

《21世纪大学英语》教学与学习辅导丛书（核心版）

21世纪 大学英语

测试（三）

徐欣 丁竹 主编

翟象俊 施英 主审

复旦大学出版社

21
CENTURY
COLLEGE
ENGLISH

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编写说明

为帮助学生更好地学习和掌握《21世纪大学英语》，巩固所学的基本知识，提高实际使用英语的能力，上海交大外语学院和复旦大学大学英语部的部分教师合作编写了这本《21世纪大学英语测试》系列丛书。本书为第三册，配合《21世纪大学英语读写教程》第三册编写。全书共12套测试题及其答案。该试题册有以下几个特点：

一、针对性强：参加试卷编写的教师们早在1997年就参加了《21世纪大学英语》试用本的教学，对教材比较熟悉，积累了一定的经验，所以能针对学生应该掌握的基本知识和技能对试卷进行设计。

二、题型多样化：除了沿用国家四、六级考试的题型外，还增加了主观填空、选词完成句子等新题型。主观题的比重也由通常的15%~25%增加到现在的25%~50%，部分客观题分值减少，主观题分值增加，如阅读理解由原来的2分减为1.5分。所有这些都助于提高学生的应变能力和综合运用语言的能力，做到学以致用。

三、实用性强：从实际出发考虑到不同地区学生英语水平的差异，我们把试卷分为中级和高级两个水平，级别跨度相当于全国四、六级统考标准的3级、4级和5级。为英语水平相对较低者设计了3套3级水平的期中卷和3套4级水平的期末卷，为英语水平相对较高者设计了3套4级水平的期中卷和3套5级水平的期末卷。虽然级别不同，但试卷内容都涵盖了考试大纲的各项要求。

四、题材广泛，新颖真实：考题素材大多选自新近出版的英文报刊、杂志、书籍和互联网，因此语言新，内容新，时代感强，信息性强。选材内容涉及人物，历史，地理，语言，心理学，环保，经济，医学和其他学科，覆盖面广，具有一定的新奇性和趣味性。

五、内容的真实性。所谓真实性就是与我们日常生活的实际情况相贴切。所以在选用听力材料时我们要求编题人员从广播、演讲、会议、讲座、日常对话等口语材料中选材。阅读材料选自各种书刊。

六、本试题选材的字数要求基本按照大纲的规定，听力3篇文章（或复合听写文章读3遍）的总字数控制在480~600字，阅读文章（4篇）的总字数控制在1 100~1 400。

七、测试集中的六大类型题目有：（一）听力理解，包括对话、短文、听写填空和复合式听写；（二）阅读理解；（三）词汇和结构，内含单项选择题和选词填空题；（四）简短问答，完型填空和改错题；（五）翻译，含中译英和英译中；（六）作文。每套试题中根据需要安排不同的题目类型，使学生有机会从各种不同类型的题目中得到锻炼。

本书由翟象俊、施英审阅，由徐欣、丁竹主编，参加编写的还有王琨、卞洁、何琼、程寅、孟连素、王绍梅、宋梅、张晓晔。

由于编者水平有限，时间仓促，书中难免有错误和不足之处，敬请读者批评指正。

编者
2001年7月

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Test One (Mid-term)

(Intermediate Level)

Part I Listening Comprehension (20 minutes) 20%

Section A 10%

Directions: In this section, you will hear 10 short conversations. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the question will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, read the four choices marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

Example: You will hear:

M: Is it possible for you to work late, Miss Grey?

W: Work late? I suppose so, if you really think it's necessary.

Q: Where do you think this conversation most likely took place?

- You will read:
- A) The man's office.
 - B) The cinema.
 - C) The airport.
 - D) A restaurant.

The best answer is A), so you should blacken the letter A on the Answer Sheet.

1. A) He has his hair cut short.
B) He has shaved off his hair.
C) He has hurt his head acting his role.
D) He has been dismissed by the director.
2. A) He is not strong enough.
B) He is tired from traveling.
C) He is feeling sick now.
D) He has hurt his back.
3. A) 10.
B) 8.
C) 6.
D) 16.
4. A) He lent his book to the woman.
B) He borrowed a book for the woman.
C) He bought a book for the woman.
D) He sold an extra copy to the woman.

5. A) Tom is lazy and doesn't want to work hard.
B) Tom is so stupid that he can't study well.
C) Tom just doesn't know why he needs to study.
D) Tom should have a more patient teacher.
6. A) The man. B) Bill. C) Ted. D) Carl.
7. A) She had something urgent to do. B) She failed to see the red light.
C) She couldn't make her car stop. D) She ran through it on purpose.
8. A) He spent little time on study this week.
B) He used to be a good student.
C) He seldom dances with other girls.
D) He never failed in examinations before.
9. A) Sue was the last in the race. B) The woman has watched the race.
C) Other runners lagged behind Sue. D) Sue could hardly finish the race.
10. A) Watching a show. B) Staying at home.
C) Buying shoes. D) Purchasing food.

Section B 10%

Directions: In this section, you will hear 3 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

Passage I

Questions 11 to 13 are based on the passage you have just heard.

11. A) They were cutting grass. B) They were eating grass.
C) They were mowing the lawn. D) They were sowing seeds of grass.
12. A) Hesitant. B) Puzzled. C) Joyful. D) Worried.
13. A) He wanted to treat them to dinner.
B) He wanted to hire them to work for him.
C) He wanted them to eat up the grass in his garden.
D) He wanted them to help other poor men.

Passage II

Questions 14 to 16 are based on the passage you have just heard.

14. A) Because the sound of 13 is similar to the word for death in Latin.
B) Because there had been disasters on 13th.
C) Because one of the 13 people for the Last Supper betrayed God.
D) Because Christ was killed on 13th as recorded in the Bible.
15. A) There are no 4th floor at all. B) They use "F" to stand for 4.
C) They number it 3+. D) They number it 5-.
16. A) To disperse unpleasant smell.
B) To get rid of the former resident's bad luck.
C) To bribe the ghosts which keep the rooms.
D) To drive spirits out of the rooms.

Passage III

Questions 17 to 20 are based on the passage you have just heard.

17. A) A preferable seat.
B) A seat on the train.
C) A window seat.
D) A special seat.
18. A) Make reservations in advance.
B) Get on train early.
C) Book tickets in advance.
D) Buy "reservations required" tickets.
19. A) Less costs.
B) Convenient procedures.
C) Space and comfort.
D) Drinks and snacks.
20. A) Alcohol drinking is allowed on train.
B) Alcohol drinking is forbidden on train.
C) Certain places on train allow alcohol drinking.
D) It's determined by the state the train is passing through.

Part II Reading Comprehension (35 minutes) 30%

Directions: There are 4 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). Choose the best answer and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage.

The relative importance that a culture places on the past, present, and future can have an effect on the philosophies that companies have about doing business. Most companies plan carefully for the future by researching their target markets and developing timelines for designing, manufacturing, and delivering goods or services. In this sense, strategies, goals, and objectives are all future oriented. However, past experiences and present realities affect the choices that companies make. The interaction among past, present, and future varies from country to country.

The United States is an example of a future-oriented culture. In business, there is typically a lot of emphasis on the future, and companies are continually striving to ensure that the future will be better than the present. Most businesspeople in the U.S. are generally optimistic about what the future holds, and most of what their daily actions are geared toward achieving ongoing positive changes.

Past-oriented cultures include China, Japan, Great Britain, France, Africa, and the Middle East. Past events hold a lot of importance in these cultures, and history, protocol (礼仪), and traditions often help guide businesspeople in making decisions. In these countries, longevity (长寿) is viewed as a positive, and old things are valued. The sense of tradition is evident in the fact that there is a lot of emphasis on loyalty and commitment in the workplace.

Some present-oriented cultures include the Philippines and Latin America. These cultures believe that the present moment holds the most significance, partly because the future is unknown. Generally speaking, businesspeople in these cultures have a more relaxed work style. They don't work specifically to achieve future goals or rewards, but they typically feel an ongoing obligation to their companies. However, if they are no longer enjoying their work, they are more likely to leave the company and look for another job.

21. Which of the following is NOT TRUE in the United States?

- A) People know better future is based on non-stop hard work.
B) What they do at present is to prepare for a better future.
C) They work hard specifically to achieve future goals or rewards.
D) People usually believe that the future is surely better than the present.
22. Which fact can demonstrate the importance of the past in business?
A) People who devote to only one company are preferable.
B) People who can live a long life are valued.
C) Loyal people are given priority in employment.
D) The older the people are, the more valuable they become.
23. What people will most possibly change their jobs if they lose interest in them?
A) Mexican. B) Arabian.
C) French. D) American.
24. It can be inferred from the passage that _____.
A) the Filipino have the least stress from their work
B) in future-oriented cultures, the older employees are thrown away
C) past-oriented people are usually pessimistic about the future
D) present-oriented people still work hard for their companies
25. What's the best title for the article?
A) Past, Present and Future
B) Effect of Culture on Business
C) Company Philosophies in Different Countries
D) Culture and Business

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage.

Australia is, indeed, a place of singularities(单一, 奇特). It is the world's largest island and the smallest continent. It has geographical features that are at once bizarre, unprecedented and otherworldly beautiful. It has the world's oldest continuously maintained human culture, the Aborigines(澳大利亚土著), believed to have arrived there from Indonesia as long as 60,000 years ago.

It also has the greatest number of critters(生物)that can kill you, or at least make you hurt. "There are lots of little things that are highly toxic, and no one can say why," Bryson says. "The interesting thing is that most of these things are more toxic than they need to be. A red-back spider has enough toxin to drop a horse, but . . . all it needs is to

kill a fly.”

But not to fret(烦恼), he counsels. Most visitors aren't apt to encounter killer snakes, spiders, jellyfish(水母) or sharks. In fact, Bryson says, most Americans will feel right at home with Australians.

“They speak English, they eat the same foods, drink the same drinks,” he says. “The differences are only slight and superficial, such as driving on the left. The adjustment Americans have to make is no greater than the one to go to London.”

26. According to the passage, what does not contribute to the “singularities” of Australia?

- A) Its speciality in geography.
- B) The long history of its native culture.
- C) The quantity of toxic insects.
- D) Its features of cultural life.

27. What does the word “toxic” in paragraph 2 probably mean ?

- A) poisonous
- B) scarce
- C) aggressive
- D) deadly

28. What does Bryson suggest?

- A) When in Australia, do as the Australians do.
- B) Australia is as comfortable as London.
- C) It's not necessary to worry about the insects or animals in Australia.
- D) Don't go to those unprotected areas.

29. What can be inferred from the passage?

- A) Australian life is even closer to American life than British.
- B) Most Australian animals and insects are extinct on other continents.
- C) There are some differences between American and Australian traffic rules.
- D) American life differs greatly from Australian life.

30. In which of following books can you most probably come across such a passage?

- A) The History of Australia
- B) The Geography of Australia
- C) The Ecology of Australia
- D) Australian Science and Culture

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage.

Katy Prendergast doesn't care what goes on inside her computer, and she has no great thoughts about a high-paying technology job. The only reason the high school

junior signed up for an introductory computer-programming class was to get another credit toward graduation. She got a B, but still would rather leave the technical work to others. “It’s tough work getting it to work exactly correctly, and it’s disappointing sometimes that you can’t get it to work only because of one misspelled word,” Katy said recently at Mother McAuley Liberal Arts High School.

Experts say a surprising number of girls feel the way Katy does: Fewer than one-third of computer-science degrees are awarded to women at a time when technology companies are begging for highly skilled employees.

A recent report by the American Association of University Women concluded that girls are turned off by technical jobs they view as full of strange fellows in windowless offices who labour hard at keyboards for hours.

As a result, women take themselves off the path to jobs in the computer industry while failing to learn skills that could give them a favorable condition in jobs that use computers.

Girls do keep up with boys when it comes to using computers for spare time activities like surfing the Internet and sending e-mail, said Pam Haag, director of research for the AAUW educational foundation. “The problem area is they are underrepresented in computer classes, as network engineers, software developers — areas that are growing,” Miss Haag said. “The areas where technology is being designed and created is where we see a lack of women.”

31. According to paragraph one, Katy _____.
- A) is not interested in getting a high-paying job using computers
 - B) is not intelligent enough to grasp computer techniques
 - C) does not think carefully about a well-paid technology job
 - D) wonders why jobs using computers usually offer good pay
32. Why doesn't Katy choose to work in the computer field?
- A) Because she think women are not suitable for computer work.
 - B) Because she has no patience to spell every word correctly.
 - C) Because she feels it demanding to do the programming and things alike.
 - D) Because she does not think girls should understand this kind of things.
33. What does the word “underrepresented”(Para. 5) probably mean in the passage?
- A) Few people support women in computer classes.

- B) Few women attend computer classes.
C) Women have little voice in the computer area.
D) Women suffer discrimination in computer classes.
34. According to the passage, why do we find there is a lack of women in the computer industry?
- A) Because the computer industry finds many women are not as good as men in this field.
B) Because women themselves do not have any chances to learn skills in using computers.
C) Because there are not enough outstanding representatives for them in this field.
D) Because high-tech companies are not willing to employ women even if they are good at using computers.
35. Which one is true according to the passage?
- A) Women are frightened by the poor working conditions and long hours in computer industry.
B) Girls usually master computer skills though they don't intend to do technical jobs.
C) Without much skill, girls still can get favorable jobs that use computers.
D) Miss Haag doesn't think women are suitable to design and create technology.

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage.

We can make mistakes at any age. Some mistakes we make are about money. But most mistakes are about people. "Did Jerry really care when I broke up with Helen?" "When I got that great job, did Jim really feel good about it, as a friend? Or did he envy my luck?" When we look back, doubts like these can make us feel bad. But when we look back, it's too late.

Why do we go wrong about our friends — or our enemies? Sometimes what people say hides their real meaning. And if we don't really listen we miss the feeling behind the words. Suppose someone tells you, "You're a lucky dog ." that's being friendly. But "lucky dog"? There's a bit of envy in those words. Maybe he doesn't see it himself. But bringing in the "dog" bit puts you down a little. What he may be saying is that he doesn't think you deserve your luck.

"Just think of all the things you have to be thankful for" is another noise that says one thing and means another. It could mean that the speaker is trying to get you to see

your problem as part of your life as a whole. But is he? Wrapped up in this phrase is the thought that your problem isn't important. It's telling you to think of all the starving people in the world when you haven't got a date for Saturday night.

How can you tell the real meaning behind someone's words? One way is to take a good look at the person talking. Do his words fit the way he looks? Does what he says agree with the tone of voice? His posture (姿态)? The look in his eyes? Stop and think. The minute you spend thinking about the real meaning of what people say to you may save another mistake.

36. The purpose of this passage is to tell us _____.
- A) how to interpret what people say
 - B) what to do when you listen to others talking
 - C) how to avoid mistakes when you communicate with people
 - D) why we go wrong with people sometimes
37. According to the author, the reason why we go wrong about our friends is that _____.
- A) we fail to listen carefully when they talk
 - B) people tend to be annoyed when we check what they say
 - C) people usually state one thing but means another
 - D) we tend to doubt what our friends say
38. In the sentence "Maybe he doesn't see it himself" in the second paragraph, the pronoun "it" refers to _____.
- A) being friendly
 - B) a bit of envy
 - C) lucky dog
 - D) your luck
39. When we listen to a person talking, the most important thing for us to do is to _____.
- A) notice the way the person is talking
 - B) take a good look at the person talking
 - C) mind his tone, his posture and the look in his eyes
 - D) examine the real meaning based on his manner, tone and posture
40. The author most probably is a _____.
- A) teacher
 - B) psychologist
 - C) philosopher
 - D) doctor

Part III Vocabulary and Structure (20 minutes) 20%**Section A 10%**

Directions: In this part there are 20 incomplete sentences. 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.

41. He will get his just _____ one day!
A) reward B) deserts C) feedback D) promotion
42. The premier had _____ over several symposiums on current social problems.
A) charged B) presided C) arranged D) controlled
43. It is very important for the strong man to know that _____ strong he is, he cannot be the strongest.
A) whatever B) whenever C) whichever D) however
44. The detective _____ over all the documents in search of any doubtful points.
A) pondered B) pored C) speculated D) hung
45. It's urgent that a meeting _____ before the final decision is made.
A) will be arranged B) must be arranged
C) be arranged D) would be arranged
46. Though the hotel is small, it will offer you top-quality _____ for only \$ 80 per night.
A) accommodation B) reservation
C) assumption D) commencement
47. To _____ is to save and protect, to leave what we ourselves enjoy in such good condition that others also share the enjoyment.
A) conserve B) conceive C) convert D) contrive
48. My aunt lost her car last summer, but it turned _____ four weeks later at a house in the next village.
A) on B) over C) out D) up
49. He hurried back to his home _____ find that all his possessions were gone.
A) if only B) only if C) only to D) as to
50. It was a _____ chance of history that made an alien president of the country.
A) mere B) sheer C) pure D) just
51. Ketty placed her house at my _____ during my holidays.