

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。

由于作者水平有限,书中作者不妥之处,敬请读者批评指正。

编 者

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Test One

Part I . Reading Comprehension

Directions: There are 4 passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some question. For each question there are four suggested answers marked a), b), c) and d). Choose the best answer.

Questions 1 to 5 are based on the following passage:

People everywhere agree on what a mountain is—or do they? The fact is that definitions vary. Everyone admits, for example, that Everest is a mountain, the highest of them all, with an altitude of almost 30,000 feet. But what about Snowdon, the loftiest peak in Wales? It rises a mere 3,000 feet, yet it is also called a mountain. Comparison—a little matter of relativity—is the key. To the average person living on North America's Great Plains, Vermont's Great Mountains look lofty indeed, but to anyone from the Rocky Mountains, the Great Mountains seem nothing more than hills. Geographers generally agree that, to be a mountain topographically (地形測量上), a landmass must reach an altitude of 3,000 feet above the level of the sea. Mount Everest, for instance, is 30,000 feet above sea level but only 15,000 feet above the neighboring Tibetan plateau. Geologists restrict the definition even more, maintaining that a mountain is a mountain by virtue of its geological structure. Some rugged highlands are not really mountains, while some flat, low-lying rock surfaces are true mountains. They are low now because of centuries of erosion. There are even mountains under the sea, the Mid-Atlantic Ridge.

for example. Like all true mountains, they were originally formed by large-scale movements of the earth's crust.

1. How high a mountain looks to the average person depends on what he _____.
a) compares it with b) knows about the climate
c) reads about geology d) thinks of topography
2. Geographers measure mountains by comparing them with _____.
a) the surrounding land
b) the height to which clouds rise
c) the level of the sea
d) other mountains
3. Geologists are not primarily concerned with a mountain's _____.
a) history b) height c) structure d) formation
4. Most flat, low-lying mountains are _____.
a) very old b) found in the ocean
c) exceptionally beautiful d) covered with snow
5. The Mid-Atlantic Ridge is considered a true mountain range because it _____.
a) rises 3,000 feet above the ocean floor
b) has the geological structure of a mountain range
c) looks rugged and rocky
d) emerges to form several large islands in the ocean

Questions 6 to 10 are based on the following passage:

Artificial flowers are used for scientific as well as for decorative purposes. They are made from a variety of materials, such as wax and glass, so skillfully that they can scarcely be distinguished from natural flowers. In making such models, painstaking skill and artistry are called for, as well as thorough knowledge of plant structure. The collection of glass flowers in the Botanical (植物

的) Museum of Harvard University is the most famous in North America and is widely known throughout the scientific world. In all, there are several thousand models in coloured glass, the work of two artist-naturalists, Leopold Blaschka and his son Rudolph.

The ~~intention~~ was to have the collection represent at least one member of each flower family native to the United States. Although it was never completed, it contains more than seven hundred species representing 164 families of flowering plants, a group of fruits showing the effect of fungus(真菌) diseases, and thousands of flower parts and magnified details. Every detail of these is accurately reproduced in color and structure. The models are kept in locked cases as they are too valuable and fragile(易碎的) for classroom use.

6. Which of the following is TRUE of the flowers at Harvard University?
- a) They have a marvellous scent.
 - ☒ b) They are real representations.
 - c) They are loaned to schools for classroom use.
 - d) They form a completed collection.
7. In Line 3, Paragraph 2 the word "it" refers to ____.
- a) one member
 - b) the intention
 - c) each flower family
 - ☒ d) the collection
8. It can be inferred from the passage that the goal of Leopold and Rudolph Blaschka was to ____.
- a) do a thorough study of plant structure
 - ☒ b) make a copy of one member of each United States flower family
 - c) show that glass flowers are more realistic than wax flowers
 - d) create a botanical garden where only foreign flowers grow
9. Which of the following is NOT included in the display at the Botanical Museum of Harvard University?

- a) ☒ Several species of native birds.
 - b) A group of diseased fruits.
 - c) Magnified details and flower parts.
 - d) Models of 164 families of flowering plants.
10. The best title of the passage is ____.
- a) ☒ An Extensive Collection of Glass Flowers
 - b) Flowers Native to the United State
 - c) Material Used for Artificial Flowers
 - d) The Lives of Leopold and Rudolph Blaschka

Questions 11 to 15 are based on the following passage:

Bathing in the sea in England a hundred years ago was not quite the light-hearted amusement that it is today. There was no running down from the hotel to the beach in a bath robe, no sun-bathing, or lying about on the sands in bathing-dresses after the dip. Everything had to be done in an orderly and extremely polite manner. Mixed bathing was not allowed anywhere. Men and women each had their separate part of the beach, and they were not supposed to meet in the water.

Bathing clothes were also closely controlled. Men usually wore simple bathing drawers and no more, but women were obliged to wear thick, cumbersome (笨重的) woolen garments that covered them completely from head to foot. These satisfied the demands of modesty, but they must have been extremely uncomfortable for swimming.

Even thus decently covered, women were not supposed to show themselves on the beach whilst in bathing attire (服装). They had to wait their turn for a bathing machine, a sort of wooden cabin on wheels which was drawn right down to the water's edge by horses. On its seaward side a sort of hood or canopy (遮阳伞) stretched outwards and downwards over the water, completely hiding the bather until she was actually in the sea. There was a bathing woman in attendance, part of whose duty was to dip, in

other words, to seize the bather as soon as she emerged and dip her forcibly under water two or three times. This was supposed to be for the benefit of her health, and no doubt it was all right in the hands of the gentle. But most bathing women were a strenuous(费力的) form of exercise.

11. Women wore uncomfortable bathing clothes because _____.
a) it protected them from the cold
☒ b) it was considered bad manners to show any flesh
c) it made it easier to swim
d) it covered them from head to foot
12. The bathing machine was used _____.
a) so that the horses could drink at the water's edge
☒ b) so that the hood could be projected towards the sea
c) so that the bather could hide from the sea
☒ d) so that the bather could be screened until she was in the sea
13. A bathing-woman's job was to _____.
a) attend to the bathing machine
☒ b) dip the attendant
c) force the bather to emerge from the bathing machine
d) force the bather under the water when she came out of the machine
14. Most bathing-women were _____.
a) gentle
b) kind
☒ c) rough
d) in comfort
15. A suitable title for this passage would be _____.
☒ a) Sea Bathing Through the Ages
b) Bathing Clothes Through the Ages
c) Sea Horses
d) A Hundred Years of Sun Bathing

Questions 16 to 20 are based on the following passage:

Twins occur about once in eighty-seven human births. A

little more than one-quarter of these are identical twins, which develop from the equal division of a fertilized egg. Identical twins are always the same sex and have the same blood group and eye color. If one has a gift for music, it is not surprising if the other does too. However, if one is left-handed, the other may be right-handed. If the hair of one grows clockwise from the crown, the other's hair may grow counterclockwise.

Fraternal twins(异卵双胎) develop from two separate eggs that are fertilized at the same time. They can be of different sexes and often look no more alike than other members of the same family.

The more babies per birth, the less frequently such births occur. Triplets(三胞胎) occur about once in 7569 births, but sextuplets + multiple births of six — occur once in about five million births. Multiple births are common among lower animals, but identical offspring are rare, except for one species of armadillo(犳狨 - 种动物). The female armadillo always gives birth to quadruplets(四胞胎).

16. The chances of being a twin are one in _____.
a) 22 b) 66 c) 87 d) 100
17. Identical twins are always _____.
a) right-handed b) blue-eyed
c) the same sex d) female
18. Both kinds of twins are alike in that the individuals of each pair _____.
a) share a common birth
b) have the same hair color
c) develop from a single egg
d) have the same blood group
19. Triplets are born _____.
a) more often than twins
b) more often than quadruplets

- c) more often than single births
 - d) less often than sextuplets
20. According to the selection, lower animals ____.
- ☒ a) often have multiple births
 - b) never have identical offspring
 - c) always have quadruplets
 - d) usually have fraternal twins

Part II. Vocabulary and Structure

Directions: There are 30 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four choices marked a), b), c) and d). Choose the ONE answer that best completes the sentence.

21. I would have told him the answer had it been possible, but I ____ so busy then.
- a) had been
 - b) were
 - ☒ c) was
 - d) would be
22. Japan has ____ resources, so they have to import almost everything.
- ☒ a) little
 - ☒ b) few
 - c) small
 - d) a little
23. Today we are no longer doing farming ____ our forefathers did a century ago.
- ☒ a) the way
 - b) by the way
 - c) in such way
 - d) in many ways
24. ____ by a crowd spectators, he felt nervous, ____ what to say.
- a) Watching / and not knew
 - b) Having watched / did not know
 - c) Having been watched / not know
 - ☒ d) Being watched / not knowing
25. After a long walk on a hot day, one often feels ____.
- a) exhaustive
 - ☒ b) exhausted
 - c) exhaust
 - d) exhausting

26. The classroom is empty. I think they _____ to the laboratory.
~~a) must have gone~~ b) should have gone
 c) ought to have gone d) need have gone
27. The reason for this failure in the examination is _____ he was too nervous.
 a) because b) for c) why ~~d) that~~
28. _____ you return those books to the library immediately you will have to pay a fine.
 a) Until ~~b) Unless~~ c) If d) Provided
29. Anna is so _____ to succeed that I am sure nothing will stop her.
~~a) determined~~ b) patient c) willing d) obvious
30. The committee suggested that new methods _____ to cope with the new situation.
 a) were worked out ~~b) should be worked out~~
 c) would be worked out d) could be worked out
31. He didn't _____ in the party last night.
 a) show off ~~b) show up~~
 c) show over d) show down
32. His honesty is _____; nobody can doubt it.
 a) in question ~~b) out of the question~~
 c) beside the question d) without question
33. She is proud of _____ country and we are proud of _____.
~~A) her/ ours~~ b) hers / our
 c) hers / ours d) her / our
34. No sooner _____ the gas than the explosion occurred.
 a) have they turned on b) had they turned on
 c) they had turned on d) do they turn on
35. Jet airplanes have made the world a much smaller place _____.
 a) to live in it ~~b) in which to live~~
 c) in it to live d) on which to live
36. His sister daren't drive in the street during rushhour, _____?

- a) dare she b) dares she
c) dared she d) does she
37. I wish I _____ to the movies with you last night.
a) went b) did go
c) could go ~~d) had gone~~
38. I don't know what you are _____ at.
a) reading b) driving e) leading d) talking
39. Having done such a harm to the society, he certainly _____ to be sent to prison.
~~a)~~ deserves b) dismisses
c) desires d) demonstrates
40. _____ he realized it was too late to return home.
a) While it grew dark that
b) Hardly it grew dark than
c) It was not until dark that
d) No sooner it grew dark when
41. As a matter of fact, it is the first time that I _____ such an unusual chance to look at myself in the mirror so carefully.
a) have b) have had ~~c) had~~ d) had had
42. We got three seats in the front _____ of the theatre.
a) passage b) line ~~c) row~~ d) bench
43. The prices are _____ to rise and will not be the same throughout this year.
~~a)~~ likely b) considerable
c) probable d) like
44. I, who _____ your friend, will try my best to help you.
~~a)~~ am b) has been c) is d) had been
45. I have given up trying to convince her; there is no point _____ with her.
a) for arguing b) in arguing
c) to arguing ~~d) of arguing~~
46. His face gave him _____ when he told a lie.
a) off b) away c) up ~~d) out~~

47. _____ the light of what you have told me, I will say that I believe you are innocent.
 a) By b) In c) Of d) Under
48. You will feel better after you _____ a while.
~~a) have rested~~ b) rested
 c) would rest d) had rested
49. Language can be defined as a tool ^{by} which human beings _____ with one another.
 a) associate ~~b) communicate~~
 c) connect d) correspond
50. When the two young people were married, the ceremony was anything _____ up to date.
 a) but b) beside c) except d) apart from

Part III . Cloze

Directions: There are 20 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked a), b), c) and d). You should choose the ONE answer that best fits the sentence.

It looked 51 the horse really could think and count. But soon after this another scientist discovered what really was the 52 of the matter. He found that if the horse was asked questions 53 none of the people present knew the answers, then the animal 54 gave a correct answer. It could not even answer the 55 question. The questions were asked by 56 the horse a card which the questioner himself 57. The biologist soon discovered that, when the horse gave the correct answers, 58 really occurred was 59; the horse responded 60 almost imperceptible movements of head or body 61 by a questioner who knew the answer. These movements were quite unconscious, and the questioner did not know that he made them. But the ques-

tioner was aware, of course, 62 the number of taps that the horse should make. He 63 the taps to himself, and when the horse 64 the right number, the questioner's tension would be 65 by a very slight unconscious head or body movement. It was 66 this movement that the horse responded by stopping of its foot. Questioners who did not know the answer made 67 movements; so the horse was 68. The horse had really taught 69 to answer these very small movements during its training; it was always 70 to try its best by rewards of corn or sugar.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 51. a) as if | b) as | c) like | d) even if |
| 52. a) fact | b) belief | c) faith | d) truth |
| 53. a) which | b) that | c) to which | d) to that |
| 54. a) ever | b) never | c) also | d) as well |
| 55. a) simplest | | b) simpler | |
| | c) much simplest | d) more simpler | |
| 56. a) showing | b) doing | c) performing | d) making |
| 57. a) has not read | | b) had not read | |
| | c) didn't read | d) doesn't read | |
| 58. a) that | b) when | c) which | d) what |
| 59. a) this | b) that | c) it | d) these |
| 60. a) to | b) on | c) for | d) in |
| 61. a) to be made | | b) being made | |
| | c) made | d) making | |
| 62. a) for | b) of | c) out | d) as |
| 63. a) counted | b) accounted | c) calculated | d) computed |
| 64. a) reached in | | b) reached at | |
| | c) arrived at | d) arrived in | |
| 65. a) relieved | b) revealed | c) relived | d) relished |
| 66. a) due to | b) to | c) for | d) like |
| 67. a) not so | b) no so | c) no such | d) not such |
| 68. a) confusing | b) confused | c) surprising | d) surprised |
| 69. a) itself | b) himself | c) it | d) themselves |

70. a) had b) induced c) made d) enabled

Part IV . Writing

Directions: Write a composition about MY EXPERIENCE IN EXAMINATION in three paragraphs. You are given the main idea of each paragraph in Chinese.

1. 在学校生活中,考试是重要活动之一。
2. 考试之前的准备及考试期间的感受。
3. 考试结束后的心情。

Test Two

Part -I . Reading Comprehension

Questions 1 to 5 are based on the following passage:

Every human being, no matter what he is doing, gives off body heat. The usual problem is how to dispose of it. But the designers of the Johnstown campus of the University of Pittsburgh set themselves the opposite problem—how to collect body heat. They have designed a collection system which utilizes not only body heat, but the heat given off by such objects as light bulbs and refrigerators as well. The system works so well that no conventional fuel is needed to make the campus's six buildings comfortable.

Some parts of most modern buildings—theaters and offices as well as classrooms—are more than amply (充足地) heated by people and lights and sometimes must be airconditioned even in winter. The technique of saving heat and redistributing it is called “heat recovery”. A few modern buildings recover heat, but the University's system is the first to recover heat from some buildings and reuse it in others.

Along the way, Pitt has learned a great deal about some of its heat producers. The harder a student studies the more heat his body gives off. Male students emit more heat than female students, and the larger a student, the more heat he produces. It is tempting to conclude that the hottest prospect for the Johnstown campus would be a hard-working, overweight male genius.

1. Which of the following is TRUE of the heating system of the Johnstown campus?
 - a) The heat is supplied by human bodies.
 - ☒ b) The heat is supplied by both human bodies and other heat-emitting objects.
 - c) The heat is supplied by both human bodies and conventional fuel.
 - d) The heat is supplied by human bodies, other heat-emitting objects, and conventional fuel.
2. The technique of heat recovery is used to _____.
 - a) find out the source of heat
 - b) produce a special form of air conditioning
 - c) provide heat for the hot water system
 - ☒ d) collect and reuse heat
3. Which of the following persons would produce the least amount of heat?
 - a) A fat female who studies hard.
 - ☒ b) A thin female who does not study hard.
 - c) A fat male who does not study hard.
 - d) A thin male who studies hard.
4. In the last sentence, the "hottest prospect" refers to _____.
 - ☒ a) the person who produces most heat
 - b) the person who suffers most from heat
 - c) the person who takes in most heat
 - d) the person who withstands most heat
5. A good title for this passage would be _____.
 - a) Modern Building's Heat System
 - ☒ b) A New Heat Recovery System in Pitt
 - c) A Novelty in Heating System
 - d) Recovery of Body's Heat

Questions 6 to 10 are based on the following passage:

England, Wales and Scotland together form Great Britain.

76.000
- 38.000

38.000

Scotland, lying in the northern part of Great Britain and bordering England on the south, is half the size of England and Wales, having an area of about 76,000 square kilometers. It is 400 km. from the England border to John O'Groats at the northern tip of the mainland. Most of Northern Scotland is a mountainous region known as the Scottish Highlands. In the center of Scotland there are the Central Lowlands, and the South is an undulating (起伏不平的), hilly region known as the Southern Uplands which rise to 800m.

In Scotland the main rainbearing winds come from the Atlantic Ocean. The west part is wet with an average rainfall of up to 200 cm, while the east is drier with about 75 cm. The winters are cool or cold with an average January temperature of 4°C. The summers are cool or warm but rarely hot.

As to agriculture, the main cereal (谷类的) crops in Scotland are oats and barley. It is too cold and damp to grow much wheat. The oats are made into porridge which the Scots eat for breakfast, and the chief use of barley is for making Scotch whisky, one of Britain's biggest exports. Climatically, farming in some regions is difficult, people raise and shear sheep. They weave wool into Scottish tweed (花呢), which also brings in much money in foreign trade.

6. England and Wales together are _____.
 - a) half as big as Scotland
 - b) as big as Ireland and Scotland put together
 - ☒ c) twice as large as Scotland
 - d) two-thirds the area of Scotland
7. Great Britain has an area of _____.
 - ☒ a) about 228,000 square kilometers
 - b) about 152,000 square kilometers
 - c) about 76,000 square kilometers
 - d) about 38,000 square kilometers