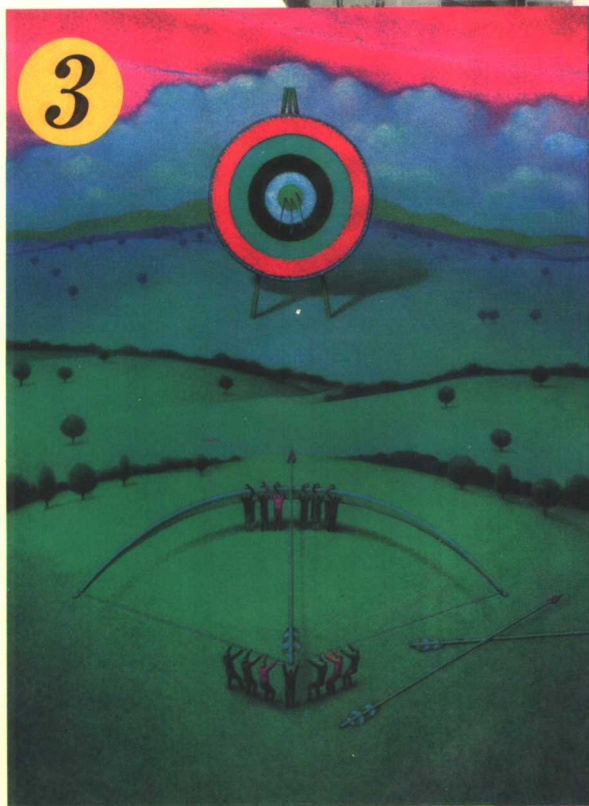


# 最新大学英语同步单元测试

(第三分册)

主 编 揭力勤



武汉理工大学出版社

WUHAN UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY PRESS

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·武汉·

## 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

最新大学英语同步单元测试(第三分册)/揭力勤主编. —武汉:武汉理工大学出版社, 2001. 8

ISBN 7-5629-1714-0

I. 英… II. 揭… III. 英语-高等教育-试题 IV. H31-44

武汉理工大学出版社出版发行

(武昌路狮路 122 号 邮编: 430070)

湖北省通山县印刷厂印刷

各地新华书店经销

\*

开本 850/1168 1/32 印张 10 25 字数: 294 千字

2001 年 8 月第 1 版 2001 年 8 月第 1 次印刷

印数: 1—5000 定价: 12.00 元

(本书如有印装质量问题, 可向承印厂调换)

## 前 言

《新编大学英语》是遵循最新大学英语教学大纲精神,由浙江大学编著,外语教学与研究出版社于 1999 年出版发行的大学英语教材,也是当前风靡全国的大学英语教材之一。它按“以学生为中心的主题教学模式”编写。该教材所选用的题材广泛、内容生动活泼、语言规范,具有鲜明的时代性、知识性和趣味性。同时也具有一定的难度和挑战性。因此,为了帮助学生消化和巩固教材内容,拓宽学生英语学习的视野,增强他们英语学习的综合运用能力,并检测课堂学习的效果,我们编写了《最新大学英语同步单元测试》丛书。

《最新大学英语同步单元测试》围绕《新编大学英语》教材,突出主题,强化重点,加强基本功训练(如:阅读、词汇及语法、写作、翻译等)以及综合运用英语的能力。该书发扬本教材的优点,并具有较强的科学性、针对性、趣味性和实用性。

全书根据原教材 1~4 级编写,共分四册,每分册针对原教材,围绕每一单元的主题,编写一套测试题。本册为第三分册,共有 12 单元及 4 套四级模拟试卷。每单元各分 6 个部分,其内容具体分配如下:

第一部分,Reading Comprehension。该部分由 4 篇短文构成,文章参照 CET-4 的阅读形式决定。短文与相对应教材单元的主题一致、难度相当,并力求内容生动有趣。短文后所附练习主要采用多项选择型客观性题型。

第二部分,Vocabulary and Structure。该部分采用多项选择题型。所选词汇或语法内容遵循新的大学英语教学大纲及词表,围绕相对应单元所使用的基本或重点语法及词汇进行选项、辨异和训练。

第三部分,Cloze。选材原则与相对应教材的内容和难度一致。旨在提高学生的英语语用和综合运用能力。

第四部分, Short Answer Questions。该部分为一篇与相对应单元的主题一致、难度相当的短文。旨在进一步训练学生的阅读能力及用英语概括和表达思想的能力, 题型与四级考试题型相同。

第五部分, Translation。该部分从第一部分 4 篇阅读文章里面选出了 5 个句子, 训练学生准确理解阅读文章及英译汉翻译能力, 训练难度及要求与四级考试相同。

第六部分, Writing。该部分要求学生写一篇与本单元主题相关, 字数约 120 字的短文。训练学生应用已学的语言知识的写作能力。

全书后附答案、注释及四级模拟试卷, 可使学生在借助习题进行学习检测的同时, 从中获得更多的相关信息和知识, 达到举一反三、事半功倍的效果。因此, 该书不但适用于使用《新编大学英语》教材的学生, 也可作为准备参加大学英语四、六级考试、公共英语考试和研究生考试的考生进行英语学习、检测及应试的指导和参考书。

第三分册适用于大学二年级学生和具有中级水平的英语学习者。全书由揭力勤老师主编; 郭宁先、王伟清和汪敏萍老师为副主编。Unit One 至 Unit Three 及四套模拟试卷由揭力勤老师编写; Unit Four 至 Unit Six 由王伟清老师编写; Unit Seven 至 Unit Nine 由汪敏萍老师编写; Unit Ten 至 Unit Twelve 由郭宁先老师编写。全书的统稿、定稿由揭力勤老师负责完成。

在该书的编写过程中, 曾得到武汉理工大学出版社领导的关心和帮助, 李国梁编辑曾给予了热情的指导, 为本书的出版付出了大量的心血; 军事经济学院外语教研室蔡常青、李文晶、万文应、黄飞等老师为材料收集及校对等给予了大量的帮助, 在此我们表示衷心的感谢。由于时间仓促, 水平有限, 疏漏和不妥之处在所难免。殷切希望广大读者批评指正。

编 者

2001 年 5 月于武汉

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# Unit One

## Part I Reading Comprehension (35minutes)

**Directions:** *There are 4 reading passages in this part. Each passage is followed by 5 questions or unfinished statements. Each of them is given four suggested options A, B, C and D. You should choose the ONE best answer and blacken the corresponding letter with your pencil.*

### Passage One

**Questions 1 to 5 are based on the following passage :**

Lord Dufferin, a British diplomat, was the central figure of this story, which has become one of England's classic tales.

One night during a stay at a friend's country house in Ireland, Lord Dufferin was restless and could not sleep. He had a strange feeling of dread, and so, to calm his nerves, he arose and walked across the room to the window.

(76) A full moon lit up the garden below so that it was almost as bright as morning as Lord Dufferin stood by the window. Suddenly he saw a movement in the shadows and a man appeared, carrying a long box on his back. The silent figure walked slowly across the moonlit yard. As he passed the window from which Lord Dufferin watched, he stopped and looked directly into the diplomat's eyes.

Lord Dufferin was startled, for the face of the man carrying the box was so ugly that he could not even describe it later. For a moment their eyes met, and then the man moved off into the shadows. The box on his back was clear-

ly seen to be a coffin

The next morning Lord Dufferin asked his host and the other guests about the man in the garden, but no one knew anything about him. They even accused him of having had a nightmare, but he knew better.

Many years later in Paris, when Lord Dufferin was serving as the English ambassador to France, he was about to walk into an elevator on his way to a meeting. For some reason he glanced at the elevator operator. With a start he recognized the man he had seen carrying the coffin across the moonlit garden. Without thinking, he stepped back from the elevator and stood there as the door closed and it started up without him.

His alarm was so great that he remained standing there for several minutes. Then a terrible crash startled him. The cable had parted, and the elevator had fallen three floors to the basement. Several passengers were killed and the operator himself died.

It was learned that the operator had been hired for just that day. No one ever found out who he was or where he came from.

1. Lord Dufferin could not sleep that night because \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. he knew by instinct that something was going to happen and he was waiting for it
  - B. He ~~had been~~ drinking the whole evening, which made him very excited
  - C. He felt nervous and frightened
  - D. He ~~had been~~ warned that this was a haunted house
2. Lord Dufferin was frightened by \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. the sudden appearance of a man in the garden at midnight
  - B. The man's fixed eyes
  - C. The man's ugly face
  - D. The coffin the man was carrying on his back
3. When Lord Dufferin told his friends about the man in the garden \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. they felt amused
  - B. they believed him and shared his fear

- C They told him it was an optical illusion
  - D They thought he must have seen the man in his dream
- 4 Lord Dufferin stepped back from the elevator because \_\_\_\_\_
- A it was very crowded inside
  - B. it suddenly struck him that the elevator was not in a good condition
  - C he recognized the operator to be the man he saw in the garden
  - D he took the operator for the man he saw in the garden
5. When Lord Dufferin saw the operator, he acted \_\_\_\_\_
- A. speedily
  - B. with decision
  - C. rashly
  - D. by instinct

### Passage Two

***Questions 6 to 10 are based on the following passage :***

In 1912 an American shipping company launched a new ship called the "Titanic". It was the largest and most luxurious ocean liner of that time. It weighed 46,000 tons and could carry about 2,200 passengers. Experts said that nothing could sink it. It was definitely unsinkable. On April 14, 1912, the ship sailed on its first voyage across the Atlantic from Southampton in England to New York in the United States, with 2,224 passengers, men, women and children. On April 15, just before midnight, the ship struck an iceberg. The iceberg tore a great hole in the ship's side, and the unsinkable "Titanic" began to sink.

There was great alarm on board. Warning bells rang out. Everyone rushed to the lifeboats, but there was not enough room for them all. There was room for only 1,178 passengers. The lifeboats took mostly the women and children. It was a terrible scene. Wives were weeping because they had to leave their husbands to drown. Children were crying because they had to say goodbye to their fathers. The men had to remain on the ship. The "Titanic"

sent out signals for help, but no help came. Another ship, the "California", was only twenty miles away, but her radio operator was asleep and did not hear the distress signals.

In the early hours of the morning the "Titanic" sank, while her band was playing bravely on deck. Twenty minutes later another liner, the "Carpathia", arrived on the scene and helped to rescue survivors from the icy water. But of the 2,224 passengers, only about 700 survived.

It was a terrible disaster. But something good came out of the sinking of the "Titanic". In 1913 there was a committee of inquiry into the disaster. The committee drew up many new rules for shipping companies. (77) Since then, every ship has had to provide lifeboat places for each passenger and has had to carry enough radio operators so that there is always one of them on duty. Another important result of the sinking of the "Titanic" was the formation of an international ice patrol. This patrol warns ships about ice and icebergs in the North Atlantic.

6. Of the following statements given below, which one is true?

- A. The "Titanic" was unsinkable.
- B. The "Titanic" was sailing from east to west.
- C. Many passengers were lost because some of the lifeboats struck an iceberg.
- D. The "California" rescued survivors from the "Titanic".

7. \_\_\_\_\_ were given the first places in the lifeboats.

- A. The women
- B. The children
- C. The men
- D. Both A and B

8. About \_\_\_\_\_ of the passengers on the "Titanic" lost their lives.

- A. 2,224
- B. 1,178
- C. 1,500
- D. 700

9. What does an international ice patrol do?

- A. It provides lifeboats in emergency.
- B. It warns ships about ice and icebergs in the North Atlantic.

- C. It organizes lifeboat drills during the voyage  
D. It carries enough radio operators so as not to miss any distress signals.
10. The "distress signals" in paragraph 2 refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

### Passage Three

Questions 11 to 15 are based on the following passage:

Many romantic legends have been inspired by Sacagawea, the Shoshone Indian woman who accompanied Lewis and Clark on much of their expedition of 1804~1806.

(78) One of President Jefferson's major purposes in commissioning Lewis and Clark to explore the newly acquired Louisiana Territory had been the establishing of friendly relations with Indian tribes between St. Louis and the Pacific Ocean. Indian chiefs were to be given Jefferson peace medals at these historic first contacts with white men

In the winter of 1804, some 1,600 miles from their St. Louis starting point, Lewis and Clark arrived in the North Dakota country of the Mandan Indians, where they were befriended by the tribe and spent a peaceful winter. Living among the Mandans were a French Canadian fur trader, Toussaint Charbonneau was hired as an interpreter for \$ 25 a month and Sacagawea carried her newborn baby on her back.

Sacagawea's main reason for accompanying the explorers was a longing to see her own Shoshone people again. Five years earlier, at the age of 12, she had been stolen by Crow Indians, taken far from her Rocky Mountain home, and sold as a slave to the Missouri River Mandans. In time she had been sold to Charbonneau.

(79) Sacagawea was of great value to the expedition in her role as peace envoy and intermediary with Indian tribes. Clark said of her, "Sacagawea reconciles all the Indians to our friendly intentions. A woman with a party of men is a token of peace."

Across the Missouri River, Lewis and Clark were faced with the snow-

capped Rocky Mountains. Crossing them would be impossible without horses. Going on ahead, Lewis met a band of Shoshone Indians and persuaded them to return with them to the expedition. With the tremendous advantages of Sacagawea's relationship, the explorers were able to barter for 29 fine Shoshone horses, and the journey continued.

Across the Rockies, the party built canoes and followed the Columbia River to the Pacific. The two explorers frequently praised Sacagawea's endurance and courage. She must have been understanding as well. Lewis wrote of her, "If she has enough to eat and a few trinkets to wear, I believe she would be perfectly content anywhere."

Sacagawea was among those Indians honoured with the prized Jefferson peace medal, evidence of the genuine fondness Lewis and Clark felt for her.

11. According to this passage, President Jefferson sent Lewis and Clark on an expedition for the purpose of \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. ~~exploring the rich resources of Louisiana Territory~~
  - B. ~~preparing the way for a great westward movement~~
  - C. ~~pushing Indians far back~~
  - D. ~~living in harmony with the Indians~~
12. ~~Sacagawea~~ accompanied Lewis and Clark on their expedition mainly because \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. ~~her husband~~ was hired as an interpreter
  - B. ~~it was~~ a well-paid job
  - C. ~~she wanted~~ to visit her native place
  - D. ~~she was~~ an Indian by birth
13. The word "intermediary" in paragraph 5 means \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. interpreter
  - B. representative
  - C. negotiator
  - D. go-between
14. Because of Sacagawea, the expedition \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. could spend a peaceful winter in Mandan country
  - B. could make their good intentions understood and accepted by the Indi-

ans

- C. could cross the Columbia River
  - D. was safe from Indian attacks
15. This passage focuses on \_\_\_\_\_
- A. Lewis and Clark's opinion about Sacagawea
  - B. The personality of Sacagawea
  - C. The role Sacagawea played in the Lewis and Clark Expedition
  - D. The Lewis and Clark Expedition

#### Passage Four

**Questions 16 to 20 are based on the following passage :**

Legend attaches a romantic story of true love to two magnificent snow-capped volcanoes in Mexico—Popocatepetl and Iztaccihuatl.

According to the story, Popo was a warrior who loved Iztaccihuatl, the beautiful daughter of an Indian king. The king declared that, to win his daughter, Popo would have to prove his bravery. So Popo went off to battle, swearing to return victorious. Iztaccihuatl made a vow that if he were killed she would commit suicide.

Alarmed, the king sent two messengers after Popo. When they returned with words that he had died, the princess put on a bridal veil and disappeared.

Some months later Popo returned. He hadn't been killed after all, just severely wounded. (80) Setting out to find his loved one, he searched for several years, scouring all the valleys and pueblos of Mexico.

Finally Indian scouts told Popocatepetl they had seen a woman reclining on a mountain. Popo climbed the mountain and, at the top, found Iztaccihuatl—asleep forever. In grief he withdrew to a distance, knelt down, and kept perpetual watch over her until he too died.

Today the two lovers appear as mountains. Popocatepetl, the loftier of the two, stands guard over the lower, flatter Iztaccihuatl, who is still reclining as her lover found her many years ago

16. The story of Popocateptl and Iztaccihuatl is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. history                      B. science fiction  
C. legend                      D. adventure
17. The vow Iztaccihuatl made showed that she \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. hated war                      B. respected her father  
C. loved Popo                      D. knew how beautiful she was
18. When she heard about Popo's death, Iztaccihuatl \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. put on her bridal veil      B. left her father's home  
C. Both A and B                      D. Neither A or B
19. In line 5 of this passage, the word "vow" means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. opinion                      B. declare  
C. statement                      D. solemn promise
20. Finally, Popo \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. kept watching Iztaccihuatl until he died on the mountain  
B. slept on the mountain  
C. withdrew to the mountain  
D. knelt down on the mountain

## Part II Vocabulary and Structure (20minutes)

**Directions:** There are 30 items in this part. For each item there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the ONE that best completes the meaning of the item. Then blacken the corresponding letter with your pencil.

21. When Jack had to wait in line, he always \_\_\_\_\_ his complaint.  
A. growls      B. grumbles      C. grunts      D. murmurs
22. \_\_\_\_\_ has recently been done to provide more buses for the people, a shortage of public vehicles remains a serious problem.  
A. That                      B. What

- C. In spite of what                      D. Though what
23. I \_\_\_\_\_ of his course of action, so I told him to go ahead  
A. agreed      B. accepted      C. approved      D. consented
24. I \_\_\_\_\_ you that the equipment will be delivered next week.  
A. insure      B. confirm      C. assure      D. guarantee
25. The boy tried to \_\_\_\_\_ from his angry father.  
A. escape      B. prevent      C. profit      D. benefit
26. The head of the expedition persisted in going \_\_\_\_\_ the storm.  
A. in spite      B. in spite of      C. in despite      D. despite of
27. He was \_\_\_\_\_ his wits' end what to do.  
A. in      B. on      C. at      D. of
28. They fought bravely but \_\_\_\_\_ they had to give in.  
A. on the end                      B. at the end  
C. by the end                      D. in the end
29. The water was so clear that it \_\_\_\_\_ the trees on the river bank.  
A. shadowed      B. shaded      C. imagined      D. reflected
30. He must reflect not only \_\_\_\_\_ historical thinking but on the other things as well.  
A. of      B. for      C. with      D. on
31. The old man \_\_\_\_\_ remembering our names.  
A. take the trouble                      B. had trouble  
C. ran into trouble                      D. asked for trouble.
32. He would much \_\_\_\_\_ it if you could do him that favor.  
A. anticipate      B. ascribe      C. appreciate      D. award
33. The audience didn't appreciate \_\_\_\_\_ very much.  
A. her singing                      B. her to sing  
C. that she sang                      D. of her singing
34. The father reluctantly consented that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. she would be married to John  
B. she be married to John  
C. she had been married John

- D she was married to John
35. He was a brilliant musician as a boy but he never \_\_\_\_\_ his early promise.
- A. completed    B. concluded    C. fulfilled    D. performed
36. Where did you \_\_\_\_\_ your knowledge of Chinese history?
- A. collect    B. obtain    C. achieve    D. reach
37. If you want to be a success in society, you must \_\_\_\_\_ the usages of society.
- A. make sure of    B. conform to  
C. learn by heart    D. get rid of
38. During the last years of her life, her dog became his closest \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. accompany    B. company    C. companion    D. comparison
39. Henry still claimed his innocence even when he \_\_\_\_\_ evidence that proved him guilty
- A. was opposed by    B. met with  
C. face up to    D. was fronted with
40. The judges have decided who the prize winners will be, and will \_\_\_\_\_ the names tomorrow.
- A. publish    B. announce    C. claim    D. declare
41. Yesterday we had a lecture given by a \_\_\_\_\_ teacher.
- A. well-mannered, young school  
B. young, well-mannered school  
C. well-mannered, school young  
D. school well-mannered young
42. His speech was very eloquent last night, \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. to say nothing of its having been significant  
B. to say nothing of significant  
C. not to speak of its significant  
D. not to mention had been significant
43. \_\_\_\_\_ a promise, \_\_\_\_\_ it
- A. Not only did he make, but also he kept

- B. Not only did he make, but he also kept  
 C. Not only he made, but also did he keep  
 D. Not only he made, but also he kept
44. \_\_\_\_\_, Hong Kong acts as a gateway into and out of China.  
 A. Strategically located                      B. Where strategically located  
 C. It is located strategically                D. Because located strategically
45. "We didn't see him at the lecture yesterday." "He \_\_\_\_\_ it."  
 A. would have not attended                B. can not have attended  
 C. needn't have attended                    D. mustn't attend
46. He's a slow learner. There is no reason, \_\_\_\_\_, to expel him from school.  
 A. though              B. otherwise              C. somehow              D. therefore
47. In Beijing, the law to prohibit smoking in public places came into \_\_\_\_\_ on May 15, 1996.  
 A. effect              B. use                      C. practice              D. existence
48. With all the clothes she needed \_\_\_\_\_, Mary left the super market for home.  
 A. to be bought    B. bought              C. buying              D. to have bought
49. "Tom graduated from college at a very young age." "He \_\_\_\_\_ have been an outstanding student."  
 A. should              B. could                      C. might                      D. must
50. If you don't like to play tennis, you \_\_\_\_\_ stay at home.  
 A. may be well                                  B. may well  
 C. may just as well                            D. may very well