

NEW ENGLISH COURSE
SUPPLEMENTARY READING COMPREHENSION EXERCISE BOOK

新英语教程
阅读理解补充练习集

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《新英语教程》阅读理解补充练习集

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READING COMPREHENSION EXERCISES TO BOOK ONE

UNIT ONE

1. A university town can be simply defined as
 - A. a town built specially for a university.
 - B. a town looking like a university.
 - C. a town mixed with a university.
 - D. a town containing a university.

2. Cambridge University Town came into being as a result of
 - A. the king's recognition of the university head's authority in 1226.
 - B. the rapid development of education in the town.
 - C. a natural growth of civilization in the town.
 - D. a bad planning of the government of the town from the very beginning.

3. What is the greatest institutional feature of Cambridge university?
 - A. Its college system.
 - B. Its great numbers of students.

- C. Its geographical location.
- D. Its five minutes' rush between lectures.

4. Why can't most of the students live in college for the whole of their course now ?

- A. Because the students are too poor to afford the expense.
- B. Because the students enjoy staying in lodgings.
- C. Because the university requires the students to stay in lodgings.
- D. Because there are too many students to accommodate in college.

5. What does "full term" mean in the context ?

- A. The university is completing its term's work.
- B. The university is beginning its term's work.
- C. The university is full of students.
- D. The university is fully engaged in teaching.

UNIT TWO

1. The Statue of Liberty and the United Nations are mentioned in the text to
 - A. explain why New York City is the most vital city in the world.
 - B. draw a difference between New York City and London, Paris and Rome.
 - C. show that New York City is of great international importance.
 - D. mean all the above.
2. We learn from the text that
 - A. New York City is made up of various nationalities.
 - B. New York City is located in a favourable position.
 - C. New York City handles more imported and exported goods than any other city in the world.
 - D. New York City has a long history, a fine culture and a splendid outlook.
3. We can infer that the crime rate in Harlem is

among the highest in the western world because

- A. it is the most crowded part of the city.
- B. it is the most dangerous area of the city.
- C. it is inhabited mostly by Black Americans.
- D. it is seriously neglected by the U. S. government.

4. Which of the following is not true of New York City ?

- A. It is a port city.
- B. It is an ancient city.
- C. It is a city of modern architecture.
- D. It is a city of busy trade.

5. This article is intended to

- A. give the reader a general idea about New York City.
- B. enable people to realize that black people are maltreated in the United States.
- C. make it known that New York City is neither as grand as London nor as beautiful as Paris, but the most vital in the world.
- D. inform people that water transportation plays an extremely important role in the U. S. economy.

UNIT THREE

1. Motorists are not satisfied with the present cars because
 - A. petrol is difficult to get.
 - B. petrol has to be provided for them now and then.
 - C. petrol costs them a lot of money.
 - D. all the above.

2. Which of the following ideas is not mentioned in the text ?
 - A. The problems to be solved to make atomic cars are all centered on radiation.
 - B. Scientists are now studying and experimenting with atomic cars.
 - C. Motorists would benefit a lot if they could have atomic cars.
 - D. Atomic cars are at present only imaginary.

3. Which of the problems referred to, according to the writer's opinion, must be solved in the first place so that atomic cars could be expected to come into reality ?

- A. Safety.
- B. Protective but light metal.
- C. Low cost.
- D. Radiation.

4. Which of the following can best replace the sentence "as techniques and mass production come in atomic engines" ?

- A. As techniques and mass production of atomic engines develop.
- B. When atomic engines are produced in large numbers and with good techniques.
- C. While techniques are meeting the needs of atomic engines in mass production.
- D. With techniques and mass production making their way to atomic engines.

5. The writer feels _____ about atomic cars.

- A. optimistic
- B. pessimistic
- C. doubtful
- D. uncertain

UNIT FOUR

1. The purpose of the comparison is to
 - A. inform people of a fact.
 - B. teach people a lesson.
 - C. make people think.
 - D. make people act.

2. Which of the following statements is untrue according to the text ?
 - A. Children have more flexible organs of speech than adults.
 - B. Children learn their mother tongue in all natural situations.
 - C. Foreign language study is conducted in a different way from that in learning a mother tongue.
 - D. Teaching methods play a more important role in language study than intelligence.

3. Which of the following can best explain "in a fresh ever-bubbling spring" ?
 - A. In a living environment of communication.
 - B. In a lovely atmosphere of communication.

- C. In a lively activity of communication.
- D. In a likely condition of communication.

4. What does the writer blame for the failure of the foreign language teaching ?
- A. Old age of the adults.
 - B. Poor teaching facilities.
 - C. Unnatural teaching methods.
 - D. Impossible faultless accuracy.
5. What is the writer's advice about foreign language study ?
- A. Learn for communication with foreigners.
 - B. Learn by using it in every way.
 - C. Learn through reading various kinds of books.
 - D. Learn from native speakers.

UNIT FIVE

1. How many contrasts are seen in Alfred Nobel according to the text ?
 - A. 9
 - B. 10
 - C. 11
 - D. 12
2. "Ordinary human love" here means
 - A. love of each other.
 - B. love between husband and wife.
 - C. love found at home.
 - D. love among sisters and brothers.
3. What was Alfred Nobel's life goal ?
 - A. Making lots of scientific discoveries.
 - B. Working for a world of peace and love.
 - C. Giving financial help to the poor.
 - D. Searching for a meaning to life.
4. Alfred Nobel is most widely known for
 - A. his invention of dynamite.
 - B. his fortune in business.

- C. the money he left to be used as Nobel prizes.
- D. the combination of the qualities of an original scientist with those of a forward-looking industrialist.

5. After reading the text, I think Alfred Nobel is in the first place
- A. a humanist.
 - B. a scientist.
 - C. an industrialist.
 - D. a linguist.

UNIT SIX

1. Whom did Ausable expect to meet with in his room ?
 - A. Fowler.
 - B. Max.
 - C. Henry.
 - D. A spy.

2. Whose report was it ?
 - A. It was France's.
 - B. It was Britain's.
 - C. It was America's.
 - D. It was Germany's.

3. Ausable's detailed talk about the balcony was
 - A. a make-up story.
 - B. a true account.
 - C. a deliberate explanation.
 - D. an angry complaint.

4. What could possibly happen to Max finally ?
 - A. He escaped successfully.
 - B. He dropped dead unknowingly.

- C. He got seriously injured.
 - D. He was arrested by the police immediately.
5. Where does the author intend to show that Ausable was an extremely quick-witted man ?
- A. In line 38.
 - B. In line 49——55.
 - C. In line 77——82.
 - D. In line 84——87.

UNIT SEVEN

1. In what ways was Mr. Radloff typical of the college students in the United States ?
 - A. Borrowing lots of money from the government sources.
 - B. Doing various jobs in summer vacations.
 - C. Making careful choices of his career.
 - D. All the above.
2. What was considered the most important reason for such high expenses of education ?
 - A. Teachers' salary increase grew faster than inflation.
 - B. College fees went up twice as fast as inflation.
 - C. Funds were collected from the fees for different purposes.
 - D. Most of the parents were unable to offer their children enough money for their education.
3. How much did an average student have to pay for his education a year at a private institution