

Horizon College English

新视野

大学英语



总主编：乔梦铎 主编：王利民 马冬虹

自主测试 2

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新视野大学英语自主测试

2

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自主测试 2

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编写及使用说明

《新视野大学英语自主测试》与《新视野大学英语：读写教程》配套使用。

本测试系列共分为四册（1—4级），每册12套试题，其中包括10个单元测试题和期中、期末测试题各一套。本测试为学业成绩测试（Achievement Test），主要测试内容与主教材内容紧密相关。测试原则上基于的单词起点为高中的1,800词，其中主观题与客观题各占50%。试题覆盖全国英语四级统考的新题型。

1—2级测试内容包括：

Part I 听力（仅限期中和期末试卷）

Part II 词汇与语法

Part III 阅读理解

Part IV 完形填空

Part V 翻译

Part VI 写作

① Topic Sentence

② Summary

3—4级测试内容包括：

Part I 听力（仅限期中和期末试卷）

① 对话

② 短文和综合听写

Part II 词汇与语法

Part III 阅读理解

Part IV ① 简答题或翻译题

② 完形填空

Part V 写作

① Rewriting

② Writing

本测试系列为学生自主测试。通过测试，学生可以了解自己对所学内容的掌握程度，有利于学生及时发现问题、解决问题并有针对性地进一步学习和巩固教材内容。同时本测试又可为教师针对教学内容对学生进行测试提供帮助。尤其是“期中考试”（Midterm Examination）和“期末考试”（Final Examination）部分可极大地方便教师的工作。由于本测试加大了主观测试的比重，将对学生英语应用能力的培养起到促进和提高的作用。为了提高学生的阅读能力及对语境的理解力，扩大他们的知识面与词汇量，本测试允许出现一些生词。

《新视野大学英语自主测试》总主编为哈尔滨工业大学乔梦铎教授。参加编写的主要成员为黑龙江省近十所高校的二十几位英语教授和教师。

由于编写时间仓促，若书中内容有不当之处，恳请提出宝贵意见。

编者

2003.7

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Test One

Part I Vocabulary and Structure

Section A

Directions: Fill in the following blanks with some of the words given in the box. Change the form where necessary. (10%)

avoid	significance	acute	conduct	obtain
fascinating	surroundings	favorable	restless	increase
competent	consequently	distinction	amuse	assess

1. These are the novels which _____ him such a reputation.
2. With the passage of time, the contradiction becomes _____ apparent.
3. It is well known that dogs have a(n) _____ sense of smell.
4. The lion paced _____ up and down in its cage.
5. He is not _____ to look after young children.
6. My car broke down and _____ I was late.
7. The hotel offers its guests a wide variety of _____.
8. Animals in zoos are not in their natural _____.
9. Customers are treated without _____ of sex and age.
10. Copper _____ electricity better than other materials do.

Section B

Directions: Choose the best answer to each of the following sentences. (10%)

1. The beauty of the scenery is _____ description.
A. without B. because of C. beyond D. about
2. I didn't attend the party for it _____ with my exam.
A. clashed B. went C. quarreled D. failed
3. Nothing _____ a miracle can save her now.
A. for B. out C. off D. but
4. Wise men love truth, _____ fools keep away from it.
A. moreover B. furthermore C. therefore D. whereas
5. Though the two families have the same name, they are no relation _____ each other.
A. with B. to C. of D. for

6. _____ all his efforts he failed.
 A. Due to B. In spite of C. Because of D. Regardless of
7. Money is limited, so she has to _____ for the party.
 A. budget B. plan C. assess D. cancel
8. We must _____ for every measure we have taken to our employer.
 A. talk B. communicate C. account D. report
9. Save your strength _____ the hard work you'll have to do later.
 A. for B. with C. on D. to
10. She is constantly _____ pressure and it is affecting her health.
 A. in B. with C. at D. under
11. These SARS patients have been _____ from the others.
 A. prevented B. isolated C. confined D. placed
12. The Prime Minister must attend the reception _____ person for the foreign visitors.
 A. at B. in C. by D. on
13. As a result of the joint efforts of the doctors and nurses, he has _____ from his illness.
 A. cured B. recovered C. hurled D. discovered
14. She wouldn't take a drink, _____ stay for dinner.
 A. even if B. and C. moreover D. much less
15. As soon as my divorce goes _____, we'll get married.
 A. on B. down C. up D. through
16. The sun _____ set, we arrived at the station.
 A. having B. have C. had D. /
17. If you had followed my advice, you _____.
 A. have succeeded B. had succeeded
 C. would have succeeded D. would had succeeded
18. He talks as if _____.
 A. he know everything B. he knew everything
 C. he has known everything D. he had known everything
19. The family always worked out _____ problems by itself.
 A. its B. their C. these D. those
20. The man _____ house has been burned is a millionaire.
 A. who B. whose C. that D. of which

Part II Reading Comprehension

Directions: In this part, there are four reading passages which are followed by multiple-choice questions. Base your choice for each question on the information provided in the passages. (40%)

Questions 1—5 are based on the following passage.

Everyone has an ambition (志向) to travel, but those who can not do so themselves might

find it interesting to work in a travel agency, arranging journeys for other people. Brian Lawley does this, working in a small travel agency in an industrial city. Most of his work is concerned with holidays, both at home and abroad. Every autumn, the agency sends out hundreds of booklets full of attractive, colored photographs, describing the holidays that their customers will be able to have next years. Soon, people begin to come into the office to book their holidays: perhaps a week skiing in Austria in January, perhaps a cruise (乘船游览) to the Caribbean in February, perhaps a seaside holiday in Spain in May, or a tour of North Africa. Brian often has to advise people on what holidays will be suitable for them, and they always have a lot of questions. Last year, for example, a lady of eighty-two wanted to book for a mountaineering (登山运动) holiday in the Alps, and Brian had great difficulty in persuading her that it would not be suitable. In the end, she decided to go for a Mediterranean cruise instead.

Arranging journeys for people who have to travel abroad on business is often very complicated, but Brian enjoys this work. For example, last spring Mr. Perry, a director of a local chemical firm, went on a business trip, and Brian arranged it all for him. First Mr. Perry traveled to London by train, and stayed overnight in a hotel near the airport, because his plane left early in the morning. He flew to Frankfurt, in Germany, where he spent the morning discussing business. Then he went on by train to Zurich, where he stayed the night. After a meeting the next morning, he caught a plane for Tokyo, and spent three days there before going on to America. He had business in Seattle, Chicago and New York, and stayed some time in each of those places. From New York, he flew back to London and then went home by train. The next day he telephoned the agency to thank Brian for arranging everything so well for him.

1. Which is the main idea of this passage?
 - A. How do the people who would like to travel arrange their holiday traveling.
 - B. What the travel agent does for travelers.
 - C. Everyone who has an ambition to travel will arrange the holiday by himself.
 - D. Arranging journeys for traveler is always very complicated.
2. Those who cannot travel themselves might find it interesting to _____ in a travel agency.
 - A. arrange trips for other people
 - B. send booklets to other people
 - C. book tickets for other people
 - D. describe holidays for other people
3. When do the customers come into the office to book their holidays?
 - A. When they have an ambition to travel.
 - B. When they have enough money to travel.
 - C. Shortly after accepting Brian's advice.
 - D. Shortly after receiving the booklet.
4. Mr. Perry telephoned the agency to thank Brian because _____.
 - A. Brian arranged the holiday so well for him
 - B. Brian arranged everything so well for his business trip

- C. the agency sent Mr. Perry abroad on business
D. Brian helped him in the travel agency
5. How was Mr. Perry's journey arranged?
- a. Fly to Tokyo.
 - b. To Frankfurt by plane.
 - c. Back home by train.
 - d. Fly back to London.
 - e. To Zurich by train.
 - f. Have business in Seattle, Chicago and New York.
 - g. Travel to London by train.
- A. g b a f e d c
B. c b a g e f d
C. g b e a f d c
D. f e a b g c d

Questions 6—10 are based on the following passage.

A characteristic of American culture that has become almost a tradition is to respect the self-made—the man who has risen to the top through his own efforts, usually beginning by working with his hands. While the leader in business or industry or the college professor occupies a higher social position and commands greater respect in the community than the common laborer or even the skilled factory worker, he may take pains to point out that his father started life in America as a farmer or laborer of some sort.

This attitude toward manual (体力的) labor is now still seen in many aspects of American life. One is invited to dinner at a home that is not only comfortable but even luxuriously (豪华的) furnished and in which there is every evidence of the fact that the family has been able to afford foreign travel, expensive hobbies, and college education for the children; yet the hostess probably will cook the dinner herself, will serve it herself and will wash dishes afterward, furthermore the dinner will not consist merely of something quickly and easily assembled from contents of various cans and a cake or a pie bought at the nearby bakery. On the contrary, the hostess usually takes pride in careful preparation of special dishes. A professional man may talk about washing the car, digging in his flowerbeds, painting the house. His wife may even help with these things, just as he often helps her with the dishwashing. The son who is away at collage may wait on table and wash dishes for his living, or during the summer he may work with a construction gang on a highway in order to pay for his education.

6. From Para. 1, we can get the information that in America _____.
- A. people tend to have a high opinion of the self-made man
 - B. people can always rise to the top through their won efforts
 - C. college professors win great respect from common workers

- D. people feel painful to mention their fathers as laborers
7. According to the passage, the hostess cooks dinner herself mainly because _____.
- A. she wants to show her respect to the guests
B. she takes pride in what she can do herself
C. she can hardly afford servants
D. it is easy to prepare a meal with canned food
8. We can infer from the passage that a professional man in America _____.
- A. usually has a comfortable and luxurious home
B. may wash the car or dig in his garden for helping his wife
C. usually can not afford his son's college education
D. usually does things by himself
9. The expression "wait on table" in the second paragraph means "_____".
- A. work in a furniture shop
B. keep accounts for a bar
C. wait to lay the table
D. serve customers in a restaurant
10. Which one is probably the best title for the passage?
- A. A Respectable Self-made Family
B. American Attitude Toward Manual Labor
C. Characteristics of American Culture
D. The Development of Manual Labor

Questions 11—15 are based on the following passage.

The 55th Cannes Film Festival came to a close in the beautiful coastal city Cannes of France on May 26 after a careful selection by a 9-member jury (评审团) headed by U. S. director David Lynch. Franco-Polish director Roman Ploanski won the top prize, Golden Palm, for *The Pianist*; the Best Actress went to Finnish Kati Outinen, and Belgian Olivier Gourmet took the Best Actor.

This festival was open on May 15, and it attracted 2,281 films from all over the world including Israel and Palestine. And more than 30,000 film specialists and fans and 4,000 reporters converged(汇集) there for the event.

In 1939, the French government decided to create the "Festival of International Film", and chose Cannes because of its "sunny and enchanting (令人欣喜的) location". The first Festival was postponed to 1946 due to the war.

Despite the hardships of the time, the Cannes Film Festival, the first important postwar cultural event, started on September 20, 1946. It was more a film forum than a competition as almost all the films presented were to receive a prize. Apart from 1948 and 1950, when a lack of funds led to the cancellation of the event, the Festival was held on a yearly basis, starting in 1946. In its early years it took place in September, but, as of 1951, has been held in May for approximately (大约) two weeks. In 1968, the Festival was interrupted due to political events.

“Let me think about it.” Teacher Carolyn Pordes used to have much trouble trying to say no, then a friend helped with a simple remark: “Rarely do you have to give a yes or no answer on the spot.” Now, faced with a request she’d rather not accept, Pordes says, “Let me think about it.” That strategy buys her time to come up with an acceptable excuse. In business, saying “I’m going to need some time on that” can serve the same purpose.

Taking time before you say no can soften the news. Try: “I’d love to say yes, but I can’t at the moment. Give me some time to see if I can work something out.”

Remember, you always have the right to say no. No matter how you choose to say it, you have the right to protect your own time and interests and assets(财产). And you are seldom obliged (被迫) to explain. Saying no need not be rude. Done right, it shows consideration for others—and for yourself.

16. The author thinks that many of us _____ a request.
- A. are ready to refuse
 - B. are willing to take
 - C. almost don’t know how to refuse
 - D. always want to find a reason to refuse
17. In business, saying “I’m going to need some time on that” can _____.
- A. give you enough time to think of a proper excuse
 - B. give you enough time to consider the invitation
 - C. serve the purpose of accepting a request
 - D. make your excuse serious
18. If you want to turn down a request in a positive way, you can say, “_____.”
- A. I’m really sorry, I can’t make it
 - B. My schedule just won’t allow me to accept your offer
 - C. I’d love to say yes, but I can’t at the moment
 - D. A, B and C
19. What’s the meaning of the word “buy” in “buy her time”?
- A. Save.
 - B. Spend.
 - C. Cut.
 - D. Delay.
20. Which of the following best summarizes the passage?
- A. Many people don’t know how to be nice to others.
 - B. How to refuse a request appropriately.
 - C. Everyone has his right to say no.
 - D. It’s very hard to refuse a request.

Part III Cloze

Directions: Fill in the blanks with the words given in the box. Change the form where necessary. (10%)

work	even	inform	pick out	eat	from
order	cafeteria	if	yourself	something	after

A friend's grandfather came to America from Eastern Europe. (1) _____ being processed at Ellis Island, he went into a cafeteria in Manhattan to get (2) _____ to eat. He sat down at an empty table and waited for someone to take his (3) _____. Of course nobody did. Finally, a woman with a tray full of food sat down opposite him and (4) _____ him how a cafeteria worked.

"Start out at that end," she said. "Just go along the line and (5) _____ what you want. At the other end they'll tell you how much you have to pay."

"I soon learned that how everything (6) _____ in America," the grandfather told a friend. "Life's a (7) _____ here. You can get anything you want as long as you are willing to pay the price. You can (8) _____ get success, but you'll never get it (9) _____ you wait for someone to bring it to you. You have to get up and get it (10) _____."

Part IV Translation

Section A

Directions: Translate the following sentences into English. (10%)

1. 这起事故造成两名乘客死亡。(result in)

2. 公司销售额增长的原因主要是由于转换了经营机制。(due to)

3. 简而言之,学习外语不是一件容易的事情。(in brief)

4. 我没有买那辆二手车,因为价格太高,而且车况也不太好。(moreover)

5. 人类能很快地适应外界环境。(adjust to)

Section B

Directions: *Translate the following sentences into Chinese. (10%)*

1. The mother wouldn't let her son drink wine, much less go to a bar.

2. Why is your teacher always in such a rush?

3. If your company can't fulfill the terms of this contract, we'll claim.

4. It is desirable that the government should support our project.

5. Evidently everyone is interested in his story.

Part V Summary

Directions: *Write a summary of the following passage in about 30 words. (10%)*

When Americans greet each other, introduce each other, and have a conversation, they usually stand about an arm's distance (about eighteen inches) to two feet (twenty-four inches) apart. This is not always a comfortable distance for people in other cultures, who may prefer less or more distance.

It is sometimes difficult to know when to shake hands with Americans. In business situations men always shake hands when they first meet. Recently, especially in business world, women have begun shaking hands, too. In social situations when two people meet, they often shake hands. You may find that younger women shake hands more often than older women do.

When Americans shake hands they usually only do that for a few seconds. When they shake they shake hands firmly, not loosely. "He shakes hands like a dead fish." refers to someone whose

handshake is not firm enough. In American culture, a weak handshake is a sign of a weak character. In other countries people shake hands differently. They may take the other person's hand loosely and may shake it for more than a few seconds.

Test Two

Part I Vocabulary and Structure

Section A

Directions: Fill in the following blanks with some of the words given in the box. Change the form where necessary. (10%)

globe	shelter	convert	comparable	civilian
abundant	undertake	initiative	cost	finance
sponsor	generate	option	reverse	enormous

1. The lawyer _____ the case without a fee.
2. We have _____ proof of his guilt now.
3. The outbreak of _____ warfare ended the peace of the whole world.
4. The rainfall in Hebei cannot be _____ to that of Jiangsu.
5. The government took the _____ to control the spread of AIDS.
6. To repair the car is a _____ mistake.
7. The escaping prisoner sought a _____ at a farmer's house near the town.
8. The project is partly _____ by government.
9. The black man looked at me with hatred _____ by racial prejudice.
10. The football match is being _____ by a cigarette company.

Section B

Directions: Choose the best answer to each of the following sentences. (10%)

1. Supporting groups sprang _____ all over the world.
A. up B. off C. out D. on
2. _____ of whether he is right or wrong, we have to obey his decision.
A. In spite B. In case C. Regardless D. Despite
3. Don't _____ yourself with other people's affairs.
A. involve B. make C. concern D. communicate
4. The government took _____ to control air pollution.
A. ways B. measures C. means D. approaches
5. The flight was delayed _____ a result of snow.
A. of B. on C. for D. as

6. The rocks are being gradually washed _____ by the sea.
A. out B. down C. up D. away
7. These new facts, _____ the other evidence, prove his innocence.
A. together with B. going with C. getting with D. following with
8. Last Sunday, this organization _____ a campaign against nuclear weapons.
A. had B. waged C. took D. called
9. _____ the names on the list, there are six other applicants.
A. In addition B. As far as C. In addition to D. On
10. Bob lost his job for his boss escaped with _____ amount of money.
A. an enormous B. total C. a big D. an abundant
11. Excuse me, do you have any _____ room for me? I need to have a rest.
A. free B. vacant C. available D. empty
12. Her knowledge of the subject is _____.
A. expanded B. extensive C. extended D. excessive
13. Though it's getting dark, much work _____ to be done.
A. keeps B. gives C. remains D. continues
14. If we want to increase our foreign exchange reserve, we must aim _____ increasing exports.
A. to B. for C. in D. at
15. The grass has grown a lot last week, it needs _____.
A. cut B. cutting C. that we cut D. to cut
16. He's _____ to Christianity.
A. turned B. changed C. converted D. transformed
17. America was _____ was first called "India" by Columbus.
A. that B. where C. what D. which
18. I would like _____ to the cinema last night, but I have to look after my sick brother at home.
A. to go B. to have gone C. going D. having gone
19. Is this the hotel _____ you stayed last night?
A. where B. which C. the one D. that
20. He _____ most of his money to charity (慈善团体).
A. gave out B. gave away C. gave up D. gave in

Part II Reading Comprehension

Directions: In this part, there are four reading passages which are followed by multiple-choice questions. Base your choice for each question on the information provided in the passages. (40%)

Questions 1—5 are based on the following passage.

Do you have too much stuff? Is your closet full of clothes you never wear? Instead of keeping