

大学英语 (修订本)

综合技能训练 AB 卷

卜玉坤 主编

5

上海外语教育出版社

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For College English (Revised Edition)

《大学英语》(修订本)综合技能训练 AB 卷

第五册

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前 言

本系列配套练习共分6册,与《大学英语》(修订本)1至6册和大学英语1至6级教学同步配套。每册为10单元,每单元设有Test A与Test B两套综合技能同步强化训练测试题。以大学英语教学大纲、《大学英语》(修订本)系列教材(精读、泛读、听力、快速阅读和语法与练习)各单元(听力每2课为1单元)内容和大学英语教学大纲通用词汇表为根据,以打好全面的语言知识基础、提高听说读写译综合技能和培养理想的英语素质为目的,以测试题的形式编写综合技能同步强化训练题。

本书每部分的练习形式多种多样,包括现今英语测试中各种主观题及客观题的题型和各种练习题的形式;但是题型重点突出,以现在大学英语全国统考题型为主体,将训练的语言知识、语言技能、训练目的与训练题型完美地统一起来。本系列配套练习的编写人员都是具有多年大学英语教学经验的第一线优秀教师,并由资深专家们担任主审。在编写过程中,编写者根据优化的讲课教案先拟出每单元的语言点和学生应掌握的内容,然后根据这套要点编写各单元的两套训练测试题。在编写过程中采用统计研究的方法,使本系列配套练习1至6册囊括大学英语教学大纲1至6级规定的全部功能意念、语法、词汇和技能。该系列练习是一套成系统的教学辅导材料,但是根据各级大学英语教学内容和要求,各册训练测试题又有各自的恰当形式及特点。通过这些具有恰当形式和特点的训练题,学生可以循序渐进,踏踏实实地丰富语言知识,提高学生的听说读写译技能,培养自己的英语综合素质。

每册书的编写体例是:全书为10单元。每单元的第一部分是Test A与Test B两套训练测试题及其答题纸,第二部分是两套训练测试题的参考答案,第三部分是训练测试题听力部分的听力原文。

第五册共分10单元,每单元为2套训练测试题。每套题由5部分组成,第一部分是听力部分,第二部分是阅读和英译汉部分,第三部分是词汇部分,第四部分是改错部分,第五部分是写作部分。每套题为110分。本系列练习将传授语言知识、训练语言技能、培养语言素质和提高语言应试水平四者完美地结合起来,可谓“治标治本”,通过“治本”达到“治标”的目的。通过本系列练习题的训练,学生可以掌握大学英语教学大纲规定的全部语言知识,获得全面的听说读写译的技能和理想的英语综合素质,从而具备较强的英语应试能力并最终获得较好的英语测试成绩。

在编写过程中,我们得到了上海外语教育出版社社长庄智象先生,编辑室主任陈鑫源先生和编辑杨自伍先生的指导和帮助,在此表示衷心感谢。

殷切希望使用本书的老师和同学们提出宝贵建议。

编 者

2000年1月2日

CONTENTS

Unit 1

Test A	1
Test B	13
Key to Test A in Unit 1	25
Key to Test B in Unit 1	26
Manuscript for Listening Comprehension	29
Test A in Unit 1	29
Test B in Unit 1	32

Unit 2

Test A	36
Test B	47
Key to Test A in Unit 2	59
Key to Test B in Unit 2	60
Manuscript for Listening Comprehension	63
Test A in Unit 2	63
Test B in Unit 2	64

Unit 3

Test A	68
Test B	79
Key to Test A in Unit 3	91
Key to Test B in Unit 3	92
Manuscript for Listening Comprehension	95
Test A in Unit 3	95
Test B in Unit 3	96

Unit 4

Test A	99
Test B	111
Key to Test A in Unit 4	123
Key to Test B in Unit 4	124

Manuscript for Listening Comprehension	127
Test A in Unit 4	127
Test B in Unit 4	128

Unit 5

Test A	131
Test B	143
Key to Test A in Unit 5	155
Key to Test B in Unit 5	156
Manuscript for Listening Comprehension	159
Test A in Unit 5	159
Test B in Unit 5	160

Unit 6

Test A	164
Test B	175
Key to Test A in Unit 6	186
Key to Test B in Unit 6	187
Manuscript for Listening Comprehension	190
Test A in Unit 6	190
Test B in Unit 6	191

Unit 7

Test A	194
Test B	205
Key to Test A in Unit 7	217
Key to Test B in Unit 7	219
Manuscript for Listening Comprehension	221
Test A in Unit 7	221
Test B in Unit 7	222

Unit 8

Test A	225
Test B	237
Key to Test A in Unit 8	250
Key to Test B in Unit 8	251
Manuscript for Listening Comprehension	254
Test A in Unit 8	254

Test B in Unit 8	255
------------------------	-----

Unit 9

Test A	259
Test B	271
Key to Test A in Unit 9	283
Key to Test B in Unit 9	284
Manuscript for Listening Comprehension	287
Test A in Unit 9	287
Test B in Unit 9	288

Unit 10

Test A	291
Test B	306
Key to Test A in Unit 10	318
Key to Test B in Unit 10	319
Manuscript for Listening Comprehension	322
Test A in Unit 10	322
Test B in Unit 10	324

1. The following information is being provided to you for your information only. It is not intended to be used for any other purpose.

- 3

10. a. 288 books.
 b. 10 books.
 c. 2 books.
 d. 200 books.

Section B (10 points)

Directions: In this section you will hear three passages. Choose the best answer to the question you have heard. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

Passage 1

Questions 1 to 3 are based on the passage you have just heard.

1. a. In the second half of the 19th century. b. In the 1960's.
c. In the first part of the 20th century. d. In the early 1800's.
2. a. Movies with sound. b. Nylon.
c. The radio. d. The computer.
3. a. Improved living conditions.
b. New ways to help people get over diseases.
c. Many inventions in industry.
d. Industrialization in developing countries.

Passage 2

Questions 4 to 6 are based on the passage you have just heard.

4. a. The university president.
c. The registrar.
 5. a. Buy textbooks.
c. Apply for scholarships.
 6. a. Out of the student handbook.
c. From the speaker's desk.
- b. A class officer.
 - d. A professor.
 - b. Sell insurance.
 - d. Register for classes.
 - b. At a table at registration.
 - d. From the insurance company.

Passage 3

Questions 7 to 10 are based on the passage you have just heard.

7. a. 17,000. b. 1,700.
c. 24. d. 9,000.
8. a. It's located in a college town.
b. It's composed of a group of old buildings.
c. Its classrooms are beautifully designed.
d. Its library is often crowded with students.
9. a. Teachers are well paid at Deep Springs.
b. Students are mainly from New York State.
c. The length of schooling is two years.

- d. Teachers needn't pay for their rent and meals.
10. a. Take a walk in the desert. b. Go to a cinema.
c. Watch TV programs. d. Attend a party.

Part II Reading Comprehension and Translation(50 points)

Section A (40 points)

Directions: In this section there are three passages and five underlined items chosen from the three passages. Each passage is followed by a number of comprehension questions. Read the passage and answer the questions. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center and translate the five underlined items into Chinese on the Answer Sheet.

Passage 1

Pronouncing a language is a skill. (1) Every normal person is expert in the skill of pronouncing his own language, but few people even moderately proficient at pronouncing foreign languages. Now there are many reasons for this, some obvious, some perhaps not so obvious. But I suggest that the fundamental reason why people in general do not speak foreign languages very much better than they do is that (2) they fail to grasp the true nature of the problem of learning to pronounce, and consequently never set about tackling it in the right way, far too many people fail to realize that pronouncing a foreign language is a skill one that needs careful training of a special kind, and one that cannot be acquired by just leaving it to take care of itself. I think even teachers of language, while recognizing the importance of a good accent, tend to neglect, in their practical teaching, the branch of study concerned with speaking the language, so the first point I want to make is that English pronunciation must be taught; the teacher should be prepared to devote some of the lesson time to this, and by his whole attitude to the subject should get the student to feel that here is a matter worthy of receiving his close attention. So, there should be occasions when other aspects of English, such as grammar or spelling, are allowed for the moment to take second place.

Apart from this question of the time given to pronunciation there are two other requirements for the teacher: the first, knowledge; the second, technique.

It is important that the teacher should be in possession of the necessary information. This can generally be obtained from books. It is possible to get from books some idea of the mechanics of speech, and of what we call general phonetic theory. It is also possible in this way to get a clear mental picture of the relationship between the sounds of different languages, between the speech habits of English people and those, say, of your students. Unless the teacher has such a picture, any comments he may make on his students' pronunciation are unlikely to be of much use, and lesson time spent on pronunciation may well be wasted.

1. What does the writer actually say about pronouncing foreign languages?

- a. A few people are really proficient.
 - b. No one is really proficient enough.
 - c. Many people are fairly good.
 - d. Some people are moderately proficient.
2. The author believes that people tackle the pronunciation problems in the wrong way mainly for the reason that _____.
- a. they do not truly understand the problem
 - b. they do not know how to pronounce a foreign language correctly
 - c. nobody tells them how to pronounce a foreign language correctly
 - b. the general phonetic theory is difficult to learn
3. The best way of learning to speak a foreign language, according to the author, is _____.
- a. to have the children pick up the language in a foreign environment
 - b. to hire a foreign teacher at home
 - c. to devote some time to the pronunciation learning in a systematic way
 - d. to have the children learn to pronounce the language casually
4. Students will understand the importance of pronunciation when _____.
- a. the teacher delivers his lectures in English
 - b. the teacher abandons the teaching of grammar
 - c. the teacher goes about the pronunciation problem in a correct way
 - d. the teacher punishes the students for their absence
5. Teachers might find themselves wasting their time when _____.
- a. they spend lesson time on pronunciation
 - b. they make comments upon pronunciation learning
 - c. they make use of the phonetic knowledge in the classroom
 - d. they do not help the students get a clear understanding of the difference between the foreign language and their mother tongue

Passage 2

A vast health checkup is now being conducted in the western Swedish province of Varm-land with the use of an automated apparatus for high-speed multiple-blood analyses. Developed by two brothers, the apparatus can process more than 4,000 blood samples a day, subjecting each to 10 or more tests. Automation has cut the cost of the analyses by about 90 per cent.

The results so far have been astonishing, for hundreds of Swedens have learned that they have silent symptoms of disorders that neither they nor their physicians were aware of. Among them were iron deficiency anemia(贫血症), hypercholesterolemia(高胆固醇血) hypertension and even diabetes(糖尿病).

The automated blood analysis apparatus was developed by Dr. Gunnar Jungner, 49-year-old associate professor of clinical chemistry at Goteborg University, and his brother, Ingmar,

39, the physician in charge of the chemical central laboratory of Stockholm's Hospital for Infectious(传染的) Diseases.

The idea was conceived 15 years ago when Dr. Gunnar Jungner was working as clinical chemist in northern Sweden and was asked by local physicians to devise a way of performing multiple analyses on a single blood sample. The design was ready in 1961.

Consisting of calorimeters(热量计), pumps and other components, many of them American-made, the Jungner apparatus was set up here in Stockholm. Samples from Värmland Province are drawn into the automated system at 90-second intervals.

The findings clatter forth(由隐而显) in the form of numbers printed by an automatic typewriter.

(3) The Jungners predict that advance knowledge about a person's potential ailments(小病) made possible by the chemical screening process will result in considerable savings in hospital and other medical costs. Thus, they point out, the blood analyses will actually turn out to cost nothing.

(4) In the beginning, the automated blood analyses ran into considerable opposition from some physicians who had no faith in machines and saw no need for so many tests. Some laboratory technicians who saw their jobs threatened also protested. But the opposition is said to be waning(减少).

6. Automation is viewed by the writer with _____.
 - a. animosity
 - b. favor
 - c. remorse
 - d. indifference
7. The results of the use of the Jungner apparatus indicate that _____.
 - a. a person may become aware of an ailment not previously detected
 - b. blood diseases can be cured very easily
 - c. diabetes does not respond to the apparatus
 - d. practically all Swedish physicians have welcomed the invention
8. All of the following statements about automated blood analysis are true EXCEPT _____.
 - a. the analysis is recorded in a permanent form
 - b. the idea for the apparatus involved an international effort
 - c. the system has met opposition from physicians and technicians
 - d. the machine is more efficient than other types of analysis
9. The main purpose of the passage is to _____.
 - a. predict the future of medical care
 - b. describe a health check-up system
 - c. show how Sweden has superior health care
 - d. warn about the dangers of undetected disease
10. The prediction process that the Jungners use is essentially _____.
 - a. biological
 - b. physiological

c. chemical

d. anatomical

Passage 3

Trees should only be pruned when there is a good and clear reason for doing so and, fortunately, the number of such reasons is small. (5) Pruning involves the cutting away of overgrown and unwanted branches, and the inexperienced gardener can be encouraged by the thought that more damage results from doing it unnecessarily than from leaving the tree to grow in its own way.

First, pruning may be done to make sure that trees have a desired shape or size. The object may be to get a tree of the right height, and at the same time to help the growth of small side branches which will thicken its appearance or give it a special shape. Second, pruning may be done to make the tree healthier. You may cut out diseased or dead wood, or branches that are rubbing against each other and thus causing wound. The health of a tree may be encouraged by removing branches that are blocking up the center and so preventing the free movement of air.

One result of pruning is that an open wound is left on the tree and this provides an easy entry for disease, but it is a wound that will live or die, so that there is a period when the tree is at risk. It should be the aim of every gardener to reduce that risk of death as far as possible. It is essential to make the area which has been pruned smooth and clean, for healing will be slowed down by roughness. You should allow the cut surface to dry for a few hours and then paint it with one of the substances available from garden shops produced especially for this purpose. Pruning is usually done in winter, for then you can see the shape of the tree clearly without interference from the leaves and it is, too, very unlikely that the cuts you make will bleed. If this does happen, it is, of course, impossible to paint them properly.

11. Pruning should be done to _____.
a. make the tree grow taller
b. improve the shape of the tree
c. cut away the small branches
d. make the small branches thicker
12. Trees become unhealthy if the gardener _____.
a. allows too many branches to grow in the middle
b. does not protect them from the wind
c. forces them to grow too quickly
d. damages some of the small side branches
13. Why is a special substance painted on the tree?
a. To make a wound smooth.
b. To prevent disease entering a wound.
c. To cover a rough surface.
d. To help a wound to dry.
14. A good gardener prunes a tree _____.
a. at intervals throughout the year
b. as quickly as possible
c. occasionally when necessary
d. regularly every winter
15. What was the author's purpose when writing this passage?
a. To give practical instructions for pruning a tree.
b. To give a simple description of pruning.

- c. To explain how trees develop diseases.
- d. To discuss different methods of pruning.

Section B (10 points)

Directions : In this section there is one reading passage . Read the passage carefully and answer the questions briefly or complete the incomplete sentences . Then write your answers on the Answer Sheet .

Because of his proposals about how species evolve, Charles Darwin is often named as one of the most influential thinkers of the modern period. When the book proposing his theory of evolution, *The Origin of Species*, was published in 1859, it immediately sold out, and later went through six editions. Darwin was soon under attack by rival biologists, and by defenders of traditional religious beliefs. Attacks by rival biologists have largely died out, but attacks by defenders of religious orthodoxy continue into the present moment. His work is usually examined and praised or blamed as science, not as literature, though some attacks upon it seem to come from neither perspective.

The idea of evolution had been raised before Darwin, but since the proposals were not supported by detailed demonstration, they were largely dismissed. After his voyage to South America, Darwin saw that many questions raised by field work in biology — e. g. , why the birds and tortoises of each Galapagos island were different, although the physical conditions of the islands seemed identical—could be explained if species were not unchangeable but had evolved in accordance with what he called natural selection. Darwin did not publish his own proposals about evolution, in *The Origin of Species*, until more than 20 years after the return from South America. There is some evidence that the delay was caused not by Darwin's doubts about the truth of this theory but by his awareness of the problems it would raise for orthodox religious belief.

When Darwin had set out on the island, he just assumed that he might simply work "without any theory", collect "facts on a wholesale scale." But in 1860 he wrote: "Without the making of theories, I am convinced there would be no observations."

Darwin's concepts — the struggle for existence, survival of the fittest, evolution itself — have been employed by poets and politicians, as well as by biologists, and Darwin himself reflected to some extent on how his concepts might apply to matters other than the workings of biological nature. But it is with respect to biological nature that Darwin was to make his most convincing demonstration.

1. What topic is this passage mainly about?
2. Darwin is often regarded as one of the most influential thinkers of the modern period because _____.
3. Even now, Darwin's theory is attacked by _____.
4. What is Darwin's evolutionary theory about?
5. What attitude does the author have toward Darwin's theory?

Part III Vocabulary (15 points)

Directions : There are 30 incomplete sentences in this part . For each sentence there are four choices marked a , b , c and d . Choose the ONE that best completes the sentence . Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center .

1. Additional _____, such as air-conditioning and bucket seats, made it an expensive car.
a. options b. choices c. alternatives d. preferences
2. Giving the child problems he can't solve will only _____ him.
a. obstruct b. frustrate c. encourage d. delay
3. The soldiers were _____ by two terrorists as they left their camp.
a. confronted b. run c. met d. bumped
4. She was _____ to think that she at least had an understanding husband to turn to.
a. condemned b. confirmed c. consoled d. confused
5. _____ her health is much improved, but she is still not really well.
a. By the way b. On the way c. In the way d. In a way
6. They suspected that the secret had been _____ by one of their friends.
a. given away b. given off c. given out d. given up
7. The mountain pass which you mentioned is _____ only in summer.
a. practice b. practical c. practicable d. available
8. The water came in _____ bursts of hot and cold.
a. alternate b. alternative c. reciprocal d. mutual
9. The author _____ the book to his son in this preface to the book.
a. advertised b. dedicated c. promoted d. discarded
10. They are _____ ways of expressing the same idea.
a. alternate b. various c. alternative d. oblivious
11. His classmates do not _____ him.
a. appreciate b. value c. esteem d. treasure
12. The old woman from the country was _____ by the crowds and traffic in the big city.
a. confused b. puzzled c. bewildered d. perplexed
13. Newly printed newspapers often _____ a strange smell.
a. give off b. give over c. give away d. give up
14. I am now _____ of his honesty.
a. convinced b. contrived c. concerned d. conceived
15. The test _____ a number of multiple choice questions.
a. composes of b. composes in c. consists of d. consists in

16. During the famine, many people were _____ to eating grasses and leaves.
a. obliged b. forced c. inclined d. reduced
17. I _____ several interesting facts about Mexico in that book.
a. came to b. came over c. came into d. came across
18. As a result of his father's death, he _____ a lot of money.
a. came into b. came over c. came to d. came through
19. Nowadays, _____ of a new state is becoming more and more difficult.
a. recreation b. recognition c. rectification d. range
20. Bill, feeling at a disadvantage, took _____ in words.
a. pride b. revenge c. refuge d. sides
21. Though chess players may now compete against computers, they still _____ rules that were used over 800 years ago.
a. devise b. follow c. recite d. confirm
22. Twins do not always display a noticeable _____.
a. complement b. sensitivity c. offspring d. resemblance
23. She's fainted. Throw some water on her face and she may _____.
a. come round b. come back c. come again d. come out
24. The clerk had to _____ the conversation in order to wait on a customer.
a. break off b. break in c. break through d. break away
25. Good health is a family's most _____ possession.
a. costly b. unequal c. notorious d. valued
26. The governor's _____ is to increase state income.
a. regulation b. object c. promotion d. prophet
27. The _____ of influenza are fever, headache, and muscular pain.
a. effects b. symptoms c. forces d. by-products
28. When you turn on a transistor radio the sound comes on immediately; when you turn off, it _____.
a. fades in b. fades out c. fades down d. fades up
29. The old couple have two _____.
a. son-in-laws b. sons-in-law c. sons-in-laws d. sons-ins-laws
30. Since the flight has been cancelled because of bad weather, we _____ go by train.
a. ought to have b. had better to c. might as well d. would rather not

Part IV Error Correction (10 points)

Directions: This part consists of a short passage. In this passage, there are altogether 10 mistakes, one in each numbered line. You may have to add a word, cross out a word, or change a word. Mark out the mistakes and put the corrections in the blanks provided. If

you cross out a word , put a slash (/) in the blank .

A unique laboratory at the University of Chicago is busy only at night. It is a dream laboratory which researchers are at work studying dreamers. Their findings have revealed that everyone dreams from three to seven time a night, although in ordinary life a person may remember none or only one of his dreams.

While the subjects — usually students — sleep, special machines record his brain waves and eye movements as well as the body movements signal the end of a dream. Surprisingly, all subjects sleep sound.

Observers report that a person usually fidgets before a dream. Once the dream has started, his body relax and his eyes become more active, as if the curtain has gone up on a show. As soon as the machine indicates that the dream is over, a buzzer wakens the sleeper. He sits up, records his dream, and goes back asleep — perhaps to dream some more.

Researchers have found that if the dreamer is wakened immediately after dream, he can usually recall the entire dream. If he is allowed sleeping even five more minutes, his memory of the dream will fade.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

Part V Writing (15 points)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition on the topic STRIVING FOR SOMETHING NEW AND SOMETHING DIFFERENT. You should write at least 150 words and you should base your composition on the outline below. Write your composition on the Answer Sheet.

1. 追求新事物是物质世界发展的力量。
2. 精神世界的发展同样要求不断追求新事物。
3. 为了跟上时代发展的步伐,我们必须提高自身素质,不断追求新事物。