全新版大学英语。 New College English

综合教程 Integrated Course

学业测试

主编 冯善萍





76.42

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上海外语教育出版社 外教社 SHANGHAI FOREIGN LANGUAGE EDUCATION PRESS

图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

全新版大学英语综合教程(4)学业测试/冯善萍主编. -2版.

一上海: 上海外语教育出版社, 2013

(全新版大学英语.第二版)

ISBN 978-7-5446-3214-0

I. ①全… II. ①冯… III. ①英语一高等学校-习题集 IV. ①H319.6

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2013)第045346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: 陶 怡

印 刷: 昆山市亭林印刷有限责任公司

开 本: 787×1092 1/16 印张 16 字数 417千字

版 次: 2013年3月第2版 2013年3月第1次印刷

ED 数: 20 000 册

书 号: ISBN 978-7-5446-3214-0 / H · 1636

定 价: 31.00元

本版图书如有印装质量问题,可向本社调换

全新版大学英语(第二版)综合教程 4 学业测试

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卡号: 100710000

验证码: kkt68ekf



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编者的话

本册学业测试根据《全新版大学英语》(第二版)系列教材综合教程第四册的内容进行设计、修订,与大学英语四级(CET4)的考试题型大致一致。设计、修订本书的目的是帮助所有学习《全新版大学英语》(第二版)教材的学生更好地掌握所学的书本知识。

並移而上框財務大學四位對加利益

本书共有十套测试卷,每套测试卷分为 A、B 两级。Test One 至 Test Four(A、B级)共八份测试卷,覆盖《全新版大学英语》(第二版)第四册 Unit One 至 Unit Four 四课课文中所学的内容。Test Five 至 Test Eight(A、B级)共八份测试卷,覆盖《全新版大学英语》(第二版)第四册 Unit Five 至 Unit Eight 四课课文中所学的内容。Test Nine 和 Test Ten(A、B级)共四份测试卷,用于综合检测学生对《全新版大学英语》(第二版)第四册所学内容的掌握程度。

本书修订后每份测试卷分别由六大部分组成。

A级:第一部分的听力理解,修订后 Section A 在总题量不变的基础上增加了两段长对话,Section B 由三篇短文改为两篇;第二部分阅读理解,修订后分为三部分,Section A 根据大学英语四级(CET4)要求为一篇快速阅读理解判断或填空题型,Section B 是两篇阅读理解选择题型,Section C 为短文阅读并将文中五句带下划线的句子译成中文;第三部分词汇与结构的题量减少三分之一;第四部分改错(要求指出错误并予以改正);第五部分修订后为五句单句翻译;第六部分命题写作(给中文提示)。

B级:第三部分、第五部分和第六部分与A级卷相同。第一部分的听力理解仍分为Section A(Ten Short Conversations)和 Section B复式听写(Compound Dictation);第二部分阅读理解,修订后 Section A和 Section B与A级卷相同,Section C为简短回答(Short Answers),要求对每个问题的回答用字不超过十个字;第四部分完形填空(选择题型)。

在本书的编写、修订过程中,我们努力根据当今先进语言测试理论来设计和编写测试题, 严格按照《全新版大学英语》(第二版)这套最新教材的教学要求,努力达到作为针对课本学习的测试题应具有的信度和效度,充分体现《大学英语课程教学要求》的要求,不超纲,也不降低要求。然而,限于我们的水平,肯定有不少疏漏之处,我们恳切希望使用本书的教师和同学,提出宝贵的批评和建议。 本书由上海财经大学四位教师共同努力完成,主编并修订为冯善萍。

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阅读: 周嵩

词汇和结构: 陈夏芳

完形填空、改错: 蔡少莲

命题作文: 谭菁,蔡少莲

是对有个问题的回答用学不超过十个学。第四部分完聚类型、选择整型)。 — 。

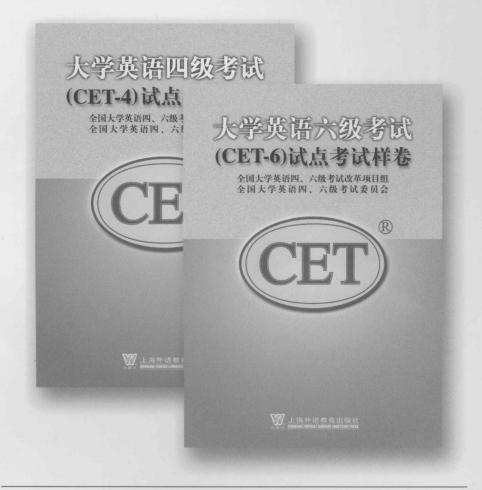
本书听力部分配有录音。

编者

以下报名的证明的证明,在第一个部分的证明,但是一种证明的证明,但是是是一种证明的。2010.3.2

《大学英语四级考试(CET-4)试点考试样卷》和《大学英语六级考试(CET-6)试点考试样卷》由全国大学英语四、六级考试改革项目组和全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会编写,收录了《全国大学英语四、六级考试改革方案(试行)》简介、关于试点阶段的大学英语四、六级考试说明和最新大学英语四、六级考试试点考试样卷,

由上海外语教育出版社独家出版。



通讯地址: 上海市大连西路558号 外教社大楼 (200083)

总 机: 021-65425300 (转各分机)

邮 购 部: 021-65425300转2035

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Test One

(A)

I. Listening Comprehension (20%)

Section A (13%)

Directions: In this section, you will hear seven short conversations and two long conversations. At the end of each conversation, one or more questions will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the questions 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.

Now, let's begin with the seven short conversations.

- 1. A. At a restaurant. B. In a kitchen. C. At a market. D. In a cafeteria.
- 2. A. It was very difficult.
 - B. It was very easy.
 - C. It was a bit more difficult than he thought.
 - D. It was boring.
- 3. A. His work is the only focus of his life.
 - B. He will go skiing with the woman if the weather is fine.
 - C. He can catch up with the woman by working hard.
 - D. He can't go skiing with the woman because he has to work.
- 4. A. It was excellent.

B. It was not good.

- C. He wanted to see it again.
- D. He wanted to stay at home.
- 5. A. She doesn't want her boyfriend to give her a car.
 - B. Her boyfriend has a lot of money.
 - C. The man ought to lend some money to her boyfriend.
 - D. Her boyfriend was making fun of the man.
- 6. A. Mary was flying to Chicago the next week.
 - B. Mary was flying to Italy the next week.
 - C. Mary was not leaving.
 - D. Mary would stay in Chicago.
- 7. A. 10 minutes. B. 15 minutes. C. 20 minutes. D. 25 minutes.

Now you'll hear the two long conversations.

Conversation One

Questions 8 to 10 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

- 8. A. In the morning.
 - C. During a class discussion.
- 9. A. The age of dinosaurs.
 - C. The evolution of mammals.
- 10. A. Scientists.
- B. Students.
- B. In the afternoon.
- D. Immediately following a lecture.
- B. Why dinosaurs became extinct.
- D. Changes in the Earth's climate.
- C. Librarians.

B. At the high school.

D. At an employment office.

B. He wants to know where the tapes are.

D. He's recording her voice on a tape.

D. Artists.

Conversation Two

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

- 11. A. From a friend.
 - C. From the university newspaper.
- 12. A. He's explaining the language laboratory.
 - C. He's showing her a new tape recorder.
- 13. A. It needs to have more French lesson tapes.
 - B. It needs to have its controls repaired.
 - C. It is different from all the other laboratories.
 - D. It can be operated rather easily.

Section B (7%)

Directions: In this section, you will hear two 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.

Passage One

Questions 14 to 17 are based on the passage you have just heard. It is about the order of the passage you have just heard.

- B. Few. C. Seven. D. Many.

- 15. A. By their sense of sight.
- B. By their sense of hearing.
 - C. By their sense of touch.

 D. By their sense of smell.
- 16. A. One year.
- B. Five years.
- C. Seven years.
- D. Ten years.
- 17. A. Ants tap plant insects till a drop of honey comes out.
 - B. Ants take care of plant insects.
 - C. Ants get their food from plant lice.
 - D. Ants get honey from bees.

Passage Two

Questions 18 to 20 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 18. A. Beijing roast ducks and French fries. B. Beijing roast ducks and hamburgers.
- - C. French fries and hamburgers.
- D. French snails and hamburgers.
- 19. A. Because most of the restaurants don't sell hamburgers.

- B. Because hamburgers are not allowed to be eaten in restaurants.
- C. Because you can order hamburgers through a window of the restaurant.
- D. Because you can only get them in your car.

20. A. American Youth. B. American Restaurants.

C. Hungry for Hamburgers.

D. How to Buy Hamburgers.

II. Reading Comprehension (35%)

Section A (5%)

Directions: In this section, you will have 15 minutes to go over the passage quickly and complete the following sentences with the information given in the passage.

Each year we pump at least six billion tons of heat-trapping carbon into the innermost layer of our atmosphere, whose outer extent is only about twelve miles overhead. According to a report released this year, atmospheric CO2 will, if the buildup is left unchecked, double from its preindustrial level within the 21st century. That doubling of CO2 correlates with an increase in the global temperature of at least three to eight degrees Fahrenheit. The last ice age was just five to nine degrees colder than our current climate.

The economic consequences of the succession of extreme weather events all over the world during the past few years - floods, droughts, severe storms, altered rainfall patterns, heat waves — are visible in the rising disaster-relief costs to governments and the escalating losses of the world's property insurers. During the 1980s, insurance losses due to extreme weather events averaged approximately \$2 billion a year; in the 1990s, they have been averaging \$12 billion a year. The solution is as simple as it is overwhelming. Scientists tell us that in order to restore our atmosphere to the hospitable state we have enjoyed for the past 10,000 years, we need to cut emissions from the burning of coal and oil not by the 5.2 percent specified in the Kyoto Protocol, but by 50 to 70 percent. This means eventually phasing out virtually every oil-burning furnace, gasoline-burning car, and coal-powered generating plant and turning to renewable, climate-friendly energy sources. The economic activity this would stimulate could provide significant employment for oil and coal workers, who could be retrained to manufacture, for example, windmills, solar-energy systems, and fuel cell for electricity and heat.

21.	According to a report released this year, if atmospheric CO2 is left unchecked,	the global
	temperature will increase at least three to eight degrees Fahrenheit because of	A. By

22. According to the passage, extreme weather events all over the world have produced visible

23. I	During the	1980s.	the rising	occurrence o	f extreme	weather	events	also	avlven edil
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- 24. In the Kyoto Protocol, we are wanted to conserve environment by cutting emissions from burning of coal and oil and turning to
- 25. The transition to new energy sources will create new job opportunities for

Section B (20%)

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.

Passage One

Astronomers say they have found a Jupiter-like body circling a distant star in a planetary system like ours, an inspiring discovery that raises the prospect of someday finding a planet resembling Earth.

Hugh Jones of Liverpool John Moores University said his team had discovered the system, illuminated by a star dubbed HD 70642, some 94 light-years from Earth. The star is similar to the Sun in structure and brightness and appears to be about the same age, Jones said. The planet is traveling around the star in an orbital path similar in shape and distance to the one that Jupiter follows around our Sun. Those similarities have led the planet-hunters in Jones' team of British, Australian and American scientists to conclude they have found something exciting — the possibility of finding another Earth in the Milky Way Galaxy.

The discovery was found by measuring the star's wobble (搖动) caused by the gravity of the planet. The technique measures the very slight wobble of a central star and then uses the magnitude of this motion to determine the presence of orbiting planets, the size and shape of their orbits and their mass. The technique works only for larger planets and cannot detect those much smaller.

Before extra solar planets were discovered, researchers assumed other solar systems would be similar to ours. However, only a handful of the planets discovered so far follow the nearly circular orbit of our solar system. Most extra solar planets had elliptical orbits, and many orbit too close to their host star for the planetary system to be similar to our own.

26.	The	e planet found by the astronomers		
	A.	orbits the Sun	B.	is far from us
	C.		D.	resembles Earth
27.	The	e star dubbed HD 70642		
	A.	is similar to Earth		seems to be as old as the Sun
				has one planet
28.	The	e planet and Jupiter are similar in	<u>.</u>	
	A.	the shape of their orbital paths	В.	the distance to Earth
		the distance to the Sun		
29.	Wh	nich of the following statements is NOT to	rue?	
	A.	By measuring the wobbling of the star,	we c	an determine the number of its planets.
	В.	The discovery may lead to the finding of	ano	ther Earth in the Milky Way Galaxy.
	C.	Jones' team is made up of scientists from	diff	erent countries.
	D.	The newly-discovered planet is not small	Ate !	
30.	Ma	ny planets discovered so far		
	A.	are rather small	В.	are orbiting the Sun
	C	don't have a circular orbital path	D.	cannot be measured

Passage Two

In recent years the populations of many of the migratory birds familiar to Americans have declined drastically. The North American Breeding Bird Survey shows an annual drop of two to six percent from 1980 to 1994 for the Baltimore oriole (全黄鹂), the Tennessee warbler (刺嘴莺), and the Cape May warbler. Other migratory birds have suffered similarly. These birds winter in northern Latin America and summer in North America. Scientists attribute their decline partly to the destruction of forests throughout the hemisphere.

Naturalists have long viewed shade coffee as an important habitat for wildlife, especially compared with other crops. From 1990 to 1994 a team from the Smithsonian Migratory Bird Center found more than 150 species of birds on shade-coffee farms in Chiapas, Mexico, with numbers of migratory species particularly high. Species diversity on well-shaded farms can rival that in a tropical forest. Sun plantations, in contrast, hold little appeal for wildlife. Research in Colombia and Mexico has found that sun farms have just a tenth as many bird species as do shade holdings. "A verdant (绿化的) open-to-the-sun coffee plantation qualifies as a 'green desert', virtually devoid of bird activity," writes Robert Rice, a policy specialist at the Smithsonian Migratory Bird Center.

31.	From 1980 to 1994, the Tennessee warbler	was likely to suffer a population decline as high
	according to The North American	Breeding Bird Survey.
	A. 28% B. 42%	C. 56% D. 84%
32.	. It was found that numbers of migratory bird	s were very high
	A. on shade-coffee farms	B. on open-to-the-sun coffee plantations
	C. in a green desert	D. in a destructed forest
33.	. Well-shaded farms boast	
	A. as many species as does a tropical forest	
	B. one-tenth as many bird species as does a	tropical forest
	C. as many species as do sun plantations	
	D. one-tenth as many bird species as do su	n plantations
34.	. In the "green desert,"	
	A. there is a variety of bird species	B. there grows shade coffee
	C. there are a lot of people	D. there grows sun coffee
35.	. Which of the following statements is NOT	true according to the passage?
	A. Growing shade coffee is beneficial to the	e environment.
	B. Sun coffee plants are desirable habitats for	or birds.
	C. Growing sun coffee leads to the decreas	e of birds.
	D. Shade coffee farms attract more birds.	

Section C (10%)

Directions: Read the following passage and translate the underlined sentences into Chinese.

(36) Look anywhere today and the impact of the Internet on our lives is evident, but none

as

more so than in business. The Internet-based technologies and opportunities fill the business magazines and talk shows of today — it's a gold rush with prospectors and start-ups appearing over night. (37) Accepted, tried and tested business models are being turned inside out while business leaders wrestle with the challenges and chances that face them. (38) And if you thought this was exciting and fast then hold on because the Internet in business is just an infant. The hype, excitement and increased rate of change are certain to continue for the next few years and fortunes will be won and lost as the quickest companies advance over the slow.

(39) Today the Internet abounds with sites that focus on business-to-consumer interactions. The success stories of Michael Dell (Dell Computers) and Jeff Bezos (Amazon. com) and their revolutionary online business models now require reading at business schools around the world.

(40) Business-to-consumer markets represent but a fraction of the total estimated business value, the bulk of the volume is represented by transactions effected between businesses.

MANUFACTURE OF THE SERVICE OF THE SE	SERVICE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF THE	SOCIONE CONVENIEN	or a contract and the

III. Vocabulary and Structure (10%)

Directions: There are 20 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.

	Control of the Contro	
	A. dusty B. earthy	C. soiled D. muddy
42.	The students are asked to betv	veen work and rest while studying at college.
	A. strike a balance	B. make no difference
	C. go to pieces	D. be in accordance with
43.	What changes they will make nobody kn	lows, but there is something
	A. on the air	B. in the air
	C. in the open	D. in the open air
44.		and persisted in carrying it out.
	A. swept aside	B. put away
	C. set off	D. turned over
45.	She continued to type as fast as ever, tho	ough her thumb was badly swollen a hurt.
	A. in B. for	C. with D. from
46.	The conflict and confusion of the last dec	cade have already
	A. taken a toll	B. made no difference

	C. caught us off guard	D.	bided our time	
47.	Some diseases are by certain water	anin	nals.	
	A. transplanted	В.	transformed	
	C. transported	D.	transmitted	
48.	My parents, touring in Britain	, are	looking forward	to a traditional English
	afternoon tea in a beautiful setting.		ise a word, cross	
	A. nowadays B. instantly	C.	presently	D. publicly
49.	The children were so that the sick	mot	her could have a i	rest in a quiet room.
	A. sent off B. sent out	C.	set off	D. set in
50.	They are the first regulations passed in the co	untry	which	Chinese and international
	laws.			
	A. insulate B. participate	C.	incorporate	D. penetrate
51.	The police,, arrested him as he w	vas di	rinking in a public	house.
	A. catching the criminal on his guard	В.	catching the crim	inal off his guard
	C. putting the criminal off his guard	D.	being warned to	be on guard
52.	From a commercial it was a failure			
	A. standpoint B. view			
53.	She looks to be40, but as a matter			
				nood of
				out di somen made male
54.	I never try my luck on any horse race, and t	there	fore it doesn't	to me which horse
	may win or lose the race. The good form			
	A. pay the difference	В.	form a difference	
	C. make any difference	D.	have a difference	
55.	He was the impression that Rober			[2] B S (2) [1] [1] 2 (1) 1 (1) [2] [2] 2 (1) [2] 2 (2) [2] [2] 2 (2) [2] 2 (2) [2] 2 (2) [2] 2 (2) [2] 2 (2)
				D. in
56.	We assure you that special care will be given			
	A. en route			
	C. in the way			
57.	He played the guitar so well that everyone w	vas _	m begranteet m	
				D. impressed
58.	The crust of the Earth was thin here, and ot			
	A. favorable B. imaginable			
59.	My grandmother was a very perso	on, a	nd she only spent	money when she needed
	something badly.			
	A. polite B. economic	C.	economical	D. patient
60.	Finally the soldiers threw back the enemy tro	oops .	them fr	om the rear.
	A. pressing to	В.	pressing for	
	C pressing into	D	pressing on	

IV. Error Correction (10%)

Directions: In this part there are ten mistakes in the following passage. You may have to change a word, add a word, or delete a word. Mark out the mistakes and put the corrections in the blanks provided. If you change a word, cross it out and write the correct word in the corresponding blank. If you add a word, put an insertion mark (\land) in the right place and write the missing word in the blank. If you delete a word, cross it out and put a slash (/) in the blank.

Example:		
Television is rapidly becoming the literatures of our periods.	1.	time / times
		age / period
Many of the arguments having used for the study of literature as a	2.	and A
school subject are valid for ∧ study of television.	3.	the
Five percent of the German population is illiterate, by a		
conservative estimate. If functional illiterates are included — those		
who can read even a tabloid (少报) or who have trouble	61.	neds anbla. A
sign their names — the figure is close to 15 percent.	62.	To see of O
Big cities have always had their share of paupers and tramps,		
and that will never change. One person cannot stop drinking;		
another may be unable to abide regulations and schedules;	63.	ids advised. A
other have been ill and never really got back on their feet.	64.	2000 Selem 1930 Select
Such cases have always made up of the lower depths of society,	65.	SE He was
but today they assume new proportions, affecting millions in many		
countries. Developments in the workplace are largely responsible.		
The introduction of new technologies has led a demand for more	66.	were so wer and
highly qualified workers. These changes have not meant not only	67.	addon da A
fewer jobs, but also that those with smaller skills are those who lose	68.	nuddy, at a
out. Skilled workers in mechanized industry become unskilled		
workers in electronical run factories. They become helpers, then		_ heroille _A
occasional workers and finally the hardcore unemployed. When it		

comes to pensions and social standing, those have lost their jobs fall

through every net and end up at the bottom.

V. Translation (10%)

1.	blanks numbered from \$8 to \$10 you are required \$100 fill	(如果你降低工作台的高度), the
	machine operators will work more comfortably.	
2.	Since you are so busy,	(你的确需要
	一位效率高的秘书).	
3.		_(你国人民对我国人民的友谊给我留
	下了深刻的印象) during my visit in your country.	
74.	(est completely at (S2)	(一个人在面试中表现如何) will
	often decide whether or not he will be given a job.	
75.) how and where he learns his (S6)	_(把科学推理运用于对人的行为研
	究) is one of the major principles of psychology.	

nesday, C. Tuesday, D. Monday,

Directions: For this part you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition. The title of your composition is given. Your composition may consist of two or three paragraphs and include the following main ideas given in Chinese.

Children's Education

- 1. 有些人认为对小孩从小就要严加管束。
- 2. 有些人认为对小孩不必太严。
- 3. 我的看法。