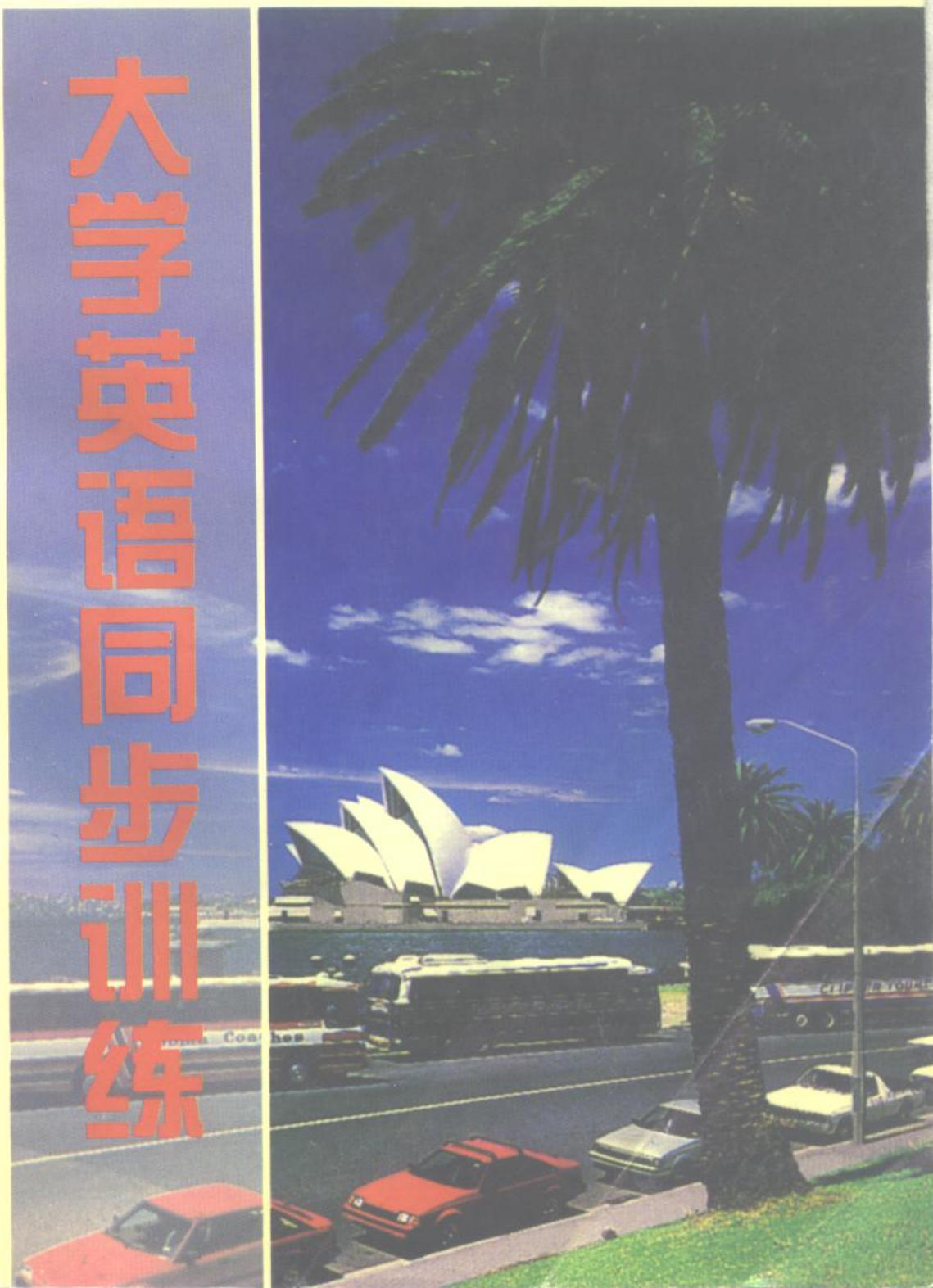


# 大学英语同步训练

李正中 主编



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(3 级)

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# 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。本册的同步测试卷和期中、期末终结性测试卷由张兴奎执笔,水平测试卷由汪洁执笔;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,浙江大学外语系陈问机副教授、中国计量学院周采鑫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

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# 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. If you have any \_\_\_\_\_ of that allegation (说法), may I suggest that you make it known?  
(prove)
2. John is a nice, \_\_\_\_\_ man. You can count on him.  
(rely)
3. \_\_\_\_\_ your letter, I'm pleased to inform you that your products are quite acceptable to us.  
(concern)
4. Having nothing to do for the rest of the day, she wandered \_\_\_\_\_ along the beach.  
(aim)
5. Judging from his \_\_\_\_\_, he must be a rich man.  
(appear)
6. The government ought to create more jobs for \_\_\_\_\_ young people.  
(employ)
7. The teacher was a \_\_\_\_\_ woman who did her best to help her students.  
(respect)
8. We were greatly shocked at the \_\_\_\_\_ news of the accident.  
(dread)
9. The police are trying to find out the \_\_\_\_\_ of the man who was killed in the fire.  
(identify)
10. A thick overcoat is a good \_\_\_\_\_ against the cold.  
(defend)

## 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.

dismiss,	capture,	turn out,	take one's time,
due to,	save up,	set off,	call on,
owing to,	set up,	volunteer,	stumble

11. Jack was \_\_\_\_\_ from his job because he was always late for work.
12. The man was drunk and he \_\_\_\_\_ on the bottom step.
13. Having the whole morning free, Mrs. Black \_\_\_\_\_ doing shopping.
14. I didn't receive your letter until yesterday. It \_\_\_\_\_ that the postman had delivered it to my neighbor's.
15. She \_\_\_\_\_ to do whatever she could for the poor and sick.
16. Then suddenly the chairman \_\_\_\_\_ me to explain the results shown on the computer print-out.
17. The bank robbers were \_\_\_\_\_ by the police before they managed to start their truck.
18. His flight was \_\_\_\_\_ arrive at three o'clock, but the heavy snow caused its delay.
19. To our great surprise, they've \_\_\_\_\_ on a trip round the world.
20. I was told John and Betty were working hard to \_\_\_\_\_ for a new house.

## Section C

**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.

21. The 18-year-old student was \_\_\_\_\_ with murder.  
A) accused  
B) charged  
C) arrested  
D) sentenced
22. He looked rather \_\_\_\_\_ as there were two buttons missing from his coat.  
A) unclean

- B) unclear  
C) unwell  
D) untidy
23. I'd like to go with you but I can't \_\_\_\_\_ the plane fare.  
A) allow  
B) lend  
C) afford  
D) buy
24. Most of the \_\_\_\_\_ passengers were quickly removed from the aircraft.  
A) harmed  
B) hurt  
C) wounded  
D) damaged
25. The minister neither \_\_\_\_\_ nor denied the rumors.  
A) pronounced  
B) persuaded  
C) convinced  
D) confirmed
26. Can you describe the \_\_\_\_\_ by which paper is made from wood?  
A) measure  
B) process  
C) origin  
D) source
27. He began to feel \_\_\_\_\_ as soon as the ship started to move.  
A) sick  
B) faint  
C) delicate  
D) silly
28. I still felt \_\_\_\_\_ about the error in the accounts. I ought to have noticed it, and pointed it out.  
A) criminal  
B) offended  
C) charged  
D) guilty
29. Don't keep coming to me all the time. You're old enough to \_\_\_\_\_ yourself.

- A) stand for  
B) stand by  
C) stand in for  
D) stand up for
30. When his parents died, he was \_\_\_\_\_ by his uncle and aunt in Hangzhou.  
A) brought back  
B) brought about  
C) brought up  
D) brought through

## Part II Structure (10 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. We arrived at the airport at about five o'clock.  
(It was... when...)
32. If you don't wear a tie, you won't be allowed into that restaurant.  
(Unless...)
33. She could have done it just as well as you have if she had had the chance.  
(Given...)
34. It was found out in the end that the method did not work well.  
(It turned out...)
35. The United States entered the First World War on April 16, 1917.  
(Not until...)
36. To keep other people from recognizing him, he wore a mask to the party.  
(...so that...)
37. You hate Mike, and I dislike his brother.  
(Just as...)



38. If you were not a thief, you wouldn't have tried to escape.  
(... , or... )
39. Every time I went to see him, he was playing video games.  
(Whenever... )
40. It was not likely that the Americans would win the World Cup.  
(stand a chance)

## 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. The road was wet this morning. It \_\_\_\_\_ last night.  
A) must be raining  
B) must rain  
C) must have rained  
D) must have been rained
42. It was for four years \_\_\_\_\_ the American Civil War lasted.  
A) when  
B) during which  
C) that  
D) during what
43. China has set up many chemical fertilizer plants. \_\_\_\_\_, agriculture output has rapidly increased.  
A) As a result  
B) As the result  
C) As result  
D) As results
44. \_\_\_\_\_ the sun is the central body of the solar system, so the nucleus is the core of the atom.  
A) Because  
B) The same as  
C) Just as  
D) Similarly
45. \_\_\_\_\_ rich one may be, there is always something one wants.

- A) Whatever  
B) Whenever  
C) However  
D) Whoever
46. You will not be able to succeed \_\_\_\_\_ you work harder than you are doing now.  
A) only if  
B) unless  
C) as if  
D) otherwise
47. Bob, I'll go to the post office for the moment. Please \_\_\_\_\_ your little brother does not move out of the cradle.  
A) see to it that  
B) see around that  
C) see it that  
D) see it to
48. \_\_\_\_\_ I was trying to do is to persuade my brother to give up smoking.  
A) That  
B) How  
C) What  
D) Which
49. The child \_\_\_\_\_ make a sound while their parents are sleeping.  
A) daren't to  
B) do not dare to  
C) doesn't dare to  
D) dares not to
50. I walked down the stairs \_\_\_\_\_ taking the elevator.  
A) except  
B) except for  
C) instead  
D) instead of

### Part III Reading Comprehension (30 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:*

On the night of the play, Albert was at the hall early and he was already made up and dressed in his policeman's uniform long before the end of the first act. He certainly looked the part all right, he thought as he admired himself in the mirror. He even wondered if he should go out into the street to see what impression he made on people out there. Just for a joke, of course!

Then he was seized with a sudden attack of stage fright. How could he face all those people in the audience? He put his head in his hands and tried to remember his lines. He had only a very small part, but his mind was a complete blank.

A knock on the door made him look up. He felt really alarmed. He was due to go on stage in the second act. Had he missed his entrance and ruined the play for everybody? But it was only the producer, who noticed what a state he was in. She suggested he should go and stand near the stage where he could watch the play and follow in his script (台词) at the same time. It was a good way of getting over his nervousness, she said. She was right, it seemed to work. In fact, the more he watched the play, the more he became involved (专注) in it, so that he began to feel himself part of it.

At last the moment came for him to go on stage. But suddenly the producer was by his side again. This time she looked worried as she placed a hand on his arm to hold him back. "Is there anything the matter?" he asked. "I'm afraid you're going to be disappointed." she said. "They've jumped three pages of the script and have missed your part out completely."

51. Albert admired himself because \_\_\_\_\_.

- ☒ A) he succeeded in the first act of the play
- ☐ B) he made a great impression on the people in the street
- ☐ C) he made himself up so well
- ☐ D) he was dressed in his policeman's uniform

52. Before he went on stage, Albert \_\_\_\_\_.

- ☐ A) went out into the street
- ☐ B) had a sudden attack of headache
- ☐ C) became afraid

- D) tried to make a joke with people
53. When the producer came in, Albert \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) was due to go on stage  
B) had got over his nervousness  
C) began to notice what a state he was in  
D) was surprised and became very much worried
54. At last, the producer looked worried because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) the moment came for Albert to go on stage  
B) Albert had missed his part completely  
C) she was not sure of Albert's performance  
D) she was afraid Albert would get disappointed
55. Which of the following statements is true?  
A) The first time Albert went to stage, he succeeded.  
B) Albert ruined the play for everybody.  
C) The producer managed to help Albert carry his part off.  
D) The play went on to the end without Albert.

*Questions 56 to 60 are based on the following passage:*

Ask three people to look out the same window at a busy street corner and tell you what they see. Chances are you will receive three different answers. Each person sees the same scene, but each perceives(察觉) something different about it.

Perceiving goes on in our minds. Of the three people who look out the window, one may say that he sees a policeman giving a motorist a ticket. Another may say that he sees a rush-hour traffic jam at the crossroad. The third may tell you that he sees a woman trying to cross the street together with four children. For perception is the mind's interpretation of what the senses—in this case our eyes—tell us.

Many psychologists(心理学家) today are working to try to determine just how a person experiences or perceives the world around him. Using a scientific approach, these psychologists set up experiments in which they can control all of the factors. By measuring and charting the results of many experiments, they are trying to find out what makes different people perceive totally different things about the same scene.

56. The best title for this passage is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) How We See  
B) Learning About Our Minds Through Science

- C) What Psychologists Perceive  
D) Interesting Experiments
57. Seeing and perceiving are \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) the same action  
B) two actions carried on entirely by the eyes  
C) two separate actions  
D) actions that take place at different times
58. Perceiving is an action that takes place \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) in our eyes  
B) only when we think very hard about something  
C) only under the direction of a psychologist  
D) in every person's mind
59. Perception involves what \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) our senses tell us  
B) our minds interpret  
C) we see with our eyes only  
D) both A) and B)
60. Psychologists study perception by \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) setting up many experiments  
B) asking each other what they see  
C) looking out of windows  
D) studying people's eyes

*Questions 61 to 65 are based on the following passage:*

Our success in business, sports, friendship, love—nearly everything we attempt—is largely determined by our own self-image. People who have confidence in their personal worth seem to be essential for success and happiness. Good things drop into their hands regularly, their relationships are long-lasting, their projects are usually carried to completion. To use the image an English writer created, they “catch job on the wing”.

Opposite to that, some people seem to hold attractions for failure and unhappiness. Their plans go in a wrong manner, they have a way of destroying their own potential (可能的) successes, and nothing seems to work out for them. For such persons, their problems usually have as origin a difficulty with self-acceptance. When they gain more confidence through others' help, often their troubles take care of themselves.

It is believed that anyone can change his self-estimation. A person with low self-image is not necessarily limited to a life of unhappiness and failure. It is possible to get rid of negative attitudes and gain the healthy confidence needed to realize one's dreams.

61. The word "image" used in Line 2 means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) lifelike drawing of something  
B) picture formed in one's mind  
C) reproduction of an object  
D) something imagined
62. According to the passage, high self-image helps one \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) to become healthier and better looking  
B) to enjoy one's life like flying with wings  
C) to maintain a negative attitude towards things around  
D) to win success in one's life and work
63. It is implied in the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) one's confidence is something subjective(主观的)  
B) being attractive is very important in making friends with others  
C) not everyone can benefit from an improvement of his self-image  
D) a person with high self-image has much confidence in his own future
64. It can be concluded that the author \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) thinks highly of himself  
B) has a low self-image  
C) is sure of his reasoning  
D) finds himself confused in giving advice
65. What could be the best title for the passage?  
A) Happiness or Failure  
B) Success and Self-Image  
C) Difficulties in Improving Self-Acceptance  
D) Attitudes towards Life

*Questions 66 to 70 are based on the following passage:*

Today, moving and changing are as much a part of a modern businessman's way of life as they were a part of the native American's or the early pioneer's way of life. And the trend is toward even greater mobility(流动性), particularly within the management sector of American business.

In the early fifties, only eight or nine out of a hundred young men changed their jobs within the first three years with a company. In the past few years, almost thirty-five per cent of the college-graduated work force changed jobs within the same period. These people want to intensify(加强) their management training. Since most jobs take only a year to a year and a half to master, in order to continue learning, they have to make a job change. Even company presidents tend to be seen as mobile specialists, staying with one company an average of only five years.

Company presidents in the United States today tend to be young men who began their careers(经历) with educational backgrounds in engineering, science, or business management. They have worked for a few years as technical specialists and quickly moved into higher management positions. Most of them were making \$ 30,000 per year by the time they reached thirty. On an average, these men have only twenty years working experience at management level when they become presidents. On the way to the top, they have an average of eleven promotions and seven city transfers.

Friendships are usually derived(得来) from business contacts. Families of these career men have little time to put down roots in and become part of a community.

In the past, a few men got high positions through family and social connections; today, high positions go to men who are mobile, and have good educational backgrounds.

66. According to the passage, an increasing number of future company presidents might be \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) people who have spent a number of years with one company  
B) people who do not want to move often, but are steady and dependable  
C) people who have spent a long time concerned with community affairs  
D) young people who have good educations and are willing to move around
67. What is the main concern of the young, modern businessman?  
A) To make \$ 30,000 per year by the time he is thirty.  
B) Friendships derived from business contacts.  
C) A long-term commitment of a company.  
D) Intensive job training.
68. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of young company presidents in the United States?  
A) Being a part of a community.  
B) A mobility-oriented(面向...) life style.

- C) Good educational backgrounds.  
D) Technical training.
69. Mobility is possible in accumulating working experience in that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) America can provide countless jobs  
B) the young businessman carries on the early pioneer's way of life  
C) learning of a job does not take too much time  
D) it is anything but easy to master a job
70. In the third paragraph the word "backgrounds" means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) stages  
B) condition  
C) experiences  
D) settings

#### 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.

It's not an easy job to be a police officer in New York City. When people need your help, they're only 71 happy to call you. But just you show up when they don't want you and what you can get called isn't fit to print. It is one of the 72 occupations left in present-day society 73 a person can arrive for work and have no idea 74 the day will bring. It could be a traffic 75 or a murder, an armed robbery or a false alarm, a request 76 directions or a drug overdose(用药过量). I get asked 77 vacations, treatment for sick birds, social security, politics, and prison visits. I have to deal 78 family abuse-battered children, injured 79, abused husbands. I get anonymous(匿名) threatening letters and phone 80 and a lot of times I recognize who they're from. I get invited to christenings(洗礼), weddings, and divorces—and often in that order, particularly 81 young people. I rarely complete a holiday shift, 82 Christmas, without having to report a suicide, usually 83 by loneliness. Every day there are drunks, fights, bodies, demonstrations, the brutal(残忍的) and the brave, the villains(恶棍) and the victims, the haters and the 84, and the just plain indifferent. It isn't 85.

#### Part V Guided Writing (30 minutes)



**Directions:** For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition on the topic “*Living in the Dormitory*”. You are given some words or phrases for your reference. Your part of the composition should be no less than 100 words. Write this composition on the Answer Sheet. Remember to write clearly.

**Living in the Dormitory**

**Key words:** advantage, disadvantage, on campus, convenient, low rates, not lonely, help each other, crowded, limited space, get along with, disturb, all in all