

文科教材  
《英语》教学辅助教材

# 英语学习 进展检测试题集

复旦大学英语测试组编写

## A Collection of English Progress Tests



商 务 印 书 馆

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YINGYŮ XUÉXÍ JÌNZHǎN JIǎNCÈ SHÌTÍJÍ  
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## 前 言

“英语学习进展检测试题集”(A Collection of English Progress Tests)是配合高等学校文科教材《英语》(复旦大学编写)第三、第四册编写的教学辅助材料。

“试题集”的对象为文科英语三、四册的学习者,旨在通过测试帮助学习者复习、巩固已学的内容并且及时了解学习进展情况。

“试题集”以三课课文为一单元,提供二份试卷。三、四两册共有二十四课课文,分为八个单元,共提供十六份试卷。

每份试卷设有:词汇(20%)、语法(25%)、完形填空(Cloze, 15%)、阅读理解(20%)和翻译(20%)等五大部分。题型有主观类的(如扩词(Word Extension)、填空、翻译等),也有客观类的(如多项选择题),其比例一般为70%:30%或60%:40%。词汇部分包括扩词和多项选择两类。语法部分的内容、形式以及题量则因课文的重点而异,一般有多项选择、辨认错误、填空、句型转换等形式,题量一般在20—30题之间。完形填空有二类:一类是根据课文改写的短文(字数在150字左右),不提供选择题,另一类是选用课外材料,采用多项选择形式编写的。阅读理解部分基本上由三篇文章组成,字数在1,200—1,500字之间,力求题材多样,难易度适当,阅读技巧的覆盖面大。翻译部分有中译英和英译中两类,中译英结合精读课文,英译中则取材于补充阅读材料。

“试题集”后附有每份试卷的答案,谨供参考。

“试题集”的编写汲取了我校近几年来教学实践的经验,其中部分试题选自已在教学中使用过的、效果较好的材料,因此也凝结了有关教师的劳动。

“试题集”由复旦大学大学英语教学部的王忻斌、唐荣杰负责编写，并经李荫华教授和外籍教师 Miss Lynette Franklin 审阅。在编写过程中也得到了董亚芬教授的指点。大学英语教学部的陈伟德、李荫华、胡忠茂、孙晴霞等教师也参加了阅读理解部分的部分编写工作。

由于编写工作量较大，时间和水平有限，错误之处在所难免，还望同行和读者多多指教。

编者

一九八九年五月

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# PROGRESS TEST 1

(For L. 1—L.3, Book III)

## Part I Vocabulary (20%, 10 minutes)

### Section A: Word Extension (10%)

**Directions:** Complete each of the following sentences with the proper form of the word in brackets.

1. (possible) He tried to repair his damaged bicycle, but soon he found it \_\_\_\_\_.
2. (imagine) In his works of science fiction, Wells showed his great power of \_\_\_\_\_.
3. (faith) Standing before the flag, he swore he would be \_\_\_\_\_ to the country.
4. (fail) He was sure of the eventual success of his experiment despite all the \_\_\_\_\_.
5. (science) Tom Fielding used \_\_\_\_\_ methods to discover new facts in the laboratory.
6. (protect) Social services are a \_\_\_\_\_ for the people.
7. (express) You can hear \_\_\_\_\_ of wonder in many languages in the Eiffel Tower.
8. (reason) Joe's plan seemed \_\_\_\_\_, so his father agreed.
9. (consider) What you said will be taken into \_\_\_\_\_.
10. (investigate) An \_\_\_\_\_ was ordered to find out where the money had gone.

### Section B: Word Power (10%)

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

11. The magician \_\_\_\_\_ the iron bar as if it had been a piece of wire.  
a. bent    b. stroke    c. produced    d. stooped
12. When will you give her your \_\_\_\_\_ reply?  
a. last    b. nearest    c. final    d. recent
13. Through language, we can \_\_\_\_\_ ideas and experiences.  
a. transmit    b. imagine    c. share    d. form

14. There is a \_\_\_\_\_ that life exists on other planets.  
a. faith   b. proposal   c. belief   d. picture
15. She is in a different \_\_\_\_\_ from those who stay at home.  
a. place   b. situation   c. view   d. way
16. We admire people who \_\_\_\_\_ their lives in the service of humanity.  
a. contribute   b. spare   c. devote   d. sacrifice
17. One American in four moves every year in \_\_\_\_\_ of opportunity and peace.  
a. search   b. light   c. fear   d. case
18. It is difficult to \_\_\_\_\_ a life without electricity.  
a. suppose   b. see   c. make   d. imagine
19. If you want to \_\_\_\_\_ out of vegetables, you must be familiar with their various seasons.  
a. do the utmost   b. take the least   c. meet the worst  
d. get the best
20. Mrs. Brown was not sure of the \_\_\_\_\_ behind her husband's action.  
a. purpose   b. explanation   c. expression   d. design

## Part II Structure (25%, 15 minutes)

### Section A: Multiple Choice (15%)

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

21. The accident \_\_\_\_\_ through his carelessness.  
a. was to bring about                      b. was brought about  
c. has brought about                      d. brought about
22. You have to get prepared for the picnic \_\_\_\_\_ you don't like it.  
a. whether   b. if   c. as if   d. even if
23. When he was younger, he \_\_\_\_\_ walking long distances, but now he is out of practice.  
a. used to   b. was used to   c. had used to   d. had been used to
24. \_\_\_\_\_, he will make a good football player of the boy.  
a. To give enough time                      b. Being given time enough  
c. Enough time was given                      d. Given enough time
25. He tried to make himself \_\_\_\_\_ in English, but failed.



- a. understanding                      b. to be understood  
c. to understand                      d. understood
26. Do you mind \_\_\_\_\_ your room for a meeting right now?  
a. our using    b. us to use    c. our's using    d. ours using
27. "She looks younger \_\_\_\_\_ white."  
"Yes. That's why she often wears white dress."  
a. on    b. in    c. with    d. within
28. Harvey spent the whole afternoon \_\_\_\_\_ a wooden house for his dog.  
a. so to build    b. to be building    c. building    d. for building
29. \_\_\_\_\_ so many professors to help us, the project is bound to succeed.  
a. Having    b. As having    c. Because of    d. With
30. She was \_\_\_\_\_ a kind old lady that she was loved by all her neighbours.  
a. certainly    b. so    c. like    d. such
31. It was such a marvellous work of art \_\_\_\_\_ they all wanted to have a look at it.  
a. so    b. and    c. that    d. so that
32. \_\_\_\_\_ you are free tonight, shall we pay a visit to Mr. Green?  
a. For    b. That    c. Though    d. Since
33. "Who is the man over there?"  
"I don't know. He \_\_\_\_\_ ever since this morning."  
a. has been staying there    b. is staying there  
c. had been staying there    d. was staying there
34. Everyone was excited \_\_\_\_\_ the news of victory, some even began to prepare for a celebration.  
a. with    b. before    c. for    d. at
35. Mary seemed a bit worried; \_\_\_\_\_, it was the first time for her to hold a big party.  
a. in all    b. after all    c. for all    d. at all

**Section B: Error Recognition (5%)**

**Directions:** Each of the following sentences has four underlined parts marked a, b, c and d. Identify the one part that is not correct.

36. Neither his training nor his experience as a correspondent qualify him  
a                      b                      c

for the job.

d

37. Since the last twenty years both molecular biology and biochemistry

a

have advanced very rapidly. This has led to many changes in medi-

b

c

d

cal science.

38. When her plane arrived on the airport in Boston, I had already left for

a

b

c

d

New York.

39. Our football team feels proud of that it has won every match this year.

a

b

c

d

40. If you keep to work like this, you will surely make a fine doctor.

a

b

c

d

**Section C: Sentence Completion (5%)**

**Directions:** Fill in the blanks with the proper forms of the verbs in brackets to complete the sentences.

41. I hope to hear more about the activities \_\_\_\_\_ (carry) on there.

42. The old woman waited patiently, \_\_\_\_\_ (feel) sure that her daughter would come.

43. Can I borrow the tape and have it \_\_\_\_\_ (record)?

44. \_\_\_\_\_ (not get) any reply from them, we became uneasy.

45. When I told him my plan, the director seemed quite \_\_\_\_\_ (interest).

## Part III Cloze (15%, 15 minutes)

**Section A: (5%)**

**Directions:** Read the following passage and fill in each of the blanks with ONE suitable word.

It was the old lady's birthday. Eighty was a 46 birthday and she was ready to enjoy it. She was sure that Myra could not possibly fail to buy her mother a lovely 47 even if she was too busy to 48. She stood by the window waiting impatiently for the arrival of the 49. The sight of the postman turning 50 the corner on his bike made her 51 beating fast. No present, but a letter only! It was such a 52 to see the envelope in Myra's writing. Folded in the birthday

card was a piece of paper and under the printed Happy Birthday was a 53. Buy yourself something nice with the 54. With trembling hands the old lady 55 it into pieces.

**Section B: (10%)**

**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.

New York is one of the last American cities to have some of its policemen on horseback. The New York police have 170 56 that they use in certain parts of the 57. The horses are expensive to feed, but 58 is even more expensive to take care of them. 59 the horses must walk on the streets, they need special horseshoes. In 60, they need more than 8,000 of them each year. 61 police horse in New York 62 new shoes every month. Keeping these shoes 63 good repair is the job of six black-smiths. There are only about thirty-five of these black-smiths in the 64 United States.

A blacksmith's job is not an easy 65. He must be 66 to shape a shoe from a 67 of plain metal and then fit it 68 the horse's hoof. The blacksmith must bend 69 all the time he is fitting the 70 and must hold the 71 of the horse's leg while he works. Clearly, a black-smith must be very 72. But even more 73, he must be able to deal 74 horses — for before the blacksmith can 75 his work, he has to get the horse to lift its leg.

- |                 |             |               |                  |
|-----------------|-------------|---------------|------------------|
| 56. a. stations | b. cars     | c. horses     | d. men           |
| 57. a. city     | b. state    | c. area       | d. neighbourhood |
| 58. a. there    | b. what     | c. that       | d. it            |
| 59. a. When     | b. Although | c. If         | d. Because       |
| 60. a. short    | b. fact     | c. conclusion | d. practice      |
| 61. a. One      | b. The      | c. No         | d. Every         |
| 62. a. gets     | b. provides | c. accepts    | d. makes         |
| 63. a. for      | b. in       | c. with       | d. by            |
| 64. a. whole    | b. all      | c. most       | d. large         |
| 65. a. task     | b. problem  | c. trade      | d. one           |
| 66. a. sure     | b. ready    | c. able       | d. possible      |
| 67. a. piece    | b. lot      | c. bit        | d. type          |
| 68. a. with     | b. for      | c. into       | d. to            |
| 69. a. up       | b. over     | c. on         | d. above         |

- |                  |            |              |              |
|------------------|------------|--------------|--------------|
| 70. a. horse     | b. metal   | c. shoe      | d. hoof      |
| 71. a. balance   | b. end     | c. position  | d. weight    |
| 72. a. hard      | b. strong  | c. quick     | d. important |
| 73. a. important | b. serious | c. wonderful | d. clear     |
| 74. a. about     | b. at      | c. with      | d. for       |
| 75. a. learn     | b. begin   | c. finish    | d. find      |

## Part IV Reading Comprehension

### (20%, 35 minutes)

**Directions:** *In this part there are three passages. Each passage is followed by a number of comprehension questions. Read the passage and answer the questions.*

#### (1)

Columbus made four voyages to the west between 1492 and 1504 in his vain search for a sea route to Asia. The mystery of why he failed to find it haunted him and filled him with sadness.

Wherever he went — to Cuba, Puerto Rico, Jamaica, South America, Panama, down the coast of Central America — it was always the same story. Instead of golden palaces, there were grass huts and palm-leaf tents. Instead of silk-robed merchant princes, he found "Indians" who did not have so much as a shirt on their backs.

At times Columbus believed that this new land was not China, not Japan, not the Spice Islands. He seemed to accept it as a part of the earth that the geographers of Europe have never heard of before. It was another world — and he called it exactly that — but Columbus also insisted until he died that the land he had reached was an unknown part of Asia.

76. In the course of his four voyages, Columbus succeeded in \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a. finding China and the Spice Islands  
 b. visiting several parts of Central and South America  
 c. trading with many merchants  
 d. sailing to Asia
77. According to this selection, Columbus sailed in order to find \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a. new lands for the king  
 b. a water route round the world  
 c. a new way to reach Asia

- d. both b and c
78. Each time he landed, Columbus expected to find \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. natives in grass huts
  - b. vast, wild lands
  - c. merchants and cities
  - d. both a and b
79. Columbus thought that \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. others had sailed to Asia before him
  - b. it was impossible to sail to Asia
  - c. the land he had found was neither China nor Japan
  - d. the geographers know about the land he had found
80. Columbus always believed that the land he had found was \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. Europe
  - b. an unknown part of the world
  - c. part of Asia
  - d. both b and c
81. Implied but not stated:
- a. Columbus was disappointed with his voyages.
  - b. There was no way to reach Asia from Europe at that time.
  - c. Columbus never realized the full meaning of his discovery.
  - d. Columbus found exactly what he had intended to.

(2)

We had slowed down to go round a corner when the wheel came off our car, otherwise we should probably have been killed. It was a strange sight seeing our wheel running past us and disappearing up the road.

Luckily it was a back wheel. The car dropped heavily on to the axle and tore a hole in the road before we came to a stop. If it had been a front wheel, the car would have rolled over and over like a shot rabbit. When we got out, pale and shaken, we found that the bolts fastening the wheel to the axle had just broken off as if they had been sticks.

While the driver stayed with the car, I stopped a passing Army truck and went to the next village to telephone to the nearest Army garage and work-shop. They said that they were very busy because of the big battle that was going on; hundreds of damaged cars and trucks and guns were coming in for repair. They advised me to leave my car with the driver and continue my journey in another one.

I then telephoned my staff head-quarters to tell them about the acci-

dent and to ask for another car; but as they were 100 miles away, they were unable to help. I went back to tell my driver what had happened, and found that he had managed to get the help of some farmers and their horses, so that the car was now off the road and in a farmyard.

There I left them: a friendly captain took me on to the next small town on the back of his motor-cycle, and I spent the night there in a hotel which had been taken over by the Army. Next day I completed my journey, and for two weeks took part in one of the fiercest battles I have ever seen. I had no time to think of my three-wheeled car. Then, when things were quieter once more, I telephoned to my staff to ask about it.

"Oh," said the voice at the other end, "haven't you heard? The repair-shop put a new back-axle in, and your driver was on his way to join you when one of the front wheels came off. Was he killed? Of course he was. It was on a straight piece of road, and he was driving at 50 miles an hour at least. You had a lucky escape, two weeks ago."

82. Their car slowed down as they \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. saw a wheel running past them  
b. knew there would be an accident  
c. were turning round a corner  
d. saw a strange sight
83. With the back wheel coming off, the car \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. dropped heavily on to its axle and came to a stop  
b. rolled over and over like a shot rabbit  
c. continued to go on  
d. broke off like a stick
84. The Army workshop couldn't help them because \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. it was too far away  
b. the repairmen had all gone to a big battle  
c. it was already full of damaged cars and trucks  
d. a big battle was going on there
85. What did the writer find when he went back to his car?  
a. The car drove away.  
b. The car was being repaired by some farmers.  
c. The driver was repairing the car in a farmyard.  
d. The car had been pulled off the road.
86. According to the passage, where was the writer in a hurry to go?  
a. A small town.  
b. The battle field.

- c. The staff headquarters.
  - d. The Army garage.
87. As stated in the passage, the driver was killed because \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. a wheel hit him in the front
  - b. he was driving too fast
  - c. a front wheel came off
  - d. the road was straight
88. The best title for the passage is:
- a. A Terrible Day During the War
  - b. A Lucky Escape
  - c. An Unfortunate Day
  - d. A Road Accident

(3)

During the past hundred years, the railway, the motor-car, the gramophone, the radio, the cinema, and now television, have produced very great changes in the amusements with which people fill their free time.

A hundred years ago, people were in the habit of making their own amusements. Both sexes read and wrote far more than their descendants do now: very long books, in several parts, were the fashion, and many people, especially ladies, kept diaries, in which they wrote long descriptions of their doings and feelings. Ladies did a lot of needle work, or went for long walks, and gentlemen went riding or shooting.

When a group of people were gathered together, they talked, played cards, or other games, read aloud to each other, or went out riding, shooting or walking together. Most people could sing a little, or play some musical instrument reasonably well; so at a party the guests amused each other. Above all, conversation was an art: amusing conversation could keep people happy for hours.

As for games such as football and cricket, people were in the habit of playing them themselves, on the village green or in the local park. Most of them did not play very well, but they managed to amuse themselves and their friends.

Nowadays, we are amused by professionals. Why listen to your friends singing when you can hear the great singers of the world on the gramophone or the radio? Why read even a detective story if you can see one at the cinema? And why play football with players who are not very good when you can go, by train or car, to see some of the best players in your country play-

ing an important match; or, if you have a television set, just sit comfortably at home and watch the game without the trouble of going outside?

The art of conversation and the habit of reading and writing are dying; people are becoming more and more lookers and listeners, and less and less doers and talkers. This can only harm the individual: it is better to do some thing not very well oneself than always to sit and watch others doing it, however perfectly.

89. What has changed greatly in the past hundred years?
- The railway.
  - The cinema.
  - The radio.
  - The amusements.
90. A hundred years ago people used to \_\_\_\_\_.
- consider amusements only a habit
  - do things that amuse others
  - take delight in making amusements themselves
  - enjoy amusing activities by others
91. Which of the following was not common a century ago?
- Giving long talks.
  - Keeping long diaries.
  - Going for long walks.
  - Sewing for a long time.
92. According to the passage, which of the following is especially mentioned as an art?
- conversation
  - playing games
  - reading aloud
  - playing musical instruments
93. Games played on village greens or in local parks were chiefly intended to amuse \_\_\_\_\_.
- the players' families
  - the professionals
  - the players themselves
  - the neighbours
94. Today people are \_\_\_\_\_.
- used to doing things that they themselves enjoy
  - often looking for new ways of amusement
  - far less amused than before



- d. getting amused in a passive way
95. According to the writer, nowadays the way of people having amusement is \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. reasonable  
b. harmful  
c. understandable  
d. comfortable

## Part V Translation (20%, 25 minutes)

### Section A: (5%)

Directions: *Put the following into Chinese.*

96. Frank suddenly came to life. The cigarette fell from his lips as he let out a shout that people could hear half way down the street.
97. So, without a moment's regret, Pierre and Marie turned their backs forever upon great riches. Their radium was not for sale.

### Section B: (15%)

Directions: *Put the following into English.*

98. 他的叔叔为他找了个邮递员的差使。但他的心思却不在那上面。
99. 威尔斯在他的科幻小说 (science fiction) 中为我们描述的种种情景并非都是不可能的。
100. 已派出很多人去寻找这个失踪的孩子,但不能肯定是否能找到他。