

English

新编大学英语 单元测试练习

◎ 主 编 朱瑞明 曹湑萍



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主 编	朱瑞明	曹涓萍
副主编	毛坚舫	王鸣阁
	陈迪春	徐宁燕
	王霁云	



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朱瑞明 曹涓萍 主编

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前 言

语言学习是一个反复实践的过程,为了让学生有更多的实践机会,以巩固语言基础,我们浙江大学城市学院公外教学部全体教师以及部分兄弟院校教师一起编撰了这本与《新编大学英语》教材配套的单元测试练习(1-5册)合订本。单元测试练习合订本共分5册(与《新编大学英语》1-5册配套),每册有10个单元测试,每个单元测试由5个部分组成:(1)正课文重点词汇选择题;(2)补充课文重点词汇选词填空题;(3)课文词组翻译题;(4)完型填空题或15选10词汇填空题;(5)阅读理解题或快速阅读理解题。

本练习已在本校反复使用多年,其间进行多次修改、完善。其中后三项题型模仿四六级新题型,使学生在使用中既巩固掌握该单元的语言基础,又了解适应四六级的新题型。

本练习书是集体合作的成果,参加本书编写的人员有:朱红英(第一册主编并参编B-1-9,B-1-10),吴薇薇(B-1-1,B-5-2),徐宁燕(B-1-2,B-5-4),廖方军(B-1-3),刘天亮(B-1-4),毛坚舫(B-1-5,B-2-1,B-2-6),李占红(B-1-6,B-2-9),张洁(B-1-7,B-1-8),徐知媛(B-2-2,B-2-7),李俊敏(B-2-3,B-2-8),张亚萍(B-2-4),朱瑞明(B-2-5,B-3-1,B-3-2,B-4-8,B-5-1),陈炼佳(B-2-10);姚茉莉(B-3-3,B-3-4),王鸣阁(B-3-5,B-3-6),周菁(B-3-7,B-3-8),王霁云(B-3-9,B-3-10,修改B-1-10第4,5部分),吴谨(B-4-1,B-4-2),吴敏(B-4-3),刘育文(B-4-4),陈迪春(B-4-5),周军(B-4-6),兰晓茹(B-4-7,B-5-6),王仙锦(B-4-9,B-5-3),赫英(B-4-10),龚昭(B-5-5),洪一鸣(B-5-7),张雁(B-5-8),王海燕(B-5-9),沈天瑛(B-5-10)。全书审阅:曹涓萍,朱瑞明。

在本书的编写过程中,得到外教的指正,外语分院领导的大力支持,我们对此深表谢意。

由于编者水平有限,教材中难免有不足之处,衷心希望使用本书的师生和读者不吝指正。

编 者

2010年7月

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Quiz One

(Unit 1 Personal Relationships)

Part I Vocabulary (10%)

Directions: There are 10 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Choose the one that best completes the sentence.

1. One mad _____ is not enough to prove a man mad.
A. campaign B. action C. generation D. section
2. She was _____ badly in an accident during the work and her family suffered a lot from it as well.
A. wounded B. damaged C. hurt D. injured
3. I can't play the piano like I used to—my fingers have gone _____ from lack of practice.
A. stiff B. still C. stable D. steady
4. He is not an active writer. Apart from the _____ articles, he hasn't published anything.
A. frequent B. occasional C. official D. adequate
5. I felt greatly _____ when I heard I had passed the examination.
A. relieved B. relief C. believed D. belief
6. The children turned their heads _____, as if awaiting further instructions.
A. surprisingly B. generally C. questioningly D. wonderingly
7. Elena _____ an ear-splitting scream as her brother, Julio, disappeared over the wall.
A. let out B. sent out C. called out D. gave out
8. He _____ the key in the lock but could not open the door.
A. input B. insured C. inserted D. asserted
9. He was _____ very nervous and for some minutes stood awkwardly before the microphone.
A. quietly B. steadily C. obscurely D. obviously

10. She knew clearly what Willie did last night, but she tried to cover _____ for him.
A. on B. up C. in D. over

Part II Completing Sentences(10%)

Directions: Fill in the blanks with the words chosen from the following list. Change the form where necessary.

appreciate	rewarding	barely	fate	boundary
impatient	deny	ability	hesitate	survive

11. One of the Chinese overseas students said, "As students so far from home, we have learned to _____ those of life's pleasures that are not readily available in the People's Republic of China."
12. The committee had _____ entered into the matter when the chairman felt dizzy and fell. It turned out that he stayed up all night.
13. His efforts were rewarded by a _____ career as a pilot.
14. He is _____ to know whether he has passed the final examinations or not, but the scores will not be released until next week.
15. He expected to spend his life in Germany, but _____ had decided otherwise.
16. She can _____ her son nothing. As a result, the boy has been spoiled by his mother.
17. To make a fortune, some assistance from fate is essential. _____ alone is insufficient.
18. It is generally accepted that the stone wall marks the _____ between the two farms.
19. Though she _____ for a moment, she finally went in and asked to try the dress in the shop-window.
20. The old lady died of heart attack last month and her husband due to terrible loneliness _____ her for only two weeks.

Part III Translation(10%)

Directions: Complete the sentences by translating into English the Chinese given in brackets.

21. Teachers are supposed to _____ (对所有的学生一视同仁).
22. I can't remember the title of the book we were supposed to read, _____ (更别提故事的细节了).
23. Strangely enough, the twin sisters have been brought up in different families, but they _____ (有很多共同之处).

24. Judd's _____ (职业生涯前途未卜) after his team lost the sixth successive game. Moreover, the financial condition of the club is by no means sustainable.
25. I'll have my long skirts shortened because they _____ (现在不再流行).

Part IV Cloze(10%)

Directions: There are 10 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D) on the right side of the paper. You should choose the ONE that best fits into the passage.

Many people wrongly believe that when people reach old age, their families would place them in nursing homes.

They are left in the 26 of strangers for the rest of their lives. Their grown children visit them only occasionally, but more often, they do not have any 27 visitors.

The truth is that this idea is an unfortunate imaginary story.

In fact, family members provide over 80 percent of the care 28 elderly people need. Samuel Prestoon, a sociologist, studied how the American family is changing.

He reported that by the time the average American couple reached 40 years of age, they would have more parents than children. 29, because people today live longer after an illness than people did years ago, family members must provide long-term care. More psychologists have found that all caregivers 30 a common characteristic: All caregivers believe that they are the best people for the job. In 31 words, they all feel that they could do the job better than anyone else. Social workers interviewed caregivers to find out why they took 32 the responsibility of caring for an elderly relative. Many caregivers believed they had obligation(义务) to help their relative. Some stated that helping others made them feel more useful. Others hoped that by helping 33 now, they would deserve care when they became old and 34. Caring for the elderly and being taken

26. A. hands B. arms
C. bodies D. homes
27. A. constant B. lasting
C. regular D. normal
28. A. that B. this
C. those D. these
29. A. Further
B. However
C. Moreover
D. Whereas
30. A. share B. enjoy
C. divide D. consent
31. A. another B. others
C. other D. the other
32. A. in B. up
C. on D. off
33. A. someone B. anyone
C. everyone D. anybody
34. A. elderly
B. dependent
C. dependable
D. independent
35. A. involved
B. excluded
C. included
D. considered

care of can be a mutually(双方)satisfying experience for everyone who might be 35.

Part V Reading Comprehension(Skimming and Scanning)(10%)

Directions: *In this part, you will have 10 minutes to go over the passage quickly and answer the questions. For questions 36—42, choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). For questions 43—45, complete the sentences with the information given in the passage.*

Questions 36 to 45 are based on the following passage:

There are good reasons to cherish our friendships. Ironically, says Brant R. Burleson, professor of communication at Purdue University, “the better friends you are, the more likely you’ll face conflicts.” And the outcome can be precisely what you don’t want—an end to the relationship.

The good news is that most troubled friendships can be mended. Here are what experts suggest:

Swallow your pride.

When a friend hurts you, your instinct is to protect yourself. But that makes it harder to patch up problems, explains Wilmot, author of *Relational Communication*. “Most of us are relieved when differences are brought out in the open.”

Apologize when you’re wrong—even if you’ve also been wronged.

Over the course of a friendship, even the best people make mistakes. “A relationship can grind(磨,碾) to a standstill if the offender refuses to make the first move at reconciliation(和解), Wilmot explains.” Under these circumstances, it may be best if the **wronged** person takes the initiative and apologizes—for getting upset, for not understanding the friend’s circumstances. When you apologize, give your friend the opportunity to admit that he’d screwed up(把事情弄糟). ”

See things from your friend’s point of view.

Sociologist Rebecca Adams interviewed 53 adults who each had many friendships lasting decades. “We were curious how these people managed to sustain strong friendships for so long,” says Blieszner. Tolerance is key, the researchers learned. The subjects also didn’t let problems get blown out of proportion. “It’s surprising how often a dispute results from a simple misunderstanding,” adds psychotherapist Anne Frenkel.

Accept that friendships change.

Making friends can sometimes seem easy, says Wilmot. The hard part is keeping the connections strong during the natural ups and downs that affect all relationships. His suggestion: Consider friendship an honor and a gift, and worth the effort to treasure and nurture.

36. The best title for this passage might be “_____”.

- A. How to Mend Friendship B. How to Make Friends
C. Why Is Friendship Important D. What Is True Friendship
37. When good friends are in conflict with each other, it is most possible that _____.
A. they will still be good friends B. their friendship come to an end
C. they hurt each other D. they do not want to see each other
38. Which of the following is NOT true of the ways to mend friendship?
A. Know that friendship will change.
B. Be the first to apologize.
C. See things from your friend's point of view.
D. Express your pride openly.
39. The word "wronged"(Line 4, Para. 4) here probably means _____.
A. being not morally right B. being in a bad condition
C. making a mistake D. being judged or treated unfairly
40. Following the suggestions given in this passage, you should _____ if your good friend offended you and refused to say sorry first.
A. tell him that he had screwed up
B. wait for him to be the first to apologize
C. be the first to apologize which would give him a chance to admit that he had made a mistake
D. not understand the friend's circumstances
41. According to the interview, people have long-lasting friendship mainly because _____.
A. they try very hard to sustain their friendship
B. they understand their friends
C. they tolerate their friends
D. they regard their friends as family
42. It can be inferred from the passage that _____.
A. it is difficult to keep friendship strong when alternate good and bad luck influence relationships
B. to make friends is very easy
C. friendships change with the time passing by
D. natural disasters can destroy friendship
43. When you are hurt by a friend, your instinct is to _____.
44. Surprisingly, a quarrel between friends often occur as a result of _____.
45. The best way to keep friendship strong is to regard it as an honor and a gift, and worth the effort to _____.

Quiz Two

(Unit 2 Remembering and Forgetting)

Part I Vocabulary(10%)

Directions: *There are 10 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Choose the one that best completes the sentence.*

1. If no one makes a _____ to the lost umbrella, the person who found it can keep it.
A. conveyor B. claim C. speech D. conclusion
2. The art museum is planning to _____ some new paintings it has collected lately.
A. display B. discover C. direct D. dislike
3. All my worries _____ when I saw her smiling face.
A. unloaded B. exclaimed C. vanished D. replied
4. The teachers and the guests are waiting in the grand hall for the _____ ceremony of the new university.
A. managing B. operating C. opening D. running
5. The car turned left round the corner and was lost to our _____.
A. seeing B. sight C. sightseeing D. view
6. You must turn _____ your gun when you leave the army.
A. down B. in C. away D. out
7. Last night I was _____ the cinema when I saw the traffic accident.
A. heading for B. heading off C. arriving to D. arriving for
8. In spite of the bad weather the plane _____ smoothly.
A. took on B. took up C. took off D. took down
9. Postmen are responsible for the _____ of newspapers and letters to our houses every day.
A. delivery B. publication C. print D. composition
10. When they hurried to the park, they found there was no one anywhere _____.
A. by any chance B. out of sight
C. in sight D. as a result

Part II Completing Sentences(10%)

Directions: Fill in the blanks with the words or expressions chosen from the following list. Change the form where necessary.

accurate	basis	detail	establish	identify
affect	confusion	optimism	realistic	show off

11. The report of the affair given by the secretary was _____.
12. It would be nice to have a new car, but we've got to be _____, we can't really afford it.
13. His series of lectures formed the _____ of his new book.
14. Though the company _____ long ago, it is still the most advanced one in this area.
15. As a superstar, every _____ of his performance should be perfect to the audience.
16. The little girl couldn't wait to _____ her new dress to her friends.
17. Let's go to the Lost and Found of Trust Mart to _____ your lost wallet. I know you have been anxious quite a lot these days.
18. Will the growth of the crops _____ by the flood?
19. Knowing what had happened, we were all moved by the patient's _____ which was shown in his struggle with the disease.
20. The teams were required to wear different colors to avoid _____.

Part III Translation(10%)

Directions: Complete the sentences by translating into English the Chinese given in brackets.

21. At this point I can not undertake to accept you suggestion, but I will _____ (把它记在心里的).
22. We all know that _____ (任何一个在这样的大雨中行走的人) will catch a cold.
23. Don't leave your suitcase unguarded. Somebody _____ (可能会顺手牵羊的).
24. I recalled that when I stayed in that city I _____ (有时会去海滩).
25. This basketball match _____ (视天气而定).

Part IV Error Correction(10%)

Directions: This part consists of a short passage. In this passage, there are altogether 10 mistakes, one in each numbered line. You may have to change a word, add a

word or delete a word. Mark out the mistakes and put the corrections in the blank provided. If you change a word, cross it out and write the correct word in the corresponding blank. If you add a word, put an insertion mark (^) in the right place and write the missing word in the blank. If you delete a word, cross it out and put a slash (/) in the blank.

Have you been feeling forgetful? Are you having difficulty with memories and / or remembering things? You may think that such occurrence are the result of getting older, but chances are that you are just on a memory overload. 26. _____

Many factors can cause you to be concerned about be so forgetful. 27. _____
According to an article, entitled "Human Memory", publishing by The 28. _____
College of William and Mary (WM), the brain record what is going on 29. _____
around you in code. This coded information is moved to a storage area,
which sorts what information is remembered and keeping, and which 30. _____
information is discarded. The brain can then retrieve (找回) or decode
the storing information. 31. _____

Several factors play roles in memory:

Stress, anxiety, and depression can play a large role hampering (阻 32. _____
碍) your memory. Anxiety can be paired with certain events, creating a
very strong memory file that contains both the anxious event or the 33. _____
physical reaction (of stress) as well. Depression can also impede (阻碍)
memory by pulling negative memories. The depressive state often
increases complains about poor everyday memory and concentration. If 34. _____
you suspect that depression and/or anxiety are a concern, consult with
your doctor or mental health professional to help assess the situation.

Lack of sleep, lack of proper nutrients, or a lack of exercise, can
cause your brain not function at a level needed for peak performance. 35. _____
This may be why you are feeling that you are running slower or feel
unproductive with your time.

Part V Reading Comprehension (Reading in Depth) (10%)

Directions: *In this section, there is a passage with ten blanks. You are required to select one word for each blank from a list of choices given in a word bank following the passage. Read the passage through carefully before making your choices. Each choice in the bank is identified by a letter. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.*

Questions 36 to 45 are based on the following passage:

It is difficult to 36 what life would be like without memory. The meanings of

thousands of everyday perceptions, the 37 for the decisions we make, and the roots of our habits and skills are to be found in our past 38, which are brought into the present by memory.

Memory can be defined as the capacity to keep information available for later use. It includes not only “remembering” things like arithmetic or historical facts, but also 39 any change in the way an animal typically behaves. Memory is involved when a rat gives up eating grain because he has sniffed something suspicious in the grain pile. Memory is also involved when a six-year-old child learns to 40 a baseball bat.

Memory exists not only in humans and animals but also in some physical objects and machines. Computers, for example, contain devices for storing data for later use. It is interesting to compare the memory-storage 41 of a computer with that of a human being. The instant-access memory of a large computer may hold up to 100,000 words—ready for instant use. A(n) 42 US teenager probably recognizes the meanings of about 100,000 words of English. However, this is but a fraction of the total amount of 43 which the teenager has stored. Consider, for example, the number of faces and places that the teenager can recognize in 44.

The use of words is the basis of the advanced problem-solving intelligence of human beings. A large part of a person's memory is in terms of words and 45 of words.

- | | | | | |
|----------------|------------|-------------|--------------|-----------------|
| A) experiences | B) imagine | C) consider | D) bases | E) information |
| F) realize | G) sight | H) develop | I) capacity | J) involves |
| K) average | L) swing | M) capable | N) difficult | O) combinations |

Quiz Three

(Unit 3 More Than Words)

Part I Vocabulary(10%)

Directions: *There are 10 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Choose the one that best completes the sentence.*

1. The little girl was so frightened to see the snake that she couldn't _____ her thoughts clearly to her mother.
A. talk B. speak C. communicate D. shout
2. We _____ see a horse carriage now because most people use cars.
A. rarely B. shortly C. obviously D. surely
3. We should try by all _____ to look for a proper method of our future research.
A. powers B. methods C. ways D. means
4. This was a typically dangerous _____ before a strong typhoon.
A. call B. signal C. expression D. signature
5. As soon as they arrive at the airport, you must _____ the tour guide first.
A. connect B. confirm C. conduct D. contact
6. What the rude man had done at the party made the other guests feel _____.
A. embarrassed B. interested C. depressed D. pleased
7. In the long run, China will have to _____ the number of family cars.
A. describe B. decide C. determine D. decrease
8. The citizens here have been more _____ of environmental protection of the city.
A. anxious B. aware C. award D. reward
9. Their anxious parents immediately made a(n) _____ to tell them not to step into the dirty water, but it was too late.
A. guide B. lead C. gesture D. expression
10. During Christmas season, the little kids would _____ very well in order to receive their best gifts from Santa Claus.
A. behold B. behave C. benefit D. believe

Part II Completing Sentences(10%)

Directions: Fill in the blanks with the words or expressions chosen from the following list. Change the form where necessary.

attitude	minus	observe	tend	wander
carry out	be related to	essential	positively	wisdom

11. All the earnings _____ the whole cost equals the total profit.
12. The impatient parents _____ around the school gate, anticipating school over soon.
13. _____ could be found in our daily lives here and there.
14. The local government promised to _____ these measures to strengthen the infrastructure of the city.
15. A positive _____ to this complicated case was crucially important for both sides.
16. That company _____ to export more products to oversea markets.
17. Have you _____ that the boss turned blue while you were speaking?
18. Mr. Jackson _____ supported his fans to raise a big birthday party for him.
19. How could you think that the beggar _____ the robbery case?
20. Actually, there are some _____ differences among these selected leaves.

Part III Translation(10%)

Directions: Complete the sentences by translating into English the Chinese given in brackets.

21. (难怪你感到不舒服) _____. You know you drank so much last night.
22. These university students _____ (一直关注着) the kids' education in the poverty-stricken areas.
23. Believe it or not, traveling far and wide and meeting new people will surely _____ (开阔你的视野).
24. A good movie *Strange Stone* _____ (增加到了 Lisa 的电影收藏品中) in her house.
25. In English classes, students are demanded to _____ (轮流作英文陈述) on current global events.

Part IV Cloze(10%)

Directions: There are 10 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D) on the right side of the paper. You should choose the ONE that best fits into the passage.