

# Experiencing English

(Third Edition)

Practice File

1

“十二五”普通高等教育本科国家级规划教材配套用书

## 大学体验<sup>®</sup>英语

(第三版)

## 综合训练与自测

 高等教育出版社  
HIGHER EDUCATION PRESS

总主编 安晓灿  
主 编 张 琦 孙立春

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# 前言

教学考试既是教师获取教学反馈信息以改进教学、保证教学质量的重要依据，又是帮助学生调整学习策略、改进学习方法、提高学习效率的有效手段。

“十二五”普通高等教育本科国家级规划教材《大学体验英语（第三版）》自出版发行以来受到广大师生的热烈欢迎。根据用户的反馈，我们重新修订编写了《大学体验英语（第三版）综合训练与自测》，以保证《大学体验英语（第三版）》立体化系列教材能够涵盖教学与检测的全过程。修订本系列丛书的目的就是为使用《大学体验英语（第三版）》教材的学校进行期末考试和最终参加大学英语四、六级考试提供教学检测和自测评估所需要的备考资源和考前训练。编者相信，使用本系列备考丛书来推进《大学体验英语》教学实践与研究，定会更好地贯彻实施教育部颁布的《大学英语课程教学要求》（以下简称《教学要求》）。

《大学体验英语（第三版）综合训练与自测》1-4册的设计与编写以《教学要求》为依据，重点考核《综合教程》1-4册涵盖的《教学要求》一般要求中词汇与相关词组的主要用法，以及教材涉及的交际主题、应用文、语言知识和应用技能。试题资料多选自最新的英语国家的报纸杂志和网络资讯，题材广泛，语言规范。

《大学体验英语（第三版）综合训练与自测》1-4册保持了上一版的单元结构设计，每册以十套测试题为基本结构框架。其中八套单元测试（Achievement Test）是《综合教程》各单元的配套练习，两套试题为期中期末练习题。同时，本系列丛书兼顾国家大学英语四级考试的新题型变化，从第三册起更换全部快速阅读文章和练习题，并增加了反映中国文化、历史、经济等方面的汉译英练习题。此外，第四册的期中期末练习题严格按照大学英语四级考试最新题型设计和编写。每套试题还包括卷头、答题纸、答案、录音文字稿和评分标准。

《大学体验英语（第三版）综合训练与自测》1-4册由广东韶关学院外语学院安晓灿教授任总主编，大连理工大学孔庆炎教授任主审，美国普渡大学文学院ESL项目负责人、博士生导师Margie Berns教授作语言顾问。《大学体验英语（第三版）综合训练与自测1》由长春大学旅游学院张琦教授和长春工程学院孙立春副教授主编。

由于编者水平有限，本书难免有不足之处，希望广大使用者不吝指正。

编者

2013年11月

# Contents

<b>Achievement Test 1</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Achievement Test 2</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>Achievement Test 3</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>Achievement Test 4</b>	<b>37</b>
<b>Mid-term Test</b>	<b>49</b>
<b>Achievement Test 5</b>	<b>63</b>
<b>Achievement Test 6</b>	<b>75</b>
<b>Achievement Test 7</b>	<b>87</b>
<b>Achievement Test 8</b>	<b>99</b>
<b>Final Test</b>	<b>111</b>
<b>Keys</b>	<b>125</b>
<b>Scripts</b>	<b>155</b>



# Achievement Test

# 1

## Part I Listening Comprehension



(20 minutes)

### 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. Both the conversations and the questions will be spoken only once. After each conversation 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 center. (10 points)

1. A) She is ill today.  
C) She slept too much last night.
2. A) \$70.  
C) \$100.
3. A) At a bookstore.  
C) At a cinema.
4. A) They will go swimming.  
C) They will go shopping.
5. A) At the office.  
C) At a department store.
6. A) Rainy.  
C) Cloudy.
7. A) He won't play the new computer games this evening.  
B) He won't do his homework this evening.  
C) He will finish his homework first, and then play the new computer games.  
D) He will play the computer games first, and then do his homework.
8. A) 1525 Broadway.  
C) 1552 Broadway.
9. A) The couch isn't very comfortable.  
B) The couch isn't as comfortable as it looks.  
C) The couch is more comfortable than it looks.  
D) She doesn't believe the couch is comfortable.
10. A) Both Lily and Jane.  
C) Mary.
- B) She slept less last night.  
D) She worked all the night.
- B) \$30.  
D) \$130.
- B) At a train station.  
D) At a supermarket.
- B) They will go for a ski trip.  
D) They will go for a picnic.
- B) At home.  
D) At a railway station.
- B) Warm and sunny.  
D) Cold and windy.
- B) 1252 Broadway.  
D) 1522 Broadway.
- B) Lily.  
D) Jane.

## Section B

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear a short passage. At the end of the passage, you will hear 5 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 center. (5 points)

- |  |                            |
|--|----------------------------|
| 11. A) He is from England.   | B) He is from Sweden.      |
| C) He is from France.  | D) He is from Switzerland. |
| 12. A) By train.   | B) By air.                 |
| C) By ship.  | D) On foot.                |
| 13. A) He didn't have enough money for a ticket.                   |                            |
| B) He didn't have enough money for food.                           |                            |
| C) He had only enough money for food.                              |                            |
| D) He had only enough money for a ticket.                          |                            |
| 14. A) He thought he could get home without eating anything.       |                            |
| B) He thought he would find no food service on board.              |                            |
| C) He thought he could find something to eat without paying money. |                            |
| D) He thought he couldn't get home without eating anything.        |                            |
| 15. A) Because the waiter found he had no money with him.          |                            |
| B) Because meals were included in the ticket cost.                 |                            |
| C) Because the waiter couldn't find where the bill was.            |                            |
| D) Because the waiter would pay for his meal.                      |                            |

## Section C

**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 with the exact words you have just heard. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written. (5 points)

In ancient times the most important examinations were spoken, not written. In the schools of ancient Greece and Rome, (16) \_\_\_\_\_ usually consisted of saying poetry aloud or giving (17) \_\_\_\_\_.

In the European (18) \_\_\_\_\_ of the Middle Ages, students who were working for advanced degrees had to discuss questions in the (19) \_\_\_\_\_ of study with people who had done a special study of the (20) \_\_\_\_\_.

Generally, however, modern examinations are written. Perhaps this (21) \_\_\_\_\_ existence with the great increase (22) \_\_\_\_\_ and the development of modern industry. A room (23) \_\_\_\_\_ candidates for an examination, timed exactly by clocks and (24) \_\_\_\_\_ over by managers, resembles a group of workers at an automobile factory. Certainly, during examinations teachers and students are expected to (25) \_\_\_\_\_.

**Part II Reading Comprehension** **(30 minutes)****Section A**

**Directions:** There are two passages in this section. 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 center. (20 points)

**PASSAGE A**

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage.

Children who use mobile phones risk suffering memory loss, sleeping disorders and headaches, according to research published in the medical journal *The Lancet*. Physicist Dr. Gerard Hyland raised new fears over radiation caused by mobile phones and said under-18-year-olds, who represent a quarter of Britain's 25 million mobile users, were more vulnerable because their immune systems were less robust (强健的). The effect of microwaves from a mobile phone is a bit like interference on a radio. It has an impact on the stability of cells in the body. The main effects are neurological, causing headaches, memory loss and also sleeping disorders. He said there was too much uncertainty about the potential dangers of public phones. If mobile phones were a type of food, they simply would not be licensed because there is so much uncertainty surrounding their safety, he said. Hyland's findings came as the government launched a new task force to study the possible risks of mobile phones. A government-commissioned inquiry into potential risk said in May that children should be discouraged from using mobile phones. Fresh evidence about the impact of mobile phones on children's brains follows research in early November showing that hands-free mobile phone kits (用品) can significantly boost the brain's exposure to radiation.

Scientists agree that electromagnetic radiation from mobile phones warms brain tissues although it remains unproven that they pose a human health risk. But Hyland said that the real risk was from low intensity radiation known as non-thermal radiation, not brain heating.

26. What may happen to the children mobile phone users according to the research?
- A) All of them lost memory.
  - B) No one suffered headaches.
  - C) They didn't show any unhealthy behavior.
  - D) Many suffered sleeping disorders.
27. Why are the mobile phone users under 18 more vulnerable to these health risks?
- A) Because they made too many phone calls.
  - B) Because they need more sleep than adults.
  - C) Because the cells in their body are not stable.
  - D) Because their immune system was not mature enough.



28. Why did the government launch a new task force?
  - A) To make a survey of the potential risks of mobile phones.
  - B) To understand how many students use mobile phones to surf the Internet.
  - C) To find out how many mobile users were under the age of 18.
  - D) To keep track of the quality of the mobile phones available in the market.
29. Which of the following can be learned from the government's investigation of mobile phones?
  - A) Children should be persuaded to use mobile phones.
  - B) Children should be discouraged from using mobile phones.
  - C) Children should be taught to use mobile phones.
  - D) Children should be banned from using mobile phones.
30. According to Dr. Hyland, what may account for the real risk of mobile phones?
  - A) High intensity radiation.
  - B) Thermal radiation.
  - C) Non-thermal radiation.
  - D) Brain heating.

### PASSAGE B

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage.

You must concentrate on the task at hand if you are to read rapidly with a high level of comprehension. For rapid reading, you must block out external distractions: movements of other students in the room, the noise of people talking, the noise of cars in the distance. You must look for a quiet place to study, without loud music and radio talk in the background. You must block out thoughts that don't relate to the reading task: fears of not doing well, thoughts about other events, thoughts about how other people are doing.

Some of the strategies you have already learned will help you concentrate. With longer sections, one of those strategies is previewing the selection by running your eyes over it quickly before beginning, noting the title, introductory and concluding words and italicized words, if there are any. Based on your preview, you make predictions of what is to come and phrase questions you will answer through reading because having a purpose in mind helps you to understand what you are reading. It also helps you to concentrate.

With longer sections, too, it pays to stop after reading sections of text to recite to yourself what you have read. At first you may think this slows you down. It does not. It makes you think about what you are reading.

31. The author's purpose in writing the passage is to tell you how to develop your powers of concentration.
  - A) how to develop your powers of concentration
  - B) how to increase your reading speed
  - C) how to build up your reading skills
  - D) how to block out external distractions
32. Which of the following is the factor that will interfere with your reading?
  - A) A quiet place to study.

- B) Blocking out unrelated thoughts.
  - C) A place with music in the background.
  - D) Staying away from the noise of people talking.
33. Which strategy will help you concentrate on the reading task?
- A) Reviewing the selection after reading.
  - B) Previewing the selection before beginning.
  - C) Memorizing the facts in the selection.
  - D) Reading the selection word after word.
34. What's the advantage of previewing the selection?
- A) Helping you to understand the material.
  - B) Helping you to feel less nervous.
  - C) Helping to keep the material fresh in your memory.
  - D) Helping to keep your reading fast.
35. When does it pay to stop to recite what you have read?
- A) When you find instructive sentences.
  - B) When you need to make some notes.
  - C) After you have finished a short paragraph.
  - D) After you have read a long section.

## Section B

**Directions:** *There is one passage in this section. The passage is followed by some questions. You are required to write a short answer to each question with no more than 10 words on the **Answer Sheet**. (5 points)*

Normally a student must attend a certain number of courses in order to graduate, and each course which he attends gives him a credit which he may count towards a degree.

In many American universities the total work for a degree consists of thirty-six courses, each lasting for one semester. A typical course consists of three classes per week for fifteen weeks. While attending a university a student will probably attend four or five courses during each semester. Normally a student would expect to take four years attending two semesters each year. It is possible to spread the period of work for the degree over a longer period. It is also possible for the students to move between one university and another during his degree course, though this is not in fact done as a regular practice.

For every course that he follows a student is given a grade, which is recorded, the record is available for the student to show to prospective employers. All this imposes pressure from the strain of work, but in spite of this some students still find time for great activity in student affairs. Elections to positions in student organizations arouse much enthusiasm. The effective work of maintaining discipline is usually performed by students who advise the academic authorities. Any student who is thought to have broken the rules, for example, by cheating, has to appear before a student court. With the enormous numbers of students, the operation of the system does involve a certain amount of activity. A student who has held one of these positions of authority is much respected and it will benefit him or her in his or her career.

36. How many courses does the total work for a degree generally consist of in American universities?  
\_\_\_\_\_
37. What is the use of the records of a degree for students?  
\_\_\_\_\_
38. What kind of on-campus activities arouses the students' interest?  
\_\_\_\_\_
39. What will happen to the student who is found cheating in an exam?  
\_\_\_\_\_
40. What activity is much respected by students and beneficial to their future career?  
\_\_\_\_\_

## Section C

**Directions:** After reading the passage, decide whether the statements are true or false. Write T/F accordingly after the corresponding numbers on the **Answer Sheet**. (5 points)

Thomas Jones is a lawyer in Miami. Every Saturday he spends the day with a 10-year-old named Luther Jefferson. Thomas is not related to Luther, but he is his Big Brother. Big Brothers (and Big Sisters) spend time with children from single-families. Wanda Zaleski is a high school student in Chicago. Two afternoons a week, Wanda goes to a home for old people. She reads books and plays the piano for the people in the home. Thomas and Wanda are both volunteers. They like to work with people. About 61% of population volunteer an average of 3.2 hours a week.

Volunteer work has unlimited possibilities. Many people work with children or young people. They volunteer in their children's schools. They coach their children sports teams or run after-school programs for teenagers. Many people also help those in need. You don't have to work with people to volunteer. Some people clean up an area of highway or build a trail. They even help scientists by tagging wildlife or digging for dinosaur bones.

Why do people volunteer? Volunteer work makes people feel happy. They are making a difference. They can use their talents and abilities in different ways. They also enjoy being part of the community by meeting new people in their cities or neighborhoods.

Some companies encourage volunteering. Forty-five percent of the employees, at a huge computer company, volunteer. Many managers think highly of people who volunteer. Managers believe these employees have more balanced lives when they are volunteers outside of work. Some companies even give employees time off to do volunteer work!

- [ ] 41. There are unlimited opportunities for volunteering.
- [ ] 42. Some employers think positively about employees who volunteer.
- [ ] 43. Wanda Zaleski gets paid for her work in the home for old people.
- [ ] 44. People can choose from many different volunteer options.
- [ ] 45. Volunteering is quite common in the United States, where people volunteer in one way or another.

**(25 minutes)**



## Section A

**Directions:** There are 10 incomplete sentences in this section. For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose ONE answer that best completes the sentence. Then mark the corresponding letter on the **Answer Sheet** with a single line through the center. (5 points)

46. The plane arrived one hour behind \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) timetable B) plan  
C) date D) schedule
47. It was not a serious accident, the car needs only some \_\_\_\_\_ repairs.  
A) major B) minor  
C) secondary D) primary
48. The \_\_\_\_\_ power of the people in this town has been decreasing because most young people have left for big cities.  
A) shopping B) purchasing  
C) enduring D) spending
49. If you undertake this project you are bound to \_\_\_\_\_ many difficulties.  
A) encounter B) expand  
C) engage D) enhance
50. In general, the amount a student spends for housing should be held to one-fifth of the total living expenses \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) acceptable B) advisable  
C) available D) applicable
51. This album is \_\_\_\_\_ as it was the only one ever signed by the president.  
A) odd B) unique  
C) common D) singular
52. Features such as height, weight, and skin color \_\_\_\_\_ from individual to individual.  
A) change B) modify  
C) vary D) convert
53. The coming of the railways in the 1930s \_\_\_\_\_ our society and economic life.  
A) transformed B) transported  
C) transplanted D) transmitted
54. Achieving a high degree of proficiency in English as a foreign language is not a mysterious \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) purpose B) privilege  
C) program D) process
55. It is a \_\_\_\_\_ change of view that fiber nowadays is considered to be an important part of a healthy diet.  
A) serious B) great  
C) significant D) vital

## Section B

**Directions:** In this section, there are 10 incomplete sentences. Fill in the blanks with the words or expressions given below. Change the form where necessary. (10 points)

no longer	confident	change one's mind	envy
broad	impress on	feel like	enormous
comment	look back on		

56. After criticizing our proposal in every detail, the director went on to tell us that there was nothing personal in his \_\_\_\_\_.
57. The economic situation to foreign observers seemed to present more grounds for \_\_\_\_\_ than concern.
58. He was sent on a round of travel to \_\_\_\_\_ his horizon.
59. My experience ought to be a warning to those who are too \_\_\_\_\_ in their own opinions.
60. He had a/an \_\_\_\_\_ respect for what he called serious writers.
61. He could \_\_\_\_\_ be trusted and they had to let him go.
62. They \_\_\_\_\_ their children the virtue of always telling the truth.
63. Let me know in case you should \_\_\_\_\_.
64. \_\_\_\_\_ it one realizes that it was far from being a satisfactory conference.
65. I was so angry that I \_\_\_\_\_ throwing something at him.

## Section C

**Directions:** Fill in the blanks in the passage with the words given below. There are some extra items. (10 points)

no longer	some	conquer	approaching	felt
discussing	envy	others	only	impress on
assurance	enormous	broad	confidence	before

It was the last day of final examinations in a large Eastern university. On the steps of one building, a group of engineering seniors huddled, (66) \_\_\_\_\_ the exam due to begin in a few minutes. On their faces was (67) \_\_\_\_\_. This was their last exam (68) \_\_\_\_\_ they went on to commencement and jobs. (69) \_\_\_\_\_ talked of jobs they already had; (70) \_\_\_\_\_ of jobs they would get. With all this (71) \_\_\_\_\_ of four years of college study, they (72) \_\_\_\_\_ ready and able to (73) \_\_\_\_\_ the world. The (74) \_\_\_\_\_ exam, they knew, would be a snap. The professor had said they could bring any books or notes they want, requesting (75) \_\_\_\_\_ that they did not talk to each other during the test.

**Part IV Translation****(10 minutes)**

**Directions:** Translate the following sentences into Chinese or English. (10 points)

76. With all this assurance of four years of college study, they felt ready and able to conquer the world.
77. I just want to impress upon you that, even though you have completed four years of engineering, there are still many things about the subject you don't know.
78. 多年后,我已记不清这位老师的姓名,但牢牢地记住了她的教诲。
79. 我们期望被邀请出席开幕式。
80. 据说,从科学的角度来解释这个问题是很困难的。

**Part V Writing****(35 minutes)****Section A**

**Directions:** Write a short paragraph of 80 words or so about *Your First English Class You Had in College*. (10 points)

**Section B**

**Directions:** Design a notice based on the information given below. (5 points)

Janet Hobart, an expert on learning strategies, will give a lecture on how to improve reading ability in room 7101 of Classroom Building 7 on Wednesday April 20, at 2:00 p.m. Tickets are free.



# Test 1

## Answer Sheet

### Part I Listening Comprehension

(20 points)

#### ● Section A (10 points)

1. A B C D
3. A B C D
5. A B C D
7. A B C D
9. A B C D

2. A B C D
4. A B C D
6. A B C D
8. A B C D
10. A B C D

#### ● Section B (5 points)

11. A B C D
12. A B C D
13. A B C D
14. A B C D
15. A B C D

#### ● Section C (5 points)

16. \_\_\_\_\_
18. \_\_\_\_\_
20. \_\_\_\_\_
22. \_\_\_\_\_
24. \_\_\_\_\_

17. \_\_\_\_\_
19. \_\_\_\_\_
21. \_\_\_\_\_
23. \_\_\_\_\_
25. \_\_\_\_\_

### Part II Reading Comprehension

(30 points)

#### ● Section A (20 points)

26. A B C D
28. A B C D
30. A B C D
32. A B C D
34. A B C D

27. A B C D
29. A B C D
31. A B C D
33. A B C D
35. A B C D

#### ● Section B (5 points)

36. \_\_\_\_\_
37. \_\_\_\_\_
38. \_\_\_\_\_
39. \_\_\_\_\_
40. \_\_\_\_\_

## ● Section C (5 points)

41. \_\_\_\_\_ 42. \_\_\_\_\_ 43. \_\_\_\_\_ 44. \_\_\_\_\_ 45. \_\_\_\_\_

## Part III Vocabulary

(25 points)

## ● Section A (5 points)

46. A B C D  
 48. A B C D  
 50. A B C D  
 52. A B C D  
 54. A B C D

47. A B C D  
 49. A B C D  
 51. A B C D  
 53. A B C D  
 55. A B C D

## ● Section B (10 points)

56. \_\_\_\_\_  
 58. \_\_\_\_\_  
 60. \_\_\_\_\_  
 62. \_\_\_\_\_  
 64. \_\_\_\_\_

57. \_\_\_\_\_  
 59. \_\_\_\_\_  
 61. \_\_\_\_\_  
 63. \_\_\_\_\_  
 65. \_\_\_\_\_

## ● Section C (10 points)

66. \_\_\_\_\_  
 68. \_\_\_\_\_  
 70. \_\_\_\_\_  
 72. \_\_\_\_\_  
 74. \_\_\_\_\_

67. \_\_\_\_\_  
 69. \_\_\_\_\_  
 71. \_\_\_\_\_  
 73. \_\_\_\_\_  
 75. \_\_\_\_\_

## Part IV Translation

(10 points)

76. \_\_\_\_\_  
 77. \_\_\_\_\_  
 78. \_\_\_\_\_  
 79. \_\_\_\_\_  
 80. \_\_\_\_\_

## Part V Writing

(15 points)

## ● Section A (10 points)

## ● Section B (5 points)

