

《现代大学英语》系列辅导丛书

CONTEMPORARY COLLEGE ENGLISH

Synchronous Tests

现代大学英语

精读 **2**

同步测试

编者：国伟

外语教学与研究出版社

FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS

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北京 BEIJING

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

现代大学英语 = Contemporary College English: 精读2 同步测试 / 国伟编. — 北京: 外语教学与研究出版社, 2007. 1

(《现代大学英语》系列辅导丛书)

ISBN 978-7-5600-6272-3

I. 现… II. 国… III. 英语—高等学校—习题 IV. H319.6

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2006) 第 154334 号

出版人: 李朋义

选题策划: 胡伟春

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责任编辑: 邓付华

封面设计: 李 萌

版式设计: 付玉梅

出版发行: 外语教学与研究出版社

社 址: 北京市西三环北路 19 号 (100089)

网 址: <http://www.fltrp.com>

印 刷: 北京冶金大业印刷有限公司

开 本: 787×1092 1/16

印 张: 9.5

版 次: 2007 年 1 月第 1 版 2007 年 1 月第 1 次印刷

书 号: ISBN 978-7-5600-6272-3

定 价: 12.90 元

* * *

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前 言

精读是我国培养外语人才的一门不可或缺的课程，随着我国对外语人才的要求不断提高，精读课的地位和作用正变得日益重要，广大师生也迫切需要一套编排科学、内容丰富的高质量的精读教材。在这种形势下，北京外国语大学英语系的杨立民教授和其他一些资深专家于2001年至2003年编写并出版了《现代大学英语精读》教材，全套教材共六册，供大学英语专业本科一至三年级学生及其他水平相当的学习者使用。

本同步测试与《现代大学英语精读》1-4册配合使用，每册各设15个单元。本册是《现代大学英语精读 同步测试》的第二册，每个单元由词汇与语法、翻译、完型填空和阅读理解四个部分组成。作为《现代大学英语精读》的辅导用书，本书在编写时紧扣每个单元的知识点，并密切结合英语专业4级考试的特点，旨在通过练习巩固并提高学生的词汇、语法、阅读及翻译等基本技能。每个单元的阅读理解包含两篇文章，每篇文章后各设5道阅读理解题，考查内容涉及文章主旨、事实细节、作者态度、例证、推理判断以及一些写作技巧，如：明喻、暗喻、类比等。阅读理解在选材上力求与每个单元所学课文的题材和体裁保持一致，旨在帮助学生进一步了解所学单元的文体和相关内容。

为了方便学生和教师使用，本系列辅导丛书以活页形式装订，教师可以方便地将每单元的测试内容与其他各单元分离，作为单元测试试卷。测试的方法建议如下：在学完精读课的每一单元后进行测验。教师也可根据自己的教学安排，在学习下一单元的过程中，对上一单元进行测试。试卷中每种题型都单独成页，教师可以灵活安排测试时间，在一堂课中选取某个时间段进行某种题型的测试。以上只是编者的设想，教师完全可以根据自己的教学课时和学生的学习特点来合理安排使用本书。

本书在编写过程中，听取了许多正在使用《现代大学英语精读》的同仁们的意见和建议，也得到了外语教学与研究出版社的大力支持和帮助，在此深表谢意。

由于编者水平有限，编写时间仓促，恳请使用本书的教师们对书中的疏漏之处给予批评指正。

编 者

2005年8月于北京

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Test 1 Another School Year— What For?

Part I

Vocabulary & Grammar

Directions: Choose the best answer from the four choices marked A, B, C and D.

- The meeting was _____ over by the mayor to discuss the tax raise in the city.
A. presumed
B. propelled
C. presided
D. pricked
- Although cats cannot see in complete darkness their eyes are much more _____ to light than human eyes are.
A. glowing
B. sensitive
C. brilliant
D. gloomy
- Every year a number of students graduate from the school which will _____ new students the first week in September.
A. absorb
B. include
C. enroll
D. register
- If you want to clarify the fact, you need two witnesses to _____ that this is your signature.
A. notify
B. certify
C. assure
D. assume
- Relying on his _____, the doctor cured the seemingly incurable patient.
A. approach
B. confidence
C. faith
D. expertise
- _____ of his pioneering work in the late 1930s, Earl Hines has been called the Father of modern jazz piano.
A. As a result
B. In support
C. In the interest
D. For the sake
- A community is _____ only when the humblest and weakest person can enjoy the highest civil, economic, and social rights that the biggest and most powerful possess.
A. conflicting
B. friendly
C. democratic
D. hostile

8. He had wanted a 25% raise in pay, but after talking to his boss, he decided that a 5% raise would have to _____.
- A. suffice
B. modify
C. gratify
D. delight
9. In engineering projects, a laser beam is often used to _____ the hardest substances.
- A. grind
B. penetrate
C. concentrate
D. melt
10. Early explorers were confronted by the _____ tribesmen of the interior.
- A. profound
B. descriptive
C. prospective
D. savage
11. Dr. Hill has just received an invitation from Washington University to join the _____ as a full-time professor.
- A. committee
B. association
C. institution
D. faculty
12. Snakebites are not _____ fatal, but they can sometimes cause death if not treated immediately.
- A. occasionally
B. inevitably
C. ever
D. never
13. With data freely _____ for reanalysis, it is of utmost importance to all of us not to be shown wrong by subsequent analysis.
- A. dreadful
B. handful
C. useful
D. available
14. The impact of the earthquake _____ enormous *tsunamis* (海啸) that flood coastal regions a thousand or more miles away.
- A. generates
B. runs
C. draws
D. lifts
15. His speech rambled for half an hour, but the _____ of what he had said was that too many people has too little money.
- A. material
B. purpose
C. essence
D. content
16. That was a(n) _____ remark for him to make, and all of us who knew him well didn't know why.
- A. easy
B. peculiar
C. timid
D. obscure
17. Our knowledge of dinosaurs is wholly _____ from the bones that have been found here and there buried in the ground.
- A. acquired
B. retained
C. absorbed
D. sought
18. Much of northern Canada lies within the Arctic Circle, and _____ ice or the sparse vegetation known as *tundra* (冻原).
- A. it is permanently covered by
B. by permanently it is covered
C. is permanently covered by it
D. it is covered by permanently

19. The chief justice of the United States presides over the Supreme Court during oral arguments and in conferences _____.
- A. of which decisions concern
B. have important decisions
C. that important decisions
D. concerning important decisions
20. Documentary evidence supports claims that _____ the New World in about 1000.
- A. reached the Vikings
B. the Vikings reached
C. reaching the Vikings
D. the Vikings that reached
21. According to some educators, the goal of teaching is to help students learn what _____ to know to live a well-adjusted and successful life.
- A. do they need
B. they need
C. they are needed
D. as they may need
22. I wish I hadn't been so busy yesterday, otherwise I _____ you with the cleaning.
- A. will have helped
B. should help
C. could have helped
D. could help
23. Just as the builder is skilled in the handling of his bricks, _____ the experienced writer is skilled in the handling of his words.
- A. as
B. so
C. thus
D. like
24. Research indicates that some who get ahead usually have _____ strong desire to avoid _____ failure.
- A. a... /
B. /... a
C. the... /
D. a... a
25. The Internet was first started by the U.S. army _____ a communication system.
- A. in
B. for
C. with
D. as
26. "I'm really tired and there are so many things to do." "Well, if it would be _____ any help, I would do some cooking."
- A. in
B. of
C. with
D. for
27. I _____ of going up to Scotland at the end of December, but I've only got a few days' holiday.
- A. think
B. have thought
C. will think
D. am thinking
28. Throw some bits of bread in the pond. Fish _____ and eat it.
- A. are going to come
B. will come
C. are to come
D. were coming
29. To fit in with the development of the market economy, factories should guarantee _____ high speed _____ good quality.
- A. either... or
B. not... but also
C. both... and
D. neither... nor
30. If there _____ peace, we must try in every way to prevent war.
- A. is to be
B. will be
C. should be
D. is going to be

Translation

Directions: Translate the following sentences into English.

1. 我们来这儿不是为了闲坐，而是为了帮助你们解决实际问题。(not... but...)

2. 我的汽车平均每星期消耗汽油 50 升。(to average out)

3. 他开始专门画鸟，后来又专门写关于鸟类的文章。(to specialize in)

4. 我们也可能由于听从了我们所钦佩的人的劝说而去从事不适合我们的工作。(as a result of)

5. 中国已与世界经济越来越紧密地联系在一起，尤其在加入世贸组织以后。(to be on the way to doing)

6. 他讲话讲到中间忘词了。(to be stuck for)

7. 我们必须确保使原子能用于和平事业，造福人类。(to see to it that...)

8. 要想更多地了解我们所居住的这个世界，我们应该接触不同的文化。(to be exposed to)

9. 这些商店企图诱惑人们去买他们不需要的东西。(to be out to do)

10. 年轻人往往朝前看，而老年人喜欢回顾过去，在这一点上，所有的国家都是如此。(to be true of)

Part III

Cloze

Directions: Complete the following article with words from the groups listed below.

Many teachers believe that the responsibilities for learning lie with the student. 1 a long reading assignment is given, instructors expect students to be familiar with the information in the reading even if they do not discuss it in class or take an examination. The 2 student is considered to be one who is motivated to learn for the sake of 3, not the one interested only in getting high grades. Sometimes homework is returned 4 brief written comments but without a grade. Even if a grade is not given, the student is responsible for learning the material assigned. When research is 5, the professor expects the student to take it actively and to complete it with minimum guidance. It is the student's responsibility to find books, magazines, and articles in the library. Professors do not have the time to explain 6 a university library works; they expect students, particularly graduate students to be able to exhaust the reference 7 in the library. Professors will help students who need it, but prefer that their students not be 8 dependent on them. In the United States, professors have many other duties besides teaching, such as administrative or research work. 9, the time that a professor can spend with a student outside of class is limited. If a student has problems with classroom work, the student should either 10 a professor during office hours or make an appointment.

- | | | | |
|------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. If | B. Although | C. Because | D. Since |
| 2. A. poor | B. ideal | C. average | D. disappointed |
| 3. A. fun | B. work | C. learning | D. prize |
| 4. A. by | B. in | C. for | D. with |
| 5. A. collected | B. distributed | C. assigned | D. finished |
| 6. A. when | B. that | C. what | D. how |
| 7. A. selections | B. collections | C. sources | D. origins |
| 8. A. too | B. such | C. much | D. more |
| 9. A. However | B. Therefore | C. Furthermore | D. Nevertheless |
| 10. A. greet | B. annoy | C. approach | D. attach |

Part IV

Reading Comprehension

Directions: In this part, there are two passages followed by some questions or unfinished statements. Choose the best answer to each of them.

Passage 1

It is commonly believed in the United States that school is where people go to get an education. Nevertheless, it has been said that today children interrupt their education to go to school. The distinction between schooling and education implied by this remark is important.

Education is much more open-ended and all-inclusive than schooling. Education knows no bounds. It can take place anywhere, whether in the shower or on the job, whether in a kitchen or on a tractor. It includes both the formal learning that takes place in schools and the whole universe of informal learning. The agents of education can range from a respected grandparent to the people debating politics on the radio, from a child to a distinguished scientist. Whereas schooling has a certain predictability, education quite often produces surprises. A chance conversation with a stranger may lead a person to discover how little is known of other religions. People are engaged in education from infancy on. Education, then, is a very broad, inclusive term. It is a lifelong process, a process that starts long before the start of school, and one that should be an integral part of one's entire life.

Schooling, on the other hand, is a specific, formalized process, whose general pattern varies little from one setting to the next. Throughout a country, children arrive at school at approximately the same time, take assigned seats, are taught by an adult, use similar textbooks, do homework, take exams, and so on, the slices of reality that are to be learned, whether they are the alphabet or an understanding of the workings of government, have usually been limited by the boundaries of the subject being taught. For example, high school students know that they are not likely to find out in their classes the truth about political problems in their communities or what the newest filmmakers are experimenting with. There are definite conditions surrounding the formalized process of schooling.

1. What is the main idea of the passage?
 - A. Education and schooling are quite different experiences.
 - B. One can receive education everywhere, or going to school is not a must.
 - C. The common belief that people go to school to get an education is wrong.
 - D. Schooling offers a limited section of formal training while education covers a vast field of informal training.
2. What does the author probably mean by "children interrupt their education to go to school" in the first paragraph?
 - A. The more years students go to school, the worse their education is.

- B. People are engaged in education the whole life.
 - C. Children go to school just to make trouble.
 - D. Schooling is not educationally beneficial.
3. The phrase "For example" in the third paragraph introduces a sentence that gives examples of _____.
- A. the slices of reality that are to be learned
 - B. the results of schooling
 - C. limitations of classroom teaching
 - D. the similarities of all schools
4. Which of the following conclusions does the passage support?
- A. Without formal education, people would remain ignorant.
 - B. Education systems need to be thoroughly reformed.
 - C. Education involves many years of competence training.
 - D. Going to school is only part of one's education.
5. The passage is written in the way of _____.
- A. contrasting the meanings of two related words
 - B. giving examples of different kinds of education
 - C. listing and discussing several educational problems
 - D. providing facts to support an argument

Passage 2

Education is one of the key words of our time. A man, without an education, many of us believe, is an unfortunate victim of unfortunate circumstances deprived of one of the greatest twentieth-century opportunities. Conceived of the importance of education, modern states "invest" in institutions of learning to get back "interest" in the form of a large group of enlightened young men and women who are potential leaders. Education, with its cycles of instruction so carefully worked out, is punctuated by textbooks—those purchasable wells of wisdom—what would civilization be like without its benefits?

So much is certain: That we would have doctors and preachers, lawyers and defendants, marriages and births; but our spiritual outlook would be different. We would lay less stress on "facts and figures" and more on a good memory, on applied psychology, and on the capacity of a man to get along with his fellow citizens.

If our educational system were fashioned after its bookless past we would have the most democratic form of "college" imaginable. Among the people whom we like to call savages all knowledge inherited by tradition is shared by all; it is taught to every member of the tribe so that in this respect everybody is equally equipped for life.

It is ideal condition of the "equal start" which only our most progressive forms of modern education try to reach again. In primitive cultures the obligation to seek and to receive the traditional

instruction is binding to all. There are no “illiterate”—if the term can be applied to peoples without a script—while our own compulsory school attendance became law in Germany in 1642, in France in 1806, and in England in 1976, and is still nonexistent in a number of “civilized” nations. This shows how long it was before we considered it necessary to make sure that all our children could share in the knowledge accumulated by the “happy few” during the past centuries.

Education in the wildness is not a matter of monetary means. All are entitled to an equal start. There is none of the hurry which, in our society, often hampers the full development of a growing personality. There, a child grows up under the ever-present attention of his parents; therefore the jungles and the savages know of no “juvenile delinquency”. No necessity of making a living away from home results in neglect of children, and no father is confronted with his inability to “buy” an education for his child.

1. The word “interest” in the first paragraph means _____.
 - A. pleasure
 - B. returns
 - C. share
 - D. knowledge
2. The author seems _____.
 - A. against the education in the very early historic times
 - B. in favor of the educational practice in primitive cultures
 - C. positive about our present educational instruction
 - D. quite happy to see an equal start for everyone
3. The passage implies that _____.
 - A. some families now can hardly afford to send their children to school
 - B. everyone today has an equal opportunity in education
 - C. every country invests heavily in education
 - D. we are not very certain whether preachers are necessary or not
4. According to the passage, which of the following statements is true?
 - A. One without education today has few opportunities.
 - B. We have not yet decided on our educational models.
 - C. Compulsory schooling is legal obligation in several countries now.
 - D. Our spiritual outlook is better now than before.
5. The best title for this passage is _____.
 - A. The Significance of Education
 - B. Educational Investment and Its Profits
 - C. Education in the Wilderness
 - D. Education: Past and Present

Test 2 Maheegun My Brother

Part I

Vocabulary & Grammar

Directions: Choose the best answer from the four choices marked A, B, C and D.

1. Within a month after he returned home, my father had grown _____ and simply wanted to try his luck elsewhere.
A. relent
B. restless
C. numb
D. alert
2. Turbulence in the air causes images to _____, as anyone can see in the twinkling of stars. In a telescope, images become blurred and resolution is lost.
A. expand
B. increase
C. wiggle
D. mobilize
3. When I found the light switch, the unshaded bulb only illuminated two small cats, sitting on the table _____ round the inside of the empty ham tin.
A. licking
B. digesting
C. eating
D. swallowing
4. The prospecting team traversed far and wide in _____ of mineral deposits.
A. examination
B. pursuance
C. search
D. case
5. *Salmon* (鲑, 大麻哈鱼) have been known to _____ up waterfalls as eleven feet in their journey to the places where they spawn.
A. leap
B. limp
C. withhold
D. thrill
6. You feel unhappy now because you got sick and couldn't go with your friends, but it will turn out _____.
A. for the better
B. for the best
C. for the sake
D. for yourself
7. This matter isn't very important, and shouldn't _____ us very long.
A. detain
B. refrain
C. withhold
D. prevent
8. The city will _____ these buildings to make room for the new highway.
A. tear off
B. tear out
C. tear away
D. tear down



9. Many companies are reducing personnel costs by _____ overtime, cutting part-time workers and forcing full-timers to take early retirement.
- A. smothering
B. skimming
C. slashing
D. skipping
10. The water had been _____ out for half an hour before the workman came to repair the water pipe.
- A. spurting
B. springing
C. spurring
D. stirring
11. The nurse _____ the skin covering his vein with the *syringe* (注射器) and injected the medicine.
- A. pursued
B. pierced
C. pinched
D. radiated
12. The boy who broke the cup _____ under the table, trying to hide from his angry father.
- A. crouched
B. craved
C. cashed
D. congested
13. He _____ the children for fear that they should destroy his garden.
- A. drove on
B. drove round
C. drove over
D. drove off
14. A luxury express train jumped the tracks on a bridge in eastern India, killing at least 50 on the spot. According to the Northern Railway spokesman, the death _____ is expected to rise.
- A. figure
B. poll
C. toll
D. span
15. You can't help people who won't admit they need help. They're as proud as a _____ and would rather starve than take a penny from anyone.
- A. tiger
B. lion
C. peacock
D. squirrel
16. I happened to be caught in a shower. It was just a couple of minutes _____ I was wet through.
- A. before
B. since
C. that
D. until
17. I was leaving for the jewelry shop, forgetting my appointment with my dentist, _____ my wife reminded me.
- A. as
B. which
C. when
D. whom
18. The best known books of Ross Macdonald, _____ writer of detective novels, feature the character LewArcher, a private detective.
- A. the
B. is an
C. they are by
D. a
19. In the eastern part of New Jersey _____, a major shipping and manufacturing center.
- A. which lies the city of Elizabeth
B. lies the city of Elizabeth
C. is lied the city of Elizabeth
D. the city of Elizabeth lies

Part II

Translation

Directions: Translate the following sentences into English.

1. 当老师走进来时，教室里安静了下来。(to quiet down)

2. 大风还没有完全减弱。现在仍有一股强劲的风猛吹着这些花卉。(to blow itself out)

3. 这部电影非常有意思，我们很喜欢看。(only too... to do)

4. 问题的方方面面现在都已清楚。(to come into focus)

5. 离那儿不远，你可以看到一个路标，指明你所要去的那个镇的方向。(to point to)

6. 计算机的一大长处就是能存储并记忆大量的信息。(to store)

7. 她摸黑四处寻找电灯开关。(to feel)

8. 据悉在 19 世纪之前人类还未涉足南极洲。(not... until)

9. 他们刚想放弃这个问题，却突然找到了答案。(when)

10. 我收集了大量资料后才开始写论文。(before)
