

总主编 王胜

全新版大学英语

(第二版)

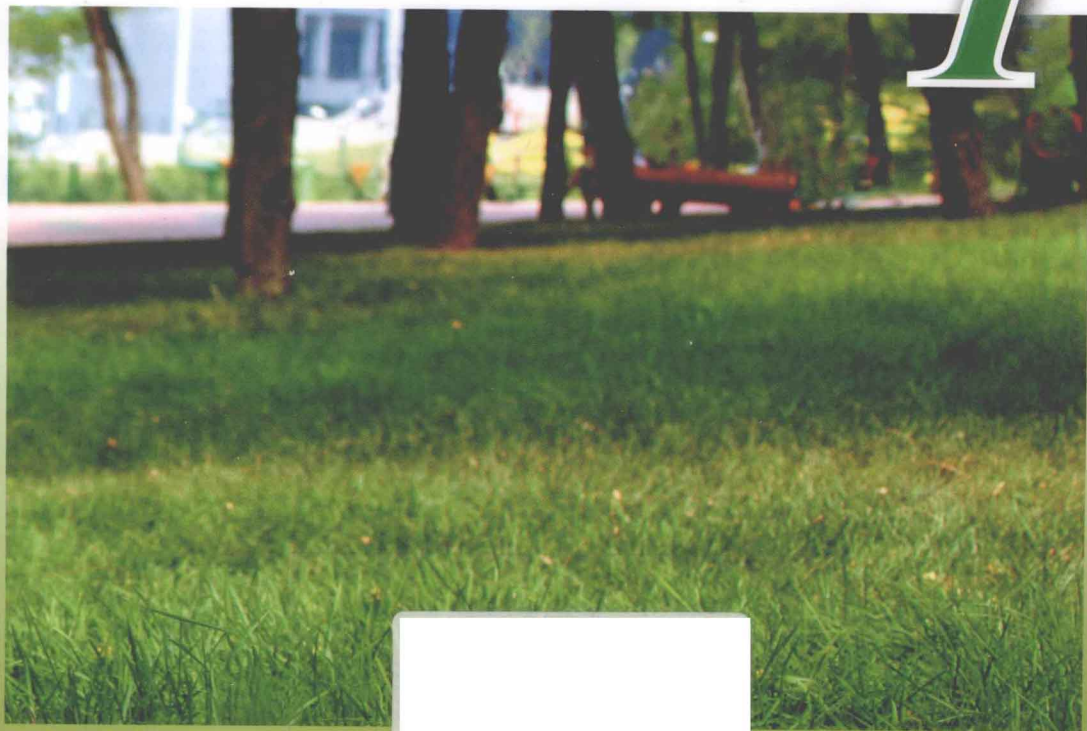
New College English (Second Edition)

Integrated Course
Synchronous Exercises 1

综合教程
同步训练

主编 唐影

1



大连理工大学出版社

全新版大学英语(第二版) 综合教程同步训练 1

New College English (Second Edition)
Integrated Course Synchronous Exercises 1

总主编 王 胜

主 编 唐 影

副主编 王世文 王 平

编 委 (按姓氏笔画排序)

马 丽 马 坤 王新艳 任 丽

李忠美 汪 静 郝亦佳 董月华

14318.6
大连理工大学出版社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

全新版大学英语(第二版)综合教程同步训练. 1 /
唐影主编. — 大连: 大连理工大学出版社, 2011.8
(2012.7 重印)

ISBN 978-7-5611-6428-0

I. ①全… II. ①唐… III. ①英语—高等学校—习题
集 IV. ①H319.6

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2011)第 163058 号

大连理工大学出版社出版

地址:大连市软件园路 80 号 邮政编码:116023

发行:0411-84708842 邮购:0411-84703636 传真:0411-84701466

E-mail:dutp@dutp.cn URL:http://www.dutp.cn

大连业发印刷有限公司印制 大连理工大学出版社发行

幅面尺寸:185mm×260mm 印张:9 字数:197千字
2011年8月第1版 2012年7月第2次印刷

责任编辑:汪会武

责任校对:李雪

封面设计:波朗

ISBN 978-7-5611-6428-0

定价:16.00元

编者的话

本书是与《全新版大学英语(第二版)综合教程1》相配套的学习辅导用书,是依据“最新大学英语教学大纲”的要求编写而成,并充分考虑了全国大学英语四、六级考试的最新变化,旨在帮助该教材的使用者更好地深化教材内容、巩固语言知识、拓展课外积累和提高应试能力。

《全新版大学英语(第二版)综合教程同步训练1》为第一册,共有八个单元及两套综合测试题。每单元的主要构成及特色如下:

重点词汇和短语:对课文中出现的重点词汇、短语、句型予以详细注释,并提供相关搭配及丰富的例句,还有对易混淆同义词的辨析,意在帮助学生理解、记忆、掌握词汇和语法知识。

课文精讲:包括背景知识、难句解析等部分。侧重于课文疑难之处的精讲,从语法、词汇、修辞及文化几个方面进行阐释,有助于学生阅读能力的提高。

单元同步测试:每单元均设有同步测试题若干,第4、第8单元后各设有一套综合测试题。测试内容结合各单元学习内容,题型多样,便于检测学生对各单元及整体知识的掌握情况。

翻译技巧:本册分两部分,主要讲解了将英语翻译成汉语的技巧,具有系统性。通过这些练习,可以提高使用者的英汉翻译能力和发现英汉两种语言的异同,更能让使用者深刻体会和较快掌握英语表达方式。

作为编者,我们都是在大连工业大学从事大学英语教学的教师,具有较丰富的教学经验。希望本书的使用者通过对本书系统的学习和训练,能够在英语实际应用能力方面有明显的提高。

由于时间仓促加之编者水平有限,定有不少疏漏之处,恳请广大使用者和同仁批评指正。

编者
2011年6月

Contents

Unit One	Growing Up	1
Unit Two	Friendship	12
Unit Three	Understanding Science	22
Unit Four	The American Dream	33
写作训练		43
Test One	(Units 1~4)	52
Unit Five	Work to Live or Live to Work	60
Unit Six	Romance	70
Unit Seven	Animal Intelligence	82
Unit Eight	Educational Problems	93
写作训练		104
Test Two	(Units 5~8)	113
参考答案		122

Unit One Growing Up

Part I

Key Words and Expressions

bore	associate	assign	anticipate
tedious	reputation	formal	rigid
prim	severe	comic	antique
tackle	essay	distribute	scan
sequence	image	adult	recall
argument	violate	compose	command
discipline	contempt	ridicule	avoid
career	essence	congratulation	
off and on	take hold	turn out	
out of date	face up to	put down	
turn in	what's more	hold back	

Part II

Cultural Notes

1. Russell Baker: Russell Baker (1925~) is an American journalist born in Morrisonville, Virginia. Known for his satirical writing and self-critical prose, he has written many essays and biographies and was the host of the PBS show Masterpiece Theatre from 1992~2004. He has won the Pulitzer Prize twice, for the observer column he wrote in the New York Times and for his memoir Growing Up.
2. Grade schools in the U. S. : In America, the grade school systems are not the same in different states. According to different age phases of the students, grade schools in America can be divided into the following categories: elementary school covers from the 1st to the 5th or 6th grade (students are usually at age of 6 to 11 or 12); middle school covers from the 6th to the 8th grade (students are usually at age of 12 to 14) or junior high school covers from the 7th to the 9th grade (students are usually at age of 13 to 15); and high school covers from the 9th to 12th grade (students are usually at age of 15 to 18) or from the 10th to 12th grade (students are usually at age of 16 to 18).

3. Manner of eating spaghetti:

- a. Hold the fork in hand as if to poke the spaghetti.
- b. Quickly point the prongs of the fork straight down toward the spaghetti on the plate and place the points on the plate.
- c. Twirl the fork to gather the spaghetti around the prongs.
- d. Quickly scoop up the roll and put it into mouth completely, and never suck.

Part III

Language Study

1. boring monotonous tedious tiresome

解析 这些形容词都指缺乏趣味,令人精神疲倦的意思。

boring 指无精打采和不满意的感觉。e. g. I had expected the book to be boring, but on the contrary it was fascinating.

monotonous 的东西令人厌烦是因为缺少变化。e. g. "There is nothing so desperately monotonous as the sea."

tedious 说明令人乏味的缓慢或漫长的曲折过程。e. g. When we travel from coast to coast, we take a plane to avoid spending tedious days on the train.

tiresome 的东西令人厌倦是因为它看起来无穷无尽或毫无变化。e. g. "What a tiresome being is a man who is fond of talking."

2. career occupation profession

解析 career 作“职业”讲时,指经过选择的职业;需要专门知识或特殊训练的职业或工作,可以用 occupation 或 profession 来代替,通常要连续做几年或一生。e. g. He realized that his acting career was over. 作“生涯,经历”讲时,指某人工作经历或事业上取得成就的总的过程或进程。e. g. an officer with a distinguished career; a teacher in the midst of a long career.

occupation 指人们正在从事的用以成为某个正常的生活来源的一项活动、行业。e. g. Please state your name, address and occupation.

profession 指需要大量训练和专门学习的行业(尤指从事脑力劳动或受过专门训练的职业)。e. g. The doctor is respected by his profession.

3. Until then I'd been bored by everything associated with English courses. (Para. 1)

解析 until then 若理解为“直到那时”,语意就比较模糊,因此理解为“在那之前”比较恰当。

4. He wore prim suits with neckties set primly against the collar buttons of his white shirts. (Para. 2)

解析 “set primly against the collar buttons of his white shirts”是过去分词短语做定语,来修饰 neckties。另外注意“系领结”的表达可以用“set the necktie against the collar”。

5. None was quite so simple-minded as "What I Did on My Summer Vacation", but most seemed to be almost as dull. (Para. 3)

解析 这是一个省略句 but most seemed to be almost as dull 后省略的成分为 "as What I Did on My Summer Vacation".

6. All the good humor of Uncle Allen's house rewoke in my mind as I recalled the laughing arguments we had that night about the socially respectable method for moving spaghetti from plate to mouth. (Para. 4)

解析 这是一个长句,除了主句 All the good humor of Uncle Allen's house rewoke in my mind 外,还含有两个从句: as I recalled... from plate to mouth 是一个由 as 引导的时间状语从句,做主句的状语 we had that night 是一个定语从句来修饰 arguments, 介宾短语 about the socially respectable... plate to mouth 用来补充说明 the laughing arguments.

7. There was no choice next morning but to turn in my tale of the Belleville supper. (Para. 6)

解析 There is no choice but to do... 表示“除了做……别无选择”,but 前如果没有出现动词 do,后接动词就要接不定式的形式。类似的表达还有 there is nothing to do but...,但接续法不同, but 前出现了 to do,后接动词就要接动词的原形形式。e. g. There is nothing to do tonight but wait.

8. ... but what I was feeling was pure delight at this demonstration that my words had the power to make people laugh. (Para. 9)

解析 句中的 what I was feeling 这种结构我们称之为名词性从句,它要由 what 来引导,用法如名词,可以做句子的主语、宾语、表语等。

e. g. What you have done is just what I want to do.

Part IV Language Learning Task

Vocabulary

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

- Miss Green is such a strict teacher that there is no possibility of nap in class. (possible)
- Susan is going to Shanghai on a special assignment for her newly founded hospital. (assign)
- The mistake was caused by his inability to pronounce correctly. (able)
- According to the photo sent back by the satellite, the surface of the moon seems lifeless (life)

5. He got frustrated when he lost the game. After that he often sits out on the porch staring _____ into space. (hope)
6. What the mother hopes is to marry her girl to a gentleman from a _____ home. (respect)
7. She is a pleasant sociable girl. Nobody can resist the _____ of her smile. (warm)
8. The two professors' view-points on translation are so disagreeable that no matter when and where they meet, they'll go into _____. (argue)
9. The computer expert gave a _____ of how the program works. (demonstrate)
10. It's not time for us to complain about the _____ English classes, but it's time to think how to make it lively. (bore)

II Structures

Directions: Choose the best one to complete each of the following sentences.

1. The two famous stars have been going out together for five years, _____.
- A. on and off B. on and away C. off and down D. up and down
2. The idea of totally depending on herself _____ the moment his father passed away.
- A. took part B. took sides C. took hold D. took offence
3. People usually _____ computer with high technology.
- A. assign B. distribute C. anticipate D. associate
4. In August, the enrolled students are anticipating _____ their ideal colleges.
- A. to enter B. entering C. enter D. entered
5. A good teacher never gives tedious lectures. He knows well how to _____ the students to take interest in his classes.
- A. inspire B. tackle C. scan D. command
6. The products of Sony Corporation have a good _____ in China.
- A. assignment B. sequence C. reputation D. discipline
7. The TV factory _____ twenty TV sets a day.
- A. turns in B. turns off C. turns away D. turns out
8. With the popularization of the mobile phones, beepers are _____ now.
- A. up to date B. out of date C. up of date D. out to date
9. His illness was a _____ one.
- A. important B. violent C. severe D. fierce
10. My roommate gets a part-time job to _____ leaf-lets to passers by on Sundays.
- A. distribute B. contribute C. retribute D. detribute
11. "The passed away would never come back to life. You might as well _____ it."

- A. face with B. face up C. face by D. face up to
12. The full-length documentary film is shown in historical _____.
- A. turn B. sequence C. background D. agony
13. The firemen took _____ of the situation and got everyone out of the flaming building safely.
- A. command B. demand C. recommend D. surrender
14. I couldn't _____ all the words that the English teacher dictated.
- A. put off B. put on C. put down D. put away
15. How many symphonies did Beethoven _____ all his life?
- A. tackle B. scan C. violate D. compose
16. It's unnecessary to learn Deng Xiaoping's theory by heart. We must understand the _____ of it.
- A. essence B. demonstration C. image D. essay
17. In order to complete her task, she did a lot of research _____ her mentor suggested.
- A. in B. as C. like D. resemble
18. The class was assigned to Miss Liu _____ chemistry, and Mr. Black _____ English.
- A. of... of B. at... to C. to... for D. for... for
19. He drank my coffee. _____, he took my coffee cup away.
- A. What about B. What else C. What's more D. What's further
20. Young Russell liked to rest in bed, _____ rereading *Dick Tracy Meets Stogee Viller*.
- A. enjoying B. enjoyed C. to enjoy D. enjoy

III Reading Comprehension

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 following the passage. Read the passage through carefully before making your choices. Each choice is identified by a letter. You may not use any of the words more than once.*

The morning after the 1 *ka* of her teacher, Anne Sullivan Macy, Helen Keller was led into a room and given a doll. After she had played with it for a while, Miss Sullivan 2 spelt the word d-o-l-l onto her hand. At once Helen was interested in this finger play and tried to imitate her teacher. When she finally 3 in forming the letters correctly, she was pleased and proud. Excitedly she found her way to her mother, held up her hand and

wrote the letters "doll". And in the days that 4, she learned to spell a great many words in this way.

Helen soon learned, 5, that things and actions have names. One day, while she was playing her new doll, Miss Sullivan placed the doll on her 6, made her touch again and wrote the letters d-o-l-l on the palm of her hand. This was repeated several times until Helen 7 the word with the object.

As her education progressed, though not without difficulty for both the teacher and the pupil, Helen was living a new life full of 8. She now had the key to a language and was keen to use it.

We who have eyes to see and ears to hear can learn easily. But Helen could not, as she was both blind and 9. She made full use of all the other 10 she had, to such an advantage that she became the world's famous teacher of the blind and the deaf.

A. succeeded

B. shoulder

C. mute

D. arrival

E. associated

F. deaf

G. following

H. lap

I. however

J. slowly

K. abilities

L. followed

M. therefore

N. excitement

O. failed

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

In all likelihood, there will be a good deal of variety in your college writing assignments. Sometimes you will be able to write on a topic of your own choosing, or on a point you discover within a given topic; at other times you may be given a very specific assignment. In any case, do not start writing a paper until you know just what is expected.

First of all, be clear about what kind of paper the teacher has in mind. Should it be primarily a research paper summarizing other people's ideas? Should it consist entirely of your own ideas? Should it consist of a comparison of your ideas with those of a given author? Should it be something else? If you are not sure about the nature of an assignment, other students may be confused as well. Do not hesitate, then, to ask a teacher about an assignment. Most teachers are more than willing to give some explanation. They would rather spend a few minutes of class time explaining an assignment than spend hours reading

student's essays that miss the mark.

Second, find out right at the start how long a paper is hoped to be. Many teachers will give the length of the papers they assign. Knowing the hoped length of a paper will help you decide just how detailed your writing of a subject should be.

Whenever possible, try to write on a subject that interests you. You will then find it easier to put more time into your work. Even more important, try to write on a subject that you already know something about. If you do not have direct experience with the subject, you should at least have indirect experience—knowledge gained through thinking, reading, or talking about the subject as well as from prewriting.

1. Speaking of your college writing assignments, why will there be a good deal of variety?

- A. Sometimes you can write on anything you like to. D
- B. Sometimes you have to write on a point you discover in a given topic.
- C. Sometimes you have to write on a specific topic that is given.
- D. A, B and C.

2. In order to write a good assignment, what should we pay attention to first of all?

- A. Knowing your purpose and audience. D
- B. Knowing your subject.
- C. Knowing the length of the paper.
- D. Knowing the nature of the assignment.

3. If you are not clear about what kind of paper the assignment should be, what can you do?

- A. Go to the library to check. L
- B. Ask the classmates about it.
- C. Go to the teacher to ask about it.
- D. Just try to write one within your own understanding even it will miss the mark.

4. What is the use of knowing the length of a paper? A

- A. It will help you decide how detailed your writing of a subject should be.
- B. It will tell you at which word you should stop writing.
- C. It will show you how many paragraphs you should write.
- D. It will tell you if you should write about your own view-points.

5. Which of the following statements is false? B

- A. When it is possible, you should choose the subject that you are interested in.
- B. You'd better write on the subject you are not familiar with so that you can learn a lot of new knowledge.
- C. Try to write on a subject that you already know something about.
- D. Thinking, reading, or talking about the subject will give you some indirect experience.

Passage Two

Of the many questions students ask me, one question always pops up, "Why did I give up my job as a lawyer in the United States before coming to China?"


Well, in my beginning years as a lawyer I was an idealist. I wanted to help anyone, especially the person who didn't have much money or education. I felt good about my job and the people I was helping. But as the years wore on, the reality of law as a business soon took over and the glory of my idealism slowly wore off.

I was soon working a 60-hour week. This did not include my 10~20 hour part-time teaching at my local high school. As a lawyer I sometimes had to commute by car one hour into Boston where the court was located. On other days I would have to spend most of my time in the law library doing legal research. Additionally, I was responsible for my employees, all the bills such as telephone, electricity, law books, office rent and more. Regarding my pay, I didn't receive a set salary each month. One month I might make a lot of money, the next month almost nothing. It would all depend on how many clients I had, how much each client could pay me and how many bills I had to pay.


After 10 years of working the same job I was starting to feel tired. I was no longer satisfied with my job. Sometimes in life we need something more. Luckily I was single and could accomplish my dream about traveling to a faraway country—a dream I had since childhood. And I did. After one and a half years of planning to teach in China, I sold my business, car, boat, and house and I went to India and then China.

I have no regrets about my decision. Now that I have lived in China for eight years, I can appreciate my own country more—the good and the bad. Presently, I call China my home for I believe home is where your heart and friends are. For all those thinking about traveling to or studying in another country, I only have two words for you. Do it.


6. What was the job did "I" do in the United States before coming to China?

- A. Only working as a lawyer. 
- B. Working as a lawyer and part-time teaching.
- C. Teaching law in a high school.
- D. Helping the person who didn't get a lot of money and education to live on.

7. Where was his hometown in the United States?

- A. It was in Boston. 
- B. It was in New York City.
- C. It was not mentioned in the passage.
- D. It was in Los Angles.

8. Which is not the reason that "I" didn't receive a set pay each month when I was a lawyer?

- A. I was fired by my boss quite often. 

- B. The number of my clients were not the same each month.
 C. Each client paid me different amount of money.
 D. The bills I had to pay each month were not the same.
9. What is the author's feeling about the United States?
 A. The United States is perfect in the world.
 B. The United States is not better than India.
 C. The United States has its own good and bad points.
 D. The United States has no good aspects.
10. Which of the following titles is proper for the passage?
 A. My life in the United States
 B. My life
 C. My life in China
 D. Why I came to China

IV Cloze

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

Different people 1 to be able to support different amounts of pain. Some people, for example, claim that, in general, women can 2 more pain than men because of the needs of childbirth.

Apart 3 childbirth, what causes such differences? Are we born with them, or are they the result of experience?

When I was young, my mother brought me up to be very 4 to avoid 5 myself, and perhaps as a result, I was very afraid of pain, and certainly 6 hero. I had very bad 7, so I had to go to the dentist twice a year and have a lot of fillings 8. In those days nothing 9 could be done about the pain, and I 10 fear those appointments for weeks ahead.

But then, during my time in the army, I became an officer (though a quite 11 one), and in the desert, 12 I commanded a troop of about thirty men, I got 13 was called a desert sore(沙漠疮) on one of my hands. It was very red and painful and then would heal up, only to start swelling up 14 even 15 than before after about a week or so. This went on and on 16. Once it got broken, and that was very painful indeed, 17 after that, it healed up again for a time.

I turned to the army doctor for help. As he came towards me with those sharp scissors,

several thoughts went through my head 18 great speed: "Even though I'm afraid of pain, I'm an officer now, so I know what to do. In spite of 19, I'm determined to show everyone that I'm not a coward. If I want to lead people into battle, I must be brave myself, so let's get it over!" When the doctor started to cut the desert sore off my hand, to my astonishment it was nothing 20 as painful as I had expected.

- | | | | |
|---------------------------------|---|-----------------|-----------------|
| B 1. A. have | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B. seem | C. seems | D. looks |
| D 2. A. have | B. stand | C. possess | D. own |
| C 3. A. to | B. with | C. from | D. off |
| C 4. A. carefully | B. care | C. careful | D. caring |
| B 5. A. hurt | B. hurting | C. to hurt | D. to be hurt |
| D 6. A. no | B. not | C. never | D. ever |
| D 7. A. tooth | B. tooth | C. toothes | D. teeth |
| D 8. A. do | B. to do | C. did | D. done |
| D 9. A. much | B. more | C. many | D. most |
| B 10. A. was used to | B. used to | C. was using to | D. was used |
| C 11. A. important | B. inimportant | C. unimportant | D. disimportant |
| D 12. A. which | B. who | C. when | D. where |
| B 13. A. that | B. what | C. which | D. this |
| C 14. A. away | B. onwards | C. again | D. off |
| D 15. A. larger | B. large | C. more large | D. largest |
| D 16. A. happened | B. happen | C. to happen | D. happening |
| C 17. A. therefore | B. because | C. but | D. if |
| D 18. A. in | B. at | C. of | D. on |
| B 19. A. something | B. everything | C. nothing | D. anything |
| B 20. A. like | B. as | C. resemble | D. seems |

V Translation

Section A

Directions: Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

1. My whole family are anticipating moving into the new house before Christmas.
2. The students had to sit there and listen to the tedious lecture given by the old professor.
3. The film star and that guy have been going out together for five years, off and on.
4. This coat is good in quality. What's more, it is relatively cheap.
5. She described the sequence of events leading up to the robbery.

Section B

Directions: Complete the sentences by translating into English the Chinese given in brackets.

- When I learn a new word, I usually try to compare it with the one I already know (把它和我熟悉的东西联系起来).
- I won the first prize in the contest. lots of people offered me their congratulations (许多人向我祝贺).
- Hearing his long loud sneeze, people tried to hold back their laughter (人们都努力地控制自己的笑声) because they were in a funeral.
- A student who violates the rules and regulations of his school (违反了学校的规章制度) will be punished.
- She had to face up to the fact (敢于面对现实) that she would never walk again.

VI Writing

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a congratulation letter.

You should write at least 120 words following the outline given below in Chinese:

假如你是 Russell Baker 的同学 Gorge。Russell 写了一篇名为“The Art of Eating Spaghetti”的文章,老师 Mr. Fleagle 在课堂上读了这篇文章并称赞了这篇文章。

- 给 Russell 写一封信表示祝贺。
- 你对这篇文章的看法和从这篇文章学到的东西。

Unit Two Friendship

Part I

Key Words and Expressions

available	awful	choke	destination
estimate	postpone	reference	reunion
skip	tough	urge	
a couple of	all the way	be lost in/lose oneself in	
choke up	come up	every now and then	
go ahead	go by	hang out	
keep in touch (with)	keep up	in the distance	
kind/sort of	know/learn by heart	might /may (just) as well	
not much of a	on one's mind	or something	

Part II

Cultural Notes

1. Friendship: Friendship is the relationship between good friends. When we are with our friends, we often feel very happy and exciting. When we feel miserable or depressed, our friends may come to comfort us. When we are in trouble, we may turn to our friends for help. In short, friends are the most important part of our lives and real friendship is more valuable than money. One important thing about friendship is that it should be consistent and lasting. We should be friendly to our friends even when they are poor and in bad luck. A friend in need is a friend indeed.

Proverbs about friends and friendship:

- 1) Friendship is like wine, the older, the better. (老酒味醇,老友情深)
 - 2) A friend without faults will never be found. (世界上没有十全十美的朋友)
 - 3) A table friend is a variable friend. (酒肉朋友,难得长久)
 - 4) A good friend is my nearest relation. (好友如近亲)
2. Halloween: a holiday celebrated on October 31. By tradition, Halloween begins after sunset. Long ago, people believed that witches gathered together and ghosts roamed the world on Halloween. Today, most people no longer believe in ghosts and witches. But