

大学英语 分级测试

习题集

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德平赛
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第三册

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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：张志豪（听力理解部分）；沈德阶（阅读理解部分）；冯寿东（结构与词汇部分）；徐广联（完形填空部分和短文写作部分）。参加主审人员有沈德阶、方培国、郑赛英、陈平男。

由于编著者水平所限，书中难免有缺点或错误，请广大读者批评指正。

目 录

Band IV

Test 1	(1)
Test 2	(25)
Test 3	(48)
Test 4	(69)
Test 5	(92)
Test 6	(114)
Test 7	(135)
Test 8	(158)
Test 9	(182)
Test 10.....	(203)
参考答案 (见另册)	

Band IV

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 the question will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

1. A) The bus has broken down and will not arrive.
B) The bus was in a terrible accident.
C) The bus will probably arrive at 9:15.
D) The bus may arrive tonight, but the man isn't sure.
2. A) The man can correct his mistake later.
B) The man answered two questions

correctly.

C) The man can't change his answer now.

D) The man didn't begin the test on time.

3. A) John's brother got them.

B) They're still at the laundry.

C) John forgot them at home.

D) They were picked up on Tuesday.

4. A) In April.

B) In May.

C) In June

D) In July.

5. A) He was tired.

B) His appointment was changed.

C) He had a flat tire.

D) His bicycle was stolen.

6. A) Her family speaks English.

B) she likes English.

C) She can not forget her English.

D) She lived in America until she was 12.

7. A) Bob is too tired to study any more.

B) He told Bob not to study late at night.

C) He had often advised Bob to study.

D) Bob didn't hear the alarm.

8. A) Mail an invitation to the Smiths.

B) Obtain clothing for the Smiths.

C) Have a party for the Smiths.

D) Ask the Smiths to tell her where they live.

9. A) 8:50. B) 7:30. C) 8:00. D) 8:15.

10. A) By taxi. B) By bus.
 C) By train. D) On foot.

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 a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

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

11. A) The American young people usually like foreign food.
 B) Americans love to eat hamburgers when they go abroad.
 C) Children miss hamburgers when they are abroad.
 D) Roadside restaurants only sell hamburgers.
12. A) Thousands of hamburgers.
 B) Millions of hamburgers.
 C) A million of hamburgers.
 D) Billions of hamburgers.
13. A) Quite a lot of roadside restaurants sell hamburgers.
 B) Hamburgers can be ordered through a

- window in the restaurant.
- C) A roadside restaurant is usually small.
D) The American idea of a good meal is a hamburger.

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

14. A) In Los Angeles. B) In Detroit.
C) In New York. D) In San Francisco.
15. A) Looking for jobs.
B) Doing cleaning work.
C) Wandering and looking in garbage cans for food.
D) Begging or gambling.
16. A) Shortly after the traffic accident.
B) When he got married.
C) Shortly before he died.
D) At the age of 39.

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

17. A) No fuel. B) Ice on the wings.
C) Engine trouble. D) No food.
18. A) Near a village. B) Near an airport.
C) On the water. D) Far from help.
19. A) Many hours. B) One day.

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| C) Two days. | D) Three days. |
| 20. A) A doctor. | B) Supplies. |
| C) Mechanics. | D) A nurse. |

Part I 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 25 are based on the following passage:

Just outside London there lived an old father who dearly loved his only son. Accordingly, when the boy was a youngster of some eighteen years, the old man sent for him and, with a benevolent glimmer of his horn-rimmed(牛角镜框的)spectacles, said, "Well, Jack, you are not done with school. No doubt you are looking forward to going to the university" .

"Yes, Dad, I am, " said the the son.

"You show good judgment, " said the father.

"The best years of one's whole life are unquestionably those which are spent at the university.

Apart from the vast honeycomb(蜜蜂的蜜房) of

learning, the mellow voices of the professors, the venerable gray buildings, and the atmosphere of culture and refinement, there is the delight of being in possession of a comfortable allowance. "

"Yes, Dad, " said the son.

"Certainly nothing in the world is more delightful than being at the university" said the father. "The springtime of life! Pleasure after pleasure! The world seems a whole dozen oysters, (牡蛎) each with a pearl in it. Ah, the university. However, I'm not going to send you there. "

"Then why the hell do you go on so about it? " said poor Jack.

"Because I don't have the money, " said the old father. " Still, I wish you could become a university student. "

21. When the father said that he was not going to send his son to the university, the latter's immediate reaction might be

- A) contempt. B) relief.
C) disappointed. D) surprise and anger.

22. Which of the following statements is not true?

- A) The father could not afford to send his son to college.
B) The son longed for university life.
C) The father looked very kind.

- D) The university life is wonderful because there will be pleasure after pleasure and no toil of learning.
23. What is the most appropriate title of the passage?
- A) Father & Son
B) The Atmosphere of Culture and Refinement
C) Ah, the University
D) How to Become a University Student
24. As used in the first paragraph, the phrase 'sent for' means
- A) called in. B) sent out.
C) sent off. D) sent forth.
25. What can be concluded from the passage?
- A) The father loved money as he loved his life.
B) The son took no interest in going to university.
C) Young people prefer university life simply because there is the delight of being in possession of a comfortable allowance.
D) The father was willing to help his son but unable to do so.

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

TOP GARAGES LTD.

DESCRIPTION OF WORK	US\$ CHARGES
<u>Labour Charges</u>	
Engine complete overhaul	263.00
Regrind crankshaft & rebore (重镗) cylinder	90.00
Remove & reinstall air conditioner	80.00
Refill freon (氟利昂) for air conditioner	27.00
<u>Material Supplied</u>	
4 Piston sub-assembly w/pin	51.00
1 Piston ring set	27.00
1 Bearing set-crankshaft	30.00
1 Bearing set-connecting rod	18.00
1 Washer set thrush	7.00
1 Gasket set-engine overhaul	34.00
1 Chain sub-assembly	14.00
1 Tensioner assembly	13.00
1 Timing gear	18.00
1 Water hose	2.50

4 Spark plug	2.50
1 Contact point	2.80
1 Air filter	5.20
1 Fuel filter	3.00
1 Point set washer	2.00
	<hr/>
	TOTAL 690.00

Fig1.1 A motor car repair estimate

When you take your car—or, indeed, any piece of machinery—to be repaired, it is generally an advantage to ask for an estimate. You should make sure an estimate is fully itemised so that you can check it afterwards. Then you cannot be charged for unnecessary work. Sometimes the repair cannot be accurately estimated until some parts have been dismantled (拆卸). If so, authorise this amount of work first and ask for an accurate estimate after it has been done.

Wages and methods of costing differ from garage to garage. Some garages pay their mechanics a flat rate per hour and pay time and a half of overtime. Others add a fixed percentage per hour to the hourly rate. They pay for the overtime at the same rate.

Garages which have an incentive scheme pay the mechanic a part, usually thirty per cent or th-

irty-three and one-third per cent, of what the customer is charged. They don't usually pay attention to the time the mechanic has taken. The charge to the customer is based on the manufacturer's suggested time-schedules for work. For example, if the time allowed is three hours and the mechanic takes two and a half, the customer is charged for three hours. The mechanic receives thirty per cent of the total amount charged, not thirty per cent of the charge for the two and a half hours he actually worked on the job.

Labour charges to customers cover not only the cost of wages but also overheads. To get the cost per hour of the overheads, divide the cost of running the workshop itself by the number of hours of work available. Then add to this an amount for profit.

26. According to the passage, why is it important to obtain a fully itemised estimate?

A) You will always obtain a lower price.

B) You will get better service.

C) You will not have to pay for unnecessary work.

D) You will not have to pay any overtime.

27. According to the passage, how are mechanics paid?

A) At hourly rate.

- B) According to the skill needed.
- C) In a number of different ways.
- D) By a percentage of the total overheads.
28. According to the passage, which of the following does the customer not have to pay for?
- A) Labour charges. B) Overheads.
- C) The estimate. D) The profit.
29. According to the passage, how can a mechanic estimate the cost of a job?
- A) He is unable to estimate it.
- B) He can charge a percentage of the total workshop costs.
- C) He can use the manufacturer's schedules.
- D) He can ask the customer.
30. What is the most appropriate title of the passage?
- A) Labour Charges to Customers
- B) Estimating Repairs
- C) Top Garage LTD
- D) A Motor Car Repair Center

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:

If you are like most people, your intelligence varies from season to season. You are probably a lot sharper in the spring than you are at any other time of the year. A noted scientist, Ellsworth

Huntington (1876—1917), concluded from other men's work and his own among peoples in different climates that climate and temperature have a definite effect on our mental abilities.

He found that cool weather is much more favorable for creative thinking than is summer heat. This does not mean that all people are less intelligent in the summer than they are during the rest of the year. It does mean, however, that the mental abilities of large numbers of people tend to be lowest in the summer.

Spring appears to be the best period of the year for thinking. One reason may be that in the spring man's mental abilities are affected by the same factors that bring about great changes in all nature.

Fall is the next-best season, then winter. As for summer, it seems to be a good time to take a long vacation from thinking!

31. According to the selection, your intelligence probably

A) stays the same throughout the year.

B) varies from day to day.

C) changes with the seasons.

D) changes from year to year.

32. Huntington basd his conclusions on

A) records of changes in his own intelligence.