

TEST YOURSELF IN

NEW

CONCEPT
ENGLISH

1

2

3

4

新概念英语自我

上海外语

Test Yourself in New Concept English

《新概念英语》自我测试

吴新华 编

上海外语教育出版社出版发行

(上海外国语学院内)

上海外语教育出版社印刷厂印刷

新华书店上海发行所经销

开本 787×1092 1/32 15.5 印张 342 千字

1989 年 9 月第 1 版 1989 年 9 月第 1 次印刷

印数: 1—30,000 册

ISBN7—81009—474—2 / G · 128

定价: 5.70 元

编 者 的 话

Test Yourself in New Concept English 一书是以《新概念英语》四册教材为基础编写的自我测试试题汇编。全书共编有试题二十二套。其中配合第一册教材的试题两套;第二册八套;第三册六套;第四册六套。每套试题均含十个测试项目,如时态、语态、结构、词汇、短语动词、介词、冠词、改错、阅读,基础写作等,并附有参考答案。

二十二套自我测试试题是按循序渐进的原则编写的,旨在使读者能通过每套试题的自测,对自己的语言知识及语言能力作出定量的分析和基本估计。全套试题中,有关语言知识的约占 60%左右;有关语言技能的约为 40%左右。

为了方便读者,编者在每份试题后附有一份自测分析表。每做完一套试题,可将各项得分填入表内,并把总分除以卷面总分,所得的百分数就是测试的得分。例如:Unit Test 1 的卷面总分为 177,如测试后的总得分是 150,则将 150 除以 177,即得 84.75%。 $(150 \div 177 = 84.75\%)$ 。每套试题以 60 分为及格;80 分以上则为优良。对各项目分项分析,以此类推,从而衡量出测试者对各项语言知识的掌握程度及运用语言的能力。

本书为学习《新概念英语》的学生及自学者提供了自我测试,自我分析,自我完善的英语学习方法,也可供教师讲授《新

概念英语》参考之用。此外,本书以测试基本的语言知识及语言能力为宗旨,试题编排由浅入深,适应不同英语程度的读者需要。对使用其他英语教材的自学者、大专院校英语专业及非英语专业的学生、面临高考的高中毕业生、以及准备出国深造而需要进行英语补习的读者,本书也具有一定的使用价值。

愿“Test Yourself”能在您学习英语的道路上助您一臂之力。

1989年3月

CONTENTS

Unit Test 1	<i>First Things First: Lessons 1—72</i>	1
Unit Test 2	<i>First Things First: Lessons 73—144</i>	16
Unit Test 3	<i>Practice and Progress: Passages 1—11</i>	33
Unit Test 4	<i>Practice and Progress: Passages 12—24</i> ...	51
Unit Test 5	<i>Practice and Progress: Passages 25—35</i> ...	68
Unit Test 6	<i>Practice and Progress: Passages 36—48</i> ...	88
Unit Test 7	<i>Practice and Progress: Passages 49—59</i> ...	107
Unit Test 8	<i>Practice and Progress: Passages 60—72</i> ...	126
Unit Test 9	<i>Practice and Progress: Passages 73—83</i> ...	145
Unit Test 10	<i>Practice and Progress: Passages 84—96</i> ...	167
Unit Test 11	<i>Developing Skills: Passages 1—10</i>	188
Unit Test 12	<i>Developing Skills: Passages 11—20</i>	211
Unit Test 13	<i>Developing Skills: Passages 21—30</i>	233
Unit Test 14	<i>Developing Skills: Passages 31—40</i>	256
Unit Test 15	<i>Developing Skills: Passages 41—50</i>	278
Unit Test 16	<i>Developing Skills: Passages 51—60</i>	301
Unit Test 17	<i>Fluency in English: Passages 1—10</i>	325
Unit Test 18	<i>Fluency in English: Passages 11—20</i>	348
Unit Test 19	<i>Fluency in English: Passages 21—30</i>	374
Unit Test 20	<i>Fluency in English: Passages 31—40</i>	400

Unit Test 21	<i>Fluency in English</i> ; Passages 41—50	426
Unit Test 22	<i>Fluency in English</i> ; Passages 51—60	452
分项自测分析表	479
References	482

Unit Test 1

First Things First: Lessons 1 — 72

I. Give the plural form to each of the following nouns:

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. box _____ | 2. spoon _____ |
| 3. radio _____ | 4. desk _____ |
| 5. knife _____ | 6. glass _____ |
| 7. shelf _____ | 8. door _____ |
| 9. child _____ | 10. woman _____ |
| 11. pencil _____ | 12. boss _____ |
| 13. dress _____ | 14. air-hostess _____ |
| 15. housewife _____ | 16. postman _____ |
| 17. tooth _____ | 18. leaf _____ |
| 19. potato _____ | 20. match _____ |
| 21. baby _____ | 22. country _____ |
| 23. hour _____ | 24. key _____ |
| 25. tomato _____ | 26. mechanic _____ |
| 27. tie _____ | 28. church _____ |
| 29. family _____ | 30. mouth _____ |

II. Fill in each of the blanks with 'a', 'an', 'the', 'some' or 'any', if necessary:

1. Alice is _____ air-hostess. Her father is _____ engineer and her mother is _____ housewife. They

all play _____ tennis very well.

2. He has _____ uncle and his uncle lives in _____ United Kingdom. He first saw him in _____ autumn of 1978.

3. A: "Can you tell me how to get to _____ post office?"

B: "Go straight down _____ street until you come to _____ square. Opposite _____ square stands a huge building. That is _____ post office.

4. Get me _____ cigarettes, please. _____ kind will do.

5. We need _____ ink. Is there _____ left?

6. _____ cheese, _____ butter, _____ iron, and _____ milk are all substances.

7. It is better to tell _____ truth than to tell _____ lies.

8. There isn't _____ orange juice in the bottle. There is _____ water in it.

9. There is _____ university near my home. Every Saturday evening, _____ students hold _____ party. _____ are dancing; _____ are singing. They make a lot of noise.

10. Will you have _____ more tea? There's plenty in the pot.

III. Fill in the blanks with 'his', 'her', 'your', 'my', 'our', 'their', 'its', 'I', 'he', 'she', 'it', 'we', 'you', 'they', where necessary:

1. Is _____ your father?

2. This is our classroom. _____ have classes here every day.
3. The knife is not sharp; _____ is very blunt.
4. Where is _____ book? I put it on the desk two minutes ago.
5. This is Mr. Brown. _____ dog is black and white.
6. Miss Dupont is a nurse. _____ is Mr. Dupont's daughter. Mrs. Dupont is _____ mother. _____ are Spanish.
7. We are students. Mr. Blake is _____ teacher.
8. A: Excuse me, Mrs White. Is this _____ skirt?
B: No, _____ isn't _____ skirt. _____ skirt is blue. Perhaps it's Mrs. Black's. _____ skirt is green.
9. John and _____ are good friends. We go to the same school. John has a cat and _____ colour is white.
10. Mother and father are looking at _____ photographs.

IV. Fill in the blanks with right nationalities or countries:

1. That engineer is from Japan. He is _____.
2. These children are from England. They are _____.
3. There are some Dutch tourists. They are from _____.
4. Those are Russian soldiers. Those soldiers are from _____.
5. This ship is made in France. It is a _____ ship.

6. That air-hostess is from Germany. She is _____.
7. Our teacher is an American. She is from _____.
8. The girl is from Greece. She is _____.
9. The doctor is from Sweden. He is _____.
10. These cars are Spanish cars. They are made in _____.

V. Choose a correct preposition out of the brackets to fill in each of the blanks:

1. Will you go there _____ bus or _____ foot?
(in, on, by, with)
2. Can you see the words written _____ the blackboard?
(in, on, by, with)
3. She is taking the children out _____ a walk.
(in, on, for, by)
4. There is a big tree _____ my house.
(in, on, by, with)
5. You can choose the best one _____ them.
(in, on, among, by)
6. Jack broke the chocolate _____ several pieces.
(in, on, with, into)
7. There are two bridges _____ the river.
(on, in, over, above)
8. There is a slogan _____ the wall.
(on, in, over, above)
9. He sits _____ his desk all day _____ his head _____ his hands. He is deep in thought.

(on, in at; with)

10. A: How do you go to school?

B: Oh, _____ wet days I go _____ bike;
_____ fine weather I walk to school.

(on, in, by, with)

11. He sits _____ Mrs. Wang and Mr. Chen.

(in, among, between, on)

12. The boys live _____ the second floor, don't they?

(on, in, by, between)

13. _____ the help _____ the teachers, the pupils have
made great progress _____ their study.

(on, in, of, with)

14. We'll have a test _____ November.

(on, in, of, at)

15. What's wrong _____ you? You look pale today.

(on, for, in, with)

16. _____ January 1st there is no work done in his fac-
tory.

(on, in, at, by)

17. He will be back _____ a minute.

(on, in, for, by)

18. The teacher is standing _____ the class.

(on, before, to, in)

19. Our train arrived _____ Shanghai _____ 6:30
_____ a foggy November day.

(on, in, at, by)

20. The girl _____ red is my classmate.

(on, in, with, at)

VI. Fill in the blanks with verbs in proper tenses:

1. Tom _____ (be) ill last week. He _____ (be) much better now.
2. I always _____ (sleep) with my windows open.
3. I _____ (read) about the news in yesterday's newspaper.
The concert _____ (be) a great success.
4. A: What are you doing now?
B: I _____ (clean) the desks and chairs.
5. Jimmy and his sister _____ (be) here several days ago.
They _____ (leave) for Beijing yesterday.
6. What time _____ (be) it when he came back last night?
7. A: What are you going to do tomorrow morning?
B: We _____ (be going to) have a basketball match tomorrow morning.
8. Mary usually _____ (review) her lesson at this time of the day, but she _____ (not do) it now. She _____ (have) a talk with some friends. Tomorrow _____ (be) Sunday. She _____ (have) no classes. She _____ (go) to the park with her father and mother. Mary _____ (not go) to town this Sunday, because she and her friend Sally _____ (go) there last Sunday. They _____ (get) up very early that morning. When they got there it was only 7 o'clock.

They _____ (have) a very good time that Sunday.

VII. Ask questions about the underlined parts:

1. Lei Feng set us a good example.
2. His uncle went to London on November 20th, 1979.
3. The students are having an English lesson in the classroom.
4. That is her umbrella.
5. Mr. Brown and his wife are looking at the pictures.
6. He sang very well at the party last night.
7. John and Jean came from America.
8. Alice is working in the shop.
9. There is a newspaper on the table.
10. He usually works very hard.

VIII. Correct the mistakes in the following sentences:

1. I and my friend often go to school together.
2. He ^{My friend can't} can't swim across the river.
3. They came from American.
4. I am sure she will ^{America} come in half a hour.
5. There are a lot of water in the bottle.
6. It is ^{so} such a good news.
7. Please ^{to} give me two soaps.
8. Sometime I go to work on Sunday.
9. I have a lot of work to do.
10. There ^{is such} are many beautiful furnitures in the living-room.

IX. Fill in each blank with a suitable word:

- A. Monday is the first week-day following 1 and

also the first school 2 of the week.

It is eight o'clock 3 the morning, and it is raining.

A 4 wind is blowing, and the sky 5 grey. Men and women are going to 6. Some are walking. Some are riding on 7. Some are waiting for buses on windy corners 8 the rain. Others are driving their cars, or 9 in the cars of their neighbours and friends. 10 city streets are full of cars and 11. All are moving slowly, one after 12, along the city streets and the 13 between cities and towns.

Children are going 14 school. Some are riding on school buses. 15 are riding in their parents' cars. Many 16 walking, and they are not very happy.

Life 17 not beautiful on a rainy Monday morning.

B. Mr. and Mrs. Ryan have two sons and three daughters. They also 1 a dog. They have a big house 2 a small town. Their house has a living 3, a dining room, and a kitchen. 4 also has five bedrooms and two bathrooms.

5 Ryans have a garden and some 6 trees. They have a 7 house, and they have two cars, 8 they don't have servants. They have a lot of furniture, but their furniture 9 old.

Mrs. Ryan is a history teacher. 10 sells cars.

They have good jobs, but 11 need a lot of money for their big 12 . They don't have 13 money in the bank.

X. Reading comprehension:

The Newspaper Boy

Billy is fourteen years old and is in the ninth grade. He has a part-time job which gets him up every morning at five o'clock. He is a newspaper boy.

Each morning, Billy leaves the house at 5:15 and goes to the corner where the newspapers are. The newspapers are delivered to the corner by truck at midnight. He always takes a wagon to carry them.

In winter it is still dark when he gets up, but during the rest of the year it is light. Billy must deliver the newspapers to the houses of the people on his route in all kinds of weather. He tries to put each paper on the porch where it will be protected from wind and rain or snow. His customers think he does a good job. Sometimes they give him tips.

Billy earns about \$ 70 per month, and he is saving some of the money to go to college. He spends the rest on records and clothes. Once a month, he collects money from his customers. Since many of them work during the day, Billy must collect the money at night. Sometimes, when Billy is sick, his elder brother delivers the newspapers. Once or twice, Billy's father helps.

Billy has seventy customers now, but he hopes to get more soon. Someday, if he gets many more customers, he may win a prize for being an outstanding newspaper boy. He wants to win a trip to Europe, but he will be happy if he wins a new bicycle.

From *Progressive Reading Series*

by Dr. Virginia French Allen

Comprehension Questions:

Is the following information given in the Reading? Write YES if it is and NO if not.

1. Billy is a newspaper boy and he does not go to school. ()
2. When Billy gets up in the morning, it is always dark. ()
3. Billy first gets the newspapers from the corner, then he delivers them to his customers. ()
4. His customers think Billy is a good newspaper boy. ()
5. Billy wants to save some money to go to college. ()
6. Billy usually collects money from his customers during the weekends. ()
7. Billy's father sometimes helps Billy deliver the newspapers. ()

8. Bilcly's elder brother also earns money by delivering the newspapers. ()
9. Billy wants to win a prize for being an outstanding newspaper boy. ()
10. Billy's customers are going to give him a new bicycle. ()

Key to Unit Test 1

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|
| I. 1. boxes | 2. spoons |
| 3. radios | 4. desks |
| 5. knives | 6. glasses |
| 7. shelves | 8. doors |
| 9. children | 10. women |
| 11. pencils | 12. bosses |
| 13. dresses | 14. air-hostesses |
| 15. housewives | 16. postmen |
| 17. teeth | 18. leaves |
| 19. potatoes | 20. matches |
| 21. babies | 22. countries |
| 23. hours | 24. keys |
| 25. tomatoes | 26. mechanics |
| 27. ties | 28. churches |
| 29. families | 30. mouths |
| II. 1. an, an, a, / , | 2. an, the, the, |