



书博士英语专业教材系列辅导

# A Test for Contemporary College English

## 现代大学英语 标准同步测试

● 精读 **1**

● 主 编:白 彬

辽宁师范大学出版社

# A Test for Contemporary College English

现代大学英语标准同步测试

江苏工业学院图书馆

藏书章

精读

主 编:白 彬

副主编:崔 林 国 华 陈 莺

编 委:屈荣英 于 娜 宫金玲

辽宁师范大学出版社

· 大连 ·

©白 彬 2006

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

现代大学英语(精读)标准同步测试 1. /白彬主编. —大连:  
辽宁师范大学出版社, 2006. 8

ISBN 7-81103-421-2

I. 现... II. 白... III. 英语—高等学校—习题  
IV. H319.6

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2006)第 085178 号

版权所有,侵权必究。

举报电话:0411—82159910 82159903

---

出 版 人: 程培杰  
责任编辑: 徐华东 张晓华  
封面设计: 王尚楠  
版式设计: 徐华东  
责任校对: 王 红

---

出 版 者: 辽宁师范大学出版社  
地 址: 大连市黄河路 850 号  
邮 编: 116029  
电 话: 0411—84206854 0411—82159903(编辑室)  
印 刷 厂: 大连海事大学印刷厂  
发 行 者: 辽宁师范大学出版社

---

幅面尺寸: 178mm×230mm  
印 张: 10.5  
字 数: 205 千字

---

出版时间: 2006 年 9 月第 1 版  
印刷时间: 2006 年 9 月第 1 次印刷  
印 数: 1—6000 册  
定 价: 14.00 元

---

## 前言

《现代大学英语(精读)》(外语教学与研究出版社)是由北京外国语大学英语系编写的一套供大学英语专业学生使用的精读教材。在使用过程中,广大师生普遍反映起点高、难度大。为了帮助广大师生及英语自学者更好地学习和理解这套教材,我们组织了4所高校具有丰富教学经验的教师精心编写了这套《现代大学英语(精读)标准同步测试》(1—4册)。

本书是配合《现代大学英语(精读)》(外语教学与研究出版社)而编写的供大学英语专业一年级学生使用的标准同步测试题。该书以教材为基准,在吃透教材的前提下,力求题目的设置与教材的内容相对应,题题是经典,句句有依据。

本书共分为四大部分:第一部分为同步测试题及答案;第二部分为高校英语专业四级考试大纲(2004年新版);第三部分为高校英语专业四级模拟题;第四部分为高校英语专业四级模拟题答案及听力录音文稿。作为《现代大学英语(精读)》的辅导用书,本书在编写时紧扣每个单元的知识点,并密切结合英语专业四级考试的特点,旨在通过练习巩固并提高学生的词汇、语法、阅读及翻译等基本技能。每个单元的阅读理解包括两篇文章,每篇文章后各设5道阅读理解题,考查内容涉及文章主旨、事实细节、作者态度、例证、推理判断以及一些写作技巧,如:明喻、暗喻、类比等。阅读理解在选材上力求与每个单元所学课文的题材和体裁保持一致,旨在帮助学生进一步了解所学单元课文的文体和相关内容。

我们相信,本书对学生准确把握教材内容,提高自身英语素养并顺利通过英语专业四级考试会有裨益。希望本书能成为广大师生的良师益友,也希望广大读者提出宝贵的意见和建议。

编者

2006.8

# Contents

第一部分 同步测试题及答案 .....	1
Test One Half a Day .....	1
Test Two Going Home .....	9
Test Three Message of the Land .....	17
Test Four The Boy and the Bank Officer .....	25
Test Five Angels on a Pin .....	33
Test Six The Monsters Are Due on Maple Street .....	41
Test Seven Mandela's Garden .....	48
Test Eight My Personal Manager .....	56
Test Nine Against All Odds .....	63
Test Ten The Green Banana .....	71
Test Eleven The Midnight Visitor .....	78
Test Twelve The Kindness of Strangers .....	86
Test Thirteen Christmas Day in the Morning .....	93
Test Fourteen After Twenty Years .....	101
Test Fifteen Touched by the Moon .....	109
Key to the Tests .....	117
第二部分 高校英语专业四级考试大纲(2004 年新版) .....	128

第三部分 高校英语专业四级模拟题 .....	133
------------------------	-----

第四部分 高校英语专业四级模拟题答案及听力录音文稿 .....	154
---------------------------------	-----

一、高校英语专业四级模拟题答案 .....	154
-----------------------	-----

二、高校英语专业四级模拟题听力录音文稿 .....	155
---------------------------	-----

# 第一部分 同步测试题及答案

## Test One

### Half a Day

#### Part I Grammar and Vocabulary

*There are thirty sentences in this section. Beneath each sentence there are four words or phrases marked A, B, C and D. Choose one word or phrase that best completes the sentence.*

1. \_\_\_\_\_ the fact that his initial experiments had failed, Prof. White persisted in his research.  
A. Because of              B. As to              C. In spite of              D. In view of
2. For the success of the project, the company should \_\_\_\_\_ the most of the opportunities at hand.  
A. obtain              B. grasp              C. catch              D. make
3. We tried \_\_\_\_\_ to get Sue to come with us.  
A. in vain              B. wastefully              C. in failure              D. to fail
4. My grandpa usually \_\_\_\_\_ a nap after lunch.  
A. makes              B. takes              C. have              D. sleeps
5. It is easy to \_\_\_\_\_ a small detail like that.  
A. startle              B. hesitate              C. overlook              D. whisper
6. The society we are living in today is so \_\_\_\_\_ that nobody can really understand everything in it.  
A. intricate              B. interesting              C. observant              D. irritated
7. To achieve success takes exertion, struggle and \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. independence              B. resistance              C. performance              D. perseverance
8. Nothing can \_\_\_\_\_ for the loss of a child.  
A. make it up              B. make up              C. make use              D. make

9. She sat in the middle of them, \_\_\_\_\_ in red.  
A. dressing                      B. dressed                      C. to be dressed                      D. was dressing
10. The mother said she would \_\_\_\_\_ her son washing the dishes if he could finish his assignment before supper.  
A. let down                      B. let alone                      C. let off                      D. let up
11. In the coming term she will \_\_\_\_\_ the advanced class.  
A. take advantage of                      B. take an account of  
C. take charge of                      D. take care of
12. I could just see a car in the distance, but I couldn't \_\_\_\_\_ what color it was.  
A. make out                      B. look to                      C. look out                      D. take in
13. Two-thirds of the workers in this factory \_\_\_\_\_ on strike from next Monday.  
A. is                      B. are                      C. is to be                      D. are to be
14. \_\_\_\_\_ enough time and money, the researchers would have been able to discover more in this field.  
A. Giving                      B. To give                      C. Given                      D. Being given
15. He found Irene \_\_\_\_\_ at the piano with her hands on the keys.  
A. seating                      B. seated                      C. seat                      D. to seat
16. Your advice would be \_\_\_\_\_ valuable to him, who is now at a loss as to what to do first.  
A. exceedingly                      B. excessively                      C. extensively                      D. exclusively
17. The police have asked that \_\_\_\_\_ who saw the accident should get in touch with them.  
A. somebody                      B. one                      C. anyone                      D. someone
18. The boy felt nervous because he was soon \_\_\_\_\_ home for the first time.  
A. leaving                      B. leave                      C. to left                      D. to leave
19. He began by making a few general observations \_\_\_\_\_ the report.  
A. towards                      B. about                      C. of                      D. with
20. The traveler seemed \_\_\_\_\_ by cool drinks and went on his journey.  
A. refreshed                      B. refreshing                      C. to refresh                      D. having refreshed
21. He \_\_\_\_\_ when someone knocked at the door.  
A. has just got up                      B. just got up  
C. had just got up                      D. would just get up
22. Her performance made a favorable impression \_\_\_\_\_ the audience.  
A. at                      B. of                      C. in                      D. on
23. \_\_\_\_\_, the consumer used the right to fair and efficient settlement of claims.



- A. Having unfairly treated                      B. Having been unfairly treated  
C. Unfairly treating                              D. To be unfairly treated
24. Between 1897 and 1919 at least 29 motion pictures in which artificial beings were portrayed \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. had produced                                  B. have been produced  
C. would have produced                      D. had been produced
25. \_\_\_\_\_ can help but be fascinated by the world into which he is taken by the science fiction.  
A. Everybody                      B. Nobody                      C. Somebody                      D. Anybody
26. The article opens and closes with descriptions of two news reports, each \_\_\_\_\_ one major point in contrast with the other.  
A. makes                      B. made                      C. is to make                      D. making
27. The chairman of the company said that new techniques had \_\_\_\_\_ improved their production efficiency.  
A. violently                      B. severely                      C. extremely                      D. radically
28. \_\_\_\_\_ mainly for the invention of the telephone, Alexander Graham Bell devoted his life to helping the deaf.  
A. He is remembered                      B. To remember  
C. Though remembered                      D. While remembering
29. At the party we found that shy girl \_\_\_\_\_ her mother all the time.  
A. depending on                      B. coinciding with  
C. adhering to                      D. clinging to
30. Television is another major instrument of communication, \_\_\_\_\_ us to see as well as \_\_\_\_\_ the performer.  
A. permitted... to hear                      B. being permitting... hear  
C. to permitting... hear                      D. permitting... to hear

## Part II Cloze

*Decide which of the choices given below would best complete the passage if inserted in the corresponding blanks.*

Childhood is a time when there are few responsibilities to make life difficult. If a child has good parents, he is fed, looked 1 and loved, whatever he may do. It is improbable that he will ever again in his life 2 so much without having to do

anything in return. In addition, life is always presenting new things to the child—things that have lost their interest for older people because they are too well-known. A child finds pleasure in playing in the rain, or in the snow. His first 3 to the seaside is a marvelous adventure. But a child has his pains; he is not so free to do as he wishes as he thinks older people 4; he is continually being told not to do things, or being punished for 5 he has done wrong. His life is therefore not perfectly happy.

When the young man starts to 6 his own living, he becomes free from the discipline of school and parents; but at the same time he is forced to accept responsibilities. He can 7 expect others to pay for his food, his clothes, and his room, but has to work if he wants to live comfortably. If he spends most of his time playing about in the way that he 8 as a child, he will 9 hungry. And if he breaks the laws of society as he used to break the laws of his parents, he may go to prison. If, 10, he works hard, keeps out of trouble and has good health, he can have the great happiness of building up for himself his own position in society.

- |                  |             |              |                |
|------------------|-------------|--------------|----------------|
| 1. A. behind     | B. after    | C. ahead     | D. around      |
| 2. A. give       | B. to give  | C. be given  | D. to be given |
| 3. A. visit      | B. view     | C. sight     | D. sense       |
| 4. A. do         | B. have     | C. are       | D. wish        |
| 5. A. which      | B. that     | C. what      | D. if          |
| 6. A. operate    | B. manage   | C. handle    | D. earn        |
| 7. A. no long    | B. not long | C. no longer | D. not longer  |
| 8. A. used       | B. used to  | C. is used   | D. is used to  |
| 9. A. go         | B. come     | C. run       | D. suffer      |
| 10. A. therefore | B. however  | C. sometimes | D. probably    |

### Part III Translation

*Translate the following sentences into English.*

1. 总统的缺席引发了人们对他身体健康情况的猜测。(to give rise to)
2. 依赖诉诸武力解决问题是不明智的。(to resort to)

3. 我们到纽约的时候你来开车好吗? (to take over)
4. 彼得很喜欢炫耀自己的新轿车。(to show off)
5. 你觉得这场雨什么时候会小一点儿? (to let up)
6. 那时我们一直抱着有一天会再见到她的希望。(to cling to)
7. 午饭之后我们再继续聊吧。(to go on with)
8. 电脑给我们的生活带来了很多变化。(to bring about)
9. 演出结束时,观众中爆发出一阵掌声。(to burst into)
10. 在美国时他充分利用所有的机会练习英语口语。(to take advantage of)

## Part IV Reading Comprehension

*In this section, there are two reading passages followed by ten questions or unfinished statements, each with four suggested answers marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that you think is the best answer.*

### Text A

Do not worry if you feel that you read too slowly and will never be able to read all the things that you are expected to read. Be assured that any student who has passed the qualifying examinations (fulfilling the entrance requirements for an advanced course) is unlikely to be handicapped by slow reading. Then understand that you are unlikely to be expected to read every word of every publication mentioned in lectures or included in reading lists. What is needed is concentration during hours of study and the use of appropriate reading techniques; scanning, skimming, and a slow critical reading of selected passages. Rapid reading, although useful for some purposes, is not essential. On the contrary, slow reading is part of active study; and slower reading than usual is also to be expected at the start of a course when you may be acquiring additional

vocabulary and being introduced to new concepts.

Do not worry if you think that your memory is not as good as that of other students, or that you are not as intelligent. In fact, most people can remember things in which they are interested and both coursework and examinations are more than a test of memory. Also, it is not easy to assess another person's intelligence. Remember that many students compensate for weaknesses at the start of a course because they are intelligent enough to accept that they must be well organized, work hard, and study effectively.

Satisfaction is derived from overcoming initial difficulties, and persevering through difficult periods, at the end of which you may see connections and things may fall into place. In this respect, studying is like climbing a hill; an all-round view cannot be expected until you reach the top.

1. What the writer stresses in the first paragraph is \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. slow but active reading  
 B. both rapid and slow reading  
 C. reading every word of every publication  
 D. reading mentioned in lectures or included in reading lists
2. It is implied in the first paragraph that \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. rapid reading is not a reading technique  
 B. active study is nothing but slow reading  
 C. a qualifying examination must be passed before an advanced course is taken  
 D. the purpose of slow reading is to acquire additional vocabulary and new concepts
3. According to the writer, \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. memory is not as important as intelligence  
 B. things that interest you are easy for you to remember  
 C. both coursework and examinations have nothing to do with memory  
 D. examinations are just a kind of test of memory
4. The writer advises you \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. to practice climbing a hill every day  
 B. to expect an all-round view of your coursework  
 C. to overcome all the difficulties you meet with  
 D. to seek interconnections between your coursework and examinations
5. The passage is most probably written for \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. fast readers  
 B. slow readers

C. college students in general

D. coursebook writers

**Text B**

Sleeping pills depress the brain and students who take them are less fit for study, or other work, or for driving a car, on the next day, than they would otherwise be. Try to keep up-to-date with your studies and get enough relaxation, especially just before going to bed. If you are fresh and free from worry, and have regular sleeping habits, you should not need sleeping pills.

If you seem to take a long time in going to sleep, try to relax so that you can at least benefit from the rest. Let all your muscles relax. Some experts suggest that it is best to think only about relaxing. Alternatively, to take your thoughts away from any current worry, you may prefer to recollect some pleasant experience.

Pep pills stimulate the brain and some people take them to overcome a feeling of tiredness, when they should be trying to relax and go to sleep. It is unwise to take pep pills, when you have already studied for long enough, to help you to stay awake and work longer. Extreme physical tiredness and mental depression may be felt when the effects of the pills wear off, so that they have the opposite to the intended effect. There may then be a temptation to take more pep pills to help overcome the feeling of exhaustion resulting from the previous dose. This is a vicious circle. It is best to plan your week so that you are wide awake all day and ready to sleep at bedtime.

6. Sleeping pills \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. can help you get enough relaxation
- B. are only fit for adults but not for children
- C. may help free you from any worry
- D. depress your brain and make your work less effective

7. The writer advises us \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. to take sleeping pills before going to bed
- B. to avoid taking any sleeping pills
- C. to take sleeping pills to depress the brain
- D. to take sleeping pills to get enough relaxation

8. It seems that you will take a long time in going to sleep if you \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. can benefit from your rest
- B. let your muscles relax

- C. think only about relaxing
- D. think about your current worry

9. Pep pills \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. have the same effect as sleeping pills
- B. have an effect opposite to that of sleeping pills
- C. may help you enjoy a feeling of happiness
- D. may help you relax and go to sleep

10. In the writer's opinion \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. on no occasion should the students take any pep pills
- B. the students should take pep pills only when they have studied for a long time
- C. extreme physical tiredness may be felt if pep pills are taken
- D. it is better to take pep pills than sleeping pills before going to bed

# Test Two

## Going Home

### Part I Grammar and Vocabulary

*There are thirty sentences in this section. Beneath each sentence there are four words or phrases marked A, B, C and D. Choose one word or phrase that best completes the sentence.*

- The jacket \_\_\_\_\_ me pretty well but the trousers were too small.  
A. matches                      B. goes with                      C. fitted                      D. suited
- I don't know anything about the case \_\_\_\_\_ what I read in the newspaper.  
A. except for                      B. besides                      C. apart from                      D. except
- Two cyclists \_\_\_\_\_ the finish line together in first place.  
A. covered                      B. went over                      C. crossed                      D. acrossed
- The divorce rate has \_\_\_\_\_ steadily since the 1950s.  
A. raised                      B. risen                      C. rose                      D. aroused
- The stranger on the road told us there were at least thirty miles before we \_\_\_\_\_ the nearest gas station.  
A. reached                      B. get to                      C. arrived                      D. went
- Please let us know if you are unable to \_\_\_\_\_ Mr. Brown's lecture.  
A. take part in                      B. join                      C. attend to                      D. attend
- After years of defrauding the company, he was finally \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. found                      B. found out                      C. discovered                      D. finding
- She remained \_\_\_\_\_ and optimistically untroubled in the face of those problems.  
A. confidence                      B. confidential                      C. confident                      D. confidently
- The economy is looking quite \_\_\_\_\_ now.  
A. health                      B. healthy                      C. a health                      D. a healthy
- The young men kept their fists \_\_\_\_\_ in triumph while screaming, shouting, and dancing.  
A. clenched                      B. clenching                      C. in clench                      D. clench

11. When they \_\_\_\_\_ the wood a rabbit ran out of the trees.  
A. approach      B. had approached      C. approaching      D. approached
12. His teeth have been \_\_\_\_\_ with nicotine from years of smoking.  
A. strained      B. tanned      C. stained      D. polluted
13. You Americans are funny! It seems as if you \_\_\_\_\_ to your cars.  
A. married      B. were married      C. have been married      D. had married
14. Milk seems \_\_\_\_\_ of the trouble he is causing.  
A. unaware      B. aware      C. being unaware      D. being aware
15. Her parents insisted \_\_\_\_\_ the headmistress.  
A. on to speak      B. to speak to      C. on speaking to      D. that she spoke to
16. He rushed into the room, his face \_\_\_\_\_ with sweat.  
A. dripping      B. dripped      C. being dripped      D. was dripping
17. Everything was in \_\_\_\_\_ disorder, but nothing seemed to be stolen.  
A. a      B. the      C. an      D. /
18. Before the arrival of the White, Australia was \_\_\_\_\_ solely by Aborigines.  
A. lived      B. resided      C. dwelled      D. inhabited
19. It is absurd that women \_\_\_\_\_ be paid less than men for doing the same work.  
A. are to      B. ought to      C. would      D. should
20. In her time, Isadora Duncan was \_\_\_\_\_ today a liberated woman.  
A. calling what we would      B. who would be calling  
C. what we would call      D. she would call it
21. The Great Wall is the place \_\_\_\_\_ almost all tourists would like to visit when they come to China.  
A. where      B. in which      C. which      D. to which
22. Paul was lying under the tree, his hands \_\_\_\_\_ under his head.  
A. were crossing      B. were crossed      C. crossing      D. crossed
23. The real estate agent has the \_\_\_\_\_ rights to sell the house.  
A. excessive      B. extraordinary      C. exclusive      D. extensive
24. That's a nice coat, and the color \_\_\_\_\_ you well.  
A. fits      B. suits      C. matches      D. shows
25. Most of \_\_\_\_\_ archaeologists know about prehistoric cultures is based on studies of material remains.  
A. these      B. what      C. which      D. their
26. It is not until it was getting dark \_\_\_\_\_ the child remembered to go back home.  
A. when      B. had      C. that      D. then



27. Weather \_\_\_\_\_, we'll go for an outing.  
 A. being permitted    B. permitted    C. permitting    D. permits
28. He was lying on \_\_\_\_\_ bed smoking a cigarette.  
 A. a    B. the    C. /    D. some
29. The professor paused as if \_\_\_\_\_ his students to ask questions on the point he had just made.  
 A. expecting    B. expected    C. having expected    D. to expect
30. Two executives were sent to \_\_\_\_\_ the policy set by the government.  
 A. complement    B. supplement    C. implement    D. compliment

## Part II Cloze

*Decide which of the choices given below would best complete the passage if inserted in the corresponding blanks.*

Remember that visual aids used in the lecture are not intended for your entertainment. They are 1 of the lecture and appropriate notes should be made. A good lecturer will not talk 2 writing or drawing and will give you 3 to study a completed diagram or visual aid 4 starting any explanation.

During the lecture, 5 anything that you do not understand. For example, put a vertical line and a question mark in the 6. You can then ask a question at the 7 of the lecture or try to find the answer yourself before the next lecture.

Start each topic on a new 8 of notepaper and write on one side of each sheet 9. You can then add sheets in the most appropriate places when you work on your notes later. Also, leave wide margins and 10 of space between lines of writing for corrections and additions.

- |             |           |            |          |
|-------------|-----------|------------|----------|
| 1. A. tool  | B. point  | C. part    | D. spot  |
| 2. A. while | B. though | C. as      | D. what  |
| 3. A. space | B. time   | C. help    | D. key   |
| 4. A. thus  | B. before | C. after   | D. upon  |
| 5. A. imply | B. figure | C. imagine | D. mark  |
| 6. A. paper | B. page   | C. margin  | D. edge  |
| 7. A. end   | B. front  | C. bottom  | D. step  |
| 8. A. side  | B. face   | C. line    | D. sheet |