



大学英语课程指导研究小组 组编

# 大学英语 分级测试题库

- 本题库根据《大学英语1—4级通用词汇表》及四六级考试新题型设计而成。
- 本题库的难易度与目前流行教材——《大学英语》（修订版、全新版）、《新视野大学英语》、《21世纪大学英语》、《新编大学英语》等同级教材一致。
- 题库涵盖了以上流行教材的共用考纲词汇，可作为大学英语课程验收的考试题库。
- 主要题型包括：听力、词汇与语法、阅读理解、综合填空、汉译英。含：复合式与听写填空、英译汉和简短回答等新题型。
- 内附：测试导引、听力原文及题库答案与详解。

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COLLEGE  
ENGLISH  
1级题库

大连理工大学出版社 Dalian University of Technology Press

1018572

2003 年最新版

# 大学英语分级测试题库

(一级)

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淮阴师范学院图书馆1018572

大连理工大学出版社

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### 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

大学英语分级测试题库(一级)/胡智林,谭万成主编. —大连:  
大连理工大学出版社,2002.8(2003.6重印)

ISBN 7-5611-2051-6

I. 大… II. ①胡… ②谭… III. 英语—高等学校—水平  
考试—试题 IV. H319.6

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2002)第 926802 号

大连理工大学出版社出版

地址:大连市凌水河 邮政编码:116024

电话:0411-4708842 传真:0411-4701466 邮购:0411-4707961

E-mail: dutp@mail.dlptt.ln.cn URL: http://www.dutp.cn

大连理工印刷有限公司印刷 大连理工大学出版社发行

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幅面尺寸:185mm×260mm

印张:11.5

字数:270千字

附件:磁带2盒

印数:12 001 ~ 18 000

2002年8月第1版

2003年6月第3次印刷

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责任编辑:琴 声

责任校对:晓 枫

封面设计:孙宝福

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定 价:48.00元(本册:12.00元)





## 编写说明

跨入 21 世纪,经过全国外语教育家们的不懈努力,我国的大学英语教学迈向了新的台阶。这其中,经外语教育家们博采众长,精心打造的一系列精品教材为外语教学的蓬勃发展打下了坚实的基础,也为广大师生的授课与学习提供了宽泛的选择余地。这些教材包括:《大学英语》修订版、全新版;《21 世纪大学英语》;《新编大学英语》和《新视野大学英语》等。为使广大学生更好地消化理解这些教材内容,巩固所学基本知识并顺利通过各级教材的期末考试,我们针对课堂教学中的难点和各级教材验收考试当中的重点进行分析和归纳。在此基础上依据国家标准题库,按照四六级最新题型将这些难点和重点分散到“大学英语分级测试题库(1—4 级)”中,以方便学生平时自测和期末模拟备考使用。在编写过程中参考了原国家教委颁布的《大学英语教学大纲通用词汇表》(1—4 级)的要求,并采用了大学英语考试委员会 1997 年使用的新题型。所以本题库同样符合大学英语四级考试的要求。

本系列自测题库从一级到四级遵循由易到难的原则编排,每级都由两大部分组成:Paper One 和 Paper Two。每套试题设计为标准分 100 分,平均由 110 个小题组成。

### ▲各级题库主要编写内容

**一级题库:**共 10 套试题,包括——听力(含对话、短文)、词汇与语法结构(含单项选择题和选词填空题)、完形填空、阅读理解和汉译英。

**二级题库:**共 10 套试题,包括——听力(含对话、短文)、词汇与语法结构(含单项选择题和选词填空题)、完形填空、阅读理解和汉译英。

**三级题库:**共 10 套试题,包括——听力(含对话、短文、听写填空)、词汇与语法结构、完形填空、阅读理解(含简答)和英语写作。

**四级题库:**共 10 套试题,包括——听力(含对话、短文、复合式听写)、词汇与语法结构(含单项选择题和选词填空题)、完形填空、阅读理解(含简答)和英语写作。

### ▲各级题库主要编写特色

与同类书相比,本题库具有以下特色:

#### 1. 针对性强

参加题库编写的教师都是现行教材一线的授课骨干,有着一轮、甚至是几轮的教学实践,十分熟悉教材的重点、难点以及学生的困难点。所以,他们能针对学生应该掌握的基本知识和技能来设计试题。





## 2. 仿真性强

本题库的编排体例参考了当今各种现行教材的练习试题、国家级考试题库相关题型以及四六级考试最新题型的编写方式,具有较强的仿真性。10套试题中的主、客观题的设计也参考了各种现行教材的验收测试内容,将其按一定比例科学分配到每套试题中。

## 3. 覆盖面大

为了扩大本系列题库的使用范围,我们收集了目前流行教材中的共核考纲词汇,这些词汇基本汇集了四六级考试中词汇试题的主要考点。我们将其编成题,分配到每套试卷中。这些共核考纲词汇主要涵盖在《大学英语》(全新版、修订版)、《新视野大学英语》、《21世纪大学英语》和《新编大学英语》等教材中,对于学习这些教材的学生来说,学习和掌握考点词汇能起到事半功倍的作用。

## 4. 题材广泛、新颖,有时代感

本题库试题素材大多选自新近出版的英文报刊、杂志和网络英语,因而,语言原汁原味,十分地道,可读性强、信息性强、时代感强。题材内容包括社会热点、新闻人物、历史、现代医学和现代科技等。覆盖面广、新奇性和趣味性较强。

## 5. 实用性强

本题库试题的听力材料与大众日常生活相贴切,主要从各类广播、会议、演讲以及讲座等口语素材中筛选,因此,真实感强,易于模仿。此外,每套试题后都设计了答案解析,包括:考点分析、解题思路和误区点津等。这些内容从正向、逆向各个角度对学生的解题思路进行点拨,与其他同类试卷相比具有较强的实用性。

相信广大学生通过对本题库的自测实践,会对您的备考有极大的帮助,祝各位学生学习进步,取得好成绩!

编者

2003年5月



## 测试导引

本系列自测题库从一级到四级遵循由易到难的编写原则,每级都由两大部分组成:Paper One 和 Paper Two。每套试题设计为标准分 100 分,平均由 110 个小题组成。考虑到自测的实际需要,本系列题库不在每个单项上设计具体答题时间,由学生自由掌握时间,灵活答题,但全套试题的答题时间不得超过 120 分钟,否则自测无效。

### 一级题库结构与说明

#### Paper One

Paper One 由 60~65 分客观题组成,分别是听力理解(Listening Comprehension)、词汇与结构(Vocabulary and Structure)、完形填空(Cloze)、阅读理解(Reading Comprehension)。题型的设计参考了四六级考试的试卷和大学英语期末统考试卷的编排方式,但略有不同。具体编排方式如下:

► **听力理解**: (20 分), 每题 1 分。由三部分组成。

**Section A**: 有 10 个语句(statement), 每个语句只读一遍, 稍做停顿, 要求学生在短时间内捕捉语句反映的每一个细节信息, 在四个选项中选择意思最接近的句子。

**Section B**: 有 5 个对话(short conversation), 对话部分题型涉及: 地点和场所、计划和打算、观点和态度或语气、数字和计算、交通和工具、职业和关系、释意和替换、原因和结果、请求和建议。在每个对话结束后针对刚才说过的内容问一个问题。问题和对话都只读一次。每个问题之后, 会有一个停顿。在停顿期间, 你必须读完四个选项, 并决定哪一个是最佳答案。

**Section C**: 有一篇短文(passage), 字数在 120~150 词左右。在短文结束之后针对短文内容问 5 个问题, 内容涉及: 细节、词义、原因、地点、时间、计算、方式、人物、时间等, 也就是常说的 6Ws(what, why, where, which, who, when) 和 how。短文和问题都只读一次。每个问题之后, 会有一个停顿。在停顿期间, 你必须读完四个选项, 并决定哪一个是最佳答案。

► **词汇与结构**: (20 分), 每题 0.5 分。由三部分组成。

**Section A**: 词汇题, 共 15 题。包括名词、动词、形容词、副词等的词义辨析,



短语动词、名词或形容词与介词的固定搭配以及习惯用语,形近词或同根词以及派生词辨析等。

**Section B:** 语法结构题,共 10 题。内容涉及介词、连词、形容词或副词的比较级或最高级、非谓语动词形式(不定式、现在分词、过去分词)、强调句、时态、情态动词与完成时、倒装、虚拟语气、独立主格结构、主谓一致、定语从句或状语从句等以及固定搭配。

**Section C:** 改错题,共 5 题。包括搭配、主谓一致、单复数的使用、时态、语态等。

► **完形填空:**(10 分),共 20 题,每题 0.5 分。编写要求大部分为词汇与结构,部分内容需要根据上下文填写相反的词义。

► **阅读理解:**(20 分),各 2 篇文章,共 10 题,每题 2 分。

题型包括:主旨题(中心思想、文章标题、结论);推理题(词义推理、细节推理、态度、语气、观点);细节题(词语解释、正误判断)等。

## Paper Two

第二部分全部是主观题,编排体例参考了各类现行教材的练习题、国家级考试题库相关题型以及四六级考试主观题的编写方式,仿真性较强。具体分配如下:

► **词汇题:**(5 分),共 5 小题,考查派生词。

► **语法题:**(5 分),共 5 小题,根据括号中的中英文提示完成句子,考查对语法知识点和固定短语或结构的掌握。

► **完形填空:**(5 分),共 10 个空,答案在所给的 15 个词中选,必要时对所给的词做适当的改动。

► **阅读理解:**(10 分),设计成 5 个小题,或是英译汉,或是简答题,每个 2 分。英译汉或简答题各设 5 篇,交叉出题。

► **汉译英:**(10 分),共 5 题,每题 2 分,考查对各类通用教材中的共核考纲词汇的掌握,除超纲词汇以外,不给英文词汇提示。

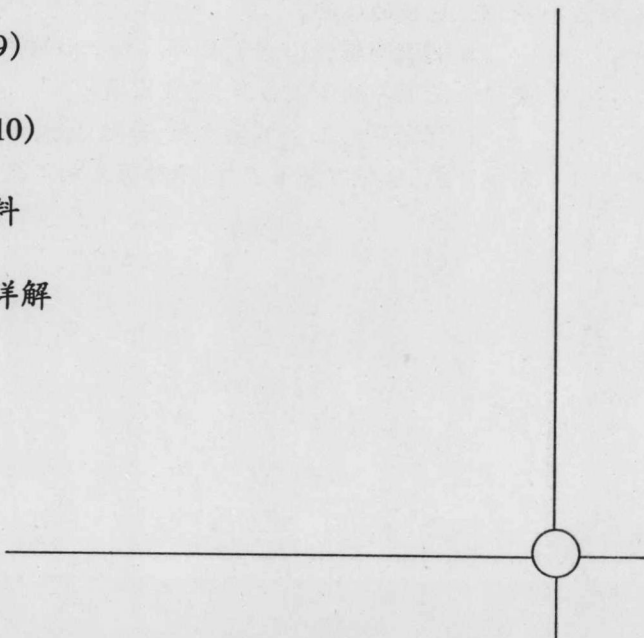




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# Level Test (1)

## Paper One

### Part I Listening Comprehension (20 points)

#### Section A

**Directions:** *In this section you will hear 10 short statements. The statements will be read just once. When you hear a statement, read the four sentences in your test paper and decide which one is the closest in meaning to the statement you have just heard. Then, mark the letter beside the sentence you choose.*

#### Example:

**You will hear:** I ran into an old friend at the restaurant.

**You will read:** A) I rushed into the restaurant with an old friend.

B) I met an old friend by chance at the restaurant.

C) My friend ran into the restaurant to meet me.

D) My friend and I ran into the restaurant together.

Sentence B) "I met an old friend by chance at the restaurant." is closest in meaning to the statement "I ran into an old friend at the restaurant." Therefore you should choose answer B).

1. A) We had various kinds of food yesterday.

B) We didn't eat very much yesterday morning.

C) We had our breakfast very late.

D) We had to turn on the light.

2. A) Please wash the dish.

B) The dish you brought to me is very dirty.

C) Please bring me a clean dish.

D) Shall I bring you a clean dish?

3. A) He recently visited us.

B) He flew over our house.

C) He was there for just two hours.

D) He went to the other house.

4. A) He's been living in Beijing for a long time.

B) He used to live in Beijing.

C) He's gone to Beijing for a short visit.

D) He should stay longer in Beijing.

5. A) He started out to write a short story but actually wrote a novel.



- B) He pretended to be writing a short story while he was in fact writing a novel.  
C) He is a good storywriter but a poor novelist.  
D) He is neither a good storywriter nor a good novelist.
6. A) Twelve of us went to the party.  
B) Five people saw the show.  
C) There were seventeen of us at the reception.  
D) Seven people decided not to attend the reception.
7. A) There are 1085 rooms in the palace.  
B) The palace is only 13 feet high.  
C) The wall is about 13 feet in height.  
D) The number of the steps is 1184.
8. A) I would have my appointment on Wednesday.  
B) The appointment on Wednesday was put off.  
C) The meeting won't be held until next Monday.  
D) I would be very busy on Wednesday.
9. A) The lights should be coming back on soon.  
B) You'll know the storm has started when the lights go off.  
C) The lights went off just as the storm began.  
D) I'd rather turn the lights off during the storm.
10. A) The trip costs about \$ 5.      B) It's very slow if you go by train.  
C) It takes more than one day.      D) It takes about four hours to do it.

### Section B

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear 5 short conversations. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the question 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. Then mark the corresponding letter by blackening it with a pencil.

### Example:

**You will hear:**

M: When shall we start our work, Jane?

W: Tomorrow at 9 o'clock. But we must work quickly, for we have to finish everything before 2 in the afternoon.

**Question:** For how long can they work?

**You will read:** A) 2 hours.      B) 3 hours.      C) 4 hours.      D) 5 hours.

From the conversation we know that the two are talking about some work they will start at 9 o'clock in the morning and have to finish at 2 in the afternoon. Therefore, D) "5





hours" is the correct answer. You should choose answer D) and blacken it with a pencil.

11. A) I saw him just now. B) I saw him in person.  
C) I saw him playing Ping Pong on TV. D) I saw him yesterday.
12. A) She should turn up the television a bit.  
B) She should move forward a little bit.  
C) The television set should be repaired.  
D) She should use a hearing aid.
13. A) Go straight. B) Turn right, then go straight to the stairs.  
C) Turn right after the stairs. D) Turn right before the stairs.
14. A) She wants to catch the train. B) She prefers to go by bus.  
C) She wants to know why. D) She'd like the man not to go.
15. A) George and his father are partners.  
B) George looks like his father.  
C) George wears the same clothes as his father.  
D) George's father was also in trouble with the law.

### Section C

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear a short passage. 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). Then mark the corresponding letter with a single line through the center.

### Passage

Questions 16 to 20 are based on the passage you have just heard.

16. A) Fifteen. B) Fifty. C) Fourteen. D) Forty.
17. A) An English. B) A French.  
C) An English teacher. D) A French teacher.
18. A) He wanted to stay there for a long time.  
B) He wanted to visit many places.  
C) He wanted to see some friends there.  
D) He wanted to buy a lamp for his bicycle.
19. A) The children would stay there all week.  
B) They wanted to talk to people in English.  
C) They were going by boat.  
D) The boy spoke English to the author.
20. A) He was tall and thin.  
B) He sometimes didn't speak English.



C) He couldn't understand the third question asked by the author.

D) He spoke English as well as an Englishman.

## Part II Vocabulary and Structure (15 points)

### Section A

Directions: Each of the following sentences is provided with four choices. Choose the one that best completes the sentence. (7.5 points)

21. We needed to make staff more \_\_\_\_\_ other forms of communication.  
A) know of      B) aware of      C) to concentrate on      D) confused about
22. Danger exists but there are ways to \_\_\_\_\_ the problem before it becomes a crisis.  
A) go over      B) decide on      C) commit      D) solve
23. Pessimists warn of an erosion of privacy, not to \_\_\_\_\_ quiet time for relaxation and thought.  
A) confuse      B) mention      C) concentrate      D) occupy
24. Although she has something else to do, she is \_\_\_\_\_ to finish her book on time.  
A) firm      B) convinced      C) determined      D) George's father was also
25. Jane \_\_\_\_\_ the party. She asked people to come and bought the food and drinks.  
A) grouped      B) shaped      C) organized      D) hold
26. After dinner, the ladies \_\_\_\_\_ to the drawing room, leaving the men to their cigars and drinks.  
A) retired      B) took back      C) resigned      D) vacated
27. The old man had to \_\_\_\_\_ loneliness even if he lived in the nursing home.  
A) hold      B) endure      C) enjoy      D) last
28. He caused his parents great \_\_\_\_\_ by cycling long distance alone.  
A) ease      B) anxiety      C) eager      D) Passage
29. Could you \_\_\_\_\_ that everything is OK with our checking account?  
A) assure      B) insure      C) ensure      D) reassure
30. By careful \_\_\_\_\_ she negotiated a substantial pay rise.  
A) style      B) strategy      C) tragedy      D) trap
31. The police set a \_\_\_\_\_ to catch the thieves.  
A) plan      B) device      C) trap      D) trick
32. When she was criticized, she claimed that it was outside her \_\_\_\_\_ of responsibility.  
A) field      B) limit      C) extent      D) range
33. I hope that you'll be more careful in typing the letter. Don't \_\_\_\_\_ anything.  
A) withdraw      B) omit      C) reduce      D) lead
34. She is a very \_\_\_\_\_ secretary: she never forgets anything or makes a mistake.  
A) anxious      B) effective      C) adequate      D) efficient
35. If you want to know the train schedule, please \_\_\_\_\_ at the booking office.



A) inquire

B) acquire

C) request

D) require

**Section B**

**Directions:** Each of the following sentences is provided with four choices. Choose the one that best completes the sentence. (5 points)

36. Mary's handwriting was appreciated by her classmates and the teachers \_\_\_\_\_.

A) as well

B) also

C) both

D) either

37. These patterns are related to the student's attitude \_\_\_\_\_ learning an FL.

A) for

B) towards

C) on

D) with

38. There are some language problems \_\_\_\_\_ unnecessary capitalization, run-on sentences, and some inconsistent evidence to support ideas.

A) and

B) for

C) and

D) such as

39. The students were required to write short summaries in a notebook \_\_\_\_\_ the instructors could check that the reading was actually being done.

A) so that

B) where

C) in which

D) in order

40. If you want to speak English well, you should practise speaking \_\_\_\_\_.

A) as more English as possible

B) as much English as you can

C) as many English as you are possible

D) English as much as you can

41. \_\_\_\_\_ write down your name on the cover when you submit your article.

A) Be sure to not

B) Not be sure to

C) Be sure not to

D) Be not sure to

42. She is occupied \_\_\_\_\_ an English novel from Yahoo.

A) with downloading

B) in downloading

C) with the download of

D) by downloading

43. Having failed my French, I decided to concentrate \_\_\_\_\_ science subjects.

A) with

B) on

C) in

D) about

44. The use of email on an Internet system promotes discussion between teacher and students \_\_\_\_\_ among students.

A) as well as

B) better than

C) as well

D) other than

45. For successful online learning, you should evaluate your progress regularly and adjust your plan as \_\_\_\_\_.

A) needs it

B) are needing

C) needed

D) needing

**Section C**

**Directions:** Each of the following sentences has four underlined parts marked A), B), C) and D). Identify the one that is not correct. (2.5 points)

46. Affective factors seem to be one of foreign language teachers' biggest worry.

A

B

C

D

47. The more students are immersed in Web sites, the more they can determine the value

A





of a particular site in relation with another.

B C D

48. Do you think it necessary to write down everything what the teacher says?

A B C D

49. One highly effective way to accumulate specialized knowledge is to find a problem and

A B C

solve.

D

50. When we think of teaching a FL (foreign language) to children and teens, we realize

A B C

how present these factors are in our daily work.

D

### Part III Cloze (10 points)

**Directions:** Each blank in the following passage is provided with four possible choices.

Read the whole passage and choose the best answer for each blank.

The English Teacher is the most complete and most advanced multimedia ESL course we sell, (51) \_\_\_\_\_ of three interactive, instructional modules. It is (52) \_\_\_\_\_ by Opus Instruments, a specialty software company in Florida that (53) \_\_\_\_\_ exclusively with language learning courses.

We have tested The English Teacher and (54) \_\_\_\_\_ it to be easy to use, entertaining, and the most comprehensive software (55) \_\_\_\_\_ the market. We especially appreciate the originality and (56) \_\_\_\_\_ of the Spaced-Out Reinforcement Methodology and the (57) \_\_\_\_\_ that this program teaches over 30,000 words in English.

The English (58) \_\_\_\_\_ is ideal for home, office, or school use. It is available in different versions for (59) \_\_\_\_\_ speakers of Portuguese and Spanish.

The English Teacher arrives (60) \_\_\_\_\_ with two full CD-ROMs chock-full of (61) \_\_\_\_\_ lessons with digitized speech, interactive content, a microphone, and dictionary. There is no more complete course available (62) \_\_\_\_\_ any price.

On the (63) \_\_\_\_\_, it takes approximately 100 hours of study time to complete a single level of The English Teacher, and (64) \_\_\_\_\_ of the product have demonstrated a long-term retention (65) \_\_\_\_\_ of all material studied in the mid-to-high 90th percentile even up to one year later. (66) \_\_\_\_\_ of junior high schools, high schools, and language schools around the world currently (67) \_\_\_\_\_ the English Teacher for some or all of (68) \_\_\_\_\_ students. Why? Because it's fun and it (69) \_\_\_\_\_. No other CD-ROM program (70) \_\_\_\_\_ into such great detail in English grammar, pronunciation, or vocabulary.

51. A) consists B) consisted C) consisting D) to consist

52. A) planned B) designed C) written D) established

53. A) copes B) solves C) discusses D) deals



54. A) believed B) found C) felt D) guessed  
55. A) on B) at C) in D) through  
56. A) effectiveness B) efficient C) entertainment D) performance  
57. A) news B) fact C) case D) story  
58. A) CD-ROM B) Software C) Teacher D) Language  
59. A) native B) local C) foreign D) fellow  
60. A) in B) at C) with D) to  
61. A) writing B) listening C) language D) speaking  
62. A) with B) at C) above D) without  
63. A) normal B) average C) common D) level  
64. A) use B) usage C) users D) user  
65. A) rate B) speed C) portion D) ratio  
66. A) A hundred B) Several hundred C) Hundreds D) Hundred  
67. A) impose B) use C) introduce D) share  
68. A) his B) its C) our D) their  
69. A) is workable B) works C) is work D) working  
70. A) goes B) comes C) turns D) looks

#### Part IV Reading Comprehension (20 points)

**Directions:** In this part there are two passages followed by questions, each with four suggested answers. Choose the one you think is the best answer.

##### Passage 1

The universities from which our own are descended were founded in the Middle Ages. They were established either by corporations of students wanting to learn, as in Italy, or by teachers wanting to teach, as in France. Corporations that had special legal or customary privileges for the purpose of carrying out the intentions of the incorporators were common in those days. The university corporations of the Middle Ages at the height of their power were not responsible to anybody, in the sense that they could not be brought to book by any authority. They claimed, and made good their claim, complete independence of all secular and religious control. The American university was, however, at first a corporation formed by a religious denomination or by the state for the purposes of the denomination or the state.

The American university in the seventeenth century was much closer to the American university today than to the medieval university. The Puritan communities needed ministers and professional men and so established universities to provide them. Later, religious groups built universities in order to extend their own influence. For example, the University of Chicago was founded by devout (虔诚的) Baptists to combat the rising tide of Methodism in the Middle West. The president and the trustees of the university were re-



quired to have the proper religious affiliations in order to keep the university on the right path. Fortunately the combination of John D. Rockefeller, William Rainey Harper, and the enlightened wing of the Baptist church preserved the university from too narrow an interpretation of its purpose.

71. The passage states that French universities in the Middle Ages were founded by \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) students wanting to learn      B) the state  
C) groups of professors      D) the Catholic church
72. The basic motive for setting up a university in a Puritan community was to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) spread the religious ideals of the Puritans  
B) provide necessary personnel for the community  
C) educate the young about their religion  
D) prevent the spread of other religions
73. Which of the following is closest in meaning to "the rising tide"?
- A) the rapid growth      B) the evil influence  
C) the extreme heresy      D) the sudden invasion
74. We can infer from the passage that the founders of the University of Chicago \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) were former Baptists  
B) were enlightened Baptists  
C) were strict Baptists  
D) had never been connected with the Baptist church
75. Which of the following does the passage tell us about John D. Rockefeller?
- A) He wanted to spread the Baptist religion.  
B) He was a founder of the University of Chicago.  
C) He was an early president of the University of Chicago.  
D) He broadened the goals of the University of Chicago.

### Passage 2

Every American school child has heard the little rhyme, "In October, 1492, Columbus sailed the ocean blue," and the story has often been told of Columbus' dream of finding the East or Asia by sailing west. Often Columbus is used as an example of someone who set goals for himself and would not give up when obstacles to achieving those goals came his way—he waited at the Spanish court six years before King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella agreed to sponsor his voyage. He persuaded his men to continue their westward voyage even when they threatened mutiny (造反) because they had not yet reached the expected islands of the Orient. Certainly Columbus is a model of determination and courage.

Yet the man was much more complex than the stories often reveal. Christopher was a





very devout Catholic who observed all the fasts of the church and prayed regularly. His very name Christopher, which means Christ-bearer, he understood as a title of his destiny to carry the message of the gospel(福音) to far-off lands. He diligently searched the Scriptures and thought he found assurance for a call to sail to the far reaches of the globe with the Christian message.

Christopher was particularly concerned with the power of the Ottoman Turks who controlled the eastern Mediterranean and were threatening Europe. If a way could be found of reaching India by sailing West, the Turks could be attacked from behind and perhaps the Holy Land itself could be rescued from their hands. Yes, Columbus was interested in trade and riches, but Christian concern also lay behind his plans. When land was sighted on October 12, 1492, in recognition of the divine aid in his voyage, Columbus named the land San Salvador, which means Holy Savior.

76. Why did Columbus sail west?

- A) Because he wanted to discover the New World.
- B) Because he thought Asia was in the west.
- C) Because he wanted to another way of reaching India.
- D) Because he wanted to set an example to other sailors.

77. Which of the following is not true?

- A) Christopher was a Catholic.
- B) Columbus dreamt of finding the Orient by sailing west.
- C) Columbus men mutinied but he succeeded in suppressing them.
- D) Oct. 12. 1492 was a great day to Columbus.

78. What does it mean by saying "(he) observed all the fasts of the church"?

- A) If the church ordered him to sail faster, he would.
- B) He learnt to cook breakfasts from the church.
- C) He ate nothing on some special religious days.
- D) He obeyed the church.

79. Columbus named the land he first sighted San Salvador because he thought \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) this is the very place he dreamt of reaching
- B) his success in this voyage got divine aid
- C) the land was the Holy Land
- D) it is the fate that led to his discovery of the new land

80. From the passage we can infer that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) the shortest route to Asia was sailing across the Mediterranean
- B) Columbus was an example of determination and courage
- C) Columbus wanted to attack the Ottoman Turks from behind by sailing west
- D) he believed he had already reached India