# 大学英语。同步训练数程

第三册

主编: 李郁 张琳

吉林人民出版社

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## 大学英语同步训练教程(第三册)

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# 《大学英语同步训练教程》

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# 编者的话

《大学英语同步训练教程》1—4级是为适应文、理、工各类院校英语分级教学及面向21世纪,把大学英语教学推上一个新台阶的要求而设计编写的。其目的是利用各级测试题检验教与学的效果,使学生能够尽快适应21世纪的挑战。

本教程的特点之一是与国家教育部 1999 年颁布的《大学英语教学大纲》同步,加大了新大纲词表所增加的词汇、语法结构及微技能方面的操练。旨在打好学生语言知识基础的同时,培养学生灵活运用语言的能力。同时还可强化、巩固课上所传授的内容,弥补大学英语教学课时少、训练不足的不利之处;其二为学生提供大量的、题型丰富的实践练习,帮助学生提高各级的应试能力,为顺利通过全国四级统考打下良好的基础;教师还可通过检测,了解各级教学的薄弱环节,适时改变教学方法及模式,提高教学质量。

本教程是以新大纲为依据,参考了《大学英语》、《核心英语》、《新英语教程》等各类教材进行设计编写的。选材新颖、语言规范、结构严谨、内容丰富、体裁多样,并选用了适时的科普文章,兼顾了科学性与趣味性。其中 Cloze 部分中的 Section A 所选的材料是贴进生活,比较上口又易于背诵的小短文,在检测学生掌握语言知识的同时,还培养了语感,达到了"熟读唐诗三百首,不会作诗也会吟"的目的。

本教程各册均由十个单元组成,另加 Mid - Term Test 和 Final Test 各一套,便于教师与学生进行阶段及全面的复习。每单元由七部分内容组成。第一部分听力理解(Listening Comprehension)。书后附有 Script 和参考答案并配有磁带。第二部分词汇(Vocabulary)。其中一二级侧重词汇及操练词和词组的习惯用法及拼写能力;三四级侧重于词文转换、近义词及词组辨析。第三部分结构(Structure)。其中 Section A 解决基本句型和句子概念问题;Section B 从词法和句法的角度加深已有的基本语法知识并侧重基本语法教学中不易涉及,但却是提高语法知识运用能力的项目的操

练。第四部分完型填空(Cloze)。Section A 选材上语言和结构都比较简单,未设选择项,旨在培养学生的语感;Section B 则侧重词汇、语法结构、固定搭配、时态、语态、省略、倒装等词法、句法现象,文章难度稍大,附有选择项。第五部分阅读理解(Reading Comprehension)。分为Multiple Choice 和 Short Answer Questions 二种题型,用以检测学生所掌握的阅读技能及在理解的基础上用英语表述的能力。第六部分翻译(Translation)。旨在训练学生双语的对译能力,分短句及段落二部分。第七部分写作(Writing)。本着循序渐进的原则,一至四级的要求不同,分别有连句成段、给出关键词、词组及主题句等形式。书后附有范文,供教师和学生参考。

为了适应自学者的需要,书后附有各单元所有试题的参考答案,便于 有效地检查自测结果。

本教程第一册由黑龙江大学负责编写;第二册、第四册由东北师范大学负责编写;第三册由黑龙江商学院负责编写。本教程由赵俊峰、李波阳组织、统稿、审订。

由于时间仓促,限于我们的水平与经验,错误与疏漏之处敬请使用者指正。

编 者 1999年9月

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### Unit One

## I . Listening Comprehension

#### Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear 10 short conversations. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. Listen carefully and choose the best answer from the 4 choices marked A.B.C and D.

1.A. There has been flooding.

B. Crops couldn't grow at all.

C. Farmers grew too many plants.

D. Farmers refused to plant.

2. A. The cablevision is not working.

B. All of them but channel seventeen.

C. Channel seventeen.

D. All of them.

3. A. She went to Atlanta.

B. She went to a convention.

C. She went to a hospital.

D. She stayed home.

4. A. At a post office.

B. At a bank.

C. At an airport.

D. At a drug store.

5. A. Her guests don't like punch.

B. Her husband left two gallons of punch on the shelf.

C. She has too many gallons of punch.

D. She will run out of punch.

6.A. the city

B. the country

C. getting water

D. at the lake

7.A. in an elevator

B. at the dentist's

C. in a laundromat

D. at a disco

8. A. The next few days are supposed to be warm.

B. Clouds and cool temperatures are expected.

C. It can't get much better than it already is.

D. The rain is not expected to last much longer.

9. A. One baby.

B. None.

C. Three women.

D. Three women and one baby.

10.A.cold

B. warm

C. hot

D. mild

#### Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear 3 passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Listen carefully and choose the best answer from the 4 choices marked A.B.C and D.

#### Passage 1

- 1. A. A person who is looking for a job.
  - B. A person who is qualified for his job.
  - C.A person who is not suitable for the job he is doing.
  - D. A person who does quite well in his work.
- 2. A. Aptitute tests.
  - B. Studying at colleges and universities.
  - C. Interviews with specialists.
  - D. Study of the books in our field of interest.
- 3. A. Physicists.

B. Accountants.

C. Teachers.

D. Businessmen.

#### Passage 2

- 1. A. Because the shopkeeper shamed him public by about his debt.
  - B. Because the shopkeeper reminded him of his debt.
  - C. Because the shopkeeper spoke to him very often about his debt.
  - D. Because the shopkeeper owed money to him.
- 2.A.2 liras
- B.122 liras
- C.42 liras
- D.4 liras

3. A. He is patient.

B. He is understandable.

C. He is generous.

D. He is fond of money.

4.A.Bill

B. A mount of money

C. Animals

D. Things in a shop

#### Passage 3

- 1. A. They contracted the disease by contact with the infected people.
  - B. They contracted the disease by breathing the contaminated dust.
  - C. They contracted the disease by drinking the contaminated water.
  - D. They contracted the disease by eating the contaminated food.

- 2. A. The virus destroys people's nerve cells.
  - B. The disease can not be treated with drugs.
  - C. The patients didn't go to see a doctor in time.
  - D. The doctors didn't treat the patients in time.
- 3. A. More people are gathering to celebrate holidays.
  - B. More and more people have moved to the South of Argentina.
  - C. Weather changes.
  - D. Environmental changes.

#### Section C

A. due

Directions: In this section, you will listen to a passage. Some words on the printed passage have been taken out. Listen carefully and fill in the blanks with the words you have heard. The passage will be read 3 times.

1. Mahatma Gandhi, the man who secured India's ① from British rule, was assas-
sinated by one of his@ countrymen in New Delhi on January 30,1948.
Mr. Gandhi, still3 from his recent fast for Hindu — Moslem unity, which4
him close to death, was being helped across the gardens of Birla House by his grand-
nieces, Manu and Ava, to 5, when a young man stepped from the crowd
and 6 Mr Gandhi, dressed as usual in his home-spun cloth, fell to the
ground mortally wounded, but 🗇 his hands in front of his face in the Hindu gesture of
greeting, seemingly to his assassin. He cried out "Oh God; Oh God" and died about 25 minutes later.
The ®, who has been named as Nathuram Godse, a fanatical Hindu, was seized
and hustled away as the weeping, hysterical crowd 9 "Kill him, Kill him." tried to
lynch him.
Nobody yet knows why Gandhi was killed, but there is great @ of the conse-
quences which this wild deed may keep upon a nation which has already suffered so much bloodshed
and terror.
<b>I</b> . Vocabulary
Directions: There are 15 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.
1. The bridge fell down and a one was put in its place

B. temporary

C.local	D. just
2. But if you knew all the	I am sure you would excuse me.
A. process	B. condition
C. circumstances	D. events
3. I wish she would hurry up.	She is rather about making a decision.
A. taking her time	B.in good time
C. using time.	D. having her time
4. They made plans for a visit	but difficulties with the car prevented it.
A. obvious	B. continued
C. subsequent	D. regrettable
5. The hotel our	reservations by E-mail.
A. promised	B. dismissed
C. answered	D. confirmed
6. The best students in this so	hool will be special scholarships.
A. awarded	B. prized
C. rewarded	D. called on
7. From your I j	udge you are a man of some education.
A. pronunciation	B. voice
C. sound	D. accent
8. The decisions	made by the factory owners caused great anger among the work-
ers.	
A. official	B. arbitrary
C. casual	D. careless
9.I still feel ab	out that error in the accounts; I ought to have noticed it, and
pointed it out.	
A. embarrassed	B. doubtful
C. guilty	D. reproachful
10. We had learned that the _	of a private school education was too high.
A. cost	B. price
C. fee	D. process
11. An figure con	uld be seen through the fog.
A. petty	B. fashionable
C. disreputable	D. obscure

12. He just laughed, and	the suggestion as unimportant.
A. took	B. dismissed
C. regarded	D. decided
13. If you can be there at two	, you can help me to select the plants; and I can tell you some
news	
A. at first	B. meanwhile
C. thoroughly	D. especially
14. Mary has no outside intere	sts at all. Her whole life her husband and the chil-
dren.	
A. conerns in	B. revolves in
C. revolves around	D. concerns about
15. What pleasure it is to	through a strange city.
A. wander	B. drift
C. wonder	D. dream
<b>I</b> . Structure	
Section A	
· -	ng sentences with the given words.
	e students will surely do better in College English Test Band 4.
	的帮助和支持),I think we'll win the game.
	what they have done so far is quite good enough.
	sked people to remain calm was a police officer in plain clothes.
5. As we hoped that(一切顺	利)。
Section B	
Directions: There are 10 incompl	ete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four
choices marked A.B	. C and D. Choose the ONE that best completes the sen-
tence.	
1. Specialists pr	oof that large doses of vitamin C cure the influenza.
A. cannot	B. someday will
C. lack	D. without
2 the Space Ag	ge, a new dimension has been used to describe the study of the
planets.	

A. Coming it is	B. With the coming of
C. When came	D. It will be coming
3. The objective in a reflector te	lescope at the bottom of the tube.
A. is a mirror placed	B. the placing of a mirror
C.a mirror is placed	D. is placed a mirror
4. Jilin is a province whose nam	e comes from a Manchurian word "nearer to the
river".	
A. which meaning	B. is meant
C. the meaning of	D. meaning
5. The achievements of modern	military techniques would be impossible highly
specialized instruments.	
A. except	B. if being short of
C. excluding	D. without
6. When a body co	ell, it takes over the cell and produces more virus.
A. does a virus infect	B.a virus infects
C. infected	D, being infected
7. In winter, many animals hibe	mate, but others deer stay active.
A.as such	B. apart
C.like	D. concluded
8. The sun is a gaseous sphere,	a solid body.
A. not	B. nor
C. none	D. but rather
9. What is true is that the sloth	slowly.
A. having been moved	B. had been once moved
C. moves	D. do have moved
10. He always likes those	shoes.
A. Wenzhou black big	B. black big Wenzhou
C. Wenzhou big black	D. big black Wenzhou

# $\mathbb{N}$ . Cloze

## Section A

Directions: There are 10 blanks in the following passage. Fill in the blanks with the word that

best fits into	the	passage.
----------------	-----	----------

best fits into	tne passage.			
Mr. Grey was a biolo	gy professor1_	had a big collecti	on of rare bones. 2 one year h	e
lecided to move to 3 town. The following week three men started taking the things out of Mrs.				٠
Grey's house and loading 4 into the van, when one of them brought 5 a large wooden box.				
He was just6_ to thro	w it into the van v	with all the other t	hings7_ Mrs. Grey said, "Pleas	e
treat that8_very gentl	y! That one has a	all of my husband'	s bones in it."The man was 9	_
surprised that he10c	dropped the box or	his feet.		
Section B				
Directions: There are 15	blanks in the fol	llowing passage. I	For each blank there are 4 choice	S
marked A.B	. C and D. Choos	se the one that be	st fits into the passage.	
You asked me to tel	l you how criminal	trials in England	from criminal trials in Europe	,
and I 2 you much-exc	cept, I remember th	nat I said that in E	ngland a person accused 3 crim	ıe
must always be supposed	innocent until he l	nas been <u>4</u> gui	lty. Newspapers mustn't describe th	ıe
accused as 'the thief' or '	the murder', he's	'the' or 'the	e prisoner'.	
Last month I served	as a member of th	e jury at an impor	tant criminal trial. The newspaper re	-(
ports I'm sending 6	give a fairly compl	ete account of the	trial.	
The prisoner was acc	cused of robbing a	bank and of 7	the night watchman who tried to	8
him. He pleaded 'Not g	uilty', so the trial	was a 9 one.	We had to listen to some long speech	1-
es and a lot of10				
I'm over fifty and t	his was my first ex	perience of 11	_as a juryman.We're liable for ju	гy
service between 21 and 6	0, 12 you see	I might have been	13 many years ago. Of the twelv	vе
members of the jury, three	e were women . Two	of the men were s	mall shopkeepers, <u>14</u> was a mot	or
mechanic, another was a	school teacher. I d	idn't find out <u>1</u>	5 the others were, but you can se	е
we were a mixed lot.				
1.A.range	B. differ	C. result	D. suffer	
2.A.couldn't tell	B. ought to tell	C.can't tell	D. could declare	
3.A.of	B. about	C. over	D. from	
4.A. confirming	B. proved	C. charged	D. shown	
5.A. innocent	B. accused	C. suspecting	D. invalid	
6.A. individuallty	B. in detail	C. reasonably	D. separately	
7.A.robbing	B. accusing	C. catching	D. wounding	
8.A.defend	B. examine	C. stop	D. interfere	
9.A.short	B. just	C. appropriate	D.long	

10. A. trials	B. evidence	C. description	D. information
11.A. serving	B. regarding	C. assuming	D. blaming
12.A.so	B. yet	C. neverthless	D. then
13.A. employed	B. called on	C. inquired out	D. promoted
14.A. the other	B. there	C. one	D. who
15. A. whatever	B. that	C. what	D. none

## **V** . Reading Comprehension

#### Section A

Directions: There are 3 passages in this part. Each one is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. Each of them is given 4 suggested answers marked A.B.C and D. choose the best one.

#### Passage 1

Lacrosse(长曲棍球), a sport once played by the North American Indians both for pleasure and as preparation for battle, continues to be played today and has recently been gaining in popularity as a team sport in the U.S. and Canada. Although lacrosse in its original form was a wild and violent free-for-all with few rules and no set time limits, the modern-day-version has been much modified. An indoor version even exists.

The objective of lacrosse is, as in all games, to score points. This is done when the players of one team move a ball from the center of the playing field to the opposing team's goal. In doing so, players must not touch the ball with their hands; it is moved by passing it or by means of playing sticks called crosses. The crosses are something like short poles with a net pocket (called a "throat") at one end; a player carries the ball in the throat of his crosse as he runs down the field.

A lacrosse team consists of 10 players; 3 attack players, 3 middle field players, 3 defense players and a goalkeeper. All except the goalkeeper play opposite players on the other team. A lacrosse field is divided by a center line and each team must keep at least 4 men in the defensive half of the field and at least 3 men in the attack halt.

A lacrosse game begins by having the 2 centers face each other in the middle of the field; the referee then places the ball between their crosses and at the sound of his whistle they each try to get the ball and move it down the field. A game of lacrosse lasts one hour. This time period is divided into four fifteen-minute portions; the teams change goals after each period.

Lacrosse is an exciting fast-moving game that is almost as fun to watch as it is to play, and, al-

though more and more people are learning about it and playing it, it deserves much greater popularity than it currently enjoys.

- 1. What is the topic of the above article?
  - A. North American Indians
  - B. sports in the U.S. and Canada
  - C. the game of lacrosse
  - D. how lacrosse has changed
- 2. How is the ball moved in lacrosse?
  - A. by passing it from one player to another
  - B. by running with it in the throat of the crosse
  - C. without using the hands
  - D. all the above
- 3. What is the meaning of in doing so (in the 2nd paragraph)?
  - A. playing lacrosse
  - B. scoring points
  - C. not touching the ball with the hands
  - D. moving the ball to the opposing team's goal
- 4. What was the author's purpose in writing this article?
  - A. to amuse and entertain
  - B. to inform and explain
  - C. to predict and speculate
  - D. to correct a misconception
- 5. Which of the following describes the author's attitude toward lacrosse?
  - A. He feels lacrosse is slow-paced but interesting.
  - B. He feels lacrosse is fast-paced and exciting.
  - C. He feels lacrosse is more fun to watch than to play.
  - D. He feels lacrosse is a silly and stupid game.

#### Passage 2

For many years, Charles Ives combined the pursuit of a business career with the composition of music. After completing his musical studies at Yale University in 1898, he began a successful career in the insurance business, which he pursued until ill health forced him to retire in 1930. Although he had completed two symphonies by 1897, he wrote his most important music between 1906 and 1916 at his country house in Connecticut.

His four symphonies, written between 1896 and 1916, are extraordinary for their inventiveness and originality, anticipating musical devices later developed independently by Stravinsky and Schonbert. Ives did not greatly influence musical trends, however, for a few of his works were performed or published when first written and he virtually stopped composing in 1918 when he suffered a nervous breakdown. There is no doubt that Ives was ahead of his time, but his obscurity seems in large measure due to his own attitudes. He was not interested in what other composers were doing and did not care what others thought of his music. Furthermore, his insistence that anyone interested in his music should have it free of charge made commercial publication almost impossible. In any event, few people knew about Ives until 1939, when a performance of his second piano sonata(奏鸣曲), completed in 1915, won him wide recognition, In 1947, nearly forty years after his composition, his Third Symphony received the Pulitzer Prize. Even in the face of success, Ives showed contempt for critics and audiences. He commented, "prizes are the badge of mediocrity (平凡的成就)" and gave the prize money away.

and a second and a second a se
1. By saying that Ives was "ahead of his time," the author means that
A. Ives ran out of his creative energy as a youth
B. Iver was advanced in the style of music composition
C. No one understood and appreciate his music
D. Ives composed music at an untimely age
2. From the passage we know that Ives paid little attention to
A. insurance business B. other composers
C. his Third Symphony D. anyone
3. It is safe to say that
A. Ives had no influence on the 20th century composers at all
B. Ives studies insurance business at Yale University
C, in the face of success Ives could not keep his head
D. Ives wrote his Third Symphony in 1910's
4. Which of the following statements best describes the author's attitude toward Ives?

5. Ives did not accept the Pulitzer Prize and gave the prize money away just because

A. He was a great success in the composition of music.

B. He was a great composer with no business sense.

D. His life was one of mediocrity.

C. He was not right in looking down upon other composers.