



北外名师点金丛书

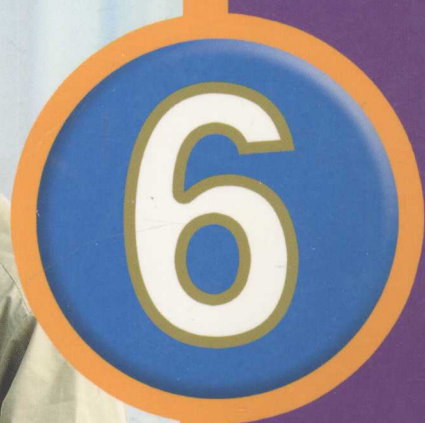
COLLEGE ENGLISH TESTS

大学英语

单元跟踪测评

北京外国语大学教授、博导 郭棲庆 总主编

紧扣大学英语教材 设计全程单元测试 北外名师解释疑难 教学练测高效互动



山西教育出版社

图书在版编目 (C I P) 数据

大学英语单元跟踪测评⑥/郭棲庆主编. —太原: 山西教育出版社, 2004. 7

(北外名师点金丛书)

ISBN 7-5440-2722-8

I. 大… II. 郭… III. 英语-高等学校-习题 IV. H319.6

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2004) 第 039081 号

山西教育出版社出版发行

(太原市迎泽园小区 2 号楼)

山西晋财印刷有限公司印刷 新华书店经销

2004 年 7 月第 1 版 2004 年 7 月山西第 1 次印刷

开本: 787×1092 毫米 1/16 印张: 9.5

字数: 212 千字 印数: 1—5000 册

定价: 11.00 元

FOREWORD

前言

随着全国大学英语教学的不断改革,作为改革的一个重要方面——教材,面临着新的挑战。为适应这种形势,各种不同版本的教材在全国相继推出,以满足不同层次的大学外语教学需求。其中,由上海外语教育出版社出版的《大学英语》系列教材自 1986 年问世以来,受到广大师生和英语学习者的青睐,先后被千余所院校采用,至今仍然是我国各高校、专科学校及成人教育的首选教材。该教材曾获全国高等学校第二届优秀教材特等奖和国家教委高等学校第二届优秀教材一等奖。特别是 1997 年该书修订本的出版使该教材从语言知识本身和教材实用性上都有了很大的提高。编者经过多年的对各种教材的比较研究,以及多年教学使用情况,感觉到在目前阶段,《大学英语》系列教材无论是从它的使用范围还是教材的质量,与其他教材相比,仍是其他教材望尘莫及的。

为了配合《大学英语》精读教材(修订本)的学习和教学,更为了帮助学生了解自己在学习《大学英语》过程中是否掌握了语言基础知识并达到了相应的各个级别的水平,我们编著了这套“北外名师点金丛书”,丛书包括《大学英语单元跟踪测评》1—6 册。

本丛书具有如下特色:

1. 涵盖面宽,适用性广

我们编写的“北外名师点金丛书”,弥补了市场上清一色四、六级辅导书,缺少其他等级测试书籍的空缺。本丛书可供使用本教材的学生或各类英语学习者在每个级别上检查自测。通过测试,了解自己的成就和不足,必将有的放矢,力求取得更大的进步。

2. 套题针对单元,练习紧扣课文

本丛书根据《大学英语》书内各单元编写。每一册一个单元出一套试卷,卷内各练习紧紧围绕单元的主题、背景知识和语言点。做一套试题既能检测自己的语言水平,又能巩固所学知识,从而进一步提高外语水平。

3. 套题结构合理,题型灵活多样

各单元的测试题由成绩和水平测试两大类组成。试题难易相当,长短适宜。一至四册每套试题均由 Part I Word Transformation, Part II Text Cloze, Part III Vocabulary, Part IV Structure (Section A, Section B), Part V

Translation, Part VI Multiple – Choice Cloze, Part VII Reading Comprehension, Part VIII Guided Writing 八个部分组成。其中 Part I、II、III、IV 题项围绕教材单元内容;其他各项是相应级别的水平试题。第五、六册由 7 个部分组成,分别为:Part I Understand the Underlined Word, Part II Vocabulary and Structure, Part III Translation, Part IV Reading Comprehension, Part V Error Correction, Part VI Short Answer Questions, Part VII Writing。其中 Part I、II、III 题项围绕教材单元内容;其他各项是相应级别的水平试题。可谓套题类型多样化、成绩水平测试两不误。

本丛书适用于所有大学生和使用《大学英语》系列教材的各类英语学习者,亦可作为自测各级英语水平的试卷,同时也可作为参加各级英语考试的考前强化题。

我们真诚希望广大学生和英语学习者在使用这套丛书的过程中提出宝贵意见和建议。

编者
于北京外国语大学

CONTENTS

.....

前言		1
Unit One	Research Reports for Business and Technical Writing	1
Unit Two	The Beginning of a Career	12
Unit Three	The Quest for Extraterrestrial Intelligence	23
Unit Four	The Library Card	35
Unit Five	How Could Anything That Feels So Bad Be So Good?	47
Unit Six	The Monster	59
Unit Seven	Zeritsky's Law	71
Unit Eight	The Role of Science Fiction	83
Unit Nine	Look for the Rusty Lining	95
Unit Ten	Debating the Unknowable	107
大学英语单元跟踪测评		118

If a thing is worth doing, it's worth doing well.

凡值得一做的都值得做好。

Unit One

Research Reports for Business and Technical Writing

Part I Understand the Underlined Words from the Context

Directions: Choose the one that is closest in meaning to the underlined word.

1. Sometimes one's natural tendency might be to suppress any findings that do not in some way support one's hypothesis.
A. idea B. concept C. feeling D. emotion
2. I believe that the government will eliminate the fake commodities in the future.
A. destroy B. remove C. cancel D. abandon
3. After the children put up the Christmas decorations, the classroom took on a holiday appearance.
A. happened B. came C. began D. accepted
4. The country was experiencing a transitional stage.
A. temporary B. cumulative C. obvious D. significant
5. In this way Mary duplicated her former mistake.
A. did B. repeated C. imitated D. alternated
6. What is your assessment of the situation?
A. recommendation B. estimation
C. admiration D. comprehension
7. What he did and said highlighted his unique personality.
A. advocate B. pointed out
C. gave prominence to D. illustrated
8. The shaded part is a segment of the circle.
A. shadow B. center C. part D. circumference
9. Before handing in your report, you'd better check for clarity and accuracy in the presentation of technical data.
A. composition B. organization
C. evidence D. clearness
10. Scientists tend to express their ideas in the form of equations because they need to know the precise values of quantities.
A. accurate B. effective C. efficient D. superior

Part II Vocabulary and Structure

Directions: There are 30 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. Although not an economist himself, Dr. Smith has long been a sever critic of the government's _____ policies.
A. economical B. economy C. economic D. economics
2. He _____ so much work that he couldn't really do it efficiently.
A. put on B. turned on C. brought on D. took on
3. She once again went through her composition carefully to _____ all spelling mistakes from it.
A. withdraw B. eliminate C. abandon D. diminish
4. A successful scientist needs imagination if he wants to make _____ of how processes work and how events take place.
A. statement B. truth C. hypothesis D. lies
5. A dark suit is _____ to a light one for evening wear.
A. prior B. superior C. preferable D. applicable
6. At the age of three or three and a half almost all children find the _____ to nursery easy.
A. transition B. improvement C. change D. transformation
7. The soldier _____ his fear and went on fighting.
A. suffered B. suffocated C. suppressed D. felt
8. The child's clothing was _____ for such a cold day.
A. inadequate B. incapable C. unsuitable D. inappropriate
9. Your plan sounds quite _____. We can act on it.
A. formal B. feasible C. primary D. lively
10. It seems hardly _____ that Ned has grown so tall in one year.
A. credulous B. reliable C. credible D. sensible
11. I don't think his findings are _____ to our discussion.
A. relevant B. preferable C. regular D. sensible
12. My parents hope I will _____ their expectations.
A. live out B. live with
C. live up to D. live through
13. I don't enjoy the pain, but I can _____ it.
A. live with B. live on
C. live by D. live for
14. The teacher found it hard to _____ the group what he meant.
A. get at B. get across to
C. get over D. get around
15. Everyday as one word is an adjective _____ 'commonplace' or 'normal'.



- A. to mean B. meaning C. by meaning D. it means
16. Hard work _____ his success.
A. underlay B. underlined C. undermined D. underestimated
17. The woman purchased a _____ of items at the market.
A. variety B. clarity C. diversity D. similarity
18. The chronicle _____ into four parts.
A. breaks out B. breaks down C. breaks in D. breaks into
19. He _____ to break the world record.
A. sets in B. sets out C. sets aside D. sets about
20. These insects can _____ the color of their background, so that their enemies can't see them.
A. take after B. take on C. take over D. take up
21. There is still quite a long way to go _____ you say your English is fluent.
A. unless B. before C. where D. until
22. As an English proverb goes "A burnt child _____ the fire."
A. dreads B. frustrates C. desires D. advocates
23. _____ allow the vegetables to go bad, the farmer sold them at half price.
A. More that B. Rather than
C. Better than D. Other than
24. This is a political _____ an economic question.
A. including B. as well as
C. further more D. in spite of
25. _____ we receives 5 letters each day.
A. On the average B. It is averaged
C. The average is D. The average that
26. The author wrote great _____, not missing a single detail.
A. purity B. charity C. priority D. clarity
27. We must _____ that the experiment is controlled as rigidly as possible.
A. assure B. secure C. ensure D. issue
28. Academic records from other institutions often become part of a university's official file and can _____ to another.
A. restored B. duplicated C. retreated D. concealed
29. It was _____ of you not to play the piano while I was having a sleep.
A. considerate B. considerable C. considering D. consolatory
30. As the chart shows that excessive _____ of sugar can contribute to blood sugar imbalances.
A. application B. consumption C. diet D. flavor

Part III Translation

Directions: There are 10 Chinese sentences in this part. Put them into English using the suggested expressions.

1. 要求学生们在课堂上把给他们讲过的内容整理成文。(write up)
2. 除了已经完成的事情外,我们什么也不能做。(beyond / in addition to)
3. 离婚使许多家庭解体。(break up)
4. 在莎士比亚的妙笔下,枯燥乏味的历史事实被写得有血有肉了。(take on)
5. 他不得不接受他妻子脾气暴躁这个事实。(live with)
6. 快速的工业发展对科技提出了新的要求。(make demands on)
7. 他们在工作中受到了最有价值的训练。(on the job)
8. 水很容易分解成氢和氧。(break down)
9. 所得税高是有害的,因为它可能使人不愿赚钱。(in that)
10. 她极力设法使孩子们玩得愉快。(set out)

Part IV 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.

Passage 1

The concept of personal choice in relation to health behaviors is an important one. An estimated 90 percent of all illnesses may be preventable if individuals would make sound personal choices based upon current medical knowledge. We all enjoy our freedom of choice and do not like to see it restricted when it is within the legal and moral boundaries of society. The structure of American society allows us to make almost all our own personal decisions that may concern our health. If we so desire, we can smoke, drink excessively, refuse to wear seat belts, eat whatever foods we want, and live a completely sedentary life-style without any exercise. The freedom to make such personal decisions is a fundamental aspect of our society, although the wisdom of these decisions can be questioned. Personal choices relative to health often cause a difficulty. As one example, a teenager may know the facts relative to smoking cigarettes and health but may be pressured by friends into believing it is the socially accepted thing to do.

A multitude of factors, both inherited and environmental, influence the development of health-related behaviors, and it is beyond the scope of this text to discuss all these factors as they may affect any given individual. However, the decision to adopt a particular health-behavior is usually one of personal choices. There are healthy choices and there are unhealthy choices. In discussing the morals of personal choice, Fries and Crapo drew a comparison. They suggest that to knowingly give oneself over to a behavior that has a statistical probability of shortening life is similar to attempting suicide. Thus, for those individuals who are interested in pre-



serving both the quality and quantity of life, personal health choices should reflect those behaviors that are associated with a statistical probability of increased vitality and longevity.

1. The concept of personal choice concerning health is important because _____.
 - A. wrong decisions could lead to poor health
 - B. it helps raise the level of our medical knowledge
 - C. it is essential to personal freedom in American society
 - D. personal health choices help cure most illnesses
2. To “live a completely sedentary life-style” means _____.
 - A. to live a decent life
 - B. to live an inactive life
 - C. to live a life of vice
 - D. to live a life with complete freedom
3. Sound personal health choices are often difficult to make because _____.
 - A. few people are willing to trade the quality of life for the quantity of life
 - B. people are usually influenced by the behavior of their friends
 - C. current medical knowledge is still insufficient
 - D. there are many factors influencing our decisions
4. To knowingly allow oneself to pursue unhealthy habits is compared by Fries and Crapo to _____.
 - A. deliberately ending one's life
 - B. improving the quality of one's life
 - C. limiting one's personal health choice
 - D. breaking the rule of social behavior
5. According to Fries and Crapo sound health choices should be based on _____.
 - A. personal decisions
 - B. statistical evidence
 - C. friends' opinions
 - D. society's laws

Passage 2

It is natural for young people to be critical of their parents at times and to blame them for most of the misunderstandings between them. They have always complained, more or less justly, that their parents are out of touch with modern ways; that they are possessive and dominant; that they do not trust their children to deal with crisis; that they talk too much about certain problems—and that they have no sense of humor, at least in parent-child relationships.

I think it is true that parents often underestimate their teenage children and also forget how they themselves felt when young.

Young people often irritate their parents with their choices in clothes and hairstyles, in entertainers and music. This is not their motive. They feel cut off from the adult world into which

they have not yet been accepted. So they create a culture and society of their own. Then, if it turns out that their music or entertainers or vocabulary or clothes or hairstyles irritate their parents, this gives them additional enjoyment. They feel they are superior, at least in a small way, and that they are leaders in style and taste.

Sometimes you are resistant, and proud because you do not want your parents to approve of what you do. If they did approve, it looks as if you are betraying your own age group. But in that case, you are assuming that you can't win but at least you can keep your honor. This is a passive way of childhood, when you were completely under your parents' control. But it ignores the fact that you are now beginning to be responsible for yourself.

If you plan to control your life, co-operation can be part of that plan. You can charm others, especially your parents, into doing things the way you want. You can impress others with your sense of responsibility and initiative, so that they will give you the authority to do what you want to do.

6. The author is primarily addressing _____.
A. parents of teenagers
B. newspaper readers
C. those who give advice to teenagers
D. teenagers
7. The first paragraph is mainly about _____.
A. the teenagers' criticism of their parents
B. misunderstandings between teenagers and their parents
C. the dominance of the parents over their children
D. the teenagers' ability to deal with crises
8. Teenagers tend to have strange clothes and hairstyles because they _____.
A. want to show their existence by creating a culture of their own
B. have a strong desire to be leaders in style and taste
C. have no other way to enjoy themselves better
D. want to irritate their parents
9. Teenagers do not want their parents to approve of whatever they do because they _____.
A. have already been accepted into the adult world
B. feel that they are superior in a small way to the adults
C. are not likely to win over the adults
D. have a desire to be independent
10. To improve parent-child relationships, teenagers are advised to be _____.
A. obedient
B. responsible
C. co-operative
D. independent

Passage 3

Reading to oneself is a modern activity which was almost unknown to the scholars of the

classical and medieval (between 1100-1500) worlds, while during the fifteenth century the term “reading” undoubtedly meant reading aloud. Only during the nineteenth century did silent reading become commonplace.

One should be careful, however, in assuming that silent reading came about simply because reading aloud is a distraction to others. Examination of factors related to the historical development of silent reading reveals that it became the usual mode of reading for most adult reading tasks mainly because the tasks themselves changed in character.

The last century saw a steady gradual increase in literacy, and thus in the number of readers. As readers increased, so the number of potential listeners decreased, and thus there was some reduction in the need to read aloud. As reading for the benefit of listeners grew less common, so came the flourishing of reading as a private activity in such public places as libraries, railway carriages and offices, where reading aloud would cause distraction to other readers.

Toward the end of the century there was still considerable argument over whether books should be used for information or treated respectfully, and over whether the reading of material such as newspapers was in some way mentally weakening. Indeed this argument remains with us still in education. However, whatever its virtues, the old shared literacy culture had gone and was replaced by the media on the one hand and by books and magazines for a specialized readership on the other.

By the end of the century students were being recommended to change attitudes to books and to use skills in reading them. The social, cultural, and technological changes in the century had greatly altered what the term “reading” implied.

11. Why was reading aloud common before the 19th century?
 - A. Silent reading had not been discovered.
 - B. There were few places available for private reading.
 - C. Few people could read for themselves.
 - D. People relied on reading for entertainment
12. The development of silent reading during the 19th century indicated _____.
 - A. a change in the nature of literate people
 - B. a change in the nature of reading
 - C. an increase in the number of the books
 - D. an increase in the average age of readers
13. Educationalists are still arguing about _____.
 - A. the importance of silent reading
 - B. the amount of information yielded by books and newspapers
 - C. the effects of reading on health
 - D. the value of different types of reading material
14. The emergence of the mass media and of specialized reading material showed that _____.
 - A. standards of literacy had gone down
 - B. readers' interests had become varied

- C. printing technique had improved
 - D. educationalists' attitudes had changed
15. What is the writer of this passage attempting to do?
- A. Explain how present-day reading habits developed.
 - B. Change people's attitudes to reading.
 - C. Show how reading methods have improved.
 - D. Encourage the growth of reading.

Passage 4

The dictionary is often used merely to determine the correct spelling of words, or to find out the accepted pronunciation. But such use is perhaps not the most important from an intellectual point of view. Dictionaries may, however, have social importance. It is often a matter of some concern to the person using the dictionary that he should not suggest to others, by misspelling a word in a letter, or mispronouncing it in conversation, that he is not educated.

Yet, despite familiarity with the dictionary, the average person is likely to have many wrong ideas about it, and no real concept of how to use it profitably, or interpret it correctly. For example, it is often believed that the mere presence of a word in a dictionary is evidence that it is acceptable in good writing. Though most dictionaries have a system of marking words as obsolete, or in use only as slang, many people, more especially if their use of a particular word has been challenged, are likely to conclude, if they find it in a dictionary, that it is accepted as being used by writers of established reputation. This would certainly have been true of dictionaries a hundred years ago. For a long time after they were first firmly established in the 18th century, their aim was to include only what was used by the best writers, and all else was suppressed, and the compiler frequently claimed that his dictionary contained no "low" words. Apparently this aspect of the dictionary achieved such importance in the mind of the average person that most people today are unaware of the great change which has taken place in the compilation of present-day dictionaries.

16. Dictionaries may have social importance in that _____.
- A. they are often a matter of some concern to a person
 - B. their users do not want others to know the dictionaries
 - C. misspellings often appear in letters
 - D. misspellings would mean that the writer is not educated
17. One of the wrong ideas the average person has about the dictionary is that _____.
- A. no one is actually familiar with dictionaries
 - B. words in a dictionary are taken from good writings
 - C. he has little idea of how to use it profitably
 - D. people know little about how dictionaries interpret words
18. From an intellectual point of view _____.
- A. the dictionary should not be used to determine correct spelling



- B. to determine correct spelling is not the most important use of a dictionary
 C. dictionaries have social importance
 D. the accepted pronunciation is not as important as the correct spelling
19. We can infer from this passage that present-day dictionaries _____.
 A. are always changing
 B. are greater than old ones
 C. contain "low" words
 D. do not suit the average person
20. Dictionaries were first firmly established in the 18th century _____.
 A. to contain words of writers of established reputation
 B. to suppress cultural development advanced by ordinary writers
 C. by the best writers
 D. by the average person

Part V Error Correction

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 add a word, cross out a word, or change a word. Mark out the mistakes and put the corrections in the blanks provided. If you cross out a word, put a slash (/) in the blank.

Example: Television is rapidly becoming the literatures of our periods.
 Many of the arguments having used for the study of literature as a
 school subject are valid for ^ study of television.

1. time/times/age
 2. /
 3. the

For a long time, scientists didn't study animal think. Most of them didn't believe that animals could think. They thought human were the only thinking animals.

1. _____
 2. _____

Now more scientists are studying the subject. So it's very hard to prove things that no one can see or measure. So some scientists decided to take a look at brains.

3. _____

Is bigger better? No. Cow brains are bigger than dog brains, but that does make cows smarter than dogs. And squirrels have some of the biggest brains of all for their body size. But squirrels aren't even close to being the smartest animals in the world. So the size about a brain may give some clues about brain power, but it doesn't prove anything.

4. _____

Other scientists study thinking by watching how animals solve problems. They watch animals in the wild. Therefore, they set up thinking tests in a lab.

5. _____

For example, a scientist might put some food just within an animal's reach. One kind of animal may grab a stick and use it to slide

6. _____

7. _____



the food over. Another kind might not be able to figure out in a way to get the food. Some scientists think animals that have lots of problems to solve must be smarter than animals with simple lives.

8. _____

Scientists also studies certain kinds of behavior for clues about thinking. They watch for three things: whether animals use tools, then they act with each other, and how they communicate.

9. _____

10. _____

Part VI Short Answer Questions

Directions: In this part there is a short passage with five questions. Read the passage carefully, then answer the questions in less than ten words.

Robert Spring, a 19th century forger, was so good at his profession that he was able to make his living for 15 years by selling false signatures of famous Americans. Spring was born in England in 1813 and arrived in Philadelphia in 1858 to open bookstore. At first he prospered by selling his small but genuine collection of early U.S. autographs (亲笔签名). Discovering his ability at copying handwriting, he began imitating signatures of George Washington and Ben Franklin and writing them on the title pages of old books. To lessen the chance of detection he sent his forgeries to England and Canada for sale and circulation.

Forgers have a hard time selling their products. A forger can't approach a respectable buyer but must deal with people who don't have much knowledge in the field. Forgers have many ways to make their work look real. For example, they buy old books to use the aged paper of the title page, and they can treat paper and ink with chemicals.

In Spring's time, right after the Civil War, Britain was still fond of the Southern states, so Spring invented a respectable maiden known as Miss Fanny Jackson, the only daughter of General "Stonewall" Jackson, for several years Miss Fanny's financial problems forced her to sell a great number of letters and manuscripts belonging to her famous father. Spring from dying in poverty, leaving sharp-eyed experts the difficult task of separating his forgeries from the originals.

Questions:

1. Why did Spring sell his false autographs in England and Canada?

2. What was greatly demanded in Britain after the Civil War?

3. How did Robert Spring spend 15 years?

4. According to the passage, to whom forgeries are usually sold?

5. Who was Miss Fanny Jackson?



Part VII Writing

Directions: *In this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition on "Write Facts or Write Views". You should write about 150 words and you should base it on the outline (given in Chinese) below:*

1. 只有论据是不行的。
2. 只有论点也是不行的。
3. 应该将两者结合起来。



With time and patience the leaf of the mulberry becomes satin.

只要功夫深,铁杵磨成针。

Unit Two

The Beginning of a Career

Part I Understand the Underlined Words from the Context

Directions: Choose the one that is closest in meaning to the underlined word.

1. She was so excited that she screamed and actually threw her arms around everyone in the room, who no doubt thought she was rather insane.
A. mad B. ill C. safe D. happy
2. The only problem of mine is that I am so inclined to get fond of someone who will do things with me.
A. play with B. be interested in
C. work with D. give help
3. The documents should be polished before they are sent to the general manager.
A. abolished B. corrected C. improved D. calculated
4. We assimilate some kinds of food more easily than others.
A. absorb B. imitate C. assign D. associate
5. Without rules, people would live in a state of chaos.
A. chorus B. disorder C. collapse D. conflict
6. There is no tangible evidence that John is guilty.
A. distinctive B. real C. practical D. credible
7. Prices soared because of the change in economic policy.
A. went down B. went upward C. flew D. ebbed
8. I am mentally so disorganized that I can't retain knowledge and think anything at all.
A. keep B. take C. get D. remember
9. My daughter's Chinese teacher writes his novel from a fresh perspective, which I don't like it so much.
A. angle B. view C. attempt D. angel
10. Frankly speaking, your English pronunciation needs improving.
A. in a lovely way
B. in a direct way
C. in an open and honest manner
D. in a proper manner

