

**College Core English Tests**  
**大学核心英语同步测试**

**Book I**

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## 前 言

《大学核心英语》教材已为全国许多高校采用,它取材广泛,内容新颖,适合中国学生学习外语的特点,作为公共外语教材,显示出多方面的优势。在使用这套教材的实践中,我们感到配备一套紧扣课文的同步测试题会更有助于掌握教材内容和提高学习效果。为此,在总结多年使用该教材的经验基础上,我们根据教材修订本编写了这套《大学核心英语同步测试》(共四册)。

《大学核心英语同步测试》依教材体制,分级分课编排,一课一练。每课分阅读、词汇、结构、完形填空和作文五部分。本书既能使学生复习巩固每课所学知识,又能使学生进行英语分级考试模拟训练,实用性强。编者在所任教班级试用时,效果极好,很受学生欢迎。我们推出这套书,希望能为大学英语教学贡献一份力量。

由于编者水平有限,书中的不妥之处,敬请读者批评指正。

编 者

一九九二年十二月

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## Test One

### Part I. Reading Comprehension

Directions: There are 2 reading passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions. For each question there are four suggested answers marked a), b), c) and d). You should choose the BEST answer.

Questions 1 to 5 are based on the following passage:

People believe that international sport is a 'good thing'. They believe that nations who meet on a football field or on an athletics track are unlikely to meet on a battlefield.

Others argue that the pressures on international sportsmen and sportswomen kill the essence of sport—the pursuit of personal excellence. Children kick a football around for fun. When they get older and play for local school teams, they become competitive but they still enjoy playing. The individual representing his country cannot afford to think about enjoying himself, he has to think only about winning. He is responsible for an entire nation's hopes and dreams, patriotism and prestige. And this responsibility can be frightening.

A good example is the football World Cup. Football is the world's most important sport. It is even more important now that the United States is seriously taking it up. Winning the World Cup is perhaps the summit of international sporting success. Mention 'Argentina' to someone and the chances are that he'll think of football. In a sense, winning the World Cup 'put Argentina on the map'.

Spectators and supporters get quite irrational (无理性的) about the World Cup. People in England felt that their country was somehow important after they won in 1966. In 1978 thousands of Scots sold their cars, and even their houses, and spent all their money travelling to Argentina, where the finals were played. Scotland, their supporters told you, were the greatest. They were going to show the world how to play football. In the end it didn't exactly work out like that! The Scottish team lost.

So, am I arguing that international competition kills the idea of sport? Certainly not! Do the Argentinians really believe that because eleven of their men proved the most skillful at football their nation is in every way better than all others? Not really. But it's nice to know that you won, and that in one way at least your country is best.

1. It is said that the international sport is a 'good thing' because \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) the athletes will have no time to fight on the battlefield
- ☒ b) the sport enables people to establish good relationship with each other
- ☒ c) nations who meet on sports ground will not fight each other on the battlefield
- d) sport can make people more competitive

2. According to the author \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) a young football player should be responsible for his nation
- b) a young football player should not care much about winning
- ☒ c) a young football player with pressure on him couldn't enjoy the game well
- d) a child without any pressure on him could play better than a nation's team member

3. "Winning the World Cup put Argentina on the map" means

- a. \_\_\_\_\_
- ☒ a) winning the World Cup makes Argentina known all over the

world

- ☒ b) Argentina is specially marked on the world map after it won the World Cup
  - c) winning the World Cup makes Argentinians very proud
  - d) Argentina is beginning to develop in every way after winning the World Cup
4. Many Scots went to Argentina to \_\_\_\_.
- ☒ a) encourage the Scottish team
  - b) show the world how to play football
  - c) watch the finals
  - d) help the Scottish team to win in the finals
5. Which of the following statements is NOT TRUE according to the passage?
- a) Football is the most important sport in the world.
  - ☒ b) The Scottish team didn't win the 1978 World Cup.
  - c) It is nice to win in the world competition.
  - d) Winning World Cup shows that your country is one of the best in the world.

Questions 6 to 10 are based on the following passage:

Platform tennis is an exciting, fast-moving sport that is rapidly becoming very popular in the United States. It is played on a smooth, well-kept wooden deck that is usually built up off the ground. Players usually must walk up several steps to get to the playing court. Because it is off the ground, the court surface is less affected by the weather than is a court surface that is built on the ground. This means that platform tennis can be played outdoors all year long, even in the northern climates. If it snows, players just sweep the snow off the platform and start to play.

There is more to platform tennis than a raised wooden court, however. This wooden court is surrounded by several posts. A very tight wire fence is stretched around the court behind these posts. The deck is marked off just like a tennis court is.

The platform tennis paddle is a strange-looking thing. It is a hard, stiff racket. The head is solid, like a ping-pong paddle, except for a few holes in it to cut wind resistance. The handle is short. The corners are rounded. The paddle is smaller than a racquetball (一种网球) paddle, and the ball is like a tennis ball.

When the ball is served, the fun starts. Players can return the serve after it hits the deck on their side, or they can let the ball hit both the deck and the wire. Most of the fun in platform tennis comes from playing the ball off the wire. Players can volley three minutes for one point. That means that the ball can cross the net fifty or sixty times for just one point. Platform tennis requires a speedy, determined player. You can see why it is becoming so popular.

6. Platform tennis is different from the traditional one in the following ways except

- a) court paddle  
b) ball  
c) rules of the game

7. Platform tennis can be played outdoors all year long since

- a) the snow can be swept off the platform  
b) the deck is made of wood  
c) the shelter can protect the player from the bad weather  
d) it is not much affected by the weather

8. The word "paddle" in the passage mostly means

- a) something for the player to use to hit the ball  
b) something to protect the player  
c) something for the player to receive the ball  
d) something round and with a few holes in it to cut wind resistance

9. If you play platform tennis

- a) you can only hit ball back immediately  
b) you have to hit the ball fifty or sixty times for one point



- c) you could play the ball off the wire  
 d) you can let the ball hit both the deck and the wire
10. Which of the following is the most probable reason for the popularity of the platform tennis?  
 a) It is quite different from the traditional tennis.  
 b) It needs the player to be very speedy and determined.  
 c) It is not limited by the weather.  
 d) It can be played anywhere. popularity.

## Part II: Vocabulary

Directions: There are 25 sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four choices marked a), b), c) and d). You should choose the ONE word or phrase that best completes the sentence.

11. I have adopted her idea of doing homework in the afternoon instead of at night.  
 a) adapted b) gained c) adopted d) affected ✓✓
12. The visitors to the museum registered in the guest book. ~~FL~~, ~~1111~~  
 a) repeated b) regarded c) regretted d) registered ✓
13. They have drawn up a plan for a new school next year.  
 a) drawn away b) drawn up c) drawn round d) drawn off ✓
14. We rank him among the greatest inventors in the world. <sup>rank as</sup>  
 a) rank b) range c) arrange d) recall ✓
15. There is no reason why you shouldn't tell them in advance that you are going.  
 a) in advance b) in advance of  
 c) with advance d) with advance of ✓
16. A new contract was signed for the purchase of automobiles.  
 a) contrast b) conduct c) contact d) contract ✓
17. The first word of a sentence should begin with a capital letter.  
 a) begin for b) bring for

Contract

give in to the command.

current want

现代汉语  
电报 广播

18. He said that they had made a survey of the current situation.  
a) survey b) status c) suspect d) system
19. We decided to give in to the wish of majority.  
a) give to in b) give in to c) give off in d) give on to
20. I was astonished that such a useful book was out of print.  
a) amused b) astonished c) attracted d) assumed
21. It is discussed in the meeting how to promote cooperation between the two countries.  
a) unite b) propose c) associate d) promote
22. She finds it hard to focus her thoughts on one thing for longer than three minutes.  
a) in b) at c) on d) with
23. This and that put together, they found out the right answer.  
a) connect together b) put together c) connect with d) put with
24. They kept on walking in spite of the rain.  
a) in spite of b) in place of c) in spite with d) in place with
25. The employers refused to grant their demands.  
a) grow b) grand c) guard d) grant
26. The writing class was conducted on a twice-a-week basis.  
a) basics b) basis c) basic d) base
27. Although he is new to the work, he is doing it very well.  
a) to new b) new about c) new to d) about new
28. Three young men launched a new business enterprise in the neighborhood.  
a) launched b) governed c) astonished d) granted
29. Most of all, the air in the countryside is fresh and pure.  
a) Most of all b) Best of all c) Most all d) Best all
30. She gave in to my troubles as well as in my joys.

- a) shares to                      b) shares about  
c) shares in                      d) shares at
31. He wasn't the star in the movie since he played only a minor role. *角色. 次要*  
a) big                      b) little                      c) chief                      d) minor *less important smaller*
32. A notice at the end of the road warns people not to go a step further. *再往前一步*  
a) go a further step                      b) go a step further  
c) go step a farther                      d) go farther a step
33. There is a(n) enormous difference between the two countries in their life style. *巨大*  
a) sufficient                      b) enormous *very large indeed.*  
c) countless                      d) encourageous
34. The two football teams are competing against the European championship.  
a) competing against                      b) competing for  
c) competing in                      d) competing around
35. Large masses of the people lack the basic necessities of life.  
a) launch                      b) stage                      c) draw                      d) lack *缺少*

## Part II. Structure

Directions: There are 25 sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four choices marked a), b), c) and d). You should choose the ONE answer that best completes the sentence.

36. I have been here since I returned from the United States.  
a) have been / returned                      b) was / have returned  
c) had been / returned                      d) will be / return
37. A letter sent by airmail should arrive sooner than the one which is sent by regular mail.  
a) sending                      b) to send  
c) having sent                      d) sent
38. Most students look forward to the Christmas holiday, when they can relax after months of hard work.

- a) which      b) in which      c) where      d) when
39. Millions of spectators attend the professional matches by League teams \_\_\_\_\_ the expensive tickets.  
a) although      b) regardless  
c) in spite of      d) even though
40. The announcer attracts more attention than the singers because he has a good voice.  
a) as much / than      b) more / than  
c) a great deal of more / than  
d) more / as
41. "Have the men started to work on your new house?"  
"Yes, it \_\_\_\_\_ now."  
a) built      b) is being built  
c) builds      d) is building
42. The doctor has been sent for send sb for the doctor  
a) has sent for      b) is sent for  
c) will send for      d) has been sent for
43. I was much surprised, for I \_\_\_\_\_ such things.  
a) have not heard of      b) have heard of  
c) had never heard of      d) am just hearing of
44. Mrs Brown has \_\_\_\_\_ car.  
a) a beautiful new American  
b) a new American beautiful  
c) an American beautiful new  
d) an American new beautiful
45. A great number of small power stations \_\_\_\_\_ in their country since 1955.  
a) have been set up      b) were set up  
c) have set up      d) has been set up
46. What \_\_\_\_\_ tomorrow evening?  
a) shall you do      b) do you do  
c) will you be doing      d) would you do
47. I tried to get out of the business, \_\_\_\_\_ I found impossible.

代词的

a) who                      b) which                      c) that                      d) what

48. There will be a day \_\_\_\_\_ all the people in the world will live a happy life.

a) when                      b) where                      c) why                      d) the moment

49. Mike is in New York, he \_\_\_\_\_ there since six days ago.

a) was                      b) is                      c) had been                      d) has been

50. He came to the party, \_\_\_\_\_ he hadn't been invited.

a) in case                      ~~b) in spite of~~ *that - despite*                      c) even                      d) although

51. I'm sure that your parents are \_\_\_\_\_ with your progress.

a) please                      b) pleasing                      c) pleased                      d) being pleased

52. He's \_\_\_\_\_ his sister.

a) much taller than                      b) much taller as                      c) much more tall than                      d) much more tall as

53. The village \_\_\_\_\_ I once worked has taken on a new look.

a) which                      b) where                      c) when                      d) that

54. I can't understand \_\_\_\_\_ at the poor child.

a) you to laugh                      b) you laugh                      c) why laugh                      d) your laughing

55. I would prefer to stay home tonight.

~~C~~ a) stay                      b) stayed                      c) to stay                      d) staying

56. He ~~had just gone~~ out when somebody called at his office.

~~b~~ a) has just gone                      b) had just gone                      c) just went                      d) just now went

57. Then \_\_\_\_\_.

a) our new lesson began                      b) began new our lesson                      c) our new lesson begins                      d) began our new lesson

58. Mr Smith \_\_\_\_\_ with the government for thirty-seven years by the time he retires.

a) will work                      b) will be working                      c) will have been worked                      d) will have been working

59. We have heard of \_\_\_\_\_ something for our class.

*your having done*

- a) your having done                      b) your being done  
 c) you having done                      d) your doing
60. I am thinking of \_\_\_\_\_ he ought to do next time.  
 a) that                      **b) what**                      c) where                      d) why

## Part IV. Cloze

Directions: There are 15 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked a), b), c) and d). You should choose ONE answer that best fits into the passage.

Many people run for their health, but others run to win 61.  
 The most famous of all races in the U. S. is 62, a 26.2-mile (42.2km) race 63 part of Boston. The first Boston Marathon was in 1897. That year only 15 men ran in the race.

Now about 7000 men and women runners start the race each year. What is the 64 Boston Marathon runner like? In the 86th Boston marathon, the average male runner was 37.1 years old, 65 5 feet 9 inches, and weighed 148.8 pounds.

66 a long time, this was an all-male race. Robert Gibb tried to run in 1966, but she had to hide at the 67 and waited by it before she could run. Katherine Switzerran ran in 1967. She

68 her name on the list of runners as K. V. Switzer. She did not want 69 to know she was a woman. During the race, officials saw her. they tried to stop her, but she 70 the race. In 1972, women raced in the Marathon officially for the first time.

Nina Kurscik won the women's division that year. She was the mother of three children and had not started running until 71 Apr. 30.

Some runners compete in this race every year. In 1982, John Kelly, 74, ran in his 72 Boston Marathon. But each year, new runners join the race too.

73 to run in a Marathon? Marathon runner Hal Higson says, "The difference between the mile to the Marathon is the difference between burning your fingers with a match and being slowly roasted over hot coal."

61. a) events b) races c) awards d) rewards
62. a) Boston Marathon b) Marathon in Boston  
c) the Boston Marathon d) Boston's Marathon
63. a) in b) through c) on d) within
64. a) each b) every c) average d) popular
65. a) took b) held c) measured d) stood
66. a) For b) Within c) In d) By
67. a) start line b) begun line  
c) starting line d) started line
68. a) signed b) marked c) wrote d) noted
69. a) race committee b) race authority  
c) race officials d) race staff
70. a) finished b) came up with  
c) lasted d) continued
71. a) her 30 b) her 30s  
c) her 30 years old d) her 30 year
72. a) 51s b) 51th c) 51st d) 51's
73. a) What is it b) What will happen  
c) what is it like d) What will it be
74. a) with b) and c) to d) or
75. a) burnt b) roasted c) dried d) fed

## Part V. Writing

Directions: Rewrite the numbered sentences with the skills of sentence reduction.

- ① Sports are games which can be played outdoors or indoors. ② Sports are competitions which are carried by rules. They help to

keep you healthy, make you wiser, and you can work better or live longer. Sports can be various. ③ There are different people in the world. ④ They may like different sports. ⑤ People who live by sea or by rivers like swimming. ⑥ ~~Those who live by mountains~~ <sup>will love to live by mountains</sup> like mountain climbing. The old prefer walking, and the young love playing basketball, football or volleyball.



## Test Two

95.3.9.

### Part I . Reading Comprehension

Questions 1 to 5 are based on the following passage:

Did you know that all human beings have a “comfortable zone” regulating the distance they stand from someone when they talk? This distance varies in interesting ways among people of different cultures.

Greeks, others of the Eastern Mediterranean, and many of those from South America normally stand quite close together when they talk, often moving their faces even closer as they warm up in a conversation. North Americans find this awkward and often back away a few inches. Studies have found that they tend to feel most comfortable at about 21 inches apart. In much of Asia and Africa, there is even more space between two people in conversation. This greater space subtly lends an air of dignity and respect. This matter of space is nearly always unconscious, but it is interesting to observe.

This difference applies also to the closeness with which people sit together, the extent to which they lean over one another in conversation, how they move as they argue or make an emphatic point. In the United States, for example, people try to keep their bodies apart even in a crowded elevator; in Paris they take it as it comes!

Although North Americans have a relatively wide “comfort zone” for talking, they communicate a great deal with their hands — not only with gestures but also with touch. They put a sympa-

Handwritten mark, possibly initials or a signature.