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New Breakthrough

ENGLISH

**新突破大学英语
综合教程练习册**

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前 言

《新突破大学英语综合教程》充分体现教育部即将出台的《大学外语教学指南》个性化、多样性的要求,根据我国中西部地区高职高专学校教学实际,由全国教指委英语组成员,原西南大学外国语学院院长、博士生导师李力教授担任总主编,具有丰富大学外语一线教学经验的各校教师分工编纂而成。

教育部高等学校大学外语指导委员会主任王守仁在近日召开的“高等学校大学英语教学改革与发展学术研讨会”上透露,正在研制中的《大学英语教学指南》(以下简称《指南》)以对全国范围内各类各层次高校的调研数据为依据,以研究为支撑,提出建设多层次多元化教学目标体系,满足学生个性化学习需求。

据王守仁介绍,《指南》提出,大学英语课程将与高中英语课程相衔接,各高校可以根据实际需要,自主确定起始阶段,自主选择教学目标。

在《指南》中,大学英语课程设定了三级目标体系。王守仁介绍,基础目标是英语入学水平较低的学生应达到的基本要求,提高目标是大多数大学生应达到的目标要求,发展目标是针对各高校人才培养计划的特殊需要以及学生的能力、需求和兴趣而提出的多元目标要求。

多元教学目标决定了大学英语不是一门课程,而是由多门课程组成。王守仁说,大学英语课程根据教学内容可分为通用英语(English for General Purposes)、专门用途英语(English for Specific Purposes)和通识教育类英语(English for General Education)三个类别。在课程设置中,每个类别的课程包括必修课、指定选修课与任意选修课。不同层次高校各个类别的课程所占比例应有不同,并依此设计具有特色的个性化教学模块。

在教学安排上,不同的目标体系所需课程时间也不相同。同时,各高校应控制班级规模,提高教学质量。

《新突破大学英语综合教程》一共四册,配备教师用书和学生用书,同时提供大量网络教学资源。主干教材每一册八个单元,每一单元有两篇课文,内容涉及高职高专各专业大类,且与英语学习、就业、对外交流密切相关。本教

材充分照顾我国中西部地区高职高专学校学生英语基础欠扎实、英语应用能力普遍较低的特点,既能满足上述三级目标中一、二级(第一、二、三册)的教学需要,也能适应三级目标(第四册)的要求,可以作为通用英语(English for General Purposes)课程的主干教材。部分按照《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求》(高等教育出版社,2000,以下简称《基本要求》)采取 A、B 两级教学的学校,可选择本教程的第一册作为 B 级教学之用,第二、三册作为 A 级教学之用,第四册则用于高年级英语基础较好学生的英语选修课教材。

考虑到各校学生实际英语水平的差异,可选用全套,也可选用一、二册或者三、四册使用;另外,随着大学外语教学改革不断推进,各校的英语教学课时可能不尽相同,教学侧重点也存在区别,故建议学校根据本校大学英语教学实际情况,以本教材作为蓝本和基础,增删教学内容。

依据《基本要求》,本门课程的教学目的是:“经过 180~220 学时的教学,使学生掌握一定的英语基础知识和技能,具有一定的听、说、读、写、译的能力,从而能借助词典阅读和翻译有关英语业务资料,在涉外交际的日常活动和业务活动中进行简单的口头和书面交流,并为今后进一步提高英语的交际能力打下基础。”因此,《新突破大学英语综合教程》参照《基本要求》中所列交际范围、语言技能、语法结构和词汇,按照由浅入深、循序渐进的方式增加词汇量和课文难度,编排了适量的听、说、读、写、译练习,供教师和学生课堂或课外进行必要的英语实践训练。

《新突破大学英语综合教程》是在教育部相关教学文件精神引领下,在关心大学英语教学的知名专家悉心指导下,广大一线教师为切实提高高职高专大学英语教学质量所做出的新尝试。由于编写时间有限,加之经验总结可能不够全面和深刻,书中难免出现疏漏甚至错误。热切期望使用本教程的同行及时提出宝贵意见,以便我们对教材进行必要的修订和完善。

《新突破大学英语综合教程》编写组

2015 年 7 月

Contents

Unit 1 Online Education	1
Unit 2 Reading Books	13
Unit 3 Little Thoughts	25
Unit 4 Dream and Responsibility	37
Unit 5 Course Learning	49
Unit 6 On Communication	61
Unit 7 On Teacher	73
Unit 8 On Creativity	85
参考答案	97
听力原文	105

Unit 1 Online Education

I . Listening Comprehension

Section A

Directions: *In this section ,you will hear ten short conversations. At the end of each conversation , a question will be asked about what was said. The conversation and the question will be spoken only once. After each question ,there will be a pause ,you must read the four choices marked A ,B , C ,and D ,and decide which is the best answer.*

Example:

You will hear:

M: Is it possible for you to work late ,Miss Green?

W: Work late? I suppose so ,if you really think it is necessary.

Q: Where do you think this conversation most likely take place?

You will read:

A. At the office.

B. In the waiting room.

C. At the airport.

D. In the restaurant.

From the conversation we know that the two were talking about some work they had to finish in the evening. This is most likely to have taken place at the office. Therefore ,A “At the office” is the best answer.

1. A. 2. B. 4. C. 6. D. 8.
2. A. In the computer center.
B. In the lab.
C. In the classroom.
D. In the library.
3. A. Three years ago.
B. This year.
C. Last year.
D. During December
4. A. She has not yet seen the film.
B. She completely shares the man’s opinion.

- C. She couldn't agree with the man.
D. She would rather not argue about it.
5. A. Hand the woman a cigarette.
B. Light a cigarette.
C. Go out and smoke.
D. Give up smoking.
6. A. Use the umbrella.
B. Go home.
C. Return the umbrella.
D. Go to the market.
7. A. The baker.
B. The woman's mother.
C. The man.
D. The woman.
8. A. There will be no train tomorrow.
B. There will be a train at 20:30 tomorrow evening.
C. There won't be a train at 20:30 this evening.
D. There will be 20 trains tomorrow.
9. A. He is having a hard time learning history.
B. He finds history quite easy to learn.
C. He has always been good at history.
D. He agrees with the woman.
10. A. He doesn't like any fruit.
B. He wants other kinds of fruit.
C. He likes banana more than any other fruit.
D. He likes all sorts of fruit except for apple and orange.

Section B

Directions: *In this section you will hear ONE short passage. At the end of the passage, you will hear four questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken two times. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A, B, C and D.*

11. A. To choose one animal as their king.
B. To see who was the most beautiful.
C. To punish the criminal.
D. To discuss about the war.

12. A. His feather.
 B. His clothes.
 C. His crown.
 D. His money.
13. A. In a pool.
 B. In a lake.
 C. In a river.
 D. In a fountain.
14. A. How are you?
 B. It's time to get up!
 C. Where are you?
 D. Thank you!

Section C

Directions: *In this section, you will hear a passage three times. The passage is printed on your test paper, but with some words missing. Listen carefully and fill in the blanks with missing words you have just heard.*

Fast driving is always dangerous. Motor-racing is even more dangerous. But have you ever heard of motor-racing which is noisy, fast, 15 and safe? No? Then perhaps you have never heard of karting. A kart is rather like a baby car with no 16. It has one small engine, four small wheels and room for only the driver. Its top 17 is 80 kilometers per hour. Karting is a popular sport among young people under the age of 18.

Some secondary schools think karting is very good for their pupils. The pupils can make everything except engine and tires at school. The pupils 19 studies that are part of real life. The schools like karting for another reason—safety. Because the karts are near the ground, serious 20 almost never happen. Karting also teaches these lucky pupils lots of engineering. Perhaps, too, they will be better drivers in later life.

II. Vocabulary and Structure

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

21. “Martin was taking pictures of wild animals.” “Oh, no! He _____ been killed!”
 A. probably would
 B. might have
 C. surely have
 D. likely had
22. Tired _____ he was, we decided not to disturb him.
 A. though
 B. although
 C. as
 D. like
23. He sets _____ a sum of money every week for his old age.
 A. aside
 B. up
 C. about
 D. off

- C. had rung
D. is ringing
36. She is one of those speakers who _____ ideas perfectly clear.
A. make their
B. make themselves
C. makes his
D. make one's
37. When it comes _____ maths I know I'd better shut up.
A. on
B. about
C. to
D. at
38. His girl friend wanted _____ to dance with her.
A. his going
B. him go
C. him to go
D. him going
39. Last year Mary earned _____ his brother, who has a better position.
A. twice as much as
B. twice more than
C. twice as many as
D. twice as more as
40. Hardly _____ to the bus stop when the bus pulled away.
A. did they get
B. they had got
C. had they got
D. they got

III. Cloze

Directions: *There are twenty blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one answer that best complete the sentence.*

Before the 20th century the horse provided day-to-day transportation in the United States. Trains were used only for long-distance transportation.

Today the car is the most popular 41 of transportation in all of the U. S. It has completely 42 the horse as a means of everyday transportation. American use their car for 43 90 percent of all personal 44 .

Most Americans are able to 45 cars. The average price of a 46 made car was \$2,050 in 1950, \$2,749 in 1960 and up to \$4,750 47 1975. During this period American car manufacturers set about 48 their products and work efficiency.

As a result, the yearly income of the 49 family increased from 1950 to 1975 50 than the price of cars. For this reason 51 a new car takes a smaller 52 of a family's total earnings today.

In 1951 53 it took 8.1 months of an average family's 54 to buy a new car. In 1962 a new car 55 8.3 months of a family's earnings. By 1975 it only took 4.75 56 income. In addition, the 1975 cars were technically 57 to models from previous years.

The 58 of the automobile extends throughout the economy 59 the car is so

important to Americans. Americans spend more money to 60 their cars running than on any other items.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|---------------|---------------|
| 41. A. kinds | B. sort | C. mean | D. types |
| 42. A. denied | B. reproduce | C. replaced | D. ridiculed |
| 43. A. hardly | B. nearly | C. certainly | D. somehow |
| 44. A. trips | B. works | C. business | D. travels |
| 45. A. buy | B. sell | C. race | D. see |
| 46. A. quickly | B. rapidly | C. regularly | D. recently |
| 47. A. on | B. in | C. behind | D. about |
| 48. A. raising | B. making | C. reducing | D. improving |
| 49. A. unusual | B. interested | C. average | D. biggest |
| 50. A. slowest | B. equal | C. faster | D. less |
| 51. A. bringing | B. obtaining | C. bought | D. purchasing |
| 52. A. part | B. half | C. percentage | D. purchasing |
| 53. A. clearly | B. proportionally | C. percentage | D. suddenly |
| 54. A. income | B. work | C. plans | D. debts |
| 55. A. used | B. spent | C. cost | D. needed |
| 56. A. months' | B. dollar's | C. family | D. year |
| 57. A. famous | B. superior | C. fastest | D. inferior |
| 58. A. running | B. notice | C. influence | D. discussion |
| 59. A. then | B. as | C. so | D. which |
| 60. A. start | B. leave | C. keep | D. repair |

IV. Reading Comprehension

Directions: There are four reading passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one answer that best complete the sentence.

Passage One

Questions 61 to 65 are based on the following passage:

Movies are the most popular form of entertainment for millions of Americans. They go to the movies to escape their normal everyday existence and to experience a life more exciting than their own. They may choose to see a popular film because they like the actors or because they have heard the film has a good story. But the main reason why people go to the movies is to escape. Sitting in a dark theater, watching the images on the screen, they enter another world

that is real to them. They become involved in the lives of the characters in the movie, and for two hours, they forget all about their own problems. They are in a dream world where things often appear to be more romantic and beautiful than in real life.

The biggest “dream factories” are in Hollywood, the capital of the film industry. Each year, Hollywood studios(工作室) make hundreds of movies that are shown all over the world. American movies are popular because they tell stories and they are well-made. They provide the public with heroes who do things the average person would like to do but often can't. People have to cope with many problems and much trouble in real life, so they feel encouraged when they see the “good guys” win in the movies.

61. The Americans go to the movies mainly because they want _____.
- A. to enjoy a good story
 - B. to experience an exciting life
 - C. to see the actors and actresses
 - D. to escape their daily life
62. Which of the following is people's normal response to the movies they see?
- A. They feel that everything on the screen is familiar to them.
 - B. They try to turn their dreams into reality.
 - C. They become so involved that forget their own problems.
 - D. They are touched by life stories of the actors and actresses.
63. It is obvious that real life is _____.
- A. less romantic than that in the movies
 - B. more romantic than that in the movies
 - C. as romantic as in the movies
 - D. filled with romantic stories
64. The American movies are popular because _____.
- A. they are well-made and the stories are interesting
 - B. the characters in the movies are free to do whatever they like
 - C. the heroes have to cope with many problems and frustrations
 - D. good guys in the movies always win in the end
65. People enjoy seeing movies because they _____.
- A. are tired of their everyday lives
 - B. feel inspired by the heroic deeds of the good guys
 - C. want to see who wins in the end
 - D. have to deal with many problems in their lives

Passage Two

Questions 66 to 70 are based on the following passage:

A very new, young officer was at a railway station. He was on his way to visit his mother in another town, and he wanted to telephone her to tell her the time of his train, so that she could meet him at the station in her car. He looked in all his pockets, but found that he did not have the right money for the telephone, so he went outside and looked around for someone to help him.

At last an old soldier came by, and the young officer stopped him and said, "Have you got change for ten pence?" "Wait a moment." The old soldier answered, beginning to put his hand in his pocket, "I'll see whether I can help you."

"Don't you know how to speak to an officer?" the young man said angrily. "Now let's start again. Have you got change for ten pence?" "No, sir." the old soldier answered quickly.

66. The young officer wanted to telephone his mother to tell her _____.
- A. that he was going to visit her
 - B. when his train would come
 - C. the time of his train's arrival at the station
 - D. that he was now at the railway station
67. He looked around for help because he _____.
- A. didn't have coins for the phone call
 - B. had no money to make the phone call
 - C. didn't have the local money
 - D. wanted to borrow money
68. The old soldier was _____.
- A. unwilling to help
 - B. doubtful whether he could help
 - C. angry
 - D. very rude to the young officer
69. The young officer was angry because he believed the old soldier _____.
- A. did not want to help him
 - B. did not know how to speak to him
 - C. did not answer him correctly
 - D. was rude to him

70. The young officer in the story was _____.
- A. clever
 - B. stupid
 - C. polite
 - D. rude

Passage Three

Questions 71 to 75 are based on the following passage :

Acting is such an over-crowded profession that the only advice that should be given to a young person thinking of going on the stage is “Don’t!” but it is useless to try to discourage someone who feels that he must act, although the chances of his becoming famous are small. The normal way to begin is to go to a drama school. Usually only students who show promise and talent are accepted, and the course lasts two years. Then the young actor or actress takes up work with a play company, usually as assistant stage manager. This means doing everything that there is to do in the theater: painting scenery, looking after the furniture, taking care of the clothes, and even taking in very small parts. It is a very hard work indeed. The hours are long and the salary is tiny. But young actors with the stage in their blood are happy, waiting for the chance of work with a better company, or perhaps in films or television.

Of course, some people have unusual chances which lead to fame and success without this long and dull training. Connie Pratt, for example, was just an ordinary girl working in a bicycle factory. A film producer happened to catch sight of her one morning waiting at a bus stop, as he drove past in his big car. He told the driver to stop, and he got out to speak to the girl. He asked her if she would like to go to the film company to do a test, and at first she thought he was joking. Then she got angry and said she would call the police. It took the producer twenty minutes to tell Connie that he was serious. Then an appointment was made for her to go to the company the next day. The test was successful. They gave her some necessary lessons and within a few weeks she was playing the leading part in a film, which made her well-known over the country. Of course, she was given a more dramatic name, which is now world-famous. But chances like this happen once in a blue moon!

71. The main reason why young people should be discouraged from becoming actors is that _____.
- A. actors are very unusual people
 - B. the course at the drama school lasts too long
 - C. acting is a very hard work
 - D. there are already too many actors

72. An assistant stage manager's job is difficult because he has to _____.
- A. do all kinds of stage work
B. work for long hours
C. wait for a better opportunity
D. have a talent for acting
73. "Young actors with the stage in their blood are happy" means _____.
- A. they don't care if their job is hard
B. they like the stage naturally
C. they are born happy
D. they are easily satisfied
74. Connie Pratt thought the film producer was joking, for she _____.
- A. didn't know who the man was
B. never wanted to become an actress
C. couldn't believe what the man said
D. had no interest in art
75. The phrase "once in a blue moon" in the last sentence means _____.
- A. immediately
B. unexpectedly
C. slowly
D. rarely

Passage Four

Questions 76 to 80 are based on the following passage:

In March 1963, an unknown pop group from the British city of Liverpool made it to be number one in the charts (排行榜) with a song *Please Please me*. These four young men were just doing what they wanted to do—play music and, not work. They changed pop music by singing about the least understood emotion—love.

Originally, the Beatles started with John Lennon, Paul McCartney and George Harrison. It was only when they were already performing as the Beatles in 1962 that Ringo Starr joined.

Ringo took the place of Pete Best as drummer when the group were performing at the Cavern—a famous Liverpool club in a 19th-century building. The reaction of the crowd was not positive. "We want Pete," the fans cried out when Ringo started to play. He was soon to feel welcome, though, when less than three months later, in December 1962, the group's first hit (热门歌曲) record, *Love Me Do*, got into the charts.

Just three months after that, *Please Please Me* reached number one. It was followed by

many other hits and suddenly the Beatles became superstars. They had a great effect on teenage girls. They shouted about love, their songs were strong and youthful and it was exciting when they sang.

The Beatles were also relaxed about their lives. When asked how long they would be popular, McCartney said: “We are never used to think much about the future. But then everyone said ‘How long will it last?’ So you start thinking about it. But there’s no answer. It remains to be seen.”

The impression of living for the present, of being happy and carefree and going through life without great effort was a large part of the attraction of the early Beatles.

76. *Please Please Me* is a song about _____.
- A. work
 - B. love
 - C. the city of Liverpool
 - D. the understanding of emotions
77. The word “originally” in the second paragraph is closest in meaning to _____.
- A. fortunately
 - B. for example
 - C. at first
 - D. one after another
78. When Ringo Starr joined the Beatles as a drummer, _____.
- A. many teenage girls loved to see him
 - B. they were already superstars with a few hits
 - C. he failed to perform as well as others
 - D. those fans didn’t accept him
79. It can be seen from the passage that the Beatles, while doing their music, _____.
- A. were sure they would remain popular
 - B. did not think too much about their future
 - C. worked hard to make sure they would succeed
 - D. cared very much about other people’s opinions
80. The pronoun “it” in “How long will it last?” in the fifth paragraph refers to _____.
- A. the popularity of the Beatles
 - B. people’s memory of the Beatles
 - C. the number one song
 - D. The Beatles’ stay in Liverpool

V. Translation

Directions: *Translate the following sentences into English.*

81. 会议将持续两个小时。
82. 在过去十年里,我的家乡已经发生了巨大的变化。
83. 你们必须在两周之内看完那些书。
84. 你在工作中可以依靠他。
85. 这本书是关于美国历史的。