

新概念英语 新版 同步测试卷 4

NEW CONCEPT ENGLISH TESTS

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Fluency
in English
流利英语

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新概念英语同步测试卷

★ Book 4 Test 1 (Lesson 1 ~ 3)

分 数 _____

I. Multiple choice. (30 分)

1. This is the material _____ in the lab just now.
A. having been tested B. being tested C. to be tested D. tested
2. He _____ his exciting experience to us.
A. said B. told C. spoke D. talked
3. She _____ that she had been to Japan twice.
A. said B. told C. spoke D. talked
4. Many things _____ impossible in the past are common today.
A. being considered B. considering C. to be considered D. considered
5. Tell me _____ you got such a great amount of money _____?
A. that; from B. that; on C. where; from D. where; on
6. This box is too heavy. Can you help me _____ it?
A. moving B. move C. to moving D. moves
7. All his life, the scientist was devoted to physics _____ science _____ matter and _____ natural forces.
A. the; the; the B. the; /; / C. /; /; / D. a; /; /
8. Don't treat me _____ guest.
A. like B. for C. as D. by
9. Don't make the same mistake _____ I did.
A. that B. which C. of which D. as
10. If it _____ so hard, we'd go to town.
A. isn't raining B. weren't raining
C. doesn't rain D. isn't going to rain
11. Such _____ fine weather is _____ unusual chance for us to go outing.
A. a; an B. /; an C. a; the D. /; the
12. He _____ the grammar lesson without difficulty.

A. got B. received C. took D. accepted

13. The _____ an object is from us, the _____ it looks.

A. far away; less B. farther away; less
C. farther away; smaller D. farthest away; smallest

14. She has got _____ a secretary.

A. good job as B. a good job as C. good work like D. a good work as

15. We were not _____ pleased with our new house.

A. all together B. altogether C. altogether D. together

II. Fill in the blanks with the words or phrases given.(20分)

includes	behalf	looking for	read of	find out
wondered	preserved	try to	handed down	more than

1. I _____ the accident in the newspaper.
2. I think these interesting old customs should be _____.
3. This ring has been _____ in my family for generations.
4. I _____ why he was absent from school.
5. I won't tell you, you'll have to _____ for yourself.
6. There were _____ one hundred people at the party.
7. The price _____ postage charges.
8. The President won't come today, so Mr. Black is going to speak on his _____.
9. They _____ solve the difficult problem by themselves.
10. They were _____ the missing child.

III. Fill in the blanks with the proper form of the words given.(30分)

1. His fear of people is deeply _____ (relation) to his unhappy childhood.
2. Can you see any _____ (different) between these two pictures?
3. She was _____ (engagement) in protecting wild birds.
4. It's _____ (possible) to get a taxi on such a rainy day.
5. Can you guess the _____ (weigh) of this box?
6. The astronauts _____ (pioneering) the way to the moon.
7. We _____ (attainment) the peak toward noon.

8. They took a trip full of _____ (excite).
9. I'm not _____ (accustom) to getting up early.
10. This hat will give _____ (protect) against the moon.

IV. Combine the sentences with "the more...the more..." (10分)

1. We have good technique in medicine and surgery. We can save many patients.
2. She said much. She was happy.
3. You work hard. You make great progress.
4. He eats much. He gets fat.
5. She thought much. She was angry.

V. Translate the following sentences into English. (15分)

1. 他很想知道那个陌生人来自哪里。
2. 汤姆的父亲用木头制成了一把椅子。
3. 你可能会觉得奇怪,他为什么不愿意改变主意?
4. 如果我是你,我就会接受他们的建议。
5. 他们搬家后,比尔与朋友隔绝了来往。

VI. Reading comprehension. (15分)

People from many countries find it difficult to understand how the majority of Americans live comfortable lives without the support of a public welfare system. Medical care in the United States is expensive; university education can cost \$20,000 per year; living well after a worker retires requires more money than will be paid through the Social Security system. Most Americans prepare for these needs by saving a part of their salaries in savings banks; others invest in industries or service corporations in hopes of receiving greater profits.

Most Americans also buy insurance. Private companies sell insurance of many kinds. In buying insurance, a working person agrees to pay a set sum of money every month or at other regular intervals. In exchange, he or she receives money when needed. Life insurance guarantees a sum of money to survivors of the person in case of death. Medical and hospital insurance guarantees payment of large medical and hospital bills. There is also dental insurance and insurance that pays money when a home burns down. An American can also insure a car, furniture or other personal belongings.

Other benefits for working Americans are provided by the companies they work for or the labor unions to which they belong.

All large businesses and many smaller ones offer their workers benefits. These benefits can include free or low-cost medical insurance and life insurance. Many companies also have retirement plans. The companies put money aside to pay their workers when they retire. There are also profit-sharing plans through which extra money is put aside for workers when the company makes a great deal of money in any one year.

Many labor unions also have special funds from which worker can receive monthly checks when they retire or if they become disabled and cannot work. Unions also pay for medicine that the workers need but which may not be purchased by medical insurance. Some pay workers a small amount of money if they lose their jobs.

The cost of higher education is usually paid by a combination of private savings, income from a part-time job held by the student, and low interest loans or grants of money given to needy students by the federal government but administered by the university.

1. How do most of the Americans pay for their huge expenses of living?
 - A. By working for long hours.
 - B. By saving a part of their salaries.
 - C. By setting up their own industries.
 - D. By working for services.
2. The author mentions all of the following kinds of insurance except _____.
 - A. children insurance
 - B. dental insurance
 - C. fire insurance
 - D. life insurance
3. An insurance system is that you pay a certain sum of money at regular intervals and you get paid _____.
 - A. also at regular intervals
 - B. before you pass away
 - C. in case of the right need
 - D. when the hospital bills are large
4. When a worker becomes old or disabled in the US, he may get a small sum of money from _____.
 - A. his company
 - B. the government
 - C. a welfare agency
 - D. his labor union
5. The expenses of higher education is paid by _____.
 - A. personal savings
 - B. low-interest loans
 - C. income from a part-time job
 - D. a combination of the above three

新概念英语同步测试卷

★ Book 4 Test 2 (Lesson 4 ~ 6)

分 数 _____

.....

I. Multiple choice. (30分)

1. His laughter brought his presence _____ the notice of us.
A. to B. on C. at D. with
2. If the flood gets more severe tomorrow, most bridges _____.
A. will wash away B. will be washed away
C. wash away D. are washed away
3. The policeman asked him _____.
A. what was his number plate B. what his number plate was
C. how much was his number pate D. how much his number plate was
4. On _____ the destination, he telephoned me immediately.
A. arrived B. have arrived C. arriving D. having arrived
5. At last, he succeeded _____ this difficult problem.
A. solve B. solving C. solved D. in solving
6. —Whom did you see over there?
—I saw _____ one-eyed man sitting on the chair.
A. the B. a C. an D. /
7. His sister's work is to take care of _____ sick.
A. the B. a C. an D. /
8. We were astonished _____ that he had passed his driving test.
A. hear B. hearing C. to hear D. to hearing
9. _____ good exercise.
A. Climbing hills is B. The climbing the hill is
C. The climbing hills are D. The climbing of hills are
10. He persisted _____ there by train.
A. went B. to go C. to going D. in going
11. Henry _____ a rich man today if he had been more careful in the past.
A. would be B. is C. will be D. was
12. He will likely recover when he _____ the operation.
A. will undergo B. undergoes C. would undergo D. undergo
13. We were watching TV when we _____ a strange noise.
A. were listening to B. listened to C. were hearing D. heard

14. He _____ his way in the snowstorm.
 A. lose B. loose C. lost D. loosed
15. Our team _____ the game 8 to 6 yesterday.
 A. wins B. won C. beats D. beat

II. Fill in the blanks with the words or phrases given.(15分)

amazed	doing up	through	was able to	air
moment	happen	picked up	talked about	regarded as

1. We couldn't see _____ the mist.
2. If you _____ to find it, let me know.
3. He is good at _____ things.
4. I _____ catch the last train.
5. I recognized her the _____ I saw her.
6. We _____ the problem for hours.
7. It is _____ one of the most important problems.
8. Our headmaster has an _____ of dignity.
9. We were _____ at his rapid progress in English.
10. He _____ the book in a most unlikely place.

III. Fill in the blanks with the proper form of the words given.(20分)

1. The _____ (identify) of the murdered woman hasn't yet been established.
2. He has too much _____ (devote) to sports.
3. His mother told him not to be _____ (conceit).
4. He has no _____ (incline) to take over his father's business.
5. What did you _____ (deduction) from his words?
6. This device can _____ (detection) smoke.
7. No one _____ (perception) him entering our house.
8. When he was a _____ (ten), he became interested in science.
9. A big house in the country is his _____ (ambitious).
10. It's _____ (absurdity) not to wear a coat in such cold weather.

IV. Complete the following sentences.(10分)

1. If you had kept on practicing playing the violin, you _____ a good violinist now.
2. If I _____ enough time, I would have finished my work.
3. What would you tell Bob if you _____ to see him?
4. If he _____, he would help us.
5. If you hadn't helped me, I _____ failed.

V. Translate the following sentences into English.(15分)

1. 她把自己的珠宝首饰都锁藏起来。
2. 喝了一杯咖啡后,他又开始认真投入工作了。
3. 首先,这辆汽车太贵了,我们买不起。
4. 我们的演出从某种意义上是成功的。
5. 我请求他给我建议。

VI. Reading comprehension.(30分)

(A)

New Zealand is an English-speaking country. But the government recognizes another language, too. This is the Maori language. English sailors began to visit New Zealand after 1770. They found the Maoris, a dark-skinned people, living there. They had come from the islands in the Pacific Ocean 400 years before the 14th century.

For a long time the British Government was not very interested in these far-away islands. It was made a British colony in 1840. In this year the first British people came to settle in the new country. More and more settlers came from British later.

The Maoris were friendly to the first settlers. But soon the new settlers wanted the Maoris' land. So in 1844 there was a fighting between them. This was the first of several wars between the two peoples. The next fifty years was very bad for the Maoris. Many were killed in the wars. Many more died from new diseases brought by the British. In 1840 there were perhaps 200, 000 Maoris. By 1896 this number had fallen to 42, 000.

For many years, the British New Zealanders looked down upon the Maoris. In this century the two peoples have lived in peace. They have equal rights and the Maori language is one of the languages of the country. Today there are about a quarter of a million Maoris, that is, about 9% of the population. Most of them live in North Island. They have a rich culture and a great love of singing and dancing.

1. How long did it take the British Government to make New Zealand its colony after the English sailors first visited New Zealand?
 - A. About 400 years
 - B. Less than 70 years
 - C. More than 74 years
 - D. About 126 years
2. Which of the following is more responsible for the sharp decrease of Maoris' population?
 - A. Many pieces of land taken away by the British settlers.
 - B. The wars between the British settlers and the Maoris.
 - C. Many deaths caused by some new diseases.
 - D. A large number of Maoris killed by the British settlers.
3. What does the last paragraph suggest about the Maoris?

- A. They are no longer looked down upon by British New Zealanders.
 - B. For centuries, they have lived with the British New Zealanders peacefully.
 - C. They live in different areas of the country.
 - D. Their language is one of the official language of the country.
4. According to the text, in which of the following periods of time does Maoris' population reach its biggest number?
- A. The 20th century
 - B. The mid 19th century
 - C. The end of the 19th century
 - D. The 18th century

(B)

The two largest islands of the British Isles are Great Britain and Ireland. There are three regions(地区) in Great Britain. They are England, Scotland and Wales. Scotland lies to the north of England, and Wales to the southwest. Ireland lies to the west of Great Britain.

The mountains in Great Britain are almost all in the north and the west. They are not very high; the highest ones are in Scotland. There are many low hills in some parts of the country but not in the south and the east, where there are almost no hills.

Ireland is not far from England, and some people like to go there for their holidays. Ireland is even greener than the west of England. It rains very often there, but it is never very cold, and snow almost never falls. Much of the rain falls on Ireland and on the west of England and Scotland.

1. _____ are the two largest islands of the British Isles.
 - A. England and Scotland
 - B. Ireland and Wales
 - C. Great Britain and Ireland
 - D. Scotland and Wales
2. Ireland is to the _____ of Great Britain.
 - A. southwest
 - B. west
 - C. east
 - D. northeast
3. There are _____ in the east of Great Britain.
 - A. almost no hills
 - B. high mountains
 - C. many low hills
 - D. the highest mountains
4. 'According to the passage, we know that Ireland is _____ .
 - A. cold and dry
 - B. warm and wet
 - C. cold and wet
 - D. hot and dry
5. The writer of the passage wants to tell us something about _____ .
 - A. the two largest islands in the world
 - B. the high mountains in Ireland
 - C. the weather in Wales and Scotland
 - D. the British Isles

15. It seemed a good idea _____.

- A. on the time B. at the time C. on time D. at the times

II. Fill in the blanks with the words or phrases given.(15分)

act as	complex	according to	welcome	well known
in principle	serve as	extends to	reflected	self-confident

1. One room had to _____ both bedroom and living room.
2. We will be paid _____ the amount of work we do.
3. The trees were _____ in the lake.
4. This place is _____ for its beautiful scenery.
5. The problem was too _____ for the boy to work out.
6. This road _____ the port.
7. They objected _____ to the plan.
8. A trained dog can _____ a guide to a blind person.
9. You are always _____ at our house.
10. She had a _____ smile on her face.

III. Fill in the blanks with the proper form of the words given.(20分)

1. He has a deep _____ (appreciate) of literature.
2. On _____ (receive) of your instruction, we'll send the goods.
3. Can we ever _____ (elimination) diseases from the world?
4. The country became very rich following the _____ (discover) of oil.
5. Necessity is the mother of _____ (invite).
6. He dived to a _____ (deep) of twenty feet.
7. The meeting ended when we reached an _____ (agree).
8. Building the bridge caused some _____ (difficult).
9. For _____ (secure) reasons the passengers have to be searched.
10. Shall we _____ (prolonged) our stay for a few days.

IV. Rewrite the following sentences with infinitives.(10分)

1. We must get up early in order that we can catch the first train.
2. If you want to succeed, you should work hard.
3. They worked day and night so that they could finish it on time.
4. They set up a new factory with the aim of helping young unemployed people.
5. The desks are kept some distance apart so as to prevent cheating.

V. Translate the following sentences into English. (15分)

1. 他在这次谈判中起着重要作用。
2. 最后,他在故乡安顿下来。
3. 他们靠微薄的收入为生。
4. 我认为他不适合这项工作。
5. 你能用不同的方法解决这个问题吗?

VI. Reading comprehension. (30分)

(A)

Mr. Thompson did not learn to drive a car until he was almost thirty, because he was a very nervous person who always had the convenience of someone else to drive him—first his mother and then his wife. But at last he decided to take lessons, and managed to pass his driving test on the second try, although he wasn't very good at parking yet.

A week later he drove into town by himself and was trying to park between two other cars when he damaged one of them slightly.

When he wrote to the insurance company(保險公司) about the accident they sent him a form to fill in, and one of the questions on the form was, "How could the driver of the other car have prevented the accident from happening?"

Mr. Thompson thought for a minute and then wrote, "He could have parked his car on another street."

1. Mr. Thompson learnt to drive _____.
A. with the help of his wife B. in his thirties
C. in his late twenties D. when he was thirty
2. Mr. Thompson didn't pass his driving test _____.
A. until he had learnt 2 lessons B. since he was not good at parking
C. for the first time D. until he was good at parking
3. An accident happened _____.
A. when he was driving into town by himself
B. when he was driving between two other cars
C. when his car was slightly damaged
D. shortly after he passed his driving test
4. How could the driver of the other car have prevented the accident from happening?
A. He could have done so if he had been more careful.
B. He could have done so if he had been good at parking.
C. He should have parked his car on another street.
D. He could do nothing to prevent it.
5. Who do you think should answer for the accident?

- A. The insurance company. B. The driver of the other car.
C. Mr. Thompson. D. Mr. Thompson and the insurance company.

(B)

A strange thing happened to Henry yesterday. He was on a bus and wanted to get off. So he stood up and rang the bell. To make sure the driver heard him, he rang it twice.

But the bus didn't stop, and the conductor came and shouted at him. The conductor was so angry, and spoke so fast that Henry didn't understand a word. The bus stopped at the next stop and Henry got off. As he got off, he heard someone say, "I think he is a foreigner. For he doesn't know the customs here". When Henry got home, he told his landlady(房东) about the story. "How many times did you ring the bell?" she asked. "Twice," said Henry. "Well, that's the signal for the driver to go on," his landlady explained. "Only the conductor is allowed to ring the bell twice. That's why he got so angry."

Henry nodded. "I see," he said.

- Henry stood up and rang the bell twice because _____.
A. something happened to him B. he wanted to get off the bus
C. the bus didn't stop D. he got on a wrong bus
- Why do you think the conductor came and shouted at him?
A. Henry didn't understand a word.
B. Henry is a foreigner.
C. Henry didn't know the customs there.
D. Henry rang the bell twice.
- Henry wanted to get off the bus but it didn't stop because _____.
A. nobody else wanted to get off the bus
B. the bus used not to stop at the bus stop
C. the bus driver didn't hear the bell Henry rang
D. Henry rang the bell twice
- The word signal in the second paragraph means _____.
A. ringing to give a message
B. traffic light
C. action which caused something else to happen
D. only one word
- Henry nodded, means _____.
A. he finally understood what the conductor said
B. he finally knew the customs in another country
C. he thought he didn't understand
D. he still didn't know what the signal for the people to get off the bus was

新概念英语同步测试卷

★ Book 4 Test 4 (Lesson 10 ~ 12)

分数 _____

I. Multiple choice. (30分)

1. They wanted to arrive in _____ Britain before _____ New Year's Day.
A. the; the B. /; / C. the; / D. /; the
2. Bob said that he would try to be _____ useful man in _____ future.
A. a; / B. an; / C. a; the D. an; the
3. He felt sorry for _____ completed his work on time.
A. having not B. not having C. not to have D. not have
4. I'll telephone you before I _____.
A. come B. comes C. coming D. will come
5. He objected to _____ there by train.
A. go B. going C. went D. in
6. It set _____ to rain in the evening.
A. off B. out C. up D. in
7. If we all _____, we can finish cleaning the room in an hour.
A. start B. start with C. set D. set to
8. The book is the best _____ has ever been written on the subject.
A. what B. which C. that D. as
9. It's said that our teachers' salaries _____ recently.
A. rise B. have been risen
C. have raised D. have been raised
10. Even though success is impossible now, we will keep on working until we _____ to stop.
A. will be told B. are told C. had been told D. have told
11. When he _____ I _____ him the ticket.
A. returns; give B. will return; will give
C. will return; give D. returns; will give
12. You _____ not walk on the grass. It's not allowed.
A. must B. ought to C. will D. would
13. It's nearly seven o'clock. Jack _____ be here at any moment.
A. must B. need C. should D. can
14. He tried several times to pass the exam, and _____ the end he succeeded.
A. at B. in C. by D. to
15. _____, I'll go and call on my former teacher.

- A. It permitting B. Time permitted C. It permits D. Time permitting

II. Fill in the blanks with the words or phrases given. (15 分)

draw on	current	loaded	are free to	majority
at least	gave rise to	in droves	cheated	in favour of

- You _____ go or to stay.
- The tourists came to the beautiful village _____.
- The _____ of doctors agree that smoking is extremely harmful to health.
- A writer must _____ his imagination and experience.
- They _____ the old man of his money.
- The food wasn't good, but _____ it was cheap.
- We opened a _____ account at the bank.
- He wrote a check _____ Mr. Smith.
- The dirty environment _____ diseases.
- The evidence was _____ against him.

III. Fill in the blanks with the proper form of the words given. (20 分)

- Their team was _____ (penalization) for wasting time.
- A baseball team is _____ (constitution) of nine players.
- They were _____ (oppression) by constant care.
- I know he's upset, but this is no _____ (justify) for his rude behaviour.
- His hair is beginning to _____ (recession) from his forehead.
- I felt very _____ (weariness) after work.
- We have a legal _____ (oblige) to pay our taxes.
- He was sent to prison for _____ (forge).
- Our school has _____ (adoption) a new teaching method.
- The new underground railway will _____ (facilitation) the journey to the airport.

IV. Combine the following sentences with WHICH. (10 分)

- She had lost her little box. She kept all her jewels in it.
- I bought a book yesterday. It was very interesting.
- The watch cost him 200 *yuan*. He lost his watch.
- They live in an old house. The old house was built fifty years ago.
- The city is famous for its beautiful scenery. I work in it.

V. Translate the following sentences into English. (15 分)

- 你愿意去哪儿就可以去哪儿。
- 他们出发去寻找那个丢失的孩子。

3. 等鲍勃来了我们再开始。
4. 我们真应该买一辆新汽车。
5. 他已经不住在这里了。

VI. Reading comprehension. (30 分)

(A)

By midnight, a group of students, led by their school master, had reached a height of 1,500 feet which was about 1,000 feet away from the top of the mountain. But at this point they had to stop climbing because one of the boys became seriously ill. The only thing the master could do was to return to the mountain hut(小屋) where they had spent the evening. From there, he telephoned the police. The police immediately decided to send a helicopter with a doctor on board, for it was the quickest way to make the doctor reach the boy. The helicopter soon arrived but the sides of the mountain were so steep(陡峭的) that the helicopter could not land. A helicopter usually lands on four wheels, but it can land on two. The man who flew the helicopter, therefore, kept it in the air with only one wheel touching the mountainside while the master carried the boy on board.

1. The story took place at the _____ one night.
A. the top of a mountain B. the foot of a mountain
C. the mountainside D. the top of the mountain
2. The first thing that the school master did was to carry the sick boy to the mountain hut because _____.
A. they spent the evening there B. he wanted to use the telephone in the hut
C. there was a hospital nearby D. he could find a doctor there
3. The police decided to send a helicopter to the mountain hut because _____.
A. no other ways could make a doctor reach the sick boy quickly enough
B. it was the quickest means to drop some medicine to the sick boy
C. it was the quickest way to tell the teacher how to save the boy
D. it would carry a doctor and some medicine on board
4. _____ the helicopter arrived.
A. It was a long time before B. At once
C. In a short time D. About half an hour later
5. The helicopter landed on _____.
A. one wheel B. two wheels C. three wheels D. four wheels

(B)

As a girl, Louise Bethune showed great promise in planning houses and all kinds of structures(建筑). As an adult(成年人), she made her mind to become America's first woman architect(建筑师).

Young architects then usually learned their skills by working in the drafting(活动的) rooms of professional architects.

Most architects didn't want to hire women. But Louise persuaded a well-known architect to give her a chance.

She worked from six in the morning to six in the evening. She wasn't paid much. But she learned as she worked, and her boss allowed her to use his large library.

In 1881, after five years of work and study, Louise set up her own office, she advertised (做广告) "the first professional woman architect in the country was ready for business." Louise insisted that she would not be limited to designing private homes just because she was a woman. She researched all kinds of jobs and designed little churches, storage building, factories and schools. She did very well, inspiring other women to become architects. She often spoke out for fair treatment for women and equal pay for equal work.

1. The passage says that in Louise's youth _____.
 - A. most architects were men
 - B. young people could not be trained as architects
 - C. women never used architects
 - D. all of the above
2. When Louise started working she _____.
 - A. worked long hours
 - B. received very low wages(工资)
 - C. had a free use of a large library
 - D. all of the above
3. Decide which is the correct order of events given in the passage.
 - a. She had done very well, which inspired other women to become architects.
 - b. She hoped to plan houses and all kinds of structures.
 - c. She could go to the library of her boss freely.
 - d. She was determined to become Americas first woman architect.
 - e. She did her best to ask a famous architect to give her a chance.
 - A. d, b, e, c, a
 - B. d, b, c, e, a
 - C. b, d, e, c, a
 - D. b, d, c, e, a
4. The passage says that as a result of her career, Louise _____.
 - A. led other women to become architects
 - B. advised women to leave professional work to men
 - C. grew to dislike man architects
 - D. become very rich
5. The main idea of the passage is _____.
 - A. Louise's success inspired other women to become architects
 - B. Louise designed not only private houses but schools, factories and so on
 - C. Louise fought for women's rights and asked for equal pay for equal work
 - D. how Louise became the first America's woman architect.