

高等学校英语教材配套辅导丛书

《新视野大学英语》 单元练习与测试

(第 四册)

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前言

《新视野大学英语》是外语教学与研究出版社根据教育部“新世纪网络课程建设工程”计划而开发的一套全新的大学英语教材。《新视野大学英语——单元练习与测试》是与《新视野大学英语》“读写教程”相配套的教材。它针对“读写教程”每一单元的题材和体裁,将学生引进同一话题和交际情景,进行启发性、思维性、扩展性、深化性和巩固性的语言操练,以求更完整地覆盖大纲要求的词汇与结构及读、写、译等综合技能的培养,从而使学生在更丰富的语境中培养出英语语言应用能力。同时,本书的编写旨在帮助学生及时消化理解课文每一单元重点内容,以奠定扎实的语言基础。

《新视野大学英语——单元练习与测试》共分四册,分别与《新视野大学英语》“读写教程”一至四册配套。所有练习均按照《大学英语四级考试大纲》要求的题型设计。其中词汇、语法结构和英汉翻译练习均根据《新视野大学英语》“读写教程”中每一单元的语言要点编写;阅读理解、完型填空和写作练习均按照“大学英语四级考试”的题型编写,旨在帮助学生熟悉考试题型并掌握解题技巧。

本套教材的内容和特色如下:

每册由 10 个单元练习和 10 个单元测试组成。

“词汇和结构”练习部分是根据《新视野大学英语》“读写教程”中的重点词汇、语法和句型编写的练习,是课文知识的补充与延伸。

“阅读理解”部分选择的材料均与课文的主题一致。旨在提高学生的阅读速度和理解的准确性,并扩充其知识面。

“英汉互译”部分是训练学生能根据上下文的理解,准确地将课文重点句子进行英汉互译,并进一步掌握课文内容。

源完型填空'部分是训练学生提高英语综合能力的练习,所选短文仍是所在单元的主题,具有很强的知识性、趣味性和可读性。

缘写作'部分旨在提高学生的英语写作能力。

远单元测试":单元测试(员)主要测试学生对该单元的语言点的掌握情况,而单元测试(圆)则测试学生对该单元的语言点的掌握情况。

苑所有练习均附有答案和解析,写作练习附有范文,以引导学生知其然和知其所以然,从而达到触类旁通、举一反三的目的。

全套《新视野大学英语——单元练习与测试》由大学英语课程指导研究小组组编,大连医科大学、辽宁师范大学、大连海事大学和东北财经大学联合编写。担任第圆册的编写人员如下:词汇、翻译:张经鹏;语法结构:孝红波;阅读:张素艳;完形填空、作文:王欢。

由于时间仓促,不妥之处在所难免,恳请各位同行不吝指教。

编者

圆年苑月



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单元练习

Unit One

Unit One

Unit One

Each of the following sentences is provided with four choices. Choose the one that best completes the sentence or that best explains the underlined part

I'm afraid I can't _____ you on the point you've been talking about for so long.

- A) talk with B) go with C) agree D) match

I have no money to spend, _____ you have nothing to spend money on.

- A) whereas B) whereupon C) although D) where

Professor Wheelock is a learned scholar, I should say. But I really find it difficult to understand his books, _____ his lectures.

- A) much more B) much less C) even less D) still less

I didn't even find a chance to talk to him at the dinner party, _____ to discuss your problem with him.

- A) much more B) many more C) much less D) more than

In discussing the marketing strategy for the coming year, I should like to draw everybody's attention to the fact that retailing _____ percent of our profit this year.

- A) charges for B) results in C) brings about D) accounts for

_____ the obscure nature of the charge against me, I feel sure that if I had come from a poor family and had really been unemployed, there is every chance that I would have been found guilty.

- A) Given that B) Provided that C) Given D) Provided with

I sincerely hope that you will not take my negative remarks about your proposal _____. There is nothing personal in my comment.

- A) personally B) privately C) in person D) in private

It's still impossible to _____ the full value of this invention, which is not only financial but also intellectual.

- A) access B) assess C) asset D) assume

By allowing tax deduction that favors small and medium-sized private enterprises, the government hopes to _____ the current crisis in the employment market.

- A) alleviate B) accelerate C) strengthen D) recover

Divorce is not necessarily the best solution when a couple learning to _____ each other find difficulty in doing so.

- A)cope with B)go through C)compete with D)adjust to
- 员 I venture to say that the present over-heated economy is nothing but a _____ of the loss of control of the government over domestic situation.
- A)symbol B)sample C)symptom D)signal
- 员 Anything would be _____ to having her with us for the whole week !
- A)advisable B)preferable C)desirable D)favorable
- 员 Over the past five years , tension has been building up to an open _____ between the two countries , and a war seems to be an inevitable result if either of them goes a step further.
- A)hostility B)distinction C)acquisition D)hospitality
- 员 The country 's quick _____ from the effects of the war was partly due to a favorable climate of the world economy.
- A)recovery B)discovery C)consequence D)isolation
- 员 He has considerable difficulty even in memorizing facts that are _____ every school-boy.
- A)familiar with B)familiar to C)abundant in D)compared to
- 员 Judging from his response to the stress , I don 't think he has fully appreciated the dangerous situation he 's in.
- A)be thankful to B)understand and enjoy
C)increase in value D)understand fully
- 员 It is not how much you read but what you read that really counts.
- A)be important B)consider ; regard
C)say the numbers in order D)include
- 员 To our great amazement , we have been hearing favorable accounts of your work here from both your colleagues and your subordinates.
- A)giving or showing agreement B)helpful ; advantageous
C)most liked D)kind and generous
- 员 Social workers note that the distinctions of birth are less important than they used to be.
- A)special element or unique quality B)difference or contrast
C)quality of excellence D)special mark or honor
- 员 The ritual household duties are always considered a dreary grind , for efforts in these areas are generally not appreciated.
- A)conventional B)habitual C)regular D)routine

杂 译 月

员 阅 员 员 员 译 Fill in the blanks with the words or expressions given below . Change the form where necessary .

recognition go with desirable account for fulfill increasingly
distress acquisition conduct competent replace mechanism

- 员 A great leap forward in the _____ of human knowledge occurred with the invention of movable type in the fifteenth century by Gutenberg and others.



孕刺戒II 杂戒慧慈想藻

怨The plant is dead. I it more water.

A)will give

B)would have given

C)must give

D)should have given

10. _____ more attention , the flowers could have grown better.

A)Given

B)To give

C)Giving

D)Having given

11. Responsibility goes _____ becoming a father.

A)for

B)with

C)on

D)after

12. His success is entirely _____ to hard work.

A)due

B)attribute

C)owe

D)go

13. I can 't attend the meeting _____ , but I 'm sending someone to speak for me.

A)in the person

B)in person

C)personal

D)personable

14. The defendant couldn 't _____ the fact that the money was found in his house.

A)on his own account

B)account for

C)on account of

D)by all accounts

15. Her account of the breakdown of her marriage was a familiar story _____ the psychiatrist.

A)with

B)to

C)on

D)for

16. The court is not _____ hear your case.

A)competent for

B)competent to

C)capable of

D)able to

17. I could see that my wife was _____ having that fur coat , whether I approved of it or not.

A)intent on

B)adequate for

C)short of

D)deficient in

18. Each year in the United States , many black teenagers _____ of school , either because they cannot keep up or they have to work to support their families.

A)go out

B)check out

C)drop out

D)pull out

19. The train is late , and I can do nothing but _____ .

A)wait

B)waiting

C)await

D)to wait

20. Tim cannot but _____ his supervisor to help him solve the difficulty he has in doing the project.

A)to ask

B)ask

C)asking

D)asked

21. 阅读理解题 1. 阅读理解题 2. 阅读理解题 3. 阅读理解题 4. 阅读理解题 5. 阅读理解题 6. 阅读理解题 7. 阅读理解题 8. 阅读理解题 9. 阅读理解题 10. 阅读理解题

In this part there are four passages followed by some questions , each with four suggested choices . . Choose the one you think is the answer

22. 阅读理解题 1. 阅读理解题 2. 阅读理解题 3. 阅读理解题 4. 阅读理解题 5. 阅读理解题 6. 阅读理解题 7. 阅读理解题 8. 阅读理解题 9. 阅读理解题 10. 阅读理解题

The term "culture shock" has already begun to creep into the popular vocabulary. Culture shock is the effect that immersion in a strange culture has on the unprepared visitor. Culture shock is what happens when a traveler suddenly finds himself in a place where yes may mean no , where a "fixed price" is negotiable , where to be kept waiting in an outer office for insult , where laughter may signify anger. It is what happens when the familiar psychological cues that help an individual to function in society are suddenly withdrawn and replaced by new ones that are strange or incomprehensible.

The culture shock phenomenon accounts for much of the bewilderment , frustration ,



and disorientation that plagues Americans in their dealings with other societies. It causes a breakdown in communication, a misreading of reality, an inability to cope. Yet culture shock is relatively mild in comparison with the much more serious malady, future shock. Future shock is the dizzying disorientation brought on by the premature arrival of the future. It may well be the most important disease of tomorrow.

Take an individual out of his own culture and set him down suddenly in an environment sharply different from his own, with a different set of cues to react to—different conceptions of time, space, work, love, religion, sex and everything else—than cut him off from any hope of retreat to a more familiar social landscape, and the dislocation he suffers is doubly severe. Moreover, if this new culture is itself in constant turmoil, and if—worse yet—its values are incessantly changing, the sense of disorientation will be still further intensified. Given few cues as to what kind of behavior is rational under the radically new circumstances, the victim may well become a hazard to himself and others.

Now imagine not merely an individual but an entire society, an entire generation—including its weakest, least intelligent, and most irrational members—suddenly transported into this new world. The result is mass disorientation, future shock on a grand scale.

This is the prospect that man now faces. Change is avalanching upon our heads and most people are absurdly unprepared to cope with it.

员 Culture shock occurs _____.

- A) where one can conduct negotiations for goods of fixed prices
- B) where people express ideas and emotions contrary to what they intend to express
- C) when value standards are so different that one is unable to make his own judgment
- D) when one loses all hope of returning to his home environment

圆 One thing that is in common between “culture shock” and “future shock” is the _____.

- A) constant turmoil of the new culture itself
- B) absence of a popular vocabulary
- C) constant and radical changes
- D) bewilderment and frustration of the victims

猿 It seems that one good measure to prevent future shock is for people to _____.

- A) cherish more hope for the future
- B) replace conventional ideas with modern ones
- C) try to understand what is happening and prepare for the changes
- D) take a closer look at how people in other cultures behave

源 This passage was probably written to _____.

- A) warn people today against what may happen tomorrow
- B) prepare travelers for the unfamiliar environments
- C) help psychologists understand certain irrational behavior better
- D) enable sociologists to predict more accurately what will happen to mankind

缘 In the author's opinion, “culture shock” is _____.

- A) the product of some future society
- B) the effect of a new culture on an unprepared visitor

- C) a term incomprehensive in the popular vocabulary
 D) a serious social malady in the fast changing society

猿选择填空题

When dining in restaurants, Americans usually order drinks first, then soup, salad, main course or entree, and dessert at last. This is somewhat a different order way from that in Europe.

Until about the middle of the nineteenth century, Americans didn't have to worry about whether the salad came before or after the main course since they didn't eat salad at all. Chomping on greens was once considered sissy, and Americans preferred to get their greens indirectly, after they had been processed by rabbits or deer. The shift of public taste toward the salad may be attributed to New York's Delmonico brothers, who originally introduced smorgasbord from Europe, and served it in their restaurant. Such novelties became so popular that by the end of the nineteenth century, the Waldorf salad has swept the country.

Europeans still chomp on greens after the main course, as a way of clearing the palate, and being ready for the cheese. Why Americans eat their salad first is uncertain. The following joking suggestions might make sense: the custom may be related to the slimming craze, for "salad first" may fill you up without any worry about fattening; to avoid customers' impatience with waiting, the restaurant serves salad first to keep them busy while the main courses are being prepared; eating raw food while one is waiting for the cooked food may be a way of announcing that one is not wasting time, which is seen as a virtue; or probably unfair to the restaurant, this custom has been encouraged by the merchant as a trick—the meagreness of a meal is less noticeable if it comes after "free" salad—after all, rabbit food is much cheaper than the rabbit.

员 In American restaurants, people are usually served in the order of _____.

- A) soup, salad, main course, drinks and dessert
 B) drinks, salad, main course, soup and dessert
 C) drinks, soup, salad, main course and dessert
 D) drinks, soup, main course, salad and dessert

圆 Before the middle of the nineteenth century, _____.

- A) Americans ate the salad before the main course
 B) Americans ate the salad after the main course
 C) Americans ate the salad either before or after the main course
 D) Americans didn't eat the salad at all

猿 The sentence "Americans preferred to get their greens indirectly, after they had been processed by rabbits or deer" (Line 猿 Para. 圆) means _____.

- A) Americans preferred to eat vegetables cooked with rabbits or deer
 B) Americans preferred vegetables digested by rabbits or deer
 C) Americans preferred meat to vegetables
 D) Americans preferred vegetables to meat

源 In the last sentence of the passage, "rabbit food" refers to _____.

- A) the salad B) food made of rabbit meat



C)junk food

D)food prepared for the rabbit

缘 Which of the following statements is true ?

A)Salad first appeared in America , and then was introduced to Europe.

B)The American tradition of eating salad before the main course was formed mainly for the sake of health.

C)In less than fifty years , salad became popular throughout the United States.

D)Serving salad before the entree by the restaurants is a way of cheating the diners.

马 蹄 苜 蓿 菜

"America is a big melting pot. " This is almost the only thing I can remember from the course "American Society and Culture " I took at college. Now , even though over a decade has passed , the definition our teacher gave is still clearly written in my mind : the melting pot here means that people with different cultural and ethnical backgrounds immigrate to the State , live together , get mixed and build up this wonderful culture that we call American culture today.

The first time I came to America on a business trip , I visited New York City. There , walking along the famous 缘 Avenue , I was simply excited. Surrounded by this huge sea of people from all over the world , I felt at ease with them , with myself and most of all with the world I was in. I did not feel I was a stranger or a tourist from another land ; I just was part of it.

The concept of a melting pot was further engraved in my mind when I applied to the business school. All the schools I applied to stressed that they had a great diverse student body and how this diversity would enhance the quality of education. And every one of them had an essay question on diversity. I was excited because after all I would soon become a member of that diverse student body.

When I came to the school , things disappointed me. Yes , we did have a diverse student body , almost 源 percent of which was made up of international students. However , they were not integrated with native Americans. Asians always hang out with Asians , blacks with blacks , Spanish with Spanish. They could be in the same study group or the same class or go to the same restaurant , but rarely could they become great friends. This phenomenon was neither due to the barrier of language , nor due to different personalities. The bottom line has always been culture.

I still remember the first few parties for the Asian students to which many Americans were also invited. Those who showed up soon left since they could not join our chat about great food , nor could they enjoy the stir-fried food we made. I was also invited by American students to go to bars. But I could never bring myself to enjoy drinking in that noisy place and talking as loudly as they did. So after making some initiatives , each party realized that they did not have many things in common beyond the necessary group work. They remained just nodding acquaintances.

Diversity is beneficial to the learning environment. However , it is necessary for people in this environment to be open and receptive to things , which are different from theirs. But this is the most challenging task to accomplish. Some of my friends , even after graduating from the top schools and working very successfully in some famous companies or

51 When the author first visited New York City , he did not feel nervous because _____.

圆 In the business school , it disappointed the author that _____.

From the fifth paragraph , we can infer that _____ .

源From this passage , the author wants to tell us _____.

缘The purpose of writing this passage is to _____.

孕毒藥原

A characteristic is based on “census opinion ” and “bottom-up direction ”. In Japan consideration is given to and reliance placed on the thoughts and opinions of everyone at all levels. To understand this , it is important to realize that Japan is a densely populated homogeneous country. Moreover , the people are aware and articulate. Literacy is almost 99.99 percent. Problems are shared.

This brings us the second part of this characteristic. The term “bottom-up ” refers to a



style of management—perhaps what you would call keeping your finger on the impulse of the public. The difference is that in Japan we record the impulse and it has a real meaning. It influences the direction finally taken at the top regarding a specific important issue. In other words, western style of decision-making process comes predominantly from top management and often does not consult the middle management or the workers, while in Japan the direction can be formulated at the lowest level, travel upward through an organization, and have an impact on the final decision.

This places time as a different perspective. In Japan the western deadline is secondary to a thorough job. Thus Americans are often exasperated by seemingly endless meetings of the Japanese. But where the Americans are pressing for a specific decision, the Japanese are trying to formulate a rather broad direction.

员 When we compare difference between concepts, we should take into consideration all the following EXCEPT _____.

- A) cultural force
- B) preference for harmony or confrontation
- C) cultural force on contemporary life
- D) changes taking place in life

圆 According to the author, that ordinary Japanese employees have impact on decision-making is connected with _____.

- A) Japanese dense population and excellent population
- B) its emphasis on the organization one works for
- C) its tradition of avoiding professional identity
- D) its avoidance of confrontation whenever possible

猿 What does the phrase “to keep your finger on the impulse of the public” mean?

- A) to find what is wrong with the public
- B) to know the feeling of a group of people
- C) to understand and take appropriate actions
- D) to find out if the public approve of a decision

源 Which of the following is a typical American practice?

- A) The middle management or workers are consulted when a decision is to be made.
- B) A person likes to have a stable job.
- C) A decision is made at the top management.
- D) Several weeks of meetings pass before a decision is made.

缘 What can we infer from the passage?

- A) Japanese employees stay at work until the decision has been made.
- B) It is difficult for Japanese pattern of management to work in an American company.
- C) In Japan, one's position in company defines his professional identity.
- D) The Americans seem to lack concern for the deadline.

冲刺V 悦读

题源 Each blank in the following passage is provided with four possible choices..

Read the whole passage and choose the answer for each blank

Promptness is important in American business , academic and social settings. The importance of punctuality is taught to young children in school. The use of bells 员 to the child that punctuality and time itself are to be 圆 .

People who 猿 appointments are considered 源 . If people are late to job interviews , appointments or classes , they are often viewed as unreliable and irresponsible. In the business world , "time is money " and companies may fine their 缘 for being late to business meetings. Of course , it is not always possible to be punctual. Social and business etiquette also provide 远 for late arrivals. Calling on the telephone if one is going to be more than a few minutes late for 苑 appointments is considered polite and is often expected. Keeping a friend waiting 愿 ten or twenty minutes is considered rude. On the other hand , arriving thirty minutes late to some parties is 怨 .

Respecting deadlines is also important in academic and professional 员 . It is expected that deadlines for class 员 or business reports will be met. Students who hand 员 assignments late may be 员 to find that the professor will lower their 源 or even refuse to grade their work. Whether it is a question of arriving on time or of meeting a deadline , people are culturally 缘 to regulate time.

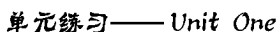
- | | | | |
|-----------------|----------------|----------------|---------------------|
| 员 A)symbolize | B)signal | C)sign | D)reflect |
| 圆 A)awed | B)loved | C)respected | D)devoted |
| 猿 A)do | B)leave | C)make | D)keep |
| 源 A)dependable | B)independent | C)dependent | D)independable |
| 缘 A)executives | B)leaders | C)chiefs | D)presidents |
| 远 A)rules | B)theories | C)orders | D)laws |
| 苑 A)program | B)plan | C)schedule | D)project |
| 愿 A)past | B)more | C)beyond | D)about |
| 怨 A)acceptable | B)available | C)accessible | D)adaptable |
| 员 A)circles | B)grounds | C)fields | D)rounds |
| 员 A)works | B)duties | C)assignments | D)responsibilities |
| 员 A)out | B)over | C)from | D)in |
| 员 A)astonished | B)surprised | C)astounded | D)amazed |
| 员 A)figures | B)levels | C)numbers | D)grades |
| 员 A)restricted | B)conditioned | C)surrounded | D)termed |

杂 译 月

阅 译 译 译 There are ten blanks in the following passage. . Fill in the blanks with suitable words from the list given below Change the form where necessary.

convention normally frankness grateful suggest attempt
excitement interaction concern culture whereas stability

Different cultures have decidedly varying attitudes and practices in relation to how much emotion and animation an individual should display in a communication situation. The northern European and North American 员 to control and suppress their emotions greatly. This is based on the 圆 premise that this shows maturity , disciplined behavior , and emotional 猿 . On the other hand , this behavior is viewed by others , such as the



However, quite the reverse is true in a gift exchanging situation. Some Asians and South Americans do not 愿 show gratitude for a gift and do not open it in the presence of the giver, 怨 Americans tend to express gratitude profusely and open the gift immediately in the presence of the giver. This communicates that the recipient is so 怨 that he can hardly wait to open it.

孕刺戒V 裁孽怪孽孽士

粵東雜錄

阅读题翻译 Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

員 She looks at me as though I were a total stranger , or to be more exact perhaps , a hateful enemy.

圓The body burned beyond recognition in the explosion was finally identified by the gold fillings in his teeth.

猿 I 'd rather you had phoned me about all this to save yourself from such a long journey.

源Hardly has anybody wondered what parents will do without TV , the electronic babysitter.

缘There has been absolutely no rain for the last two months ; consequently , we are in an acute lack of water .

十月雜報

阅读题翻译 Translate the following sentences into English.

员认识到有那么多的问题超出他的智力水平使他感到十分沮丧。(recognition, depress, beyond one's reach)

圆使我们吃惊的是,他没费吹灰之力就完成了那项似乎不可能的任务。(have no difficulty doing, fulfill)

猿对于我刚才跟你讲的话,我希望你什么也不要告诉他。(would rather)

源他是个“妻管严”(hen-pecked),每花一分钱都得向他妻子解释清楚。(account for)

缘考虑到他们毫无经验可言,他们的工作完成得算是很令人满意了。(given)

孕刺戒VI 郎何霍霍宰则

阅读题翻译 For this part, you are required to write a composition entitled “栽藻人楚有藻藻 栽藻藻”. You are given the first sentence of each paragraph and required to develop its idea in complete paragraph in about 100 words.

Time is valuable for everyone.

圆 Some other people regard time as valueless.

猿 The golden age of the young is the peak of their lifetime.

Unit Two

孕刺咸I 灾媒纂壹毒刺曾

杂纂纂纂士粤

阅题题题题译 Each of the following sentences is provided with four choices. . . Choose the one that best completes the sentence or that best explains the underlined part

员 In the scientific spirit , a single verifiable experiment outweighs any authority , _____ reputation or the number of followers and advocates.

- A)in spite of B)regardless of C)in terms of D)despite

圆 At the dinner party last night , a heated discussion _____ as to whether men were braver than women.

- A)sprung up B)jumped up C)sprung out D)sprang up

猿 He made an _____ attempt to climb the dangerous mountain single-handed , but soon found it impractical for anyone alone.

- A)ambitious B)ambiguous C)abundant D)extensive

源 The American culture is known for its tolerance towards a great _____ of beliefs , norms and values.

- A)difference B)diversity C)division D)distribution

缘 The newly established government refused to give up its foreign policy of nonalignment even _____ the United States.

- A)under pressure from B)under the impression of
C)in the pressure of D)in the possession of

远 Eventually , he managed to persuade a group of San Francisco businessmen to _____ the building of a new public school system.

- A)finance B)provide C)undertake D)preserve

苑 Thomas Jefferson pointed out more than two hundred years ago that _____ , not unquestioning agreement , is the real source of freedom and strength for a nation.

- A)clash B)opposition C)conflict D)struggle

愿 Despite the personal participation of the President , opinions remained divided among top military officials _____ the feasibility of a surprise attack at the terrorists ' base camp.

- A)as for B)in relation to C)but for D)as to

怨 It is still too early to anticipate what _____ his new theory will have _____ the development of biochemistry study.

- A)influence. . . for B)effect. . . on C)impression. . . on D)impact. . . upon

园 He was for many years the _____ of strong criticism , but he never bothered to answer his critics in public.

- A)target B)purpose C)aim D)objective

员 The room smells of stale air ; it must have been _____ for a long time.