

第三版
Third Edition

大学英语 精读 College English

INTENSIVE READING

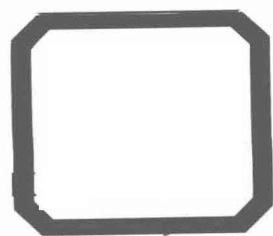
课外自测 ACHIEVEMENT TESTS

Book 2

总主编 臧金兰
主 编 宁月瑾



第三版
Third Edition



学英语 精读

College English

INTENSIVE READING

课外自测

ACHIEVEMENT TESTS

Book 2

总主编 臧金兰

主 编 宁月瑾

副主编 刘军显

编 者 孙 欣

张红蕾 梁作霞

杨清波 王 君

柳 锦 郭惠燕

滕延江 卢 兵

姜文婷 常 笛

邢春晓 陈 雨

耿庆丽

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

大学英语(第3版)精读课外自测. 第2册 / 宁月瑾主编;孙欣等编.

—上海:上海外语教育出版社,2011

ISBN 978-7-5446-1670-6

I. ①精… II. ①宁…②孙… III. ①英语-高等学校-习题 IV. ①H319.6

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2011)第 019044 号

出版发行: **上海外语教育出版社**

(上海外国语大学内) 邮编: 200083

电 话: 021-65425300 (总机)

电子邮箱: bookinfo@sflep.com.cn

网 址: <http://www.sflep.com.cn> <http://www.sflep.com>

责任编辑: 章静娴

印 刷: 上海华文印刷厂

开 本: 787×1092 1/16 印张 25 字数 619千字

版 次: 2011 年 1 月第 1 版 2011 年 1 月第 1 次印刷

印 数: 3 000 册

书 号: ISBN 978-7-5446-1670-6 / H · 0706

定 价: 50.00 元

本版图书如有印装质量问题,可向本社调换

前言

《大学英语(第三版)精读课外自测》(以下简称《课外自测》)是根据教育部高教司《大学英语课程教学要求》(以下简称《课程要求》)的精神所编写的。《课程要求》指出:大学英语课程的教学目标是培养学生的英语综合应用能力,特别是听说能力,使他们在今后工作和社会交往中能用地英语有效地进行口头和书面的信息交流。

本书是配合已使用十多年并在实践中修订完善、深受广大读者欢迎的上海外语教育出版社出版的《大学英语(第三版)精读》系列教程而编写的课外自测练习,作为《大学英语(第三版)精读》系列教程的必要补充和扩展。该套《课外自测》注重培养、增强学生的英语实践能力,巩固和深化学生在课堂上所学的知识,最终达到提高学生英语语言综合运用能力的目的。

该套《课外自测》共分四册,每册针对教材的每两个单元编写两套同步测试题,每套测试题分 A、B 两份卷子。题型多样,包含但不限于四级考试题型。1—5 单元及 6—10 单元各编写一套(含 A、B 两份卷子)阶段考试题,其中 B 卷为四级题型模拟。1—10 单元编写一套(含 A、B 两份卷子)总测试卷,其中 B 卷为四级题型模拟。

每两个单元的两套课外自测内容都以这两个单元的相应课文内容为主,以便全面考察学生的学习情况。每套测试题保证对相应教程单元知识的覆盖面,同时避免重复。

听力部分参照每册对应听力教材水平,按照四级听力题型编写。内容包括短对话、长对话、短文理解及复合式听写。

词汇结构部分以复习、巩固该单元词汇、短语搭配及语法结构为主,以复习部分已学过的大纲四级词汇为辅。练习中也有同义替换题型。

阅读理解部分有四篇文章,分为快速阅读理解和仔细阅读理解。文章内容具备思想性、科学性、知识性。选用了反映现代科技、人生哲理等比较新的阅读材料。力求语言精彩、丰富,长度合理,难度适中。文章大多结合人类面临的各种挑战和当今社会热点,能够激发学生的学习兴趣,开阔学生的视野,培养学生独立思考、分析和理解的能力。

综合复习测试形式包括完形填空、改错、句子翻译和篇章问答。其中完形填空部分以练习词汇和词组搭配为主,语法句法结构和上下文关系衔接为辅。改错部分有两种考查形式:在句子的划线部分找错并改正;在短文中找错并改正。句子翻译紧密结合相关单元的句型和短语,反复操练单元中的表达方式,力求牢记。考查内容涵盖多方面:词汇用法、词组搭配、句法知识、语法知识、特殊句型、代词用法等。篇章问答也是按照大学英语四级考试题型要求而编排设计。

写作部分要求结合该单元主题,并尝试用已经学过的各类知识练习写作。

《课外自测》套书由臧金兰教授任总主编,山东省五所高校的多位长期从事大学英语教

学、经验丰富、成绩突出、教学效果显著的教授和一线骨干教师参加了编写工作。具体安排是：第一册主要由山东师范大学承编；第二册主要由鲁东大学承编；第三册主要由山东科技大学承编；第四册主要由山东财政学院承编。此外，聊城大学参与编写了全套书（一至四册）的总测试题共四套。臧金兰、马茂祥、宁月瑾、李庆新、李小飞对测试题进行了审阅、统稿工作。

在本套书的编写过程中，我们得到了许多同行专家的指导和帮助；同时，我们还参考了众多报刊、书籍和有关的网站资料，在此一并向作者表示谢忱。

书中如有疏漏和不当之处，恳请广大读者及同行专家赐教指正，以期进一步改进完善。

编者

2009 年末

Contents

Units 1-2	1
Test One (A)	1
Test One (B)	13
Test Two (A)	26
Test Two (B)	38
Units 3-4	51
Test One (A)	51
Test One (B)	64
Test Two (A)	76
Test Two (B)	87
Units 5-6	100
Test One (A)	100
Test One (B)	111
Test Two (A)	124
Test Two (B)	135
Units 7-8	147
Test One (A)	147
Test One (B)	158
Test Two (A)	171
Test Two (B)	183
Units 9-10	196
Test One (A)	196
Test One (B)	208
Test Two (A)	220
Test Two (B)	232

Units 1–5 245

Test (A) 245

Test (B) 257

Units 6–10 268

Test (A) 268

Test (B) 279

General Revision 289

Test (A) 289

Test (B) 300

Appendix Key & Tapescripts 310

Units 1–2 310

Test One (A) 310

Test One (B) 313

Test Two (A) 316

Test Two (B) 319

Units 3–4 323

Test One (A) 323

Test One (B) 326

Test Two (A) 329

Test Two (B) 332

Units 5–6 335

Test One (A) 335

Test One (B) 338

Test Two (A) 342

Test Two (B) 345

Units 7–8 348

Test One (A) 348

Test One (B) 351

Test Two (A) 354

Test Two (B) 358

Units 9–10 361

Test One (A) 361

Test One (B) 364

Test Two (A) 367

Test Two (B) 371

Units 1–5 374

Test (A) 374

Test (B) 377

Units 6–10 380

Test (A) 380

Test (B) 383

General Revision 386

Test (A) 386

Test (B) 389

Units

大 学 英 语 (第 二 版) 精 读 课 外 自 测

1-2

Test One (A)

Part I Listening Comprehension

Section A Short Conversations

Directions: In this section, you will hear 8 short conversations. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. Read the four choices marked A, B, C and D, and decide which is the best answer.

1. A. Sunday. B. Thursday. C. Saturday. D. Friday.
2. A. John got better grades when he studied.
B. John is getting better grades by studying.
C. John will get better grades.
D. John did not get better grades because he did not study hard enough.
3. A. They are watching television.
B. They are listening to the radio.
C. They are swimming across the Channel.
D. They are changing their news programs.
4. A. Peter's brothers. B. Peter's parents. C. Peter. D. Peter's sisters.
5. A. Classical music. B. Jazz.
C. Modern music. D. Disco.
6. A. The different flowers. B. The price of the roses.
C. How to get a good chance. D. What's on sale today.
7. A. He will lend the money to the woman.
B. He will not lend so much money to the woman.
C. He will borrow a bike from the woman.
D. He will ask the woman to make a promise.
8. A. To go to a party. B. To see the doctor.
C. To make an appointment. D. To look after her children.

Section B Long Conversations

Directions: In this section, you will hear 2 long conversations. At the end of each conversation, some questions will be asked about what was said. Read the four choices marked A, B, C and D, and decide which is the best answer.

Conversation One: Questions 9 to 12 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

9. A. Read the newspaper from Chicago. B. Turned on the computer.
C. Checked his e-mail. D. Went to his office.
10. A. She lives in San Francisco.
B. She is going to celebrate her birthday.
C. She will meet her brother at the station.
D. She works in Chicago.
11. A. His sister told him.
B. His father sent him the message.
C. He got the news from his brother.
D. He read it from the newspaper.
12. A. At the man's home. B. In the man's office.
C. At the airline reservation agency. D. At an Internet site.

Conversation Two: Questions 13 to 15 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

13. A. Because the hotel manager is one of her relatives.
B. Because she could get free room and board.
C. Because she could get some discount.
D. Because she could gain some practical experience in her major.
14. A. The working place is far away from the campus.
B. The working conditions are not good at all.
C. She could not earn as much money as before.
D. She has to work in the summer.
15. A. Jane should go on with her current job.
B. Jane should take up the new job.
C. Jane should go out for a summer vacation.
D. Jane should ask her relatives for advice.

Section C Short Passages

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

Passage One: Questions 16 to 18 are based on the passage you have just heard.

16. A. It has made the world larger.

- B. It has made people focus on their own country.
 - C. People know more about the whole world.
 - D. People pay closer attention to advertising.
17. A. Information about the products.
B. The available products on the market.
C. Different things to every person.
D. What is out of stock.
18. A. There are too many bad TV programs.
B. Television is beneficial in spite of its defect.
C. Television is better than newspapers.
D. Soap operas give no good information.

Passage Two: Questions 19 to 21 are based on the passage you have just heard.

19. A. People from different countries can communicate freely.
B. More people can be attracted to learn foreign languages.
C. There will be more interpreters available in the world.
D. People will finally need to learn one language.
20. A. There are only some people who learn Esperanto.
B. International conferences are held frequently.
C. It doesn't catch the development of the culture.
D. It has no tradition as an artificial language.
21. A. It has no cultural tradition.
B. It has a very simple structure.
C. It is an artificial language.
D. It is similar to the computer language.

Passage Three: Questions 22 to 25 are based on the passage you have just heard.

22. A. To carry food.
C. To transport the wounded out of action.
23. A. For ceremonial purposes.
C. For carrying food in an emergency.
24. A. East Europe.
25. A. Black.
- B. Canada.
B. Brown.
- C. Whitehall.
C. White.
- D. Ireland.
D. Different colors.

Section D Compound Dictation

Directions: In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks numbered from 26 to 32 with the exact words you have just heard. For blanks numbered from 33 to 35 you are required to fill in the missing information. You can either use the exact words you have just heard or write down the main points in your own words. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.

In police work, you can never predict the next crime or problem. No working day is identical

to any other, so there is no "26 _____" day for a police officer. Some days are 27 _____ slow, and the job is 28 _____; other days are so busy that there is no time to eat. I think I can 29 _____ police work in one word; 30 _____. Sometimes it's dangerous. One day, for example, I was working undercover, that is, I was on the job, but I was wearing 31 _____ clothes, not my police 32 _____. I was trying to catch some robbers who were stealing money from people as they walked down the street. Suddenly, 33 _____. Another policeman arrived, and together, we arrested three of the men; but the other four ran away. Another day, I helped a woman who was going to have a baby. 34 _____. I put her in my police car to get her there faster. I thought she was going to have the baby right there in my car. But fortunately, 35 _____.

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.

36. Mrs. Morris's daughter is pretty and _____, and many girls envy her.
A. slender B. light C. faint D. minor
37. The job adviser told me that I should bear this in mind: Don't _____ a salary increase before you actually get it.
A. hang on B. draw on C. wait on D. count on
38. I heard the story in an isolated village, _____ it had been told generation by generation.
A. that B. who C. whom D. where
39. Many a suggestion was raised by the delegates, _____ was to be expected.
A. that B. what C. so D. as
40. The editor is constantly finding _____ with him, which makes the writer very angry.
A. errors B. shortcomings C. fault D. flaw
41. As the old systems were broken up and new ones were formed, new official departments began to _____ at an increasing rate.
A. bring up B. build up C. spring up D. strike up
42. _____ much is known about what occurred during the Second World War, the death of Hitler and some of his followers remains largely in the realm of assumption.
A. Because B. For C. Since D. While
43. An ambulance must have priority as it usually has to deal with some kind of _____.
A. precaution B. crisis C. emergency D. urgency
44. You would be _____ a risk to let your child play fire by himself.
A. omitting B. attaching C. affording D. running
45. In fact, Armstrong would rather have left for New York than _____ in San Francisco.
A. to stay B. stayed C. staying D. having stayed

46. Thomas Jefferson, the third President and one of the founding fathers of America, died on July 4, 1826, the fiftieth _____ of American Independence.
A. ceremony B. occasion C. occurrence D. anniversary
47. _____ it left to me to decide which color we should use, I should definitely choose green.
A. Was B. Were C. Has D. Did
48. The native Indians lived in _____ with nature, for they respected nature as a provider of life.
A. coordination B. contact C. acquaintance D. harmony
49. All the assignments should be completed _____ your departure.
A. prior to B. superior to C. contrary to D. parallel to
50. It is universally acknowledged that every culture has developed _____ for certain kinds of food and drink, and equally strong negative attitudes toward others.
A. preferences B. expectations C. fantasies D. fashions
51. You should keep in mind that it is kindness not power _____ brings you love.
A. that B. who C. whom D. when
52. The findings of the research are beyond _____; they have been repeated in labs all over the world.
A. convention B. conflict C. bargain D. dispute
53. A spirited discussion sprung up between Mike, the scientist and a young girl _____ doubted the theory.
A. when B. who C. whom D. when
54. The news has just _____ that the president is going to visit Tsinghua University next month.
A. come to B. come up C. come out D. come about
55. He wouldn't talk about work, except _____ that he was busy.
A. saying B. to say C. said D. says
56. There are _____ views about what caused the accident.
A. difficult B. familiar C. conflicting D. valuable
57. He _____ the ship through the storm and arrived in London the next morning.
A. pushed B. steered C. dragged D. bought
58. She _____ the basement and came back with some candles.
A. made up B. dressed up C. made for D. moved back
59. Living in a small house, Mary is jealous of the _____ rooms in her sister's.
A. spacious B. tiny C. crowded D. strong
60. He's been _____ to the State Supreme Court after seven years' service in a local court.
A. chosen B. given C. lost D. appointed
61. To our great surprise, Sarah _____ her brother's offer of help.
A. agreed B. rejected C. thanked D. preferred

62. The host _____ with his guest in the living room, waiting for the neighbor to come.
 A. sitting B. is sit C. is seating D. is seated
63. When the rain stopped the sun _____ from behind the clouds.
 A. appeared B. disappeared
 C. shone D. hid
64. Further information can be _____ from the head office.
 A. obtained B. released
 C. dismissed D. concealed
65. It is a great pity that although he worked hard and achieved a lot, he _____ get a promotion.
 A. missed to B. retreated to
 C. fell to D. failed to

Part III Reading Comprehension

Section A Blank Filling

Directions: In this section, there is a passage with 10 blanks. You are required to select one word for each blank from a list of choices given in a word bank following the passage. Mark the corresponding letter for each item. *You may not use any of the words in the box more than once.*

Questions 66 to 75 are based on the following passage.

Shanghai's biggest taxi company is calling in all cabs with an unlucky four in their license plate numbers to 66 _____ students' chances in national college entrance exams, *China Daily* reported.

The word for "four" in Mandarin and Cantonese 67 _____ like the word for "die" and in Shanghainese has the added 68 _____ of being a loser. "Lots of parents refuse to take cabs with number plates which they consider unlucky, and we have seen many of them get angry with us because we have used them to 69 _____ their children in past years," a Shanghai Dazhong Taxi Co. official was 70 _____ as saying. Parents and children across China do everything they can to maximize their chances of success in the rigorous annual test, which is the 71 _____ to higher education and a 72 _____ chance in the country's increasingly competitive job market. The high pressure that 73 _____ the exam has turned cheating into an underground industry. Police around China had recently 74 _____ 28 cases in which suspects 75 _____ text message exam answers for sale, Xinhua News Agency said. More than 8.6 million students around China would sit for the three-day test this year, the Agency said.

- | | | | | |
|----------------|---------------|-------------|------------|----------|
| A. surrounds | B. ticket | C. quoted | D. carry | E. take |
| F. sounds | G. advertised | H. broke | I. enhance | J. boost |
| K. connotation | L. indication | M. fighting | N. cracked | O. key |

Section B Reading in Depth

Directions: There are 3 passages in this section. Each passage is followed by some questions and unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. You should decide on the best choice.

Passage One: Questions 76 to 80 are based on the following passage.

When a consumer finds that an item he bought is faulty or does not live up to the manufacturer's claim for it, the first step is to present the warranty (保单), or any other helpful records at the store of purchase. If this action does not work, there are various means that may be used to gain satisfaction.

A simple and common method is to complain directly to the store manager. Generally, the "higher up" the consumer takes his complaint, the faster he can expect it to be settled. In such a case, it is usually settled in the consumer's favor, if he has a just claim.

Complaining is usually most effective when it is done politely but firmly, and especially when the consumer can demonstrate what is wrong with the item. If this cannot be done, he will succeed best by presenting specific information as to what is wrong, rather than by making general statements.

The store manager may advise the consumer to write to the manufacturer. If so, the consumer should do this, stating the complaint as politely and as firmly as possible. But if a polite complaint does not achieve the desired result, the consumer can go a step further. He can threaten to take the seller to court or report the seller to a private or public organization responsible for protecting the consumer's rights.

76. When a consumer finds that his purchase has a fault in it, the first thing he should do is to _____.
- A. threaten to take the matter to court
 - B. show some written proof of the purchase to the store
 - C. complain personally to the manager
 - D. write a firm letter of complaint to the store of purchase
77. If a consumer wants a quick settlement of his problem, it is better to complain to _____.
- A. the store manager
 - B. a shop assistant
 - C. the manufacturer
 - D. a public organization
78. Suppose a consumer finds a fault in his tape recorder, what would he say to the store manager?
- A. This tape recorder doesn't work.
 - B. The tape recorder is not so good as before.
 - C. The sound coming out of the right speaker is unclear.
 - D. This is the warranty. You must change a new one for me.
79. The most effective complaint can be made by _____.
- A. saying firmly that the item is of poor quality
 - B. showing the faulty item to the manufacturer
 - C. asking politely to change the item
 - D. explaining exactly what is wrong with the item

80. The passage tells us _____.

- A. how to avoid buying a faulty item
- B. how to deal with complaints from consumers
- C. how to make an effective complaint about a faulty item
- D. how to settle a consumer's complaint about a faulty item

Passage Two: Questions 81 to 85 are based on the following passage.

There are two types of people in the world. Although they have equal degrees of health and wealth and the other comforts of life, one becomes happy, and the other becomes miserable. This arises from different ways in which they consider things, persons, and events, and the resulting effects upon their minds.

The people who are to be happy fix their attention on the conveniences of things, the pleasant parts of conversations, the well-prepared dishes, and fine weather. Those who are to be unhappy think and speak only of the contrary things. Therefore, they are continually discontented. By their remarks, they *sour the pleasures of society*, offend many people, and make themselves disagreeable everywhere. If this turn of mind were founded in nature, such unhappy persons would be the more to be critical. The tendency to criticize and be disgusted is perhaps taken up originally by imitation. It grows into a habit, unknown to its possessors. The habit may be strong, but it may be cured when those who have it are convinced of its bad effects on their interests and tastes. I hope this little warning may be of service to them, and help change this habit.

Although it is chiefly an act of the imagination, it has serious consequences in life, since it brings on deep sorrow and bad luck. Those people offend many others, nobody loves them, and no one treats them with more than the most common politeness and respect, and *scarcely that*. Nobody wishes them success. Nor will anyone stir (移动) a step or speak a word to favor their hopes. No one will defend or excuse them, and many will join to criticize their misconduct. These people should change this bad habit and condescend (俯就) to be pleased with what is pleasing, without worrying needlessly about themselves and others. If they do not, it will be good for others to avoid any contact with them. Otherwise, it can be disagreeable and sometimes very inconvenient, especially when one becomes mixed up in their quarrels.

81. People who are to be unhappy _____.

- A. always consider things differently from others
- B. usually are influenced by the results of certain things
- C. can discover the unpleasant parts of certain things
- D. usually have a fault-finding habit

82. The phrase "*sour the pleasures of society*" in Para. 2 most probably means _____.

- A. "have a good taste for the pleasures of society"
- B. "aren't content with the pleasures of society"
- C. "feel happy with the pleasures of society"
- D. "enjoy the pleasures of society"

83. Which of the following statements is NOT true according to the passage?
- A. We should pity all such unhappy people.
 - B. Such unhappy people are critical about everything.
 - C. If such unhappy people recognize the bad effects of the habit on themselves, they may get rid of it.
 - D. Such unhappy people are also not content with themselves.
84. The phrase “*scarcely that*” in Para. 3 means that _____.
- A. “just like that”
 - B. “almost not like that”
 - C. “more than that”
 - D. “not at all like that”
85. If such unhappy persons don’t change their bad behaviors, the author’s solution to the problem is that _____.
- A. people should avoid contact with them
 - B. people should criticize their misconduct
 - C. people should help them recognize the bad effects of the habit
 - D. people should show no respect and politeness to them

Passage Three: Questions 86 to 90 are based on the following passage.

Facts: Not a single person with AIDS has gotten better, an estimated 160,000 have it, and there is no known cure. Could a cucumber (黄瓜) help? Strange as it may seem, it just might.

Scientists are testing a potential new AIDS drug called “Compound Q”. It’s made from the roots of a cucumber. A Chinese cucumber, one that’s been used in China to treat everything from high fever to cancer. But AIDS? Maybe, only maybe.

AIDS, as you probably know, is caused by the virus “HIV” (human immunodeficiency virus). A virus is a microscopic particle that invades a body’s cells and causes infections. If you’ve ever had the flu, you’ve had a virus.

Your body comes with an army of special cells called the “immune system”. Their job is to do battle with invaders like viruses. Normally the immune system wipes out a virus with no problem.

But HIV is such a tough virus that it destroys the immune system, making the person an easy target for lots of diseases. It takes over the special defense cells and makes them produce HIV instead. In short, HIV turns the good guys into bad guys.

Doctors have tried to find something to help the immune system save itself and fight back. Some drugs that would destroy HIV can’t be used on people. They’d destroy healthy cells too. In killing the virus, they would actually help kill the person.

That’s where Compound Q comes in. In lab tests the drug has killed AIDS-infected cells without killing healthy cells.

Tests on humans begin in May. Everyone hopes it will work in the body as well as in the test tube. Cross your fingers.

86. “Compound Q” refers to _____.
- A. a disease
 - B. a cure for AIDS
 - C. the immune system
 - D. a patient suffering from AIDS