



大学英语教学改革系列丛书

综 合

大学 英语

总 主 编 张则玫
主 审 蒋 跃
本册主编 高 云

提高篇



西安交通大学出版社
XI'AN JIAOTONG UNIVERSITY PRESS



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内 容 提 要

本教材是为配合大学英语第一学期常规教学而编写的。本着提高学生学习自主性的指导方针,教材从编写思想到内容上都进行了不少新的尝试。本书共分八个单元,每单元均由听力、词汇、阅读和写作四部分组成。该书既可供教师上课选择性使用,又可供学生自主学习使用。

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前言

今年年初,全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会公布了四、六级考试改革方案。新的四级考试方案将于2006年1月在180所试点院校实行,2007年1月将在全国推行改革后的四级考试。在新的四级考试方案中,有两点值得特别注意:一是听说部分权重的增加,二是词汇和语法部分的题型变化。这两点集中说明了一个问题,即考查的重心是英语综合应用能力。

这样一来,摆在学生面前的问题是:怎样才能做到提高和应试同时兼顾呢?有无一本书既能帮助学生学好教材,练好基本功,提高综合技能,同时又能帮助学生应试四级呢?这个问题现在可以解决了,答案就是现在您手中的《大学综合英语》教改系列丛书。

《大学综合英语》教改系列丛书是我校大学英语教学改革成果之一。根据教育部《大学英语课程教学要求》,英语教学的重心应该是提高学生的英语综合应用能力,为此,我们提出了“分科、强化”的教学理念,创建了“分科教学,强化训练,改进输入,强调输出”的教学模式,开展了“大学英语强化教学模式的研究与实践”的课题研究,一改过去那种教改只改教法和内容的做法,将课程体系和课程内容的建设也列为重点改革内容。这种教学理念和模式在几年的教学实践中已经得到了充分的印证。例如,在我们进行的教学改革试点中,试点单位材料学院04和05级学生只经过一个学期的学习,就参加英语四级考试,并取得了一次性过关率为88%和94%、优秀率为25%和34%的好成绩,该课题2004年也荣获了西安交通大学第九届教学成果特等奖,2005年荣获陕西省教学成果一等奖。随后开展的一系列教学改革研究项目,也取得了可喜的成绩,其中“大学综合英语”课2005年被列为校级精品课程。《大学综合英语》教改系列丛书就是依据这种教学模式编写的,它既能贯穿于我校现行的大学英语教学过程之中,也适用于我校2006年将开始的“模块式”教学模式,并且还能满足学生的应试需求。

本系列丛书共分3册:《大学综合英语》——基础篇;《大学综合英语》——提高篇;《大学综合英语》——强化篇,供我校非英语专业本科生1~3学期使用。该教材既能满足课堂教学要求,又便于学生自学备考;既是“大学综合英语”精品课的专用教材,又是我校“模块式”分科教学的辅助教材。例如,第一册和第二册可作为《大学英语》(全新版)(上海外语教育出版社2002年7月版)的辅助教材;第三册可用作选修课“基础技能”的专用教材。第一册《大学综合英语——基础篇》旨在加强学生的英语基本功,补充其基础知识的不足;第二册《大学综合英语——提高篇》旨在提高学生的英语综合技能,达到教育部《大学英语课程教学要求》中所提出的“一般要求”;第三册《大学综合英语——强化篇》旨在通过集中、强化、分项训练的教学模式,使学生在短期内尽快达到《大学英语课程教学要求》中的“一般要求”,通过国家英语四级考试。

本系列丛书设计新颖,学考结合,可谓“一石两鸟”。希望能成为广大师生英语教学和学习的好助手。然而,在我们编写过程中难免有疏漏之处,敬请原谅并批评指正。

编者

2005年9月

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本书模块设置

本书共分八个单元,每单元包括四个部分:听力、词汇与语法、阅读、写作。

1. 听力(Listening Comprehension) 由专题训练和听写训练两部分组成,取材于学生的日常生活,语言材料丰富,例如,英语中的常用套语、习语、固定搭配等,都配备了大量的训练材料。

2. 词汇与语法(Vocabulary and Structure) 词汇、结构的用法和完形填空练习两部分组成,内容在选择上除了配合课本教学以外,还主要针对国家四级英语考试对该项技能的要求,针对性强。

3. 阅读(Reading Comprehension) 由多选题、翻译题和简答题三部分组成,体裁丰富,知识量大,学科面广,旨在提高学生的理解准确率和阅读速度。

4. 写作(Writing) 分从说明文、描写文、议论文以及应用文入手,以段落、篇章训练为重点,通过分析、解释、举例说明,使学生学会如何确立主题、搭建文章框架,逐步提高写作能力,掌握写作技巧。

此外,本书还配备了两套自测题,可以帮助学生更好地了解自己的英语水平,找出薄弱环节,确定努力方向。

Unit One



Part I Listening Comprehension

Section A Short Conversations (Numbers and Calculation)



Directions: In this section, you will hear twenty short conversations. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the question 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. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

1. A. Twenty-five dollars B. Twenty dollars.
C. Forty dollars. D. Fifty dollars.
2. A. 12 : 30. B. 11 : 30. C. 11 : 45. D. 11 : 00.
3. A. 3 hours. B. 4 hours. C. 5 hours. D. 6 hours.
4. A. 20 miles. B. 6 miles. C. 14 miles. D. 26 miles.
5. A. 12 : 15. B. 1 : 00. C. 1 : 10. D. 12 : 30.
6. A. \$ 3.95. B. \$ 3.05. C. \$ 4.05. D. \$ 4.95.
7. A. In four weeks. B. In about two days.
C. He hasn't decided yet. D. Two weeks from now.
8. A. Before dinner. B. During dinner.
C. Right after dinner. D. The next day.
9. A. He will not be in this office at all this week.
B. He will be here on Tuesday only.
C. He'll be here on Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
D. He'll be at this office on Tuesday and Thursday.
10. A. All the easy ones. B. All the letters.
C. All the hard ones. D. None.
11. A. 5. B. 8. C. 11. D. 14.
12. A. \$ 2.00. B. \$ 6.00. C. \$ 4.00. D. \$ 5.00.
13. A. Monday afternoon. B. Tuesday afternoon.
C. Wednesday morning. D. Friday afternoon.
14. A. 4 hours. B. 6 hours. C. 12 hours. D. 18 hours.
15. A. Once a week. B. Twice a week.
C. Three times a week. D. Four times a week.
16. A. Five lessons. B. Three lessons.

- C. Four lessons. D. Six lessons.
17. A. \$ 1. 40. B. \$ 4. 30. C. \$ 6. 40. D. \$ 8. 60.
18. A. The man's watch goes too fast.
B. The woman's watch stopped 2 hours ago.
C. Neither of their watches keeps good time.
D. It's too dark for the woman to read her watch.
19. A. At 2 : 35. B. At 2 : 45. C. At 3 : 00. D. At 3 : 15.
20. A. \$ 120. B. \$ 110. C. \$ 90. D. \$ 108.

Section B Hearing Words Accurately

Directions : You are going to hear some sentences . Decide which one is the word you' ve heard from the tape and tick the correct answers .

- | | |
|---------------|------------|
| 1. A. pill | B. peel |
| 2. A. sheep | B. ship |
| 3. A. bit | B. beat |
| 4. A. hills | B. heels |
| 5. A. hitting | B. heating |
| 6. A. din | B. den |
| 7. A. penned | B. pinned |
| 8. A. wrist | B. rest |
| 9. A. tilling | B. telling |
| 10. A. bet | B. bit |

Section C Spot Dictation

Directions : You are going to hear two passages . Each passage will be read 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 with the exact word you have just heard . Finally , when the passage is read for the third time , you should check what you have written .

Passage One

If you are asked to 1 the one factor that has contributed 2 to modern civilization(文明,文化), you will probably answer "heat". 3 civilization really began when man learned how to make heat engines(引擎). Heat is needed for various 4 in every industry. It is a form of 5 . Therefore, studying heat mainly consists in studying changes in the forms of energy. For example, one of the most 6 uses of electricity is the production of heat. Electricity is used as a 7 of heat where extremely (极端地) high temperatures are needed. Let us take another example. When you go into the broad

sunshine, you at once 8 aware that the sun is one of the important sources of heat. If there were no sunlight, life on this earth would be 9. Indeed, we would all be frozen to 10 if the sun were cold.

Passage Two

A lawyer is a person with a very special knowledge of the law — 1 civil (民事的) and criminal (刑事的). Because of this knowledge a lawyer can help people plan their 2 in accordance with law. In other words, he helps people keep out of 3 as well as helping those who are 4 in trouble. He prepares to ensure 5 of thought and action and to 6 about peace between person and person, and person and 7. He prepares 8 and contracts by which one person makes sure that another person will carry out his 9. He prepares wills and documents transferring (过户) property. He gives advice to people on domestic and family 10 and on business problems.

Part II Vocabulary and Structure

Section A Vocabulary



Directions: There are forty incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the ONE answer that best completes the sentence.

- Fuel scarcities and price increases ____ automobile designers to scale down the largest models and to develop completely new lines of small cars and trucks.
A. persuaded B. prompted C. imposed D. enlightened
- They stood gazing at the happy ____ of children playing in the park.
A. perspective B. view C. landscape D. scene
- You should hire a more ____ manager than the one you currently have.
A. sufficient B. effective C. efficient D. respective
- They took ____ measures to stop poisonous gases from escaping.
A. fruitful B. beneficial C. valid D. effective
- Without telephone it would be impossible to carry on the functions of ____ every business operation in the whole country.
A. practically B. preferably C. precisely D. presumably
- The people living in these apartments have free ____ to that swimming pool.
A. access B. excess C. excursion D. recreation

7. Not only the professionals but also the amateurs will ____ from the new training facilities.
A. derive B. acquire C. benefit D. reward
8. American women were ____ the right to vote until 1920 after many years of hard struggle.
A. ignored B. neglected C. refused D. denied
9. Professor Taylor's talk has indicated that science has a very strong ____ on the everyday life of non scientists as well as scientists.
A. motivation B. perspective C. impression D. impact
10. I suggested he should ____ himself to his new conditions.
A. adapt B. adopt C. regulate D. suit
11. Most of the sceneries are _____. Though they are beautiful, they are not to my taste.
A. unnatural B. unreal C. artificial D. synthetic
12. The fundamental ____, which govern all physical processes, are also related to many everyday occurrences.
A. principals B. rules C. principles D. regulations
13. He gets up early every morning before the cocks _____.
A. crow B. grow C. howl D. bark
14. By the end of next year, their new apartment _____.
A. has been upholstered B. will be upholstered
C. is upholstered D. will have been upholstered
15. His being away so often caused a ____ in the relation with his wife.
A. strike B. stride C. stretch D. strain
16. Computer technology is becoming more and more important nowadays. I'm glad that I ____ my child how to make computer programs these two years.
A. have been teaching B. have taught
C. taught D. am teaching
17. He had tried many times ____ he finally succeeded in the experiment.
A. as B. before C. when D. whereas
18. The decision ____, the next problem was how to make a good plan.
A. having been made B. was made
C. had been made D. being made
19. Some people criticize family doctors for ____ too many medicines for minor illnesses.
A. prescribing B. ordering C. advising D. delivering
20. ____ you behave yourself in the party, I will take you to the zoo next Sunday.
A. As soon as B. As far as C. As long as D. So far

21. Anyone who wants could call any timepiece a clock, but technically speaking only ____ ones ring out the time actually deserve the name.
A. whichever B. whatever C. whenever D. wherever
22. Only when he had lost her ____ the value of her.
A. he realized B. did he realize
C. he had realized D. had he realized
23. The court considers a financial ____ to be an appropriate way of punishing him.
A. payment B. obligation C. option D. penalty
24. She was not born ____, but after a serious disease, she could neither speak nor hear.
A. quiet B. silent
C. without words D. dumb
25. I would rather you ____ that.
A. didn't say B. don't say
C. should not say D. would not say
26. The little boy ____ in playing the toys while having dinner.
A. consisted B. persisted C. insisted D. assisted
27. I lost too much money betting on the horse race last time, so you won't ____ me to go again.
A. dissuade B. demand C. persuade D. influence
28. An able young man is ashamed to ____ others for assistance.
A. look up B. look for C. look to D. look through
29. I like this novel very much, but I have never read it ____ the original.
A. from B. to C. on D. in
30. He is my assistant, ____, my friend.
A. or so B. or rather C. or else D. or whether
31. A war was ____ because neither country would give in.
A. avoidable B. inevitable C. evitable D. preventable
32. It is important that you ____ to his house to fetch the document tomorrow.
A. go B. went C. will go D. would go
33. Scientists everywhere are trying to ____ a cure for AID.
A. expect B. invent C. discover D. imagine
34. You should quit ____ selling the house. It's no use crying over spilt milk.
A. regretting B. from regretting
C. regret D. to regret
35. The match was cancelled because most of the members ____ a

match without a standard point.

- A. objected to having B. objected to have
C. were objected to have D. were objected to having

36. The new clerk went into the office, documents _____ carefully in his hands.

- A. to be held B. held C. were held D. holding

37. We haven't seen each other since we graduated from college. I am really looking forward to _____ him.

- A. meet B. meeting C. be meeting D. having met

38. The science of computer, _____ progress has been very rapid these years, is probably the most important achievement of mankind.

- A. to which B. in which C. which D. about which

39. It is in this park _____ I first met him.

- A. where B. that C. which D. whom

40. Nobody knows how this world came into _____.

- A. living B. reality C. survival D. existence

Section B Cloze

Directions: There are twenty 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.

Geography is the study of the relationship between people and the land. Geographers compare and contrast 1 places on the earth. But they also 2 beyond the individual places and consider the earth as a 3. The word "geography" 4 from two Greek words, *ge*, the Greek word for "earth" and *graphein*, 5 means "to write". The English word geography means "to describe the earth". 6 geography books focus on a small area 7 a town or city. Others deal with a state, a region, a nation, or an 8 continent. Many geography books deal with the whole earth. Another 9 to divide the study of 10 is to distinguish between physical geography and cultural geography. The former focuses on the natural world; the 11 starts with human beings and 12 how human beings and their environment act 13 each other, but when geography is considered as a single subject, 14 branch can neglect the other. A geographer might be described 15 one who observes, records, and explains the 16 between places. If places 17 alike. There would be little need for geographers. We know, however, 18 no two places are exactly the same. Geography, 19, is a point of view, a special way of 20 at places.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. similar | B. distant | C. various | D. famous |
| 2. A. pass | B. go | C. reach | D. set |
| 3. A. whole | B. part | C. unit | D. total |
| 4. A. falls | B. results | C. removes | D. comes |
| 5. A. what | B. which | C. that | D. it |
| 6. A. Some | B. Most | C. Many | D. Few |
| 7. A. outside | B. as | C. except | D. like |
| 8. A. extensive | B. overall | C. entire | D. enormous |
| 9. A. way | B. habit | C. means | D. technique |
| 10. A. world | B. geography | C. earth | D. globe |
| 11. A. second | B. next | C. later | D. latter |
| 12. A. learns | B. studies | C. realizes | D. understands |
| 13. A. upon | B. as | C. for | D. to |
| 14. A. neither | B. one | C. either | D. each |
| 15. A. for | B. as | C. to | D. by |
| 16. A. exceptions | B. differences | C. sameness | D. division all |
| 17. A. being | B. be | C. are | D. were |
| 18. A. although | B. since | C. whether | D. that |
| 19. A. still | B. then | C. nevertheless | D. moreover |
| 20. A. working | B. arriving | C. looking | D. getting |

Part III Reading Comprehension

Section A Multiple Choice Questions



Directions: This passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Read the passage carefully. Then decide on the best choice.

There is much discussion today about whether economic growth is desirable. At an earlier period, our desire for material wealth may have been justified. Now, however, this desire for more than we need is causing serious problems. Even though we have good intentions, we may be producing too much, too fast.

Those who criticize economic growth argue that we must slow down. They believe that society is approaching certain limits on growth. These include the fixed supply of natural resources, the possible negative effects of industry on the natural environment, and the continuing increase in the world's population. As society reaches these limits, economic growth can no longer continue, and the quality of life will decrease.

People who want more economic growth, on the other hand, argue that even at the present growth rate there are still many poor people in the world. These proponents of economic growth believe that only more growth can create the capital needed to improve the quality of life in the world. Furthermore, they argue that only continued growth can provide the financial resources required to protect our natural surroundings from industrialization.

This debate over the desirability of continued economic growth is of vital importance to business and industry, if those who argue against economic growth are correct, the problems they mention cannot be ignored. To find a solution, economists and the business community must pay attention to these problems and continue discussing them with one another.

1. According to those who argue against economic growth we must slow down for the following reasons EXCEPT that _____.
 - A. the world population is ever increasing
 - B. our natural surroundings are in danger of being destroyed by industry
 - C. the fixed supply of natural resources marks a point beyond which economic growth cannot continue
 - D. more efforts should be made to improve the quality of our material life
2. Those who want more economic growth believe that continued economic growth _____.
 - A. can provide the solution to many of our social problems today
 - B. is essential to the well-being of society as a whole
 - C. can provide us with more natural resources for industrialization
 - D. can protect our environment from being polluted by industry
3. We may infer from the context that “proponents” (Para. 3) most probably means _____.
 - A. people who argue against something
 - B. arguments in support of something
 - C. people who argue for something
 - D. disagreements
4. The passage is mainly about _____.
 - A. the present debate on economic growth
 - B. the advantages and disadvantages of economic growth
 - C. the importance of the debate on economic growth
 - D. the contradiction between economists and the business community
5. We may infer from the passage that _____.
 - A. the author is for economic growth
 - B. the author is against continued economic growth

- C. the author describes the case as it is
- D. the author is very much worried about the problems caused by continued economic growth

Section B Short Answer Questions

Directions: There is a short passage with five questions or incomplete statements. Read the passage carefully. Then answer the questions or complete the statements in the fewest possible words.

"We're more than halfway now; it's only two miles farther to the inn," said the driver.

"I'm glad of that!" answered the stranger in a more sympathetic mood. He meant to say more but the east wind blew clear down a man's throat if he tried to speak. The girl's voice was something quite charming, however, and presently he spoke again.

"You don't feel windy so much at twenty below zero out in the Western Country. There's none of this damp chill." He said, and then it was a disagreeable day, and he began to be conscious of a warm hopefulness of spirit, and a sense of pleasant adventure under all the woolen clothes.

"You'll have a cold drive going back," he said anxiously, and put up his hand for the twentieth time to see if his coat collar was as close to the back of his neck as possible. He had wished a dozen times for the warm old hunting clothes in which he had many a day confronted the worst of weather in the Northwest.

"I shall not have to go back!" exclaimed the girl, with eager pleasantness. "I'm on my way home now. I drove over early to meet you at the train. We had word that someone was coming to the inn."

Questions:

1. How far was the drive from the train station to the inn?

2. What was the driver, a boy or a girl?

3. From the passage we gather that the two speakers are in ____.

4. According to the passage, how is the weather in the West?

5. Where did most probably the driver live?

Section C Translation

Directions: There are several items which you should translate into Chinese, each item consisting of one or two sentences. These sentences are all taken from the following passage. You should refer to the passage so as to identify their meanings in the context.

(1) Although color television and video recording are gaining greater popularity and may be threatening the future of the movies, motion pictures have somewhat managed to cope with the film crisis in the seventies and remain one of the favorite forms of entertainment of the people. There are some 11, 000 motion picture theaters, or cinemas, and about 4, 000 outdoor “drive-ins”, where people sit in their own automobiles and watch domestic and foreign films.

(2) Heavy use of the highways in the United States has resulted in the rapid development of what we call roadside business of various kinds, including outdoor movie theaters, or drive-ins, and motels. Both outdoor drive-ins and motels are usually located on main roads near cities and at seaside and other resort areas. Motels are usually made up of a series of bedroom-and-bath units and nearby parking spaces.

Many of the units are equipped with television and air-conditioning. Restaurants and swimming pools are available at most of the large motels, which are less expensive than hotels. (3) In a drive-in, an enormous screen is put up in an open space, and the cars are all parked facing the screen in long rows. When you have parked, you may open the car window and bring in the instrument that is being handed over to you which gives the sound that accompanies the picture, and perhaps bring in a heater, too.

- (1) _____
- (2) _____
- (3) _____