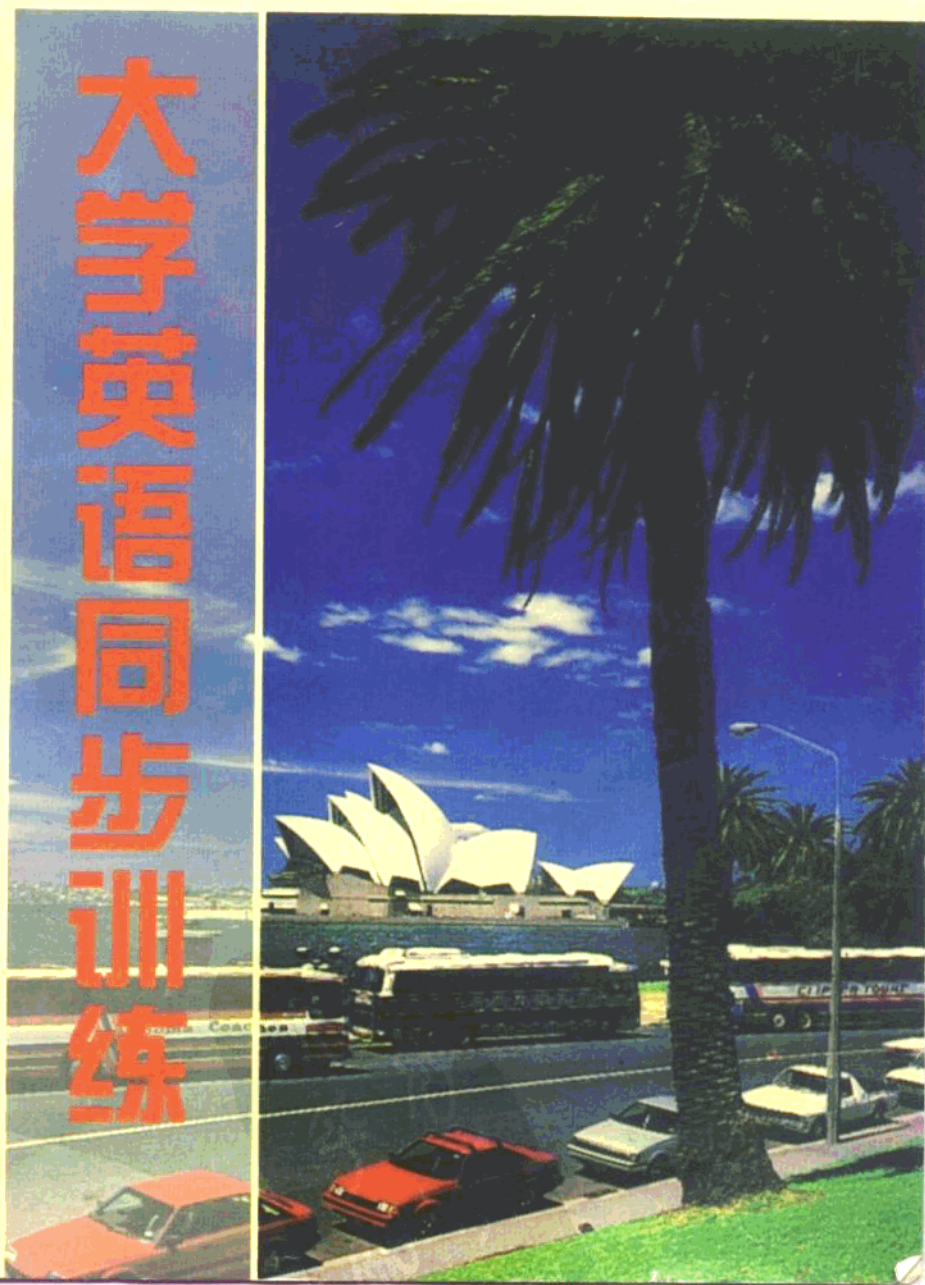


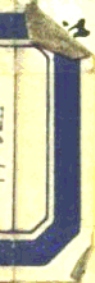
4

大学英语同步训练

李正中 主编



浙江



前 言

《大学英语同步训练》是根据全国通用教材《大学英语》(College English, 由复旦大学等院校编)而编写的配套测试系列书。本书共有四册,对应大学英语的四级测试。每册含十份测试试卷,其中五份试卷为对应课文的同步训练,另有两份试卷分别作期中、期末终结性测试,最后三份试卷为水平测试。

本书有两点独到之处。一是同步,即内容紧扣教科书,尤其是词汇、结构、完形填空、翻译、造句等项均针对相应课文中出现的难点或重点,每两单元设计一份同步测试卷;二是同级,各册的水平测试均注重学生的实际语言运用能力,重在表达、生成和运用,而非机械地选择辨认技巧,从而使测试与国家教育委员会颁发的《大学英语四级考试大纲》和《大学英语教学大纲》有机结合、要求统一。因此,使用本书不仅可方便教师进行分级教学,有效地检查学生在每个阶段的学习进展情况,而且还有助于学生复习每课所学内容,自测学习效果。

本书部分内容曾在浙江大学试用过多次,效果十分明显。

全书选材广泛,语言规范,内容丰富,循序渐进,重点难点突出,具有很强的实用性和针对性。

本书另有一个附册,汇总了各册测试卷的参考答案及听力原文,并配有听力部分的录音带。

本书适合我国在校大学本科、专科生、电大、夜大、成人高校学生及相当程度的英语自学者,并可供报考研究生、自学考试、职称英语考试、EPT 及 TOFEL 等出国考试的考生参考。

全书由李正中、童树荣总体设计。本册的同步测试卷由李果红和童树荣执笔,期中、期末终结性测试卷由李果红执笔,水平测试卷由童树荣、汪洁和李果红执笔;李正中统稿。

在本书编稿期间,承蒙浙江省大学外语教学研究会会长张青彦教授和《大学英语》(听力)主编李慧琴教授审阅书稿,武汉水利电力大学外语系卢贤选副教授、浙江大学外语系俞东明副教授参加部分工作,谨此一并致谢。

编写大学英语同步测试练习是一件尝试性的工作,我们殷切期望专家、读者不吝指正。

编 者

1994年3月于浙大求是园

浙江大学出版社外语系列书目

托福应试练习大全·听力分册(修订版)	7.80
托福应试练习大全·语法分册(修订版)	11.25
托福应试练习大全·词汇分册(修订版)	12.00
托福应试练习大全·短语分册(修订版)	11.70
托福应试练习大全·阅读理解分册(修订版)	12.00
托福应试练习大全·作文分册	6.90
托福应试练习大全·听力分册新版配套磁带	48.00
大学英语同步训练(1级)	6.00
大学英语同步训练(2级)	6.20
大学英语同步训练(3级)	6.50
大学英语同步训练(4级)	6.50
大学英语同步训练(答案及听力原文)	4.80
大学英语同步训练配套磁带	48.00
大学英语四级模拟试题汇编	10.50
大学英语四级模拟试题汇编配套磁带	24.00
大学英语六级模拟试题汇编	11.00
大学英语六级模拟试题汇编配套磁带	24.00
文理工英语教学大纲 6000 词统测必备	6.80
外贸英语(函电与谈判)	3.70
外贸英语(答案与套语)	3.00
外贸英语配套磁带	12.00
实用外贸英汉词典	17.00
高级英语考试词汇突破(实践篇)	9.00
高级英语考试词汇突破(认识篇)	8.00

读者可到当地新华书店或外文书店购买。本社也办理邮购,图书邮费另加10%,磁带邮费每套4元。汇款地址为浙江大学出版社发行科,邮编310027。

Contents

Test Paper

Progress Test Paper One	1
Progress Test Paper Two	15
Progress Test Paper Three	29
Progress Test Paper Four	42
Progress Test Paper Five	56
Achievement Test Paper One	70
Achievement Test Paper Two	91
Proficiency Test Paper One	111
Proficiency Test Paper Two	129
Proficiency Test Paper Three	147

Answer Sheet

Answer Sheet for Progress Test Paper One	167
Answer Sheet for Progress Test Paper Two	169
Answer Sheet for Progress Test Paper Three	171
Answer Sheet for Progress Test Paper Four	173
Answer Sheet for Progress Test Paper Five	175
Answer Sheet for Achievement Test Paper One	177
Answer Sheet for Achievement Test Paper Two	179
Answer Sheet for Proficiency Test Paper One	181
Answer Sheet for Proficiency Test Paper Two	183
Answer Sheet for Proficiency Test Paper Three	185

Progress Test Paper One

Part I Vocabulary (20 minutes)

Section A

Directions: Complete each of the following sentences with the proper form derived from the word given in the bracket. Then, write it on the Answer Sheet.

1. Despite technical progress, food production is still largely _____ on weather.
(depend)
2. I warn you that that strange old man will kill you if you dare to _____ his daughter again.
(threat)
3. Now that you are 15 years old this year, you should have more sense of _____.
(responsible)
4. The boss had declared that all the workers were _____ to \$ 5 per hour.
(title)
5. It is a _____ fact that he came through the accident safely.
(marvel)
6. It was a very long meeting, but it wasn't _____ of any important decision.
(produce)
7. Her _____ for Christmas presents were \$ 35 and several hours of work.
(expend)
8. She expected, not _____, that her beloved parents would help her while she was in such a difficult position.
(nature)
9. It was _____ of him to be so rude to his family when he himself was in trouble.
(type)
10. This shop can supply all your _____ though it is not very big.

Section B

Directions: Fill in the blanks with some of the words or expressions given below in the box. Change the forms if necessary. Put your answer on the Answer sheet.

result from,	in a sense,	result in,	in point,
in return for,	come across,	pull up,	cut into,
settle for,	pull through,	by now,	draw on

11. You are right, _____, but you don't know all the facts of it.
12. The newly married couples have to _____ the small room since it is better than nothing.
13. I really don't know what I can do _____ your kindness if you do not want to accept the money.
14. Set your mind at ease. Our quarrel will not _____ divorce.
15. If you _____ any difficulties in your English study, you should not lose heart.
16. Your expert knowledge will be _____ increasingly as negotiations proceed.
17. I hope you've understood _____ what I mean.
18. The decline of the neighborhood _____ the value of Mr. Morton's house.
19. It was this spirit that _____ them _____ the darkest moments of the war.
20. Such crimes are so grave that they ought to be met with greater penalties than the law prescribes. The recent bank robbery is a case _____.

Section C

Directions: From the four choices given under each statement, choose the ONE that is closest in meaning to the underlined part. Mark your answer by blackening the letter of your choice on the Answer Sheet.

21. I have told you again and again that you have no business to give us those orders.
A) enterprise

- B) matter
C) right
D) dealing
22. After years of research work, astronomers have determined the position of that star.
A) realized
B) identified
C) understood
D) noticed
23. She assumed that he wouldn't want to see her again after their quarrel.
A) supposed
B) resumed
C) ensured
D) pretended
24. The rain was heavy — and consequently the land was flooded.
A) consistently
B) subsequently
C) nevertheless
D) therefore
25. I never doubt that by working hard I can accumulate a fortune.
A) dream of
B) realize
C) make
D) search for
26. Having sat in the warm sunshine for a period of time, I felt drowsy.
A) puzzled
B) feared
C) vague
D) sleepy
27. Though he said that he was wronged, we have abundant proof of his guilt.
A) sure
B) sound
C) plentiful
D) ready

28. She gave a glass of beer to the man and a toy rabbit to the baby, respectively.
A) respectfully
B) respectably
C) strangely
D) separately
29. He couldn't join the police, because he was below the minimum height allowed by the rules.
A) tallest possible
B) smallest possible
C) largest possible
D) greatest possible
30. Washing wool in hot water will make it shrink.
A) become longer
B) become larger
C) become heavier
D) become smaller

Part II Structure (15 minutes)

Section A

Directions: Rewrite each of the following sentences on the Answer Sheet in such a way that the new sentence means the same as the one printed before it, using the clues given in the brackets.

Example: I haven't enjoyed myself so much for years.

(It's years)

Answer: It's years since I enjoyed myself so much.

31. There is nothing to do, so I have no strong reason not to go to bed.
(may as well)
32. The report was later found to be made up by someone on purpose.
(turn out)
33. In spite of his teacher's advice, he never pays much attention to his lessons;

therefore he failed in the examination.

(hence)

34. This dictionary will be very popular after it is printed.

(once)

35. So far as politics is concerned, I know nothing.

(come to)

36. Unfortunately I was denied the chance to visit Beijing together with them.

(As luck...)

37. She thought that he was a man without principles, so she never trusted him with important tasks.

(regard as)

38. Our teacher thinks that we should work harder if we want to get higher scores.

(of the opinion)

39. You will miss the train if you are not able to get to the railway station at 2 : 00.

(unless)

40. He finally succeeded because he worked hard.

(result from)

Section B

Directions: From the four choices given under each statement, choose the ONE that best completes the sentence. Mark your answer by blackening the letter of your choice on the Answer Sheet.

41. She has lots of books, _____ that she is so young.

A) considered

B) to consider

C) considering

D) being considered

42. _____ the principal contradiction is grasped, all problems will be readily solved.

A) Until

B) All at once

- C) Once
D) Once in a while
43. I would rather he _____ the film tomorrow than today.
A) will see
B) will be seeing
C) sees
D) saw
44. John was elected by a large majority, _____ was what most people had expected.
A) what
B) which
C) that
D) who
45. They are not _____ of them qualified skilled workers, though they get equal pay.
A) all
B) some
C) every
D) none
46. _____ we had expected, the job was completed three hours before the deadline.
A) When
B) So
C) As
D) Like
47. Those of us who are over fifty years old should get _____ blood pressure checked regularly.
A) their
B) its
C) his
D) our
48. _____ a certain doubt among the students as to the necessity of the work.
A) It existed
B) There had

- C) They had
D) There existed
49. Advertising is distinguished from other forms of communication _____ the advertiser pays for the message to be delivered.
A) in order that
B) in that
C) in which
D) such as
50. He took down a square green bottle, _____ he poured into a dish.
A) which content
B) the content of that
C) its content
D) the content of which

Part III Reading Comprehension (35 minutes)

Directions: Each of the following passages is followed by some questions. For each question there are four choices. Choose the best answer to each of the questions. Then, mark your answer by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage:

Some people have malnutrition(营养不良). Their diets have too much or too little of some nutrients(营养物), or too many or too few calories. Nutritionists have three major ways of deciding if a person has malnutrition: physical exams, laboratory tests, and diet studies.

In the physical exam, the nutritionist looks for external signs of malnutrition. For one thing, the nutritionist looks at the patient's skin. Rough, dry skin, for example, may mean that the patient does not have enough vitamin A. In addition, the nutritionist looks at the patient's mouth. Cracks at the corner of the mouth, a purplish or bright red tongue, and bleeding gums can all be signs of vitamin deficiencies(缺乏). The nutritionist also notices the patient's hair. If a patient does not have enough protein, the hair may be thinner and duller than normal.

In laboratory tests, nutritionists look for the amounts of nutrients patients have in

their bodies. There are two main types of laboratory tests: blood tests and urine (尿) tests. A blood test can show, for example, if a patient has anemia (贫血症) from too little iron in his or her diet. A urine test shows how much vitamin is absorbed by the body and how much passes through the body because it is not needed. If the patient's body absorbs a great deal of the vitamins, the patient may have a vitamin deficiency.

There are three main ways nutritionists do diet studies. First, the nutritionist may interview the patient and ask general questions about the patient's diet. The nutritionist might ask questions such as the following: What do you usually eat for breakfast? How much coffee do you drink in a day? How often do you eat a raw vegetable salad? Second, the nutritionist may ask the patient to recall everything she or he ate in the past 24 hours. This information represents the person's usual diet. Finally, patients can keep their own list of what they eat. Later the nutritionist looks at the list to see if the patient ate too much or too little of any nutrient.

51. Which of the following statements most adequately sums up the main idea of the whole passage?
- A) Some people have malnutrition.
 - ☒ B) Nutritionists have three ways to decide whether a patient is suffering from malnutrition: physical exams, laboratory tests and diet studies.
 - C) The diets which have too much or too little of some nutrients or too many or too few calories will cause malnutrition.
 - D) Nutritionists can look for external signs of malnutrition.
52. The following are external signs of vitamin deficiencies except ____.
- A) rough skin
 - B) a bright red tongue
 - ☒ C) thin and dull hair
 - D) cracks at the corner of the mouth
53. A patient probably has a vitamin deficiency if a urine test shows that ____.
- ☒ A) a lot of vitamin is taken in by the body
 - B) a lot of vitamin passes through the body
 - C) the body does not absorb much vitamin
 - D) there is a lot of vitamin in the urine
54. Which of the following is not the way a nutritionist does diet studies?

- A) To ask the patient about his general diet.
- B) To ask the patient to recall what he ate in the past 24 hours.
- C) To look at the list the patient keeps of his daily diet.
- ☒ D) To ask the patient about his health.

55. Which of the following is closest in meaning to "For one thing" in the 2nd paragraph?

- ☒ A) Firstly.
- B) For one reason.
- C) In one case.
- D) Except one thing.

Questions 56 to 60 are based on the following passage:

In American Indian culture one of the surest indications of impending (即将到来的) disaster was the tribes decision that, in order to survive, it was necessary to eat the seed corn in the full knowledge that this doomed the crop of the following year.

We face a similar situation in U. S. education in mathematics, physical science, and engineering. To remain competitive in the international marketplace, U. S. industries have recognized that they must attract the brightest, most dedicated young people available, and beginning industrial salaries have risen rapidly to bring this about. Colleges and universities can no longer compete, and there is a growing question about our ability, in the 1980's, to supply young people in these areas for either industry or education.

56. In this passage, the brightest, most dedicated college graduates in mathematics, physical science, and engineering in the U. S. are compared to the _____.

- ☒ A) most competitive force in the international marketplace
- B) cause of an impending disaster
- C) seed corn in American Indian culture
- D) future of American industry and education

57. In American Indian culture, the decision to eat the seed corn was regarded as _____.

- A) fatal
- B) hasty

- ☒ necessary
D) unalterable
58. The best college graduates in mathematics, physical science, and engineering choose to work in industry because in industry _____.
A) their talent is respected
B) they get good salaries
☒ C) work is challenging
D) they are badly needed
59. The situation the U. S. is faced with in the 1980's is that in the three areas few qualified young people _____.
A) prefer industry or education for their future career
☒ B) are produced to meet the needs of either industry or education
C) are attracted by either education or industry
D) question the possibility of their employment in either industry or education
60. In the writer's opinion, the best college graduates should go _____.
☒ A) where competition is most acute
B) where talent is highly valued
C) to industry
D) to education

Questions 61 to 65 are based on the following passage:

My parents took a boat from Italy to the New World at the turn of the century and started raising a family of eight in Brooklyn.

This happened when I was about twelve. I remember the shabby little house we all grew up in. But it had an enviable, nice little plot with a kitchen garden bordered by lilac (丁香花) bushes. A newly-built tenement (经济公寓) back of us was populated by folks who used to throw their rubbish—old shoes and socks, for example—into our garden. My older brothers and I thought that these people—they weren't called polluters then—should be told off.

Mother, who had never got beyond grammar school in the Old Country, and who had never heard of "psychology", told us to go out and pick lilacs. Then, she asked us to give each of the dozen families in the back a bouquet (花束), and say our mother thought they might enjoy them.

Somehow, a miracle happened. No more pollution.

61. What did the neighbors of the author's family use to do?
- A) They took flowers from the family's garden.
 - ☒ B) They used the family's garden as a garbage dump.
 - C) They often went into the family's garden.
 - ☒ D) They gave old things such as shoes and socks to the family.
62. The author and his brothers wanted to tell the neighbors off, but not his mother, because _____.
- ☒ A) she thought her English was not good enough
 - B) she lacked confidence in dealing with strangers
 - C) she was too good a psychologist
 - D) she saw no objection to what the neighbors did
63. What caused the neighbors to stop doing what they used to do?
- A) They were told not to do so.
 - B) They were told to take the things away.
 - C) They were invited to dinner with the family.
 - ☒ D) They were presented with flowers by the family.
64. What was the most outstanding quality in the character of the author's mother as demonstrated in this particular incident?
- ☒ A) Wisdom.
 - B) Generosity.
 - C) Humbleness.
 - D) Cunning.
65. The best title for the story would be _____.
- ☒ A) My Mother
 - B) A Family of Eight
 - C) Fighting Pollution
 - D) Bouquet for Your Enemy

Questions 66 to 70 are based on the following passage:

Ever since a prisoner had escaped because a sentry (哨兵) had fallen asleep while on duty, special instructions had been issued by the prison-camp authorities. The sentry in the watchtower had been ordered to give the alarm the moment anything even slightly suspicious occurred.

On the night following this escape, the sentry guided the powerful searchlight across the grounds of the prison-camp. He was quite sure that no second attempt would be made. He looked down from the watch-tower wearily as the light lit up huge patches of deserted ground. The prisoners were all asleep. Suddenly, the sentry jerked the lamp round and directed it on a small cluster of bushes. He was sure he had heard leaves rustling (瑟瑟响) and there was no wind at all that night. The bushes were quite still and after a time the light of the lamp drifted across to the buildings.

The lamp continued its unchanging path up and down the camp. But when the sentry tried to focus the light on the bushes again, he found that they were no longer there! All he could see was dry, bare ground. He swung the lamp violently from side to side and then held it still as soon as he saw no more bushes. For fifteen minutes nothing happened; the sentry kept watch the whole time. Then a small tree seemed to fall sideways and he heard twigs (小枝) snapping in the darkness. He immediately raised the alarm and saw four figures move suddenly and quickly into the shadows. Lights went on all along the enclosure. The sentry just caught a glimpse of two figures crouched (蹲) against the wire fence and two others running in opposite directions. He then saw five guards rushing towards the prisoners. They were shouting loudly and from where he was, he heard the crack of a pistol shot.

66. What first made the sentry suspicious was _____.
 A) the cluster of bushes
 B) the disappearance of the cluster of bushes
 C) the sound of leaves rustling
 D) the sight of a small tree falling sideways
67. They had ordered the sentry to give the alarm the moment _____.
 A) the prisoners looked suspicious
 B) he found anything suspicious
 C) someone fell asleep while on duty
 D) he was ordered to
68. "Huge patches of deserted ground" means _____.
 A) large deserts
 B) pieces of farm land
 C) places where nothing grew
 D) large areas of empty land

69. The sentry did not sound the alarm until _____.
 A) he was sure he had heard leaves rustling
 B) he found the small clump of bushes had disappeared into thin air
 C) he saw some more bushes
 D) he heard the sound of small branches breaking off as a bush fell
70. From where he stood the sentry heard _____.
 A) the guards firing away at the escaping prisoners
 B) the prisoners shooting back at the pursuing guards
 C) a bullet from a pistol hit one of the prisoners
 D) someone shooting once

Part IV Cloze (10 minutes)

Directions: Read the following passages and fill in each of the numbered blanks with one suitable word on the Answer Sheet.

(A)

The motion picture, one of the most popular forms of entertainment throughout the world, is 71 an art and an industry; it is a means of expression and a 72 of making money. This is 73 the making of a commercial motion picture requires a collaboration between people 74 interests often conflict. Perhaps it is this tension, this uneasy 75 exciting union between art and business, which makes the movies so dynamic and also so inconsistent in content and quality. One film may offend us 76 it seems to use contemporary issues or new technological devices simply to get people to buy tickets. 77 film, 78, may move us deeply or make us aware of the artistic use of cinematic techniques.

(B)

American architecture is 79 its best when it is concerned with buildings 80 have a practical purpose. Factories, office buildings, public buildings, rail terminals, and other such 81 show American architecture at its most imaginative and graceful, as 82 as at its most useful. The single most important American architectural design is the skyscraper, a style 83 in the late nineteenth century and 84 known as the trademark of American building the world 85.