

MODERN ENGLISH

for University Students

Tests

Grade 4

Patrick Goldsmith

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UNIT 1

1 Write the numbers 1-21 down the left side of your paper. Then look at the sentences below and decide which of the words in *italics* best fills each blank. Number 1 has been done for you. Now choose the most appropriate words for numbers 2-21. (20 marks)

By the beginning of	A	B	C	D
1 .C. twentieth century	<i>that</i>	<i>this</i>	<i>the</i>	<i>a</i>
2 was familiar	<i>everyone</i>	<i>no-one</i>	<i>much</i>	<i>nothing</i>
3 the idea of the	<i>with</i>	<i>of</i>	<i>at</i>	<i>on</i>
4 machine. The term	<i>fly</i>	<i>flying</i>	<i>moving</i>	<i>transport</i>
5 mean almost anything.	<i>should</i>	<i>didn't</i>	<i>could</i>	<i>couldn't</i>
6 almost always it	<i>so</i>	<i>thus</i>	<i>but</i>	<i>hence</i>
7 what today we	<i>called</i>	<i>came</i>	<i>meant</i>	<i>became</i>
8 an aeroplane.	<i>are</i>	<i>call</i>	<i>know</i>	<i>think</i>
Nearly all				
9 'flying machines' are	<i>these</i>	<i>those</i>	<i>old</i>	<i>modern</i>
10 this type. They are the	<i>in</i>	<i>of</i>	<i>by</i>	<i>with</i>
11 efficient way of	<i>most</i>	<i>least</i>	<i>very</i>	<i>so</i>
12 from A to B, but	<i>travel</i>	<i>journey</i>	<i>go</i>	<i>going</i>
13 suffer from the	<i>they</i>	<i>will</i>	<i>would</i>	<i>have</i>
14 that they cannot	<i>fact</i>	<i>question</i>	<i>matter</i>	<i>alternative</i>
15 down and hover.	<i>run</i>	<i>go</i>	<i>get</i>	<i>slow</i>
Even				
16 get into the air at	<i>if</i>	<i>for</i>	<i>to</i>	<i>they</i>
17 they have to	<i>all</i>	<i>once</i>	<i>that</i>	<i>this</i>
18 along the ground	<i>fly</i>	<i>run</i>	<i>hurry</i>	<i>accelerate</i>
19 the airflow over their	<i>unless</i>	<i>until</i>	<i>as</i>	<i>while</i>
20 is moving fast	<i>wings</i>	<i>bodies</i>	<i>windows</i>	<i>engines</i>
21 to carry their weight.	<i>so</i>	<i>as</i>	<i>enough</i>	<i>for</i>

2 Write the numbers 22-32 down your paper. Read the passage, then choose the most appropriate word or phrase to complete each of the sentences. The first one has been done for you. Now do the others. (10 marks)

The genius Italian inventor, philosopher and artist Leonardo da Vinci designed a form of helicopter with a corkscrew spiral rotor made from linen. This, he considered, would 'screw' its way upward under power. Whether or not da Vinci actually constructed a model helicopter of this design has not been established. It is known, however, that among his ideas for providing power for aircraft was one in which the pilot continuously pulled and then rewound a rope round a central shaft mechanism in a typical string-pull manner. Da Vinci had clearly taken notice of the toy's power source and, interestingly, it was his use of Greek that gave the world the word 'helicopter'.

As it is unlikely that da Vinci built a model or full-size version of his helicopter, he did not come face to face with an inherent design fault in his machine. Helicopters have to counter what is known as the torque effect, which simply means that when a rotor is turned by the power from a structure-mounted engine, the engine and carrying structure spin in the opposite direction to the rotor. Once this effect was understood, methods were employed to counter torque and thus allow only the rotor to spin. The most common early method was to use two main rotors that turned in opposite directions (contrarotated) and so countered each other's torque effect; most later-developed helicopters used a tail rotor to produce thrust in the direction opposite to the torque effect. The very latest method, under test in the USA in the 1980s calls for the removal of the tail rotor on single-rotor helicopters. It is replaced by a system of pressurised air.

What experimentation in the field of helicopters was undertaken between da Vinci's death in 1519 and the 18th century is not well documented but the second half of the 18th century witnessed some interesting developments. It is now thought possible that a Russian named Mikhail Vasilyevich Lomonosov may have flown a model helicopter in 1754. If so, Lomonosov replaces the Frenchmen Launoy and Bienvenu as the first to fly a self-propelled model helicopter and, indeed, the first to fly a powered aircraft of any description if one (rightly) excludes the rocket. Lomonosov (November 1711—April 1765) is famed in Russian history as a man of science and literature. He was responsible for founding a university in Moscow and ran a

glass works from which glass mosaics originated. He also expounded his theories on electricity and, as mentioned above, may have flown a simple vertical-lift model helicopter with contrarotating rotors.

- 40 However, the Frenchmen Launoy and Bienvenu are more generally recognised as having flown the first model helicopter, although this recognition may be due entirely to the fact that exact dates, places and descriptions surrounding this milestone event are well documented. A naturalist and a mechanic respectively, the
- 45 Frenchmen demonstrated the helicopter on 28 April 1784 at the Académie des Sciences in Paris, France. this model also had contra-rotating rotors, each rotor covered with fabric and attached to the ends of a stick. Power was provided by a bow drill, the string of which had been wound round the stick in such a way as it would unwind
- 50 upon release.

22 Leonardo da Vinci ...

- A flew a model helicopter.
- B designed a helicopter.
- C made a model helicopter.
- D made a full-size helicopter.

23 *Torque effect* means ...

- A the rotor blades spin in opposite directions to each other.
- B the rotor turns above the body of the helicopter.
- C the engine and the carrying structure spin in opposite directions.
- D the body of the helicopter spins in the opposite direction to that of the rotors.

24 *method* (line 19) means the method ...

- A of allowing only the rotor to spin.
- B of allowing the rotor and structure to spin.
- C of allowing only the structure to spin.
- D for creating a torque effect.

25 The newest way of countering torque effect is by using ...

- A a tail rotor.
- B pressurised air.
- C contra-rotating rotors.
- D none of the above.

26 *It* (line 25) refers to ...

- A helicopter.
- B single-rotor.
- C tail rotor.

D method.

27 Between 1519 and the beginning of the 19th century...

A there were many developments in helicopters.

B there were no developments in helicopters.

C there are known to have been some developments in helicopters.

D there were definitely three developments in helicopters.

28 The subject of *is* (line 27) is...

A the 18th century.

B da Vinci's death in 1519.

C What experimentation.

D the field of helicopters.

29 *If so* (line 31) means...

A if Lomonosov was Russian.

B if Lomonosov flew a model helicopter in 1754.

C if Lomonosov built a model helicopter.

D if the date was 1754.

30 The rocket was first flown....

A before 1754.

B between 1754 and 1784.

C in 1784.

D after 1784.

31 The first people known to have flown a model helicopter were...

A Russian.

B French.

C Italian.

D Greek.

32 The author of this article says that Launoy and Bienvenu were...

A definitely the first to fly a helicopter.

B probably not the first to fly a helicopter.

C definitely not the first to fly a helicopter.

D probably the first to fly a helicopter.

3 Write the numbers 33-43 down your paper. Choose the most appropriate word or phrase to complete each of the following sentences.

The first one has been done for you. Now do the others. (10 marks)

33 There is a strong _____ between the kite and the glider.

A relation

B relationship

C relative

D related

- 34 The kite is believed to have _____ in Asia.
A originally
B origin
C original
D originated
- 35 England is a country _____ traditions are very strong.
A which
B who
C whose
D of which
- 36 By 1900 many people _____ different kinds of flying machines.
A have already flown
B had already flown
C have yet flown
D had yet flown
- 37 I was _____ interested in this question that I spent a long time investigating it.
A such
B so
C very
D much
- 38 The Emperor told the prisoner _____ from the tower.
A jump
B to jump
C jumping
D jumped
- 39 It was usual for foxes _____ with dogs.
A to be hunted
B to hunt
C hunting
D hunt
- 40 The document _____ a scholar.
A founded by
B was founded by
C was found
D was found by
- 41 The _____ he flew, the more frightened he became.
A more high
B height
C high

D higher

42 _____ one version of the story, the first kite was a hat.

A in accordance with

B according

C according to

D in accord with

43 There is _____ information about the development of the helicopter.

A few

B a few

C little

D many

UNIT 2

1 Write the numbers 1-21 down the left side of your paper. Then look at the sentences below and decide which of the words in italics best fills each blank. Number 1 has been done for you. Now choose the most appropriate words for numbers 2-21. (20 marks)

The melting of silver and gold	A	B	C	D
1 . A. from 16 March to 9 July	<i>continued</i>	<i>happened</i>	<i>was</i>	<i>went</i>
2 on many days the smiths	<i>and</i>	<i>while</i>	<i>but</i>	<i>then</i>
3 melting 60,000 pesos —	<i>had</i>	<i>were</i>	<i>wanted</i>	<i>began</i>
4 600 pounds — of gold.	<i>more</i>	<i>was</i>	<i>is</i>	<i>over</i>
5 than eleven tons of	<i>less</i>	<i>more</i>	<i>least</i>	<i>greater</i>
6 objects were fed	<i>silver</i>	<i>gold</i>	<i>solid</i>	<i>Spanish</i>
7 the furnaces	<i>into</i>	<i>through</i>	<i>up</i>	<i>with</i>
8 Cajamarca, to	<i>with</i>	<i>by</i>	<i>at</i>	<i>close</i>
9 13,420 pounds of high	<i>sell</i>	<i>buy</i>	<i>produce</i>	<i>take</i>
10 gold; the silver objects	<i>mountain</i>	<i>quality</i>	<i>cost</i>	<i>value</i>
11 some 26,000 pounds of	<i>yielded</i>	<i>were</i>	<i>wanted</i>	<i>bought</i>
12 silver. Much of this	<i>thin</i>	<i>pretty</i>	<i>money</i>	<i>good</i>
13 of vessels and jewellery	<i>treasure</i>	<i>gold</i>	<i>value</i>	<i>consisted</i>
14 were masterpieces of	<i>which</i>	<i>ancient</i>	<i>they</i>	<i>before</i>
15 art. Its destruction	<i>great</i>	<i>Inca</i>	<i>Spanish</i>	<i>the</i>
16 a terrible loss to the	<i>had</i>	<i>was</i>	<i>made</i>	<i>gave</i>
17 We can only judge the	<i>world</i>	<i>Spanish</i>	<i>rest</i>	<i>treasure</i>
18 of what was destroyed by	<i>number</i>	<i>amount</i>	<i>quality</i>	<i>appearance</i>
19 known quality of	<i>a</i>	<i>the</i>	<i>some</i>	<i>their</i>

20 pottery and cloth and by a	<i>ancient</i>	<i>Aztec</i>	<i>Inca</i>	<i>Spanish</i>
21 surviving objects of precious metals.	<i>few</i>	<i>some</i>	<i>number</i>	<i>quantity</i>

2 Write the numbers 22-32 down your paper. Read the passage, then choose the most appropriate word or phrase to complete each of the sentences. The first one has been done for you. Now do the others. (10 marks)

Hiram Bingham had all the necessary qualities for finding Inca ruins: he was full of enthusiasm and curiosity, was brave and tough, and was something of a mountaineer and a historian. He was also phenomenally lucky. The Urubamba valley was just experiencing its
5 small share of the great Amazonian rubber boom — a time when Malaya had not yet replacea the Amazon basin as the source of the world's rubber. This wealth justified the cutting of a trail in 1895 under the steep cliffs that had always closed the Urubamba valley below Ollantaytambo. The new road in turn caused a revival of the
10 sugar plantations along the Urubamba and Vilcabamba valleys, and another road had just been cut past the most difficult stretch of the lower Vilcabamba. Bingham and his expedition left Cuzco with a good mule train in July 1911. They marched hopefully down the new Urubamba road into an area in which no one was aware of any Inca
15 ruins.

A few days after leaving Cuzco, Bingham's mule train camped between the road and the Urubamba river. This unusual behaviour aroused the curiosity of one Melchor Arteaga, owner of a nearby hut. When he was told the purpose of the expedition, Arteaga mentioned
20 some ruins on the hillside across the river. Bingham's companions chose not to pursue this lead; but Hiram Bingham himself felt that he should investigate this first hint of an Inca ruin.

Bingham set out on the morning of 24 July 1911 with Arteaga and a Peruvian sergeant. They crept across the rapids of the Urubamba on
25 a bridge of logs fastened to rocks, and then climbed up a rough path through the forest on the far side. They paused for lunch with two Indians who had made themselves a farm on some ancient artificial terraces two thousand feet above the river. Bingham left the comfort of their hut, unenthusiastic at the idea of more climbing in the humid

30 afternoon heat. But just around a rock face he came upon his first sight of a magnificent flight of stone terraces, a hundred of them, climbing for almost a thousand feet up the hillside. These terraces had been roughly cleared by the Indians. But it was in the deep jungle above that Bingham made his breathtaking discovery. There, in the
 35 dark trees and undergrowth, he saw building after building, a holy cave, and a three-sided temple whose stones were cut with all the beauty and precision of the finest buildings at Cuzco or Ollantaytambo. Bingham left an unforgettable account of his excitement that afternoon, the dreamlike experience of seeing ancient
 40 wonders, of finding each successive treasure of the lost city on that sharp forested ridge. On his first attempt he had discovered Machu Picchu, the most famous ruin in South America.

22 The main reason that Bingham found the ruins was that he was ...

- A enthusiastic.
- B curious.
- C lucky.
- D brave.

23 The Amazonian rubber boom occurred ...

- A after Malaya replaced the Amazon basin as the source of the world's rubber.
- B before Malaya replaced the Amazon basin.
- C after the Amazon basin replaced Malaya as the source of the world's rubber.
- D before the Amazon basin replaced Malaya.

24 Bingham marched down the new Urubamba road because ...

- A he was not aware of any Inca ruins in the area.
- B no one was aware of any Inca ruins in the area.
- C he hoped to find some Inca ruins in the area.
- D he did not hope to find any Inca ruins in the area.

25 Melchor Arteaga became curious because ...

- A Bingham had a mule train.
- B Bingham's mule train camped to look for ruins.
- C Bingham's mule train camped a few days after leaving Cuzco.
- D People did not normally camp near his hut.

26 Bingham's companions did not accompany him because they ...

- A did not believe Arteaga.
- B thought it was too difficult to cross the river.
- C wanted Bingham to discover the ruins on his own.
- D did not like Bingham.

- 27 The two Indians ...
A had made themselves some terraces.
B were using ancient terraces.
C were farming terraces two thousand feet long.
D had a farmhouse with a terrace.
- 28 Each of the terraces was about ...
A one thousand feet long.
B one hundred feet high.
C ten feet high.
D one hundred feet long.
- 29 Bingham found the first Inca ruins ...
A close to the Indians' farm.
B two thousand feet above the farm.
C on a flight of terraces.
D at the top of a flight of terraces.
- 30 There was thick forest ...
A above every terrace.
B at the top of the flight of terraces.
C all over the terraces.
D everywhere.
- 31 Bingham's great achievement was the discovery of ...
A gold and silver ornaments.
B many ancient buildings.
C the stone terraces.
D a three-sided temple.
- 32 Bingham ...
A expected to find the most famous ruins in South America.
B hoped to find some Inca ruins.
C knew he would find some Inca ruins.
D hoped to discover Machu Picchu.

3 Write the numbers 33-43 down your paper. Choose the most appropriate word or phrase to complete each of the following sentences. The first one has been done for you. Now do the others. (10 marks)

- 33 Bingham went to Peru _____ ruins.
A to look for
B look for
C to looking for
D for looking
- 34 No-one expected Bingham to be so _____.
A successful

- B success
C successfully
D successive
- 35 He paid them a dollar _____.
A a day
B for day
C by day
D at day
- 36 Every day there was _____ new problem to solve.
A other
B the other
C another
D each other
- 37 He _____ for only a short time when he made his discovery.
A had been searched
B was searching
C has been searching
D had been searching
- 38 It was mainly _____ his good luck that he found the ruins.
A caused by
B owing
C because of
D because
- 39 Bingham was lucky, _____ others were very unlucky.
A while
B unless
C until
D if
- 40 There was a city _____ in thick forest.
A was hidden
B hiding
C hidden
D to hide
- 41 _____ came a time when it was visited by tourists.
A it
B was
C there
D as
- 42 There was _____ with him.
A whoever
B anyone

- C anybody
D no-one
- 43 If he had not believed the Indian, Bingham _____ Machu Picchu.
- A had not discovered
B would not discover
C would not have discovered
D would discover

UNIT 3

1 Write the numbers 1-21 down the left side of your paper. Then look at the sentences below and decide which of the words in italics best fills each blank. Number 1 has been done for you. Now choose the most appropriate words for numbers 2-21. (20 marks)

With language you can lie.	A	B	C	D
1 .C. is all right to say, 'I	<i>he</i>	<i>there</i>	<i>it</i>	<i>she</i>
2 a big red bus.'	<i>am</i>	<i>want</i>	<i>like</i>	<i>can</i>
3 though you are not.	<i>even</i>	<i>while</i>	<i>ever</i>	<i>however</i>
4 it is still a perfectly	<i>so</i>	<i>because</i>	<i>although</i>	<i>then</i>
5 sentence. This	<i>stupid</i>	<i>long</i>	<i>good</i>	<i>ungrammatical</i>
separation of meaning				
6 to be a good way of	<i>tries</i>	<i>likes</i>	<i>has</i>	<i>seems</i>
7 language. In	<i>speaking</i>	<i>taking</i>	<i>learning</i>	<i>identifying</i>
addition, with				
8 ... you can describe	<i>luck</i>	<i>language</i>	<i>ability</i>	<i>intelligence</i>
something				
9 obviously visible	<i>that</i>	<i>not</i>	<i>so</i>	<i>is</i>
such				
10 a bull or a field of	<i>that</i>	<i>was</i>	<i>as</i>	<i>if</i>
fruit				
11 the other side of the	<i>by</i>	<i>through</i>	<i>for</i>	<i>on</i>
hill				
12 even tell of	<i>or</i>	<i>not</i>	<i>has</i>	<i>should</i>
something taking				
13 in the future or	<i>people</i>	<i>place</i>	<i>objects</i>	<i>them</i>
recall				
14 from the past.	<i>objects</i>	<i>machines</i>	<i>them</i>	<i>something</i>
It is an				
15 in evolutionary	<i>obstacle</i>	<i>ability</i>	<i>extra</i>	<i>advantage</i>
terms to be able to				
16 something that is	<i>like</i>	<i>take</i>	<i>carry</i>	<i>communicate</i>
out of				
17 but not out of	<i>room</i>	<i>sight</i>	<i>town</i>	<i>money</i>
mind.				
18 an animal can make	<i>When</i>	<i>That</i>	<i>This</i>	<i>Then</i>
the				