

李正中 主编

大学核心英语

同步测训

COLLEGE CORE ENGLISH

(第四级)

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前 言

《大学核心英语同步测训》是配合全国理工科大学使用的《大学核心英语》(College Core English, 修订版, 上海交通大学编写)的教学而设计编写的系列测试集。全书共分四册, 与大学英语一至四级测试对应。每册各含同步卷、终结卷和水平卷三种, 共 10 份。同步卷一至三册各 6 份, 第四册为 4 份; 终结卷一至三册各 2 份, 分期中与期末卷, 第四册为 3 份, 分上、下半学期与期末卷; 水平卷一至三册各 2 份, 第四册为 3 份, 相当于四级统考模拟试卷。

本书有两个明显的特点: 一是同步, 即内容紧扣《大学核心英语·读写教程》, 尤其是词汇、结构、完形填空、翻译等项均针对相应课文中出现的难点与重点, 每两单元设计一份同步训练测试卷; 二是同级, 各级的水平测试均注重学生的实际运用能力, 重在表达、生成和运用, 而不是单纯教会学生机械地选择辨认的应试技巧, 从而加强了英语学习的基本功训练, 密切了测试与教学的关系, 使测试更附合国家教委颁发的《大学英语四级考试大纲》和《大学英语教学大纲》对大学英语教学与考试的要求。因此, 使用本书不仅能方便教师进行分级教学, 有效地检查学生在各个阶段的学习进展情况, 而且能使学生事半功倍地复习每课所学内容, 及时自测学习效果。

本书选材广泛, 语言规范, 内容丰实, 循序渐进, 重点、难点突出。测试卷中的各个单项均有很强的实用性和针对性。

词汇:有词类转换,选词填空,选近义词和多项选择等。同步卷和终结卷中的关键词(组)和干扰项全部来自相应课文(A)和(B)中的重点和难点;水平卷则反映出相应各级应予掌握的常用词汇和短语。

结构:同步卷和终结卷的设计旨在帮助学生巩固、消化相应课文中出现的主要语言难点;水平卷则重点考查在各类试卷中常见的相应级别的语言现象。

阅读:每卷共有三至四篇短文,语言地道,可读性强,字数一般控制在250至350个,形式与统考的试卷一致。同步卷的短文内容和题材尽量与相应课文的内容配合,并注意侧重科技和科普文章的比例;终结卷和水平卷中短文的词汇和结构力求符合同级要求,凡影响理解的重要的超级词均有中文注释,但专有名词、派生词以及课文中已学过的词即使超级,在同步卷和终结卷中也一般不予注释,这样做显然有利于“迫使”学生熟悉、掌握已学的内容。

完形填空:为了配合统考,此项均为有提示选择填空,语言和词汇相对浅易,着重词汇、结构及逻辑推理的考查。

翻译:我们从第一、二册相对应的课文中精选实用的句型或词组作为提示,置于同步卷和终结卷中每句翻译题的后面,以检查已学内容。水平卷一般不予提示。

作文:第三、四册设作文单项。作文选题广泛,体裁各异,并附有范文,完全符合统考要求,以便学生模仿、借鉴,考出好成绩。同步卷中不设作文,以便有更充分的时间加强生成题的训练。

听力:各册的水平卷中均设有形式多样的听力题;各单项设置由易到难,循序渐进,最后达到大学四级考试的要求。

本书另有一附册,汇总了各册的参考答案及听力原文
本书适合大学生、成人高校学生及相应程度的英语自
使用,也可供报考研究生、自学考试、职称考试及 *EPT*、*BE*
TOEFL 等出国考试的考生参考。

全书由李正中任主编,张明敏、周荣鑫任副主编。编著者(按
姓氏笔划为序)还有付桂芝、吴敏、沈晨声、汪洁、张兴奎、周星、
曲政、夏少慧、缪梨。

本书承蒙参加过《大学核心英语》审订工作的张青彦和钟小
满两位教授分别审阅部分书稿;杭州电子工业学院周方和副教
授、武汉水利电力大学外语系卢贤选副教授及浙江大学外语系
李果红和庞继贤副教授参加部分工作,谨此一并致谢。

编写《大学核心英语同步测训》是一项尝试性的工作。编者
同仁虽积多年教学实践之心得,不憚寒冬溽暑之苦匠心编著,然
囿于学识水平,缺点错误恐在所难免,诚望专家、读者不吝指正。

编 者

1994 年 8 月

Contents

(Band Four)

Progress Test Paper One	1
Progress Test Paper Two	22
Progress Test Paper Three	44
Progress Test Paper Four	66
Achievement Test Paper One	88
Achievement Test Paper Two	111
Achievement Test Paper Three	133
Proficiency Test Paper One	156
Proficiency Test Paper Two	180
Proficiency Test Paper Three	202

Band Four

Progress Test Paper One

Part I Vocabulary (25 minutes)

Section A

Directions: Complete each of the following sentences with the proper form derived from the word given in the bracket.

1. They waited with ____ for the news of their son's safe arrival.
(anxious)
2. Through many years of struggle, man gradually achieved a greater ____ over his environment.
(master)
3. Being shy and timid, Jane seems to find it extremely difficult to ____ with other people.
(social)
4. Absolute secrecy is essential. ____, the fewer who know the plan the better.
(consequence)
5. John found, to his disappointment, that everything was in a mess, and the ____ of electricity made mat-

ters even worse.

(absent)

6. A ____ is a person who is qualified to advise people about the law and represent them in court.

(law)

7. Tall and slender, Alice is a quite ____ girl, though she is not particularly good-looking.

(charm)

8. He has always seemed ____ and diligent so that nobody can believe he has failed the test.

(ambition)

9. ____ is rising in some industrial countries; people with university degrees are also losing their jobs.

(employ)

10. To tell you the truth, this is the most ____ thing I have ever seen.

(sick)

Section B

Directions: Fill in the blanks with some of the phrases or expressions given below in the box. Change the forms if necessary.

cease, be jealous of, in a sense, get on one's nerves, as for, vice versa, opposite, put the brakes on, compile, at length, draw on, have voice in

11. To be honest, I disagree completely with you, even

though what you say might be true ____.

12. One should not ____ someone else's success.
13. Today I shall only give you a very brief introduction to the problem, and we shall discuss it ____ at the next meeting.
14. I really can't stand John; his noisy eating habits ____.
15. The department will soon ____ a report on the new programme.
16. They complained that the government was trying to ____ all their plans by giving them less money.
17. Tom wanted to impress his boss but probably had the ____ effect.
18. It's only right that the students should ____ determining the way in which the university should develop.
19. They hardly go out together; whenever he wants to go out, she wants to stay in, and ____.
20. I firmly believe that the company can ____ their vast reserves to pay for the project.

Section C

Directions: From the 4 choices given under each statement, choose the ONE that best completes the sentence. Mark your answer by blackening the letter of your choice.

21. It's really a pity that we do not ____ with the Jones family, who live next door to us.
A) get ahead B) get around
C) get along D) get off

22. It is true that we must try to ____ with our own failure, but this does not mean that we should give up so easily.
A) treat B) cope
C) handle D) manage
23. I was trying to ____ her that things weren't as bad as she thought, but she didn't seem to listen to me.
A) insure B) ensure
C) reassure D) sure
24. Your sister can come along too, if she likes; it doesn't ____ me at all.
A) care B) interrupt
C) interfere D) bother
25. When you talk to Mrs. Smith, you'll have to speak very loudly for she is suffering from a hearing ____.
A) error B) defect
C) fault D) disease
26. Though majoring in philosophy, Tom has read many books on modern physics and is ____ that subject.
A) at home with B) at home in
C) in the home of D) home to
27. I don't think Mary and John are in love with each other; the fact that you never see them around together ____.
A) speaks by themselves B) speaks for itself
C) speaks for themselves D) speaks on itself
28. I would ____ to say precisely what a fantasy is, for I am not very clear about it myself.
A) hesitate B) wait
C) pause D) stop

29. There is little _____ in telling me now it's too late.
A) strength B) merit
C) good D) conscience
30. Your son takes after you so much that he often _____
you at his age.
A) remembers me B) recalls
C) reminds of me D) reminds me of

Part I Structure (25 minutes)

Section A

Directions: Rewrite each of the following sentences in such a way that the new sentence means the same as the one printed before it, using the clues given in the brackets.

Example: I expect that he will get there by lunch-time.
(I expect him)

Answer: I expect him to get there by lunch-time.

31. The Fifth Vocational School is well known in our city, though it is poorly equipped.
(in spite of)
32. As soon as she heard the bad news, Mrs Green burst into tears.
(Upon)
33. I don't think you will be able to complete the application form in half an hour.
(it takes).
34. She swims faster and better than anyone else in her

class.

(as ... as)

35. When giving a public speech, you should not speak too fast or too loudly, but you should also not speak too slowly or too softly.

(neither)

36. The secretary went to such a degree that she quarreled with the manager openly in the office.

(go so far as to)

37. Traffic in this city is not so serious a headache as before.

(less of)

38. He has decided to give up his original plan because it is difficult for him to get the amount of money he would need.

(because of)

39. Though she is not specially interested in sports, when one starts to talk about the Chinese Women's Football Team, she always has so much to say.

(when it comes)

40. Since we've got guests today, we shall not eat at home; maybe we can have our dinner in a Chinese restaurant.

(instead of)

Section B

Directions: From the 4 choices given under each statement, choose the ONE that best completes the sentence. Mark your answer by blackening the letter of your choice.

41. Everybody told John that he was very lucky to have such a nice job at ____.
- A) twenty years of age B) age of twenty years
C) twenty years D) twenty years old
42. ____ who sees his students make rapid progress in their studies.
- A) There is no greater happiness than that of a teacher
B) There is no greater happiness than a teacher
C) There is no greater happiness than that of a teacher's
D) There is no as greater happiness as a teacher
43. We'd drive to the theater or the park or ____ I wanted to go.
- A) whereas B) wherever
C) where D) to where
44. I still remember that when I was a child, Grandma ____ go to the park every day and do her Taijiquan.
- A) was used to B) would
C) would use to D) should
45. After she was caught several times ____ the office phone for her personal affairs, the secretary was sacked by her company.
- A) to use B) using
C) use D) being used
46. Mother ____ my letter, otherwise she ____ long ago.
- A) wouldn't have received ... could have replied
B) can't receive ... will have replied
C) couldn't have received ... would have replied
D) hasn't received ... replied

have survived from the divorce pretty well.

C D

53. In all, six thousand companies involve in producing

A B

parts that are needed for these aircraft.

C D

54. She sounded enough sincere, but I couldn't take any

A B C D

chances.

55. Mary always turns to her mother for help whenever

A B

she finds herself in a situation which she can't cope.

C D

56. I don't doubt whether they will come tonight if it is

A B C

an urgent task.

D

57. The obstacles to get her son over to the United States

A B

from Jamaica seemed too difficult.

C D

58. The signal could mean nothing rather than a halt to

A B C D

the advance.

59. Women today are free themselves from the household

A B

chores which used to take up most of their time,

C D

60. I'd rather you will not tell anyone what has

A B C D

happened today.

Part III Reading Comprehension (35 minutes)

Directions: Each of the following passages is followed by some questions. For each question there are 4 choices. Choose the best answer to each of the questions. Then, mark your answer by blackening the corresponding letter.

Questions 61 to 65 are based on the following passage:

While the poll (民意测验) takers are most widely known for their political surveys, the greatest part of their work is on behalf of American business. There are three kinds of commercial surveys. One is public relations research, such as that done for banks, which finds out how the public feels about a company. Another is employee-attitude research which learns from rank-and-file workers how they really feel about their jobs and their bosses, and which can prevent strikes by getting to the bottom of grievances (牢骚) quickly. The third, and probably most spectacular, is marketing research, testing public receptivity to products and designs. The investment a company must make for a new product is enormous—\$5,000,000 to \$10,000,000, for instance, for just one new product. Through the surveys a company can discover in advance what objections the public has to competing products, and whether it really wants a new one. These surveys are actually a new set of signals per-