the others, and still outscoring them on accuracy, comprehension and vocabulary.

“It's not IQ, but the amount of time a child spends reading that is the key to automaticity,” according to Rossman. Any child who spends at least 3.5 to 4 hours a week reading books, magazines or newspapers will in all likelihood reach automaticity. At home, where the average child spends 25 hours a week watching television, it can happen by turning off the set just one night in favor of reading.

You can test your child by giving him a paragraph or two to read aloud — something unfamiliar but appropriate to his age. If he reads aloud with expression, with a sense of the meaning of the sentence, he probably is an automatic reader. If he reads haltingly, one word at a time, without expression or meaning, he needs more practice.

58. The first paragraph tells us _____.
- A) what automaticity is
B) how accuracy is acquired
C) how a child learns to walk
D) how an athlete is trained
59. The Illinois study shows that the automatic reader's high speed _____.
- A) costs him a lot of work
B) affects his comprehension
C) leads to his future success
D) doesn't affect his comprehension
60. A bright child _____.
- A) also needs practice to be an automatic reader
B) always achieves great success in comprehension tests
C) becomes an automatic reader after learning how to read
D) is a born automatic reader
61. The paragraphs used to test the automaticity of your child should be _____.
- A) readable and interesting
B) a little bit above his level
C) full of dramatic expressions
D) new to him
62. The main idea of the passage is _____.
- A) how to score high on comprehension tests
B) reading is the key to school success
C) how to test your child's reading ability
D) automaticity is important for efficient reading

Part IV Vocabulary

Directions: Choose the ONE that best completes each sentence from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D).

63. The French pianist who had been praised very highly _____ to be a great disappointment.
A) turned up B) turned in C) turned out D) turned down
64. New words are constantly added to our vocabulary while some old words go _____.
A) out of date B) out of sight
C) out of work D) out of touch
65. The picture _____ my school days to my mind.
A) reminded B) recollected C) remembered D) recalled
66. Mr. Smith had an unusual _____: He was first an office clerk, then a sailor, and ended up as a school teacher.
A) profession B) occupation C) position D) career
67. People could hardly _____ their anger when they found millions of dollars of public funds had been used to build luxurious houses for city officials.
A) hold back B) draw back C) keep back D) hold up
68. It is not considered _____ to litter in public.
A) respected B) respectable C) respectful D) respective
69. He seemed to have come to a deadlock in solving the puzzles, so he simply _____ whatever came into his head.
A) put aside B) put away C) put down D) put back
70. In children's minds the Spring Festival is _____ with nice food and presents.
A) connected B) joined C) combined D) associated
71. The history professors were dealing with these in historical _____.
A) sequence B) succession C) series D) success
72. I need one of you to _____ the examination papers to the class for me.
A) attribute B) contribute C) distribute D) tribute
73. He tried to _____ relations with his former wife but he failed.
A) measure B) maintain C) shelter D) reply
74. The international situation is very _____ in the Middle East.
A) delicious B) perfect C) delicate D) percent
75. Mary is too weak to _____ the piano across the room.
A) apply B) appeal C) attract D) drag
76. With the _____ of Mary, all the girl students are eager to go to the party.
A) exhibition B) exception C) except D) reception
77. His opinion _____ that of the minority.
A) retains B) represents C) reports D) requires

Part V Grammar

Directions: Choose the ONE that best completes each sentence from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D).

78. It is essential that he _____ in extracurricular activities.
 A) will participate
 B) participates
 C) participate
 D) shall participate
79. *Dream of the Red Chamber* (《红楼梦》) is said _____ into dozen of languages in the last decade.
 A) to have been translated
 B) to translate
 C) to be translated
 D) to have translated
80. _____ might be expected, the response to the question was very mixed.
 A) It
 B) That
 C) What
 D) As
81. He talked as if he _____ the incident.
 A) had witnessed
 B) witnessed
 C) witness
 D) have witnessed
82. _____ table tennis was accepted as a regular part of the Olympic Games.
 A) Not until 1986
 B) It was not until 1986 that
 C) It was in 1986 when
 D) It was until 1986 that
83. Scientists say it may be five or ten years _____ it is possible to test this medicine on human patients.
 A) since
 B) before
 C) after
 D) when
84. It was impossible to avoid _____ by the stormy weather.
 A) to be much affected
 B) being much affected
 C) having much affected
 D) to have been much affected
85. You will see this product _____ wherever you go.
 A) advertise
 B) advertising
 C) advertised
 D) to be advertised
86. Although he knew little about the large amounts of work done in the field, he succeeded _____ other more well-informed experimenters failed.
 A) which
 B) that
 C) what
 D) where
87. Not that John doesn't want to help you, _____ it is beyond his power.
 A) but that
 B) for that
 C) and that
 D) in that
88. They are teachers and don't realize _____ to start and run a company.
 A) what it takes
 B) what takes it
 C) what they take
 D) what takes them
89. The letters _____ which she _____ grew fewer, then stopped altogether.
 A) of ... hungered
 B) for ... hungered
 C) to ... hungered
 D) by ... hungered

90. After the Arab states won independence, great emphasis was laid on expanding education with girls as well as boys _____ to go to school.
 A) to be encouraged B) been encouraged
 C) being encouraged D) be encouraged
91. The king commanded that enough money _____ to fund the project.
 A) be collected B) must be collected
 C) is collected D) can be collected
92. Frankly speaking, I'd rather you _____ anything about it for the time being.
 A) didn't do B) haven't done
 C) don't do D) have done

Part VI Cloze

Directions: There are 20 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D) on the right side of the paper. You should choose the ONE that best fits into the passage.

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| <p>Many teachers believed that the responsibilities for learning lie with the student <u>93</u> a long reading assignment is given. Instructors expect students to be familiar with the <u>94</u> in the reading even if they do not discuss it in class or take an examination. The <u>95</u> student is considered to be <u>96</u> who is motivated to learn for the sake of <u>97</u> not the one interested only in getting high grades. Sometimes homework is returned <u>98</u> brief written comments but without a grade. Even if grade is not given, the student is <u>99</u> for learning the material assigned. When research is <u>100</u>, the professor expects the student to take it actively and to complete it with <u>101</u> guidance. It is the <u>102</u> responsibility to find books, magazines, and articles in the library. Professors do not have the time to explain <u>103</u> a university library works; they expect students,</p> | <p>93. A) if B) although C) because D) since</p> <p>94. A) suggestion B) context C) abstract D) information</p> <p>95. A) poor B) ideal C) average D) disappointed</p> <p>96. A) such B) one C) any D) some</p> <p>97. A) fun B) work C) learning D) prize</p> <p>98. A) by B) in C) for D) with</p> <p>99. A) criticized B) innocent C) responsible D) dismissed</p> <p>100. A) collected B) distributed C) assigned D) finished</p> <p>101. A) maximum B) minimum C) possible D) practical</p> <p>102. A) student's B) librarian's C) assistant's D) professor's</p> <p>103. A) when B) what C) why D) how</p> |
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