

大学英语考试强化训练

丛书主编 余建中

INTENSIVE TRAINING FOR CET

阅 读

1-4级

尤志文 俞济中 主编

CET TOEFL GRE

复旦大学出版社

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编者的话

经过一年多的努力,我们终于完成了这套《大学英语考试强化训练》的编写工作。我们期待这套丛书能对立志摘取英语学习桂冠的大学生和研究生有所帮助。

也许有人会问,现在各类大学英语教学辅导书多如牛毛,何必再出这套《大学英语考试强化训练》呢?我们的理由有三条:其一,目前各种辅导书大多是以试卷形式编成的,而按照各种英语技能分门别类地、有系统地编就的辅导书并不多。我们这套丛书能使修学大学英语课程及自修英语的读者根据自己的需要,有目的、有选择地进行有关英语技能的训练并受到事半功倍的效果;其二,本套书所用的材料全部选自近年的英美报刊书籍,不用国内早已被人用熟了的资料,因此,使用本书的读者不仅不会对书中篇章或句子有某种“似曾相识”的感觉,而且可以在阅读的过程中增长各类最新知识;其三,我们本着切实提高学生的英语应用能力的原则,在本书的编写过程中,一方面结合目前大学英语考试中的新题型和原有题型来命题,另一方面我们还设计了部分旨在提高学生英语基本功的练习。使用本书的读者会发现,本套丛书所含的题型包括了目前许多考试中的各种常用题型。此外,我们还力图通过设计一些新题型来弥补部分常用题型的不足。

除了可以用于大学英语应考并提高英语语言基本功的训练外,本书还可以作为各界人士攻克其他各类标准化英语考试难关的好帮手。本书各类试题的难易度是根据教学大纲及教材的难易度和词汇量而循序渐进的,但各个级别的划分并不是不可逾越的。修读大学英语某一级的学生可以只做自己本级的试题,也可以视情况做一些其他级别的习题。如把本书作为复习、巩固英语知识和技能的辅助教材,将本书通读一遍亦是大有裨益的。

本套书目前已经编就的共有五册:《阅读(1—4级)》,《阅读(5—6级)》,《词汇(1—6级)》,《语法与结构(1—6级)》,《完形填空(1—4级)与改错(5—6级)》。参加本册部分编写工作的还有曹珍芬、蒋耘等同志。编写过程中,余建中教授提供了部分资料并审订了全稿。

编者

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于复旦大学

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Reading Comprehension Practice Tests (Band One)

Unit One Multiple Choice Questions (Passages 1-20)

Directions: There are 20 reading passages in this unit. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark it with a single line through the centre.

Passage 1

More than half-a-million children are sent to emergency rooms every year because of a bike accident. The real tragedy is, researchers say, many of those hospital visits can be prevented.

Boys are twice as likely as girls to be hurt while riding their bikes. Boys—especially those between the ages of 11 and 12—spend more time riding and tend to take more risks while riding than girls. For example, researchers say boys are more likely to ride on only one wheel of their bike than girls. Many of those “wheelies” result in injury.

Kids spend hours—even weeks—on bikes. The average 12-year-old boy spends more than 220 hours a year—five-and-a-half weeks—on a bike. Ten-year old girls spend about 150 hours a year riding.

Spring and Summer is the peak riding season. Kids tend to ride their bikes every day, but do most of their riding on the weekends.

Safety experts say there are several things you can do to help keep your kids safe. As we mentioned, the first is to make sure they wear a helmet. It's also important that the child's bike fit properly and be well maintained. And, your child needs to know and follow local safety and traffic regulations.

Riding a bike is a big part of being a kid. It's up to grown-ups to help make it safe.

1. What is the real tragedy according to the researchers?
 - A) More than half-a-million children suffer from bike accidents annually.
 - B) Many hospitals can not save the lives of the victims of bike accidents.
 - C) The victims of bike accidents all crowd into the hospitals.
 - D) Many victims could very well have avoided the accidents.
2. Boys are more likely to have bike accidents than girls because _____.
 - A) they do more riding than girls
 - B) they do not observe traffic regulations at all

- C) they always ride on only one wheel
- D) they always take risks while riding
- 3. In the peak riding season, children _____.
 - A) ride their bikes every day
 - B) spend more than 150 hours riding bikes
 - C) enjoy riding on only one wheel of their bikes
 - D) spend a good deal of their time riding bikes on weekends
- 4. You can help prevent your children from bike accidents while they ride a bike by _____.
 - A) telling them never to forget to put on a red hat before riding a bike
 - B) asking them to observe local safety and traffic regulations
 - C) checking the brakes of their bikes daily
 - D) asking them to maintain a moderate speed
- 5. We can learn from this passage that _____.
 - A) boys enjoy riding most in Spring while girls in Summer
 - B) the average 12-year-old boy spends more than 220 hours a year on a bike
 - C) much attention should be paid to the maintenance of the children's bikes
 - D) safety experts are responsible for the safety of bike riding

Passage 2

A rich man gave a great feast, to which he invited many friends and acquaintances. His Dog availed (利用) *himself* of the occasion to invite a stranger Dog, a friend of his, saying, "My master gives a feast, and there is always much food remaining; come and sup with me tonight." The Dog thus invited went at the hour appointed, and seeing the preparations for so grand an entertainment, said in the joy of his heart, "How glad I am that I came! I do not often get such a chance as this. I will take care and eat enough to last me both today and tomorrow." While he was congratulating himself and wagging his tail to convey his pleasure to his friend, the Cook saw him moving about among his dishes and, seizing him by his fore and hind paws, bundled (推出) him without ceremony out of the window. He fell with force upon the ground and limped away, yelling dreadfully. His yelling soon attracted other street dogs, who came up to him and inquired how he had enjoyed his supper. He replied, "Why, to tell you the truth, I drank so much wine that I remember nothing. I do not know how I got out of the house."

- 1. The pronoun *himself* in the second sentence refers to _____.
 - A) the rich man's dog
 - B) the invited dog
 - C) the rich man
 - D) a stranger
- 2. Why did the dog feel very happy on his arrival at the feast?
 - A) Because he saw many friends there.

- B) Because he was sure he could have enough at the feast to last him for a couple of days.
- C) Because everything was well prepared for him.
- D) Because he was very well received by the host.
3. The invited dog was thrown out of the window because _____.
- A) he fought against his friend for a piece of meat
- B) he had too much and left little for the other guests at the feast
- C) he bit the chef on the leg
- D) he was wandering among the dishes
4. We can safely conclude that _____.
- A) the guest dog was seriously hurt
- B) the guest dog told the other street dogs that he had had a marvelous time at the feast
- C) the guest dog drank too much wine at the great feast
- D) the guest dog really forgot how he managed to get out of the house
5. Which of the following statements is true according to the passage?
- A) A dog invited many people to a great feast.
- B) The dog made many new friends at the feast.
- C) The rich man gives great feasts regularly.
- D) The invited dog saw with half an eye that the feast was truly a grand occasion.

Passage 3

There's a reason why people, when asked for money, reply, "What do you think I am... Fort Knox?" Fort Knox, an army base, is best known as the home of America's gold, worth more than \$6 billion. While people may dream of being as rich as Fort Knox, few ever achieve that status. Fort Knox became the gold depository (储藏所) in 1936 and during World War II it housed the United States Constitution and the Declaration of Independence for safekeeping.

It used to be that all of America's money was backed by gold, and that individuals could turn in their paper money for gold, if they wished. This ended in 1934, when America decided not to make gold coins and not to *redeem* paper money for gold. At the same time, the United States government took possession of all the country's gold, later putting it into Fort Knox.

Today, there is no longer one fixed price for gold. Instead, it is bought and sold in a market, much like stocks, with the price changing according to politics and the economy.

1. What is true about gold today according to the passage?
- A) Gold is priceless today.
- B) People buy and sell gold in black markets in the USA today.
- C) People can turn in their paper money for gold at a fixed price.

- D) The price of gold goes up and down according to politics and the economy.
2. We can safely conclude that _____.
 A) Fort Knox is the name of a big, wealthy family
 B) a few people became rich and settled in Fort Knox
 C) gold worth over \$ 6 billion was discovered at Fort Knox
 D) the US government put all the country's gold into Fort Knox for the sake of safety
3. Besides gold, what else was moved to Fort Knox in the 1930s and 1940s?
 A) Gold coins. C) The U. N. Charter.
 B) The Declaration of Independence. D) Paper money.
4. Before 1934, individuals can turn in their paper money for gold _____.
 A) at a fixed price because all the money in the USA was supported by gold
 B) at a floating (浮动的) price because all the money was backed by gold
 C) at a fixed price because America made gold coins
 D) at a floating price because America made gold coins
5. The word *redeem* in the second paragraph can be best replaced by _____.
 A) evaluate B) issue C) exchange D) buy back

Passage 4

When I was a child, both my parents worked. Yet our family always had dinner together—meals full of spirited conversation about politics and what was happening in the world. We all participated, but my father made those times special.

Once when I was about eight, we discussed President Roosevelt's attempt to overrule the "nine old men" of the Supreme Court who had declared one of his New Deal agencies unconstitutional. The President sought to "pack" the Court with justices of his own choosing.

My parents wanted to see Roosevelt's programs succeed, despite the questionable legality of his Court actions. But I argued that if Roosevelt was successful, he would totally control the Supreme Court. My father listened to every word, nodding his head seriously.

A few weeks later Roosevelt's plan failed. At dinner that night my father opened a bottle of apple juice and passed out champagne (香槟酒) glasses. "Here's to Joycie," he said. "You stuck to your guns, and you were right." *I felt like a million dollars.* And the fact that I remember this incident many years later illustrates the power of a father's encouraging word. My dad gave me a sense of self-confidence that has never left me.

1. We can learn from the first paragraph that _____.
 A) the author enjoyed politics when he was a young man
 B) the author and his family often had dinner together when they wanted to talk about politics
 C) the family always had lively discussions about current issues with each other over

dinner

- D) the author was especially interested in what was going on in the world
2. Who played a major role in the discussions in the past?
- A) Mother. C) I.
B) Father. D) President Roosevelt.
3. What happened once when the author was about eight years old?
- A) The Supreme Court dismissed all the charges against President Roosevelt.
B) The Supreme Court's declared that the New Deal agencies were not in accordance with the Constitution.
C) President Roosevelt chose to ignore the Court's decision and he succeeded.
D) Roosevelt was chosen to serve as President.
4. Which of the following statements is NOT true according to the passage?
- A) President Roosevelt's Court actions were illegal.
B) President Roosevelt failed to influence the Court decision.
C) The author's parents hoped that Roosevelt's programs would succeed.
D) That Roosevelt controlled the Supreme Court was beyond doubt.
5. *I felt like a million dollars* in the last paragraph means that _____.
A) the author got one million dollars from his father
B) the author was excited and happy when he heard his father's encouraging words
C) the author needed one million dollars
D) the author was happy because he won one million dollars

Passage 5

Desert plants have special features, or adaptations, that allow them to survive the harsh conditions of the desert. A cactus (仙人掌) stores water in its tissues (组织) at times of rain. It then can use this supply over a long dry season. The tiny needles on some kinds of *cacti* may number in the tens of thousands. These sharp thorns protect the cactus. They also form tiny shadows in the sunlight that help keep the plant from getting too hot.

Other plants are able to live by dropping their leaves. This cuts down on the evaporation of their water supply in the hot sun. Still other plants survive as seeds, protected from the sun and heat by tough seed coats. When it rains, the seeds sprout (发芽) quickly, bloom, and produce more seeds that can withstand long dry *spells*.

Some plants spread their roots close to the earth's surface to quickly gather water when it does rain. Other plants, such as the mesquite (牧豆树), have roots that grow fifty or sixty feet below the earth's surface to reach underground water supplies.

1. Despite the harsh conditions of the desert, a cactus continues to live because _____.

- A) it can adapt itself to the surroundings
 - B) it has special features
 - C) it has thousands of leaves to protect itself from the sun
 - D) it does not need any water
2. The word *cacti* in the first paragraph means _____.
 - A) leaf
 - B) sharp thorns
 - C) roots
 - D) more than one cactus
 3. The word *spells* in the 2nd paragraph means _____.
 - A) periods of time
 - B) spelling of a word
 - C) weather
 - D) days
 4. Which of the following is true according to the passage?
 - A) Each and every cactus has tens of thousands of tiny needles.
 - B) Some plants manage to survive in the desert by dropping their leaves at night.
 - C) Some plants have roots that grow far below the earth's surface to get water supplies.
 - D) Some plants gather water by spreading their roots near the earth's surface when it's dry.
 5. What is the best title for this passage?
 - A) Special Features of Deserts
 - B) Cactus
 - C) Desert Plants
 - D) Desert Weather

Passage 6

Governments can never create wealth. They must, therefore, support themselves by taking a portion of the wealth of their citizens. The chief means by which governments do this is taxation. Taxes are required payments of money that must be made regularly. Most of the money goes into a general *pool* of revenues from which all government expenses are paid.

Governments also have other ways of raising money that are in effect forms of taxation. State governments, for example, sell license plates (车牌) for automobiles, and they charge fees for licensing drivers. Local governments sell operating licenses to owners of businesses as well as charge fees for marriage licenses, pet licenses, and parking cars.

Borrowing is another means of obtaining revenue. In the United States the federal government sells bonds and notes of different maturity (到期) dates. Probably the best known of these are treasury bills. State and local governments sell revenue bonds for a variety of purposes, including highway construction, school buildings, and office structures. Borrowing is not considered taxation, but it has the same effect; it diverts money from private savings and investment to public expenditures.

1. A government supports itself mainly by _____.

- A) running businesses C) issuing government bonds
B) creating wealth D) taxation
2. State governments support themselves also by _____.
A) selling operating licenses for businesses
B) charging fees for pet licenses
C) selling license plates for vehicles
D) charging fees for parking cars
3. In the USA, the federal government obtains revenue also by _____.
A) selling treasury bills C) selling licenses
B) issuing currency (发行货币) D) investment
4. According to the passage, local governments sometimes sell bonds because of all the following except that _____.
A) they want to build new highways
B) they need money to construct office buildings
C) they want to build new school buildings
D) they need money to support poor people
5. The word *pool* in the 1st paragraph most probably means _____.
A) a swimming pool
B) a common supply of money which may be used by a group of people
C) a naturally formed, hollow place of water
D) pond

Passage 7

Television carries more national advertising than any other in the United States. The same is true in some smaller countries such as Spain and Portugal, where it is the only medium reaching a general national audience. In many countries—Sweden and Denmark, for example—the state-owned television accepts no advertising. In many other countries the amount of commercial time is extremely limited, as in France, Germany, and Italy. Soviet state-owned television began accepting a limited amount of advertising in 1988.

The chief reason for the popularity of television among United States advertisers is that it reaches a vast number of people at the same time. While it can cost well over 100,000 dollars, a 30-second *commercial* on network television can be seen and heard by as many as 25 million viewers. For manufacturers who must make prospects (潜在的顾客) aware of their products and convince them of its benefits immediately, there is nothing as efficient as television advertising.

Because it employs motion as well as words, graphics, sound, and music, television is a valuable medium for products that lend themselves to (适合于) demonstration. No other medium is as effective in showing how quickly an automobile can accelerate or how well a brand of wristwatch will stand up under abuse and continue to run. Similarly, it is

an ideal medium for conveying a mood or an emotional benefit for products such as long-distance telephone calls.

1. Which medium carries the most national advertising in Spain?
A) Radio. B) Newspaper. C) Television. D) Internet.
2. State-owned television accepts ads in the following countries except _____.
A) Portugal B) Sweden C) France D) Italy
3. To manufacturers, TV advertising is the most efficient way to promote sales because _____.
A) TV can make advertisers aware of their products.
B) it can convince people of the quality of their products.
C) TV covers a large audience at the same time.
D) it can be seen and heard by over 25 million local viewers.
4. The word *commercial* in the 2nd paragraph means _____.
A) advertisement B) business C) notice D) motion picture
5. The writer of this passage is _____ about the benefits of TV advertising.
A) optimistic B) unconcerned C) enthusiastic D) positive

Passage 8

Within a school curriculum, the study of home economics is sometimes described as life education. Because much of an individual's life has traditionally centered upon the home and the family, home economics has been largely concerned with learning how to deal with the problems and challenges of homemaking. A basic knowledge of home economics helps a person make up a workable household budget, plan and prepare nutritious meals, choose a fabric for draperies (帷帘), and care for a small child.

In recent years the scope of home economics has broadened considerably. It now includes areas of national and international interest. Today's home economist may, for example, be engaged in developing foods for space flights, providing answers to the nutritional (营养的) problems of underdeveloped nations, or setting up national classifications for textiles.

The study of home economics includes a wide variety of subjects, including foods and nutrition; clothing and textiles; housing, home equipment, and home management; family economics; child development; and family relations. Home economists are often required to have academic preparation in such related areas as chemistry, physics, sociology, psychology, and design.

1. The study of home economics is at times considered as life education for the reason that _____.
A) all people spend most of their time at home

- B) home economics basically teaches people how to deal with family problems
 - C) much of an individual's life is related to the home and the family
 - D) an individual has to spend most of his life studying home economics
2. According to the selection, a general understanding of home economics contributes to all the following except _____.
 - A) the preparation of nutritious meals
 - B) the planning of a household budget
 - C) the business of child-care
 - D) the study of physics
 3. Which of the following is mentioned by the writer as a job likely to be taken by a modern home economist?
 - A) Developing food for restaurants.
 - B) Helping underdeveloped countries solve nutritional problems.
 - C) Making up a workable budget for less developed countries.
 - D) Providing soft drinks for space flights.
 4. The subjects of home economics include _____.
 - A) child development and chemistry
 - B) designing and family economics
 - C) clothing and textiles
 - D) sociology and physics
 5. What can we learn about home economics from the 2nd paragraph?
 - A) The areas of study for home economics have expanded.
 - B) The scope of home economics has somewhat enlarged in the past few decades.
 - C) Home economics includes traditional subjects of national and international interest.
 - D) Home economics continues to revolve around the problems and challenges of home-making.

Passage 9

Insurance may be considered a game of risk in which individuals and businesses protect themselves, their families, and their property from possible losses resulting from unpredictable events such as storms, fires, accidents, and illnesses. The first rule of the game, devised centuries ago, is "share the risk." To play by this rule, many people take a small loss in place of one person's taking a large one.

It is a simple idea: An individual pays a small amount of money called a premium to an agent who acts on behalf of an insurance company, or underwriter, which holds the individual's premium and the premiums paid by thousands of others. The individual receives an insurance *policy*, a promise that if there is a loss to the individual as defined in the policy the insurance company will pay for it. The funds will come from the individual's premium, the premiums paid by others who did not have losses, and money from the

company's investment of all the premiums. An individual who does not have a loss loses the premium money but purchases what insurance underwriters call "peace of mind." It is a gamble for both the customer and the underwriter, but it is built on the first rule of risk: that losses are small when shared by many.

1. Insurance companies can protect individuals from possible losses caused by all the following except _____.
A) predictable storms
B) fires
C) poor health
D) traffic accidents
2. The word *policy* in the 2nd paragraph means _____.
A) a course of action by an insurance company
B) a long-term development plan
C) a written statement of the details of an agreement with an underwriter
D) government regulations
3. The money that the insurance company uses to pay for the loss to an insurant (被保險人) comes from _____.
A) the premium paid by the insurant previously
B) the insurance company's investment
C) the premiums paid by other insurants
D) all of the above
4. According to insurance underwriters, an insurant does not waste the premium money for nothing, even if there is no loss to him because _____.
A) he helps others who do suffer losses
B) he does not have to worry about possible losses resulting from unpredictable events
C) the insurance companies will help him whenever he needs it
D) other insurants will come to his rescue in times of difficulty
5. Which of the following statements is false?
A) The first rule of the game in insurance business was devised hundreds of years ago.
B) There are a number of agents who sell insurance policies and collect premiums on behalf of underwriters.
C) An insurer is a person who pays premium for a policy.
D) An individual pays premium directly to an insurance company.

Passage 10

English food has a bad reputation abroad. This is most probably because foreigners in England are often obliged (不得不) to eat in the more "popular" type of restaurant. Here it is necessary to prepare food rapidly in large quantities, and the taste of the food inevitably suffers, though its quality, from the point of view of nourishment (营养状况), is quite satisfactory. Still, it is rather dull and not always attractively presented. Moreover,

the Englishman eating in a cheap or medium price restaurant is usually in a hurry—at least at lunch—and a meal eaten in a leisurely manner in pleasant surroundings is always far more enjoyable than a meal taken hastily in a business-like atmosphere. In general, it is possible to get an adequate meal at reasonable price; in fact, such a meal may be less expensive than similar food abroad. For those with money to spare, there are restaurants that compare favourably with the best in any country.

In many countries breakfast is a snack rather than a meal, but the traditional English breakfast is a full meal. Some people have a cereal or porridge to begin with. Then comes a substantial, usually cooked, course such as bacon (腊肉) and eggs, sausages and bacon. Yorkshire ham is also a breakfast speciality. Afterwards comes toast, with butter and marmalade (果子酱), and perhaps some fruit. Tea or coffee is drunk with the meal. Many English people now take such a full breakfast only on Sunday morning.

1. In the more popular type of restaurant, _____.
A) food is provided in larger quantity
B) service is much faster
C) the quality of food is guaranteed
D) the taste of food sometimes does not satisfy the customers
2. Compared to similar food abroad, English food is _____.
A) more expensive
B) less expensive
C) more delicious
D) more substantial
3. Which of the following is not included in a traditional English breakfast?
A) Rice. B) Bacon and eggs. C) Ham. D) Toast.
4. In England, the traditional breakfast _____.
A) is a snack
B) is a full meal
C) is taken in a leisurely manner in pleasant surroundings
D) is taken hastily
5. We can safely conclude from the passage that _____.
A) cheap and medium price restaurants are always overcrowded at noon
B) foreigners in England often eat in a business-like atmosphere
C) some of the best restaurants in the world are located in Britain
D) English people used to have a full breakfast on Sunday only

Passage 11

The two worst problems facing underdeveloped countries are population increase and the burden of debt. The highest birthrates in the world are in Third- and Fourth-World nations. It is expected that the world population will increase by 2 billion in about the next 20 years. Ninety percent of this increase will be in underdeveloped nations.