



# 英语实用教程

## A Practical Course in English

### 同步测试题集

主 编 周心红

浙江大学出版社

(第 1 册)

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# 前 言

本书是与赵树人主编、浙江大学出版社出版的《英语实用教程》相配套的练习用书。

本书每一册为12套测试题,分别与《英语实用教程》中的每一个单元配套。测试题的题型和样式则参考了“浙江省大学英语三级考试大纲”中的规定,基本上按照“大纲”所提供的样题来编写。每套测试题由以下六个部分组成:1. 词汇选择题(20题); 2. 语法选择题(20题); 3. 阅读理解题(3篇文章,共15题); 4. 完形填空题(20题); 5. 英译中(5句); 6. 中译英(5句)。

**词汇选择题**以本单元学到的词汇为重点,但不拘泥于这些词汇,同时也适当考虑前面已学过的词汇,目的是提高单词的复现率,让学生在做习题的过程中能掌握更多的词汇。

**语法选择题**以本单元的语法重点为主,同时顾及各种英语测试中经常考到而学生们又容易出错的语法项目,如虚拟语气、非谓语动词、情态动词、倒装句等等。

**阅读理解题**共有3篇文章,难度尽量与相应的课文相当,以便学生得到更多的阅读实践机会,提高阅读水平。

**完形填空题**主要训练学生词汇、语法、阅读等各方面的综合能力。

**中英互译**则为学生们提供了对这两种语言进行对比的机会,同时也能训练他们的翻译能力。中译英的几个句子一般要求使用本单元学过的词汇或短语。

考虑到接受远程教育、函授教育的学生以自学为主的特点,本书为每套测试题提供了较为详尽的答案和注释,每篇阅读理解文章都配有参考译文,以便学生在自学的情况下也能有较大收获。

本书主要供学生自学之用,学生们可以把它作为复习、巩固课文中所学过的语言知识的一种方法,也可以实际测试一下自己在英语学习方面所取得的进步,以便找准目标,不断前进。本书对其他英语学习者及欲参加英语各级考试的读者提高英语水平、强化训练应试能力也有较大的帮助。

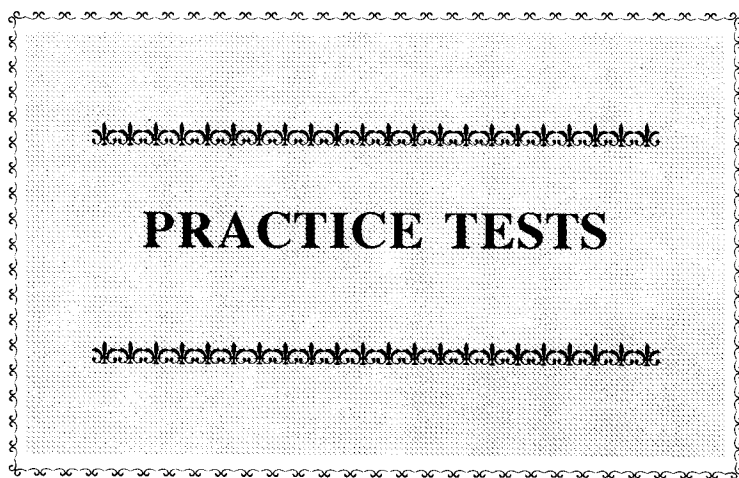
本书由周心红主编,赵树人主审。Unit 1~Unit 3 由严慧仙编写;Unit 4~Unit 6 由徐林发编写;Unit 7~Unit 9 由周心红编写;Unit 10~Unit 12 由张笑贞编写,全书由周心红最后统稿。

为了使本书不断完善和提高,欢迎专家和读者提出建议和指正。

编 者  
2003 年 9 月

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# **PRACTICE TESTS**







# Unit 1

## Part I Vocabulary

**Directions:** *There are 20 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. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.*

1. Many countries are faced with the \_\_\_\_\_ of unemployment.  
A) issue                      B) matter                      C) problem                      D) question
2. He \_\_\_\_\_ out of the window for a moment and then went on working.  
A) glanced                      B) viewed                      C) glimpsed                      D) saw
3. As a storm gathered on the horizon, the sea became \_\_\_\_\_ and dangerous.  
A) crude                      B) rough                      C) harsh                      D) coarse
4. It is during summer breaks that we first taste the satisfaction of work that \_\_\_\_\_ into hard currency.  
A) transfers                      B) translates                      C) transmits                      D) transplants
5. In Britain, the best season of the year is probably \_\_\_\_\_ spring.  
A) later                      B) last                      C) latter                      D) late
6. Travel can be an excellent \_\_\_\_\_ to one's education.  
A) compliment                      B) complaint                      C) complement                      D) complacency
7. His accent \_\_\_\_\_ the fact that he is not a native here.  
A) shows off                      B) clears up                      C) gives away                      D) brings down
8. The company's profits last year were worse than expected, so they are certainly going to \_\_\_\_\_ workers.  
A) put off                      B) lay down                      C) lay off                      D) put out
9. The Greyhound \_\_\_\_\_ outside of New York bus station at 6 p. m. and started for Washington D. C. at 6:20 p. m.  
A) pulled up                      B) pulled down                      C) pulled out                      D) pulled on
10. The bridge was named \_\_\_\_\_ the hero who gave his life for the cause of the people.

- A) after                      B) with                      C) by                      D) from
11. Mrs. Brown was robbed \_\_\_\_\_ her purse by two masked men.  
A) with                      B) from                      C) of                      D) after
12. Don't blame him \_\_\_\_\_ his clumsiness. He's still a green hand.  
A) with                      B) for                      C) on                      D) at
13. In the experiment we kept a watchful eye \_\_\_\_\_ the developments and recorded every detail.  
A) in                      B) at                      C) for                      D) on
14. A good sportsman knows how to take \_\_\_\_\_ of his opponent's weakness.  
A) advantage                      B) charge                      C) care                      D) place
15. Our limited budget makes it difficult for us to keep \_\_\_\_\_ with their extravagant way of living.  
A) base                      B) pace                      C) race                      D) face
16. When I was about 12, I suddenly developed a great passion \_\_\_\_\_ writing poetry.  
A) for                      B) of                      C) on                      D) at
17. He is in the habit/has the habit \_\_\_\_\_ scratching his head when he is puzzled.  
A) for                      B) of                      C) to                      D) at
18. Don't leave matches or cigarettes at home within \_\_\_\_\_ of little children.  
A) hand                      B) hold                      C) reach                      D) extent
19. He seems to be indifferent \_\_\_\_\_ everything around him.  
A) with                      B) to                      C) for                      D) at
20. It is quite typical \_\_\_\_\_ beginners to forget to use an article before a noun.  
A) for                      B) about                      C) to                      D) of

## Part II Structure

**Directions:** *There are 20 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. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.*

21. If he \_\_\_\_\_ the detective honestly, he wouldn't have been arrested.  
A) would have answered                      B) answered  
C) should answer                      D) had answered
22. I \_\_\_\_\_ say that if I were Jim.

- A) won't      B) wouldn't      C) couldn't      D) didn't
23. The more we get together, \_\_\_\_\_ we shall be.  
A) the happy      B) happier      C) the happier      D) the more happier
24. He asks that he \_\_\_\_\_ an opportunity to try this method.  
A) be given      B) is given      C) were given      D) gave
25. Ted \_\_\_\_\_ me earlier if he didn't like his house he bought last month.  
A) told      B) had told      C) would tell      D) would have told
26. It \_\_\_\_\_ a bad idea for us to solve the problem in another way, I think.  
A) mustn't be      B) wouldn't be      C) needn't be      D) weren't
27. I think it advisable that he \_\_\_\_\_ for Boston soon.  
A) will leave      B) may leave      C) leave      D) leaves
28. But for his help, I \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) should not have succeeded      B) did not succeed  
C) had not succeeded      D) have not succeeded
29. One of the requirements for this job is that the applicants \_\_\_\_\_ computers.  
A) could operate      B) would operate      C) will operate      D) operate
30. \_\_\_\_\_ today, would we be able to get there by Tuesday?  
A) Were we leaving      B) If we leave  
C) Would we leave      D) Were we to leave
31. There is nothing to do but \_\_\_\_\_ the experiment.  
A) to repeat      B) repeating      C) repeats      D) repeat
32. He was made \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) look for underlined relationship between the two problems  
B) look for underlying relationship between the two problems  
C) to look for underlain relationship between the two problems  
D) to look for underlying relationship between the two problems
33. John said that he had to run in order \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) that he catch the bus      B) that he can catch the bus  
C) to catch the bus      D) to the bus he could catch
34. To relieve the pain, \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) the medicine prescribed by the doctor was taken by the man  
B) the doctor gave the man the medicine he prescribed  
C) the man took the medicine prescribed by the doctor for him to take  
D) the man took the medicine that was prescribed by the doctor
35. Mr. Smith had us all \_\_\_\_\_ our names on a piece of paper.

- A) written      B) be writing      C) to write      D) write
36. He tried many times to sneak across the border to a neighbouring country, \_\_\_\_\_ each time.  
A) having been caught      B) unfortunately caught  
C) always being caught      D) only to be caught
37. The bank is reported in the local newspaper \_\_\_\_\_ in broad daylight yesterday.  
A) to be robbed      B) robbed  
C) to have been robbed      D) having been robbed
38. His health failing, \_\_\_\_\_ in 1782.  
A) so Henry Lee went on leave from the army  
B) the army gave Henry Lee leave  
C) when the army gave Henry Lee leave  
D) Henry Lee went on leave from the army
39. \_\_\_\_\_ by the decision, the lawyer quickly left the courtroom.  
A) Angering      B) Having angered      C) Being angry      D) Angered
40. His use of technical terms left his audience \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) confusing      B) confused      C) with confusion      D) to confusion

### Part III Reading Comprehension

**Directions:** *There are 3 passages in this part. 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 the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.*

**Questions 41 to 45 are based on the following passage:**

Ideas about education are changing in the world. Education today is not just a school diploma or college degree. Many people are not interested in going to college. They are interested in other kinds of learning. For them, learning does not end with a diploma.

Continuing education gives these people the opportunity to increase their knowledge about their own field or to learn about a new field. It also gives them a chance to improve their old skills or to learn new ones. Many people take classes to improve their skills. For example, nurses can take classes to increase their knowledge of nursing. If they know more or learn more, then they can get a better

job or earn more money. Continuing education classes give some people the chance to learn new skills. There are usually many classes to choose from: typing, cooking, dancing, swimming or a foreign language. Some people take classes for fun or because the class will be useful for them. Other people take classes to improve their own lives because they want to feel better about themselves.

There are many opportunities for people to continue their learning. Almost any college or school offers continuing education classes. Most of these classes are in the evening, so working people can attend. The classes are usually small, and they are not expensive. Hundreds of thousands of people attend continuing education classes each year. They receive no diploma. For them, learning is something pleasant and useful.

41. For many people education is \_\_\_\_\_ a school diploma or college degree.  
A) just                      B) more than              C) less than              D) not less than
42. Continuing education gives \_\_\_\_\_ the opportunity to enjoy a better life.  
A) many people      B) the young              C) the old people      D) much people
43. Continuing education offers \_\_\_\_\_ for those who would like to increase their knowledge or improve their skills about their work.  
A) a few courses      B) several courses      C) many courses      D) little courses
44. Some people take continuing education classes because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) they want a diploma  
B) learning is something pleasant  
C) learning gives them chances to be better than others  
D) learning gives them chances to be worse than others
45. Continuing education offers many courses that are not expensive \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) in people's free time                      B) at the usual school hour  
C) on weekends                                  D) during weekdays

**Questions 46 to 50 are based on the following passage:**

Many people regard Albert Einstein (1879—1955) as one of the 20th century's greatest geniuses. He contributed a lot to the development of science. The modest Einstein used to say that the only gift he had was curiosity, but stories about him show that he also had a sense of humor.

One story tells that, as a famous young scientist, he was often invited to universities to explain his theories. On these trips his driver was always the same—a man called Hans. Hans often said to him, "It's a pleasure to drive a genius like



speaker, with a good, strong and pleasing voice which is fully under your control; and you must be able to act what you are teaching in order to make its meaning clear.

Watch a good teacher, and you will see that he does not sit before his class: he stands the whole time he is teaching; he walks about using his arms, hands and fingers to help him in his explanations, and his face to express feelings. Listen to him, and you will hear the loudness, the quality and the musical note of his voice always changing according to what he is talking about.

The fact that a good teacher has some of the gifts of a good actor does not mean that he will indeed be able to act well on the stage, for there are important differences between the teacher's work and the actor's. The actor has to speak the words he has learned by heart; he has to repeat exactly the same words each time he plays a certain part; even his movements and the ways in which he uses his voice are usually fixed before. What he has to do is to make all these carefully learned words and actions seem natural on the stage.

The good teacher works in quite a different way. His audience takes active part in his play, they ask and answer questions, they obey orders, and if they do not understand something, they say so. The teacher therefore has to suit to the needs of his audience, which is class. He cannot learn his part by heart, but invent it as he goes along.

I have known many teachers who were fine actors in class but were unable to take part in a stage-play because their brains would not keep strictly to what another had written.

51. Good teachers must \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) know much about the subject they are teaching
- B) be able to do some of the things good actors can do
- C) know how to sing and dance
- D) know when to start

52. Good teachers must be able to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) speak clearly and pleasantly
- B) tell interesting stories
- C) help their students act what they are teaching
- D) singing and dancing

53. Good teachers \_\_\_\_\_ while they are teaching.

- A) sit
- B) stand
- C) act
- D) run

54. Actors have to \_\_\_\_\_ what they are going to say and do on the stage.  
A) learn by heart    B) decide    C) write down    D) say
55. Good teachers \_\_\_\_\_ while they are teaching.  
A) communicate with their students    B) ask their students questions  
C) attend to their students' feelings    D) answer the students' question



- |               |            |            |             |
|---------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| 61. A) get    | B) buy     | C) carry   | D) hold     |
| 62. A) food   | B) home    | C) markets | D) supplies |
| 63. A) city   | B) school  | C) outside | D) garden   |
| 64. A) even   | B) alone   | C) only    | D) often    |
| 65. A) not    | B) hardly  | C) too     | D) very     |
| 66. A) risks  | B) time    | C) pride   | D) turns    |
| 67. A) mother | B) child   | C) way     | D) car      |
| 68. A) pretty | B) much    | C) as      | D) just     |
| 69. A) others | B) another | C) some    | D) one      |
| 70. A) unless | B) until   | C) after   | D) with     |
| 71. A) where  | B) that    | C) while   | D) when     |
| 72. A) few    | B) fewer   | C) many    | D) less     |
| 73. A) time   | B) space   | C) energy  | D) gasoline |
| 74. A) it     | B) this    | C) so      | D) which    |
| 75. A) on     | B) for     | C) from    | D) about    |

### Part V Translation from English into Chinese

**Directions:** *In this part there is a passage with 5 underlined parts, numbered 76 to 80. After reading the passage carefully, you should translate the underlined parts into Chinese. Remember to write your translation on the Translation Sheet.*

(76) The best-known quality of the British, and in particular of the English, is "reserve". A reserved person is one who does not talk very much to strangers, does not show much of his feelings, and seldom gets excited. English people tend to be like that. If they are making a tour by bus, they will do their best to find an empty seat. If they have to share the seat with a stranger, they may travel many miles without starting a conversation. If a conversation does start, personal questions like "How old are you?" or even "What's your name?" are not easily asked, and it is quite possible for two people to know each other casually for years without ever knowing each other's name. To sum up, Englishmen are not willing to communicate with others. (77) This is an unfortunate quality in some ways, since it tends to give the impression of coldness. On the other hand, they are perfectly human and may be quite pleased when a friendly stranger or foreigner succeeds in starting a pleasant conversation with them.

Related to English reserve is English modesty. Within their hearts, the