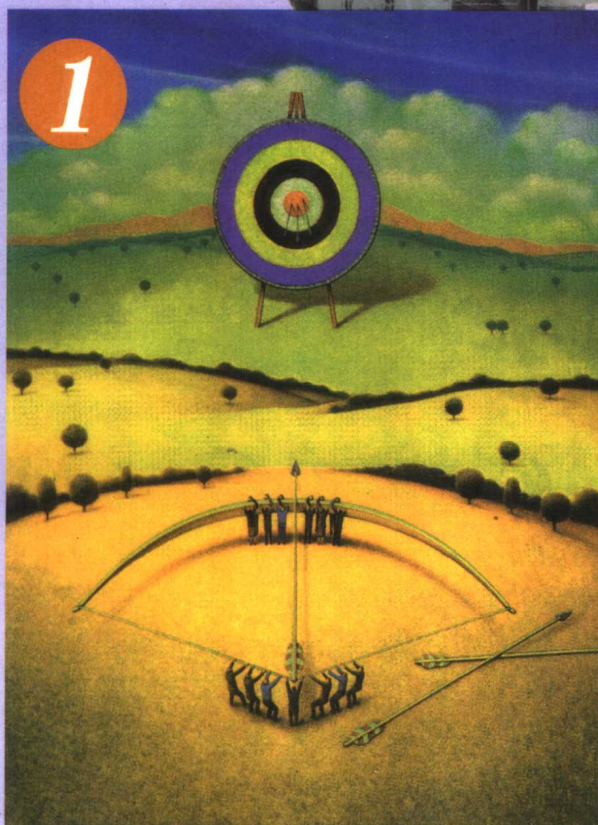


# 最新大学英语同步单元测试

(第一分册)

主 编 李宏君



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# 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。它是按“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》一书。

《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。每分册由试卷、答案、注释和写作范例等几部分构成。每分册含六套试卷。针对原教材,围绕每两单元内容,编写一套测试题。试题为主观性试题和客观性试题两类。

每套试卷各分四个部分,其具体分配如下:

第一部分,Reading Comprehension。该部分由四篇短文

构成,文章长度参照 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。短文后所附练习采用多项选择型客观性试题或简短问答的主观性试题两种题型。

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、辨析和训练。

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, Translation/Writing。该部分根据原教材不同的级别,依据循序渐进原则,由浅入深(句子—段落—文章)进行编排,采用造句(Sentence-making)、翻译(Translation)、作文(Composition)等多种形式。同时,全书后附答案、注释和各种翻译例句或范文,可使学生在借助试卷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。

第一分册适用于大学一年级学生和具有中级水平的英语学习者。

全书由李宏君副教授主编。第一分册由李宏君、陈颂珊和李祖明副教授编著。试卷及注释的 Test One 至 Test Three 由李宏君副教授编写, Test Four 至 Test Six 由陈颂珊

副教授编写。作文范例由李祖明副教授选编。全书的统稿、定稿由李宏君副教授负责完成。

在该书的编写过程中,曾得到武汉工业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,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

2000年6月于武汉

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# Test One

(Unit 1~2)

## Part I Reading Comprehension (35 minutes)

**Directions:** *There are 4 reading passages in this part. Each passage is followed by 4 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.*

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

A young man who lived in London was in love with a beautiful girl. Soon she became his girl friend. The man was very poor while the girl was rich. The young man wanted to send her a present on her birthday. He wanted to buy something beautiful for her, but he had no idea how to do it, as he had very little money. The next morning he went to a shop. There were many fine things there: rings, gold watches, diamonds—but all these things were too expensive. There was one thing he could not take his eyes off. It was a beautiful vase. That would be a wonderful present for his girl friend. He had been looking at the vase for half an hour when the manager asked what had

happened to him.

The young man told him everything. The manager felt sorry for him and decided to help him. A brilliant idea struck him. The manager pointed to the corner of the shop. To his great surprise the young man saw a vase broken into many pieces. The manager said, "I can help you. I shall order my servant to pack it and take it to your girl friend. When he enters the room, he will drop it."

On the birthday of his girl friend, the young man was very excited. Everything happened as had been planned. The servant brought in the vase, and as he entered the room, he dropped it. There was horror on everybody's face. When the vase was unpacked, the guests saw that each piece was packed separately.

1. The story took place in \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. France
  - B. England
  - C. Germany
  - D. the United States
2. Which of the following is true?
  - A. The young man's family was poor while the girl's was rich.
  - B. A rich young man fell in deep love with a beautiful girl.
  - C. The young man loved the girl but the girl did not love him.
  - D. The young man had enough money to buy a beautiful vase for his girl friend.
3. Why did the young man want to buy a present for the girl?
  - A. He wanted to give her a Christmas present.
  - B. He fell in love with her.
  - C. Her birthday was coming soon.
  - D. They were going to get married.
4. The shop manager was \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. very rich and kind - hearted
  - B. sympathetic and clever
  - C. kind but did nothing for the young man
  - D. curious about the young man's problem
5. Who do you think packed each piece separately?
- A. The manager
  - B. The servant
  - C. The girl
  - D. The young man

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

A unique laboratory at the University of Chicago is busy only at night. It is a dream laboratory where researchers are at work studying dreamers. Their findings have revealed that everyone dreams three to seven times a night although in ordinary life one person may remember none or only one of his dreams.

While the subjects—usually students—are asleep, special machines record their brain waves and eye movements as well as the body movements that signal the end of a dream. Surprisingly, all the subjects sleep soundly.

Observers report that a person usually fidgets (烦躁不安) before a dream. Once the dream started, his body relaxes and his eyes become more active, as if the curtain had gone up on a show. As soon as the machine indicates that the dream is over, a buzzer wakens the sleeper. He sits up, records his dream, and goes back to sleep—perhaps to dream some more.

Researchers have found that if the dreamer is wakened immediately after his dream, he can usually recall his entire dream. If he is allowed to sleep even five more minutes, his memory of the dream will

have faded(消失).

6. According to the passage, researchers at the University of Chicago are studying \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the content of dreams    B. the meaning of dreams  
C. the process of sleeping    D. dreamers while they dream
7. Their findings have revealed that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. everyone dreams every night  
B. dreams are easily remembered  
C. dreams are likely to be frightening  
D. persons dream only one dream a night
8. The researchers were surprised to find that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. dream memories are often incomplete  
B. persons sleep soundly while they dream  
C. sleepers relax while dreaming  
D. dreamers can record their own dreams
9. In the dream laboratory, the dreams are recorded \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. as soon as the student wakes in the morning  
B. at stated intervals during the night  
C. about five minutes after the end of each dream  
D. Immediately after each dream
10. A person would be most likely to remember the dream that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. was of most interest to him  
B. occurred immediately after he went to sleep  
C. occurred just before he woke up  
D. both A and B

**Questions 11 to 15 are based on the following passage :**

Many years ago there lived a very rich man who wanted to do something for the people of his town. But first he wanted to find out whether they deserved his help.

In the center of the main road into the town, he placed a very large stone. Then he hid behind a tree and waited. Soon an old man came along with his cow.

"Who put this stone in the center of the road?" said the old man, but he did not try to remove the stone. Instead, with some difficulty he passed around the stone and continued on his way. Another man came along and did the same thing, then another came, and another. All of them complained about the stone in the center of the road, but not one of them tried to remove it. Late in the afternoon, a young man came along. He saw the stone and said:

"The night will be very dark. Some neighbor will come along later in the dark and will fall against the stone."

The young man then began to move the stone. He pushed and pulled with all his strength to remove it. How great was his surprise at last when, under the stone, he found a bag of money and a piece of paper with these words: "This money is for the first honest man who removes this stone from the road."

11. The rich man wanted to find out \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. how many poor people there were in his town
- B. if the poor people really needed his help
- C. if the people of his town were worthy of his help

- D. if there were some stones on the road
12. The rich man in this story is all of the following except \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. helpful                      B. very clever  
C. fond of young men        D. very kind
13. The conclusion we can draw from the facts in Paragraph 3 is that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the old man was too weak to move the stone  
B. all the passers - by (过路人) were not happy  
C. the old man jumped over the stone  
D. the passers - by were reluctant to remove the stone
14. The young man in this story \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. was very lucky to get the money  
B. removed the stone with difficulties  
C. was the first honest man in the world  
D. knew there were some money under the stone
15. Which of the following statements is not true?  
A. Most passers - by didn't pass around the stone easily.  
B. Most passers - by couldn't remove the stone.  
C. Most passers - by did nothing but complaining.  
D. All the passers - by saw the stone.

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

Psychology is the study of the mind and mental activities. For example, psychologists are interested in why some things make you sad, but others make you happy. They want to know why some people are shy, but others are quite talkative. They want to know why people do the things that they do. They also test intelligence.

Psychologists deal with the minds and behavior of people. Your mind consists of all your feelings, thoughts, and ideas. It is the result of one part of the brain called cerebrum (大脑). Your behavior is the way you act or ~~conduct~~ yourself. Examples of behavior include shouting, crying, laughing, and sleeping.

Several people have been instrumental in the field of psychology. Wilhelm Wundt set up the first psychological laboratory in Leipzig, Germany, in 1879. Ivan Pavlov, a Russian, is noted for his experiments with dogs in which he studied their reflexes (反应能力) and reactions. Around 1900, Sigmund Freud stated his theory that people try to repress (push out of the mind, hide) any memories or thoughts that they believed were not good.

Psychologists should not be confused with psychiatrists who deal only with mental illness. They are medical doctors who treat people.

16. A good title for this selection is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. studying the mind      B. famous psychologists  
C. memories and people      D. the behavior of people
17. The word "shy" in the 3rd sentence means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. happy      B. quiet      C. sad      D. angry
18. We may conclude that psychologists \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. study physical diseases as well  
B. deal with animals more often than with people  
C. are not medical doctors  
D. are medical doctors
19. Pavlov worked with \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. people      B. dogs  
C. mental illness      D. rats

20. The cerebrum controls \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the mind  
B. the field of psychology  
C. the whole brain  
D. the heart

## Part II Vocabulary and Structure (20 minutes)

**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. John Kennedy was \_\_\_\_\_ of the United States.  
A. the thirty - five president  
B. the thirty - fifth president  
C. thirty - fifth president  
D. thirty - five president
22. It was in that small room \_\_\_\_\_ they worked hard and dreamed of better days to come.  
A. where                      B. which                      C. in which                      D. that
23. We haven't seen Mr. Smith \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. a few days ago                      B. for a few days  
C. a few days before                      D. in a few days
24. \_\_\_\_\_, wood will soon burst into a flame.  
A. When heated                      B. Heating  
C. When heating                      D. Being heated
25. Before they move in the new house, they bought many \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. furnitures                      B. furniture  
C. equipments                      D. pieces of furniture



26. The meeting \_\_\_\_\_ open yesterday morning.  
 A. declared B. was declared  
 C. was declaring D. be declared
27. We are familiar with the idea \_\_\_\_\_ all matter consists of atoms.  
 A. which B. what C. that D. it
28. Have you decided \_\_\_\_\_ off \_\_\_\_\_ to the seaside?  
 A. putting...to B. to put...to go  
 C. to put...going D. putting...going
29. \_\_\_\_\_ I realized the consequences, I would never have intended to get involved.  
 A. If B. Had C. When D. Unless
30. She is a little fat now, and she no longer runs \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. like she was used to B. as she was used to  
 C. like she used to D. as she used to
31. He as well as I \_\_\_\_\_ you.  
 A. agree with B. agree to  
 C. agrees with D. agrees to
32. He felt as if he alone were responsible for \_\_\_\_\_ had happened.  
 A. that B. what C. which D. a
33. An argument \_\_\_\_\_ in the classroom between the children.  
 A. broke out B. broke off  
 C. broke in D. broke through
34. He told the assistant to \_\_\_\_\_ the business for him during his absence.  
 A. take over B. take out C. take up D. take in
35. The Atlantic separates Europe \_\_\_\_\_ America.  
 A. into B. from C. out D. upon.
36. He saw \_\_\_\_\_ it that all of them would take part in the meeting.