21世纪职业教育立体化精品教材 新突破大学英语系列

# New Breakthrough ENGLISH

# 新突破大学英语综合教程练习册

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#### 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

新突破大学英语综合教程练习册.4/李晖,牟利璘,冯霞主编. 一 北京:外文出版社,2017.3 ISBN 978-7-119-10305-1

I. ①新… Ⅱ. ①李… ②牟… ③冯… Ⅲ. ①英语—高等职业教育—习题集 Ⅳ. ①H319.6

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2016)第 170800 号

责任编辑:施化敏 钱达仁 责任校对:张志凡 装帧设计:唐璐瑶

#### 新突破大学英语综合教程练习册 4

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出版发行:外文出版社有限责任公司

地 址:北京市西城区百万庄大街 24 号 邮政编码:100037

网 址: http://www. flp. com. cn

电 话:008610-68320579(总编室) 008610-68996179(编辑部)

印 刷:三河市延风印装有限公司

经 销:新华书店 / 外文书店

开 本:787mm×1092mm 1/16 印张:7 字数:145.6千字

版 次:2017年3月第1版第1次印刷

书 号:ISBN 978-7-119-10305-1

定 价:22.00元

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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的不断推进,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,供教师和学生在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

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## **Unit 1** Transportation

#### Part I Listening Comprehension

**Directions:** This part is to test your listening ability. It consists of 3 sections.

#### Section A

**Directions:** This section is to test your ability to give proper responses. There are 5 recorded questions in it. After each question, there is a pause. The questions will be spoken two times. When you hear a question, you should decide on the best answer from the 4 choices marked A, B, C and D.

1. A. Here it is. B. I'm sorry to say so.

C. Coffee, please. D. See you next time.

2. A. Take it easy. B. It's over there.

C. This way, please. D. That's fine.

3. A. Very good. B. Not yet.

C. That's nice. D. It's far away.

4. A. Take your time. B. Yes, here you are.

C. Never mind. D. That's too large.

5. A. That's important.B. No problem.C. Yes, very much.D. No, thanks.

#### Section B

**Directions:** This section is to test your ability to understand short dialogues. There are 5 recorded dialogues in it. After each dialogue, there is a recorded question. Both the dialogues and questions will be spoken two times. When you hear a question, you should decide on the best answer from the 4 choices marked A, B, C and D.

6. A. In a store. B. In an office.

C. In a restaurant. D. In a hospital.

7. A. Video stores. B. Video tapes.

C. Watches. D. Movies.

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8. A. The woman is interviewing a job applicant. B. The woman is working for a big company. C. The man believes he has a bright future. D. The woman is interested in her present job. 9. A. In a factory. B. In a bank. C. In a shop. D. In a bookstore. 10. A. Right now. B. This week. C. Next week. D. Two weeks later. **Section C Directions**: In this section you will hear a recorded short passage. The passage is printed in the paper, but with some words or phrases missing. The passage will be read three times. During the second reading, you are required to put the missing words or phrases in order of the numbered blanks according to what you hear. The third reading is for you to check your writing. Now the passage will begin. I am a college student and my major is \_\_\_\_\_. Lily was my high school friend and now she lives in the United States. Yesterday she came home for her vacation so we met again for the first time in 12 . She told me there are many foreigners living in New York, so there are many kinds of English you can hear, such as Japanese-English and Chinese-English. The language they speak is a mixture of many languages but nobody worries about it. Lily studies English but most of her friends are Japanese, and her boyfriend is \_\_\_\_\_13 too. They seldom speak English, so she has \_\_\_\_\_\_to practice her English. I'm not going to study in the U.S. I plan to further my study in \_\_\_\_\_15 \_\_\_\_. I wonder whether the same thing will happen to me, too. Part II Vocabulary and Structure **Directions**: This part is to test your ability to use words and phrases correctly to construct meaningful and grammatically correct sentences. It consists of 2 sections. Section A **Directions:** There are 10 incomplete statements here. You are required to complete each statement by choosing the most appropriate answer from the 4 choices marked A, B, C and D. the party. If you do, you'll have to leave. 16. Don't run or \_ B. shout at C. laugh at D. call at A. shout at to 17. Mobile phones are very popular now and they are \_\_\_\_\_ than before. B. cheapest C. the cheapest A. cheap D. cheaper

18.	Smartphones can	a lot of wo	rk nowadays.	
	A. used to do	B. be used to doing	C. be used to do	D. use to do
19.	They should at least me and tell me what's wrong with my blog.			
	A. join	B. run	C. notify	D. give
20.	He walked along in	the shadows hoping no	one would	_ him.
	A. recognize	B. claim	C. confirm	D. regard
21.	The gardener was ca	lled to tell the way	the poor dog	; had died.
	A. that	B. in that	C. which	D. in where
22.	Only in an hour ago	out why	he was absent.	
	A. did the teacher fo	ound	B. the teacher found	
	C. did the teacher fin	nd	D. had the teacher fo	und
23.	I remembered	the door befo	ore I left the office, bu	t forgot to turn off the
	lights.			
	A. locking		B. to lock	
	C. having locked		D. to have locked	
24.	We should give this	project every support so	that it may	on schedule.
	A. completes		B. has completed	
	C. has been complete	ed	D. be completed	
25.	— Excuse me, sir.	Γhe shoes are a bit sma	ll for me.	
	— Don't worry. I'll o	hange them for a	size.	
	A. smaller	B. smallest	C. larger	D. largest
Se	ction B			
Diı	rections: There are a	lso 5 incomplete stateme	nts here. You should fill	in each blank with the
pro	per form of the word ;	given in the brackets.		
	Any attempt (limit) perfection.	) their f	reedoms would prevent	society from achieving
27.	An email (notify)	will be se	nt with the results of the	e check.
			nmon that explains this (s	
		_	n to achieve the (desire	
		-	y refused (obey)	

#### Part III Reading Comprehension

**Directions:** This part is to test your reading ability. There are 5 tasks for you to fulfill. You should read the reading materials carefully and do the tasks as you are instructed.

**Directions**: After reading the following passage, you will find 5 questions or unfinished statements, numbered 31 to 35. For each question or statement there are 4 choices marked A, B, C, and D. Please make the best choice.

In the past, operations were difficult. Until the middle of the eighteen fifties, surgery was very dangerous. Many patients died after even the smallest operations. This was because bacteria entered the cuts in the patients' bodies and started infection. In some countries, up to 90 percent of patients died from infection after operations. In 1865, however, Joseph Lister, a British surgeon, found an answer to the problem. He used an "antiseptic" during and after operations. This killed the dangerous bacteria and most of his patients lived. Since then, surgeons have used antiseptics in all operations.

Surgery has developed in many important ways since the day of Joseph Lister. Today, when patients go to hospital for an operation, they can expect the best treatment, in clean and hygienic conditions.

nygienic conditions.				
31. Operations were difficult and dangerous unt	il			
A. 1850	A. 1850			
B. the middle of 1850	B. the middle of 1850			
C. the middle of the fifties of the eighteenth	century			
D. the middle of the fifties of the nineteenth	century			
32. In the passage, surgery means	<u>_</u> .			
A. the performing of an operation	B. cure			
C. treatment	D. medicine			
33. In the past, up to 90 percent of patients died	after operations mainly because			
A. bacteria entered the cuts in the patients'	A. bacteria entered the cuts in the patients' bodies and infection took place			
B. the conditions in hospitals were bad	B. the conditions in hospitals were bad			
C. the skill of surgeons was not so good	C. the skill of surgeons was not so good			
D. there were no good medicines at that time	e			
34. Which topic of the following best suits the passage?				
A. Operations were difficult in the past.				
B. The devotion of Joseph Lister to medical science.				
C. Surgery has become safer.				
D. Developments in surgery.				
35. Joseph Lister was				
A. a Frenchman	B. a German			
C. an Englishman	D. an American			

**Directions:** This task is the same as Task 1. The 5 questions or unfinished statements are numbered 36 to 40.

The food we eat seems to have profound effects on our health. Although science has made enormous steps in making food more fit to eat, it has, at the same time, made many foods unfit to eat. Some research has shown that perhaps eighty percent of cancer is related to the diet as well, especially cancer of the colon. Different cultures are more prone to contract certain illnesses because of the food that is characteristic in these cultures. That food related to illness is not a new discovery. In 1945, government researchers realized that nitrates and nitrites, commonly used to preserve color in meats, and other food additives, caused cancer. Yet, these carcinogenic additives remain in our food, and it becomes more difficult all the time to know which things on the packaging labels of processed food are helpful or harmful.

The additives which we eat are not all so direct. Farmers often give penicillin to beef and poultry, and because of "this", penicillin has been found in the milk of treated cows. Sometimes similar drugs are administered to animals not for medicinal purposes, but for financial reasons. The farmers are simply trying to fatten the animals in order to obtain a higher price on the market. Although the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) has tried repeatedly to control these procedures, the practices continue.

36. What is the main topic of the passage?

	A. Food and our health.	B. Food and additives.		
	C. Food and cancer.	D. Food and culture.		
37.	All of the following statements are true EXCEPT			
	A. forty percent of cancer is caused by problems related to food			
	B. researchers have known about the potential	danger of food additives for many years		
	C. we eat some of the food additives directly a	nd some indirectly		
	D. drugs are always given to animals for medic	cinal purposes		
38.	Why do farmers give drugs to their animals?			
	A. To speed up the growth of animals.			
	B. To make the animals fatter.			
	C. To make the animals' meat fit to eat.			
	D. To make the animals' meat rich in nutrients	s.		
39.	It can be inferred from the passage that			
	A. scientists have made all the food fit to eat			
	B. only in recent years have people found that	the food is related to one's illness		
	C. all kinds of cancer are related to the diet			
	D. some additives are harmful to our health			
40.	The word "this" in the second sentence of parag	raph 2 most probably refers to		

- A. farmer
- B. penicillin
- C. beef and poultry
- D. the fact that farmers often give penicillin to a beef

**Directions:** The following is a passage that gives advice to shy men. After reading it, you should fill in the blanks marked 41 to 45 in the table below. For each blank, you should write in no more than 3 words.

If you think you are too shy and want to be a little bit braver, just try the following things:

**Be open to others.** Tell people you are shy. There is no need to hide it. When they get to know you are a shy kid, they will understand you better. This also helps you feel more comfortable in talks.

**Try to smile more.** When you smile, people think you are friendly and easy to talk with. Remember that other people have feelings, too; and most people will stay away from an angrylooking face.

**Learn to be a good talker.** If you find it hard to start a conversation, say something nice about people around you. Think about how great you feel when someone says something nice to you. Doesn't it make you want to keep talking to that person?

**Get your attention elsewhere.** Think more about ways to enjoy parties or games. Don't waste time worrying about your look or whether people like you or not. You will become relaxed and find it's not so hard to talk with others.

Take one small step at a time. Each time when you say "Hi!" or smile at someone, say to yourself "You can make it. "Keep trying and one day you'll never feel shy when you talk to others.

Title: Advice on how to be a little braver			
Advice	Reasons		
Don't the fact.	If you tell people you are shy, they will		
	understand you better.		
Smile more.	People don't the one with		
	an angry-looking face.		
Start a conversation with43words.	People will feel great and want to talk to you.		
Pay more attention to ways to enjoy			
44or games.	You will become relaxed.		
Encourage yourself to say "Hi!"	Keep doing this and you'll be braver to		
or smile at someone.	talk to others45 the future.		

**Directions**: The following is a list of terms used in railroad services. After reading it, you are required to find the items equivalent to  $(与 \cdots 等同)$  those given in Chinese in the list below.

- A-information desk
- B-ticket office
- C-half fare ticket
- D-waiting room
- E—excess baggage charge
- F—baggage check-in counter
- G-security check
- H-platform underpass
- I-ticket agent
- J—departure board
- K-railroad track
- L-traffic light
- M-hard sleeping car
- N-soft sleeping car
- O-railroad crossing
- P-hard seat
- Q—baggage-claim area

Example:(Q) 行李认领处

(E)超重行李费

46. (	)硬座	(	)软卧
47. (	)开车时间显示牌	(	)信号灯
48. (	)站台地下通道	(	)候车室
49. (	)问询处	(	)安全检查
50. (	)半价票	(	)售票处

#### Task 5

**Directions:** Read the following passage. After reading it, you are required to complete the statements that follow the questions (No. 51 to No. 55). You should write your answers in no more than 3 words.

My friend Peter was kind and lovely. But as a student, he was bad at math, English and science because he didn't have an aptitude (资质) for that kind of study. One day we were playing football and the ball got stuck in a tree. Peter climbed the tree to get it, and one of the

teachers, John Marston who was looking out of the window, noticed that he was a talented climber. Mr. Marston was an expert (专家) in climbing. He had climbed many mountains. One weekend Mr. Marston invited Peter to climb Mount Kilimanjaro. Peter really enjoyed the climbing. Mr. Marston told Peter he was a very talented climber for his age. Peter left school three years later with no qualifications (毕业证), but he kept climbing regularly until he became very good at it. In his early twenties, he became a professional climber. He said, "I'll always remember Mr. Marston because he showed me I had an ability which no one else, including me, knew about."

51.	Which subject was Peter not good at?
	He was not good at
52.	When did Peter and Mr. Marston climb Mount Kilimanjaro?
	They climbed it
53.	How did Peter feel about the climbing?
	He it.
54.	What did Mr. Marston say about Peter?
	He was a
55.	Did Peter know he had an ability to climb at first?

#### Part IV Translation—English into Chinese

**Directions**: This part, numbered 56 to 60, is to test your ability to translate English into Chinese. Each of the four sentences (No. 56 to No. 59) is followed by 3 choices of suggested Chinese translation marked A, B and C. Make the best choice and write your translation of the paragraph (No. 60).

- 56. I will give you a clear idea of the market conditions in the region as soon as possible.
  - A. 我会尽快让你们清楚地了解该地区的市场情况。
  - B. 我将尽可能设法弄清楚该地区的市场销售情况。
  - C. 我会尽早向你们清楚地说明该地区的市场状况。
- 57. One more assistant will be required to check reporters' names when they arrive at the press conference.
  - A. 还需要一位助手在记者到达新闻发布会时核查他们的姓名。
  - B. 还需要一位助手在记者到达新闻发布会时登记他们的姓名。
  - C. 还有一位助手在到达新闻发布会时请记者通报他们的姓名。
- 58. Mr. Smith has canceled his trip because an urgent matter has come up with, which requires his immediate attention.
  - A. 史密斯先生推迟了旅行,因为发生了一件大家都十分关注的突发事件。

- B. 史密斯先生取消了旅行,因为发生了一件紧急的事情需要他立即处理。
- C. 史密斯先生取消了旅行,因为有一件棘手的事情需要他予以密切关注。
- 59. The library is trying in every possible way to raise more money to meet its increasing running costs.
  - A. 这个图书馆正尽一切努力增加更多收入以满足不断增长的日常开支。
  - B. 这个图书馆正想尽一切办法提高收费标准并不断降低经营管理成本。
  - C. 这个图书馆正想尽一切办法筹集更多资金满足越来越多的日常开支。
- 60. Worktrain is a website for jobs and learning services. It puts the most popular services for job seekers online. This makes it easy for you to get the information you need. At this site, you'll find over 300, 000 jobs, plus thousands of training opportunities and information on job markets. And because Worktrain uses the power of the Internet, it gives you what you need faster and more easily than ever before.

#### Part V Writing

**Directions:** This part is to test your ability to do practical writing. You are required to fill in a resume form according to the following instructions given in Chinese.

说明:请根据下列信息把简历表填写完整。

姓名:张曼,女,汉族,未婚,1994年5月出生于北京。2016年毕业于北京大学国际贸易系,各门功课都很优秀。具有较好的英语听、说、读、写、译的能力和一定的韩语基础。同时对管理理论有一定了解。求职意向:外贸业务员。电话:65879910。

Words for reference:

外贸业务员 foreign trade clerk

Resume				
Surname		First Name		
Date of Birth		Sex		
Place of Birth		Native Place	Beijing	
Nation	Han	Marital Status		
Job objective		Tel. No.		
Education:				
Language Abilities:				
Other Knowledge:				