

大学英语 分级测试

习题集

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第 二 册

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前 言

根据《大学英语教学大纲》，理工科学生必须完成基础阶段的教学要求。而大学英语基础阶段教学要求分为基本要求和较高要求两种。对一般学生而言，完成基本要求是必不可少的。而只有通过大纲所规定的全国四级统考才标志他们达到了这一基本要求。

为了配合《大学英语（文理科本科用）》教材的教学，检测学生对教材的掌握情况，加强平时正常教学，同时又尽早让学生适应四级考试，减少“强化教学”的学时，以确保学生达到大纲要求，我们编写了《大学英语分级测试习题集》，共40份试卷。每一份试卷都与《大学英语》教材同步，配有同样类型的听力，尽量与课文题材有关的阅读材料，以及各单元所需掌握的词汇、短语；同时根据大纲要求编入一定数量重点语法题。为了保证本书的科学性和实用性，我们深入研究了大纲的各项指标和要求，总结了教学的经验教训，并让学生试用了部分试卷，根据试用情况作了调整或修改。

本书内容多选自国外书刊杂志或习题集。语言流畅规范，词汇实用，语法针对性强。本书全套共分三册：第一册配合《大学英语》第一、二册使用；第二册、第三册分别配合教材三、四册使用；每册附有答案和作文范文。

参加本书编写工作的有：郑赛英（听力理解部分）；葛文宏、叶敏（阅读理解部分）；陈平男、方培国（结构与词汇部分）；徐太谦（完形填空部分）；沈百尧（短文写作部分）。参加主审人员有沈德阶、方培国、郑赛英、陈平男。

由于编者水平所限，书中难免有缺点或错误，请广大读者批评指正。

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参考答案 (见另册)

Band III

Test 1

Part I Listening Comprehension

Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear 10 short conversations. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. The conversation and question will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four suggested answers marked A), B, C) and D), and decide which is the best answer.

1. A) He missed the bus.
B) He missed the train.
C) He missed wonderful movies.
D) He missed a concert.
2. A) Newly painted. B) Very fashioned.
C) Latest notebooks. D) Newly printed.
3. A) The winter has just begun.
B) It is going to snow.
C) It starts to snow.
D) It has been snowing for some time.
4. A) To take the bus.

- B) To call a taxi. C) To take the train.
 D) To go to the bus station.
5. A) It is too late for the man to go to the concert.
 B) The man can only buy a standing room ticket.
 C) The man must wait for two hours to buy a ticket.
 D) The man has been waiting for two hours to buy a ticket.
6. A) The price of flowers.
 B) Which flower is the most beautiful.
 C) The colors of flowers.
 D) Whether the woman buys them or not.
7. A) Yes, because she got some while she was shopping.
 B) Yes, because she wants to help him.
 C) No, because she's already spent most of it.
 D) No, because she's already lent it to a friend.
8. A) Yesterday. B) Two days ago.
 C) Three days ago D) Early last week.
9. A) Out of town. B) In his office.
 C) In the hospital. D) At the meeting.
10. A) He's taking an exam on Saturday.
 B) He has to study on Sunday.
 C) He will take an exam on Sunday.

D) He doesn't enjoy tours very much.

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear 3 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear one question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D).

Questions 11 to 13 are based on the passage you have just heard.

11. A) It is clean. B) It is dirty and untidy.
C) It is tidy. D) Both A and C
12. A) She was afraid.
B) She was surprised.
C) She felt terribly ashamed.
D) She was unhappy.
13. A) To buy a mouse-trap.
B) To catch the mouse.
C) To go to the dining-room.
D) To call their neighbours.

Questions 14 to 16 are based on the passage you have just heard.

14. A) Because they had a lot of things to buy.
B) Because they went shopping at the local supermarket.
C) His brother's family would spend the

weekend with them.

D) Because A and B.

15. A) One B) Two C) Three D) Four

16. A) I B) My wife

C) The policeman D) The man in the car.

Questions 17 to 20 are based on the passage you have just heard.

17. A) He felt very hot.

B) He felt very warm.

C) There was no light.

D) He began to feel cold.

18. A) Because he was with some soldiers.

B) Because he felt very afraid.

C) Because it was wartime.

D) Because he was singing a military song.

19. A) He heard a noise.

B) He didn't hear anything.

C) The noise got louder.

D) The noise started again.

20. A) The man reached the edge of the forest.

B) The man jumped onto something behind him.

C) The man was knocked to the ground.

D) The man fell over something on the ground.

Part II Reading Comprehension

Directions: There are 4 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). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

Questions 21 to 24 are based on the following passage

Laws are rules that define people's rights and responsibilities towards society. They are agreed on by society and made official by governments.

Some people look on laws with fear or hatred. Laws seem to limit a person's freedom to do many things he would like to do. Though laws may prevent us from doing things or wish to do at the moment, laws also stop others from doing things that might harm us. Laws make everyone's life safer and more pleasant. Without laws we could not hold on to our property. We could not go to bed at night expecting to wake up in the morning and find we had not been robbed. No stores in which we buy food, clothes, and other necessities could stay open and sell to us. Our banks would not be safe places for our money.

Social life would be impossible without laws to control the way people treat each other. But unless laws are enforced, they cannot protect us.

21. According to the passage, laws
- A) are principles and rules that defend citizens' responsibilities towards society.
 - B) are only applied in the courts.
 - C) are made official by provinces.
 - D) are rules that explain people's rights and responsibilities towards society.
22. Which statement is NOT true?
- A) Laws limit people's whole freedom in social life.
 - B) Some people are against laws.
 - C) Laws may prevent us from doing things, to some extent.
 - D) Laws can protect us from harm.
23. It is clear that without laws
- A) people could sleep at night and expect to wake up as usual.
 - B) we would be robbed at any time and we could not punish the robbers.
 - C) most people would have more freedom to do anything that is beneficial to society.
 - D) no banks would not be the least bit safe.
24. We can conclude that
- A) laws are not enforced by the power of the state.
 - B) laws protect a few people's rights.
 - C) people would lead an arbitrary life with

the protection of law.

D) making laws to control the way people treat each other is as significant as enforcing laws to protect us.

Questions 25 to 30 are based on the following passage:

From the beginning rivers have played an important part in the life of man. Primitive man used rivers as a means of travel.

In ancient times, man settled near rivers or on river banks and built up large empires and civilizations. Rome today still stands on both sides of the Tiber. The Menam runs through modern Bangkok, still serving as a great waterway for the transport of goods and people.

Water is Nature's most precious gift to man. Man needs water to irrigate his crops, to cook and to wash. In nations far and wide rivers mean life and wealth. The Irrawady, Nile, Ganges and a host of others feed and clothe the nations around them. A shortage of water in heavily populated agricultural areas will cause great hardship and starvation as crops fail.

Water is also a source of energy and power. Man constructs huge dams across rivers to control the water for irrigation and obtain the energy needed to drive generators. The electrical power

is then channelled to homes, cities, factories, television stations and the military.

Man uses billions of litres of water each day. His main source of water comes from reservoirs which in turn obtain their water from the rivers.

Rivers also bring down soil and minerals from the mountains and deposit them on the plains building up fertile river deltas for the cultivation of crops. Fresh water life in rivers or in lakes fed by them provide man with nourishment.

In a small way rivers help to maintain man's good health and provide for his amusements. Various forms of water sports keep man strong and healthy.

Rivers have run on this earth long before man. Man's future survival is uncertain, but rivers will flow on forever.

25. In ancient times empires and civilizations grew up near

- A) Nature.
- B) dams.
- C) rivers.
- D) buildings.

26. Rivers bring

- A) life and wealth.
- B) poverty and death.
- C) the Nile, Ganges and Irrawady.
- D) people and crops.

27. A heavily populated agricultural area is one

where

A) there are more factories than farms.

B) only a few farmers live.

C) too many farmers live close to one another.

D) people suffer and starve.

28. In such areas, when crops fail

A) everybody takes to water sports.

B) the people suffer and starve.

C) a shortage of water will help.

D) more energy will be used.

29. Energy is obtained from rivers by

A) building bridges across them.

B) building dams across them.

C) driving generators into them.

D) channelling them into homes and factories.

30. Electrical power is produced by

A) reservoirs.

B) dams.

C) generators.

D) factories.

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:

Few can deny the strange coincidences in the deaths of John F. Kennedy and Abraham Lincoln. For example, Kennedy was elected in 1960 while Lincoln assumed the Presidency in 1860. Both men were assassinated from behind, on a Friday, and in the presence of their wives. The two men were born

exactly one hundred years apart, as were their assassins, Lee Harvey Oswald and John Wilkes Booth. Perhaps the strangest coincidence is that Kennedy's secretary, whose name was Lincoln, advised him not to go to Dallas where he was shot. Lincoln's secretary, whose name was Kennedy, advised him not to go to the Ford Theater where he met his death.

31. Which sentence best expresses the main idea?

A) Few can deny the strange coincidences in the deaths of John F. Kennedy and Abraham Lincoln.

B) Both men were assassinated from behind, on a Friday, and in the presence of their wives.

C) The two men were born exactly one hundred years apart, as were their assassins, Lee Harvey Oswald and John Wilkes Booth.

D) Lincoln's secretary, whose name was Kennedy, advised him not to go to the Ford Theater where he met his death.

32. The circumstances surrounding the two deaths were

A) mysterious.

B) similar.

C) illogical.

D) unrelated.

33. Which statement expresses the central

thought?

A) Fame is something which must be won;
honor only something which must not be
lost.

B) The course of life is like the sea;
Men come and go; tides rise and fall.

C) Time brings not death, it brings but
changes.

D) It is no great wonder if, in long process
of time...numerous coincidences should
occur.

34. Abraham Lincoln

A) was elected President in 1861.

B) was assassinated in Dallas.

C) went to the Ford Theater with his wife.

D) was advised not to go to the Ford Theater
by Dallas.

35. It can be inferred that

A) John Kennedy was related to Abraham
Lincoln.

B) Abraham Lincoln was assassinated by John
Wilkes Booth.

C) Lee Harvey Oswald assassinated Abraham
Lincoln.

D) The two presidents assumed the Presidency
exactly one hundred and fifty years
apart.

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following Passage

Criticism is judgement. A critic is a judge. A judge must study and think about the material presented to him, accept it, correct it or reject it after thinking over what he has read, watched or heard.

That sort of critical reading might well be called creative reading because I am thinking along with the writer, asking him questions, seeing whether he answers the questions and how well he answers them. I mark the good passages to store them in my memory and ask myself about every other part and about the complete piece of writing: where, how and why could or should I improve upon it?

Don't believe those who say that bad reading cannot hurt a person. How do they know what will hurt others? Wouldn't you rather believe the experience of the ages that says, "A man is what he has read" and "Our reading and studies carry over into our lives" ?

Let's get back to the beneficial effects of thinking while reading. It helps us to enlarge our minds. We understand more about the universe, its people and many of its wonders. We learn to think and observe in new ways. We certainly do