

# 刘毅 阅读自测

大众中级英语

常见题型

技能自测

各类应试

强强过关

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英·文·系·列

——大众中级英语——

# 阅 读 自 测

刘 毅 主编

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## 编者的话

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本套从台湾学习出版有限公司引进的大众中级英语自测系列丛书,共分为七个单册,分别为:《听力自测》(上)、《听力自测》(下)、《词汇自测 500 题》、《阅读自测》、《完形填空自测》、《语法自测》、《写作·口语自测》,意在帮助具备中级英语水平的学习者进行各项技能的综合训练,最终达到在听、说、读、写几方面得到全方位自我检测与提高的目的。

《阅读自测》共有49篇文章,每篇文章都有中文译文,每个句子都有语法分析,较难的单词都有注解,节省读者查字典的时间。本书收集不同的资料,对学习者的阅读理解能力进行强化训练。学习者可每日一篇进行自我检测,全书完成后定能大大提高你的阅读能力。

## TEST 1

*Read the following passage, and choose the best answer for each question.*

The girls arrived at the airport on time, but William did not. His plane was late and it was nearly one o'clock by the time he had taken care of all his business at the airport. Both he and the girls were quite hungry by that time, so they decided to eat lunch in the airport restaurant before they started home. Besides, they had a lot of things to talk about. William wanted to hear the latest news of his family and friends, and Helen and Betty wanted to ask questions about his work overseas. Helen was also interested in her brother's plans for the year ahead.

1. Which of the following statements is true?

- (A) William went to the airport to meet his sisters who had returned from abroad.
- (B) The plane was right on schedule.
- (C) They had lunch before they left the airport for home.
- (D) Helen was so hungry that she didn't care about William's future plans.

2. Which of the following statements is NOT true?

- (A) The plane didn't arrive until one o'clock in the afternoon.
- (B) The girls arrived at the airport earlier than William did.
- (C) William had been away from home for some time.
- (D) William had all his business settled at the airport before he ate lunch with Helen and Betty.

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3. What do we know about William's work?
- (A) He works in the airport.
  - (B) He is in business.
  - (C) He works in a foreign country.
  - (D) He works on a ship.
4. When did the girls arrive at the airport?
- (A) They arrived before William did.
  - (B) They arrived at one o'clock.
  - (C) They arrived after lunch.
  - (D) They arrived late.
5. Why was William late?
- (A) He missed his flight.
  - (B) There is a large time difference between his hometown and where he works.
  - (C) The airport was crowded.
  - (D) The flight was delayed.

## TEST 1 详解

The girls arrived at the airport on time, **but** William did not.  
 His plane was late **and** it was nearly one o'clock **by the time** he had  
taken care of all his business at the airport. Both he and the girls  
 were quite hungry by that time, **so** they decided to eat lunch in the  
airport restaurant **before** they started home.

女孩们准时到达了机场，但是威廉却没有到，因为他的飞机误点了。而当他把入境手续都办好时，时间都已经快一点了。那时他和女孩们的肚子都很饿，所以他们决定在动身回家前，先在机场餐厅吃午餐。

**take care of** 处理

business ['biznis] *n.* 事情

start [start] *v.* 出发；动身

*Besides*, they had a lot of things to talk about. William wanted to hear  
 the latest news of his family and friends, **and** Helen and Betty  
 wanted to ask questions about his work overseas, Helen was *also*  
 interested in her brother's plans for the year ahead.

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此外，他们也有很多事情要谈。威廉想知道他家人和朋友的近况，而海伦和贝蒂则想问问他在国外的的工作情形。海伦也对她哥哥来年的计划很感兴趣。

latest ['leɪtɪst] *adj.* 最新的；最近的

overseas ['əʊvə'si:z] *adj.* 在国外的

ahead [ə'hed] *adj.* 在将来

#### 1. (C) 下列叙述哪一个是正确的？

(A) 威廉去机场接从国外回来的姐妹。

(B) 飞机很准时。

(C) 他们在从机场回家前已吃过午餐。

(D) 海伦很饿，所以并不关心威廉对未来的计划。

\* meet [mi:t] *v.* 接

abroad [ə'brɔ:d] *adv.* 在国外

**leave...for...** 离开...前往...

**care about** 关心；在乎

**on schedule** 按照时间表

#### 2. (A) 下列叙述哪一个是错误的？

(A) 飞机直到下午一点才到达。

(B) 女孩们比威廉早到机场。

(C) 威廉离开家已有一段时间了。

(D) 威廉在与海伦和贝蒂吃午餐之前，就把机场的手续都办好了。

\* settle ['setl] *v.* 处理



3. (C) 关于威廉的工作，我们知道什么？

(A) 他在机场工作。

(B) 他经商。

(C) 他在外国工作。

(D) 他在船上工作。

\* *in business* 经商；做生意

4. (A) 女孩们何时到达机场的？

(A) 她们比威廉早到。

(B) 她们一点钟到。

(C) 她们吃过午餐才到。

(D) 她们迟到了。

5. (D) 威廉为什么迟到？

(A) 他错过了班机。

(B) 他的家乡和工作的地方有很大的时差。

(C) 机场很拥挤。

(D) 班机延误。

\* flight [flait] n. 班机

*time difference* 时差

delay [di'lei] v. 延误

## TEST 2

*Read the following passage, and choose the best answer for each question.*

In order to qualify for a single room in a university dormitory, you must be a full-time student who has completed the necessary number of hours to be ranked as an upperclassman. Applicants for such university housing are required to submit completed applications to the Office of Student Housing at the beginning of the semester they are requesting such housing. Students will be notified regarding the status of their application by the sixth week of class. Private dorm rooms will be assigned to qualified students on a first-come, first-served basis.

1. According to this reading, in order for a student to get a single dormitory room he must \_\_\_\_\_
  - (A) be rich.
  - (B) be married.
  - (C) be a junior or senior.
  - (D) have superior grades.
  
2. When should a student apply for a single dormitory room?
  - (A) Before the semester begins.
  - (B) At the beginning of the semester.
  - (C) A few weeks after the semester begins.
  - (D) At the end of the preceding semester.

3. What is the main topic of this reading?
- (A) Applying for a Dormitory Scholarship
  - (B) Applying to Share a Dormitory Room
  - (C) Regulations for University Admissions
  - (D) Regulations for Applying for a Private Dormitory Room
4. Why are the rooms assigned on a first-come, first-served basis?
- (A) There are a limited number of single dormitory rooms available.
  - (B) There are enough dormitory rooms all students.
  - (C) There are more single dormitory rooms than students who want them.
  - (D) There are not enough students who want single dormitory rooms.
5. Students will be informed of the status of their application
- 
- (A) at the end of the semester.
  - (B) one month before the semester ends.
  - (C) in the middle of the semester.
  - (D) one and a half months after the semester begins.

## TEST 2 详解

*In order to qualify for a single room in a university dormitory,*  
 you must be a full-time student *who has completed the necessary*  
*number of hours to be ranked as an upperclassman.*

想要有资格拥有一间单人的大学宿舍，你必须是个全日制的，以及修完必修学分的高年级学生。

**qualify for...** 有资格...      **single** ['sɪŋɡl] *adj.* 单人的  
**dormitory** ['dɔːmɪtri] *n.* 宿舍 (= *dorm*)

**full-time** ['fʊl'taɪm] *adj.* 全日制的      **be ranked as...** 被列为...  
**upperclassman** [ˌʌpə'klɑːsmən] *n.* 高年级学生；大三、大四学生

Applicants *for such university housing* are required to submit  
 completed applications *to the Office of Student Housing* *at the*  
*beginning of the semester they are requesting such housing.*

申请这类大学宿舍的人，在学期初就要将填好的表格交到学生住宿处。

**applicant** [ˈæplɪkənt] *n.* 申请人      **housing** ['haʊzɪŋ] *n.* 住宅  
**submit** [səb'mɪt] *v.* 提出；交出      **complete** [kəm'plɪt] *v.* 完成  
**application** [ˌæplɪ'keɪʃən] *n.* 申请表      **request** [rɪ'kwest] *v.* 要求

Students will be notified *regarding the status of their application* by *the sixth week of class*. Private dorm rooms will be assigned to qualified students *on a first-come, first-served basis*.

到了上课的第六周，学生就会知道申请的情况。私人宿舍将以“先到者先供应”的原则，分配给有资格申请的同学。

notify ['nəʊtɪfaɪ] v. 通知

regarding [rɪ'ɡɑːdɪŋ] prep. 关于

status ['steɪtəs] n. 情形

assign [ə'saɪn] v. 分配

1. (C) 根据本文，若想拥有一间单人宿舍，必须是

- (A) 有钱的。
- (B) 已婚的。
- (C) 大学三年级或四年级学生。
- (D) 成绩优良的。

\* junior ['dʒuːnjə] n. 大三学生

senior ['siːnjə] n. 大四学生

superior [sju(:)'piəriə] adj. 较优秀的

grade [ɡreɪd] n. 成绩

2. (B) 学生应该何时申请单人宿舍？

- (A) 学期开始前。
- (B) 学期初。
- (C) 学期开始后几个礼拜。
- (D) 上学期末。

\* preceding [pri'siːdɪŋ] adj. 之前的

3. (D) 本文的主题是什么？
- (A) 申请宿舍奖学金
  - (B) 申请合住宿舍
  - (C) 申请大学入学的规定
  - (D) 申请私人宿舍的规定
4. (A) 房间为何以“先到者先供应”的原则来分配？
- (A) 空着的单人宿舍有限。
  - (B) 宿舍房间足够所有的学生使用。
  - (C) 单人宿舍的数量比申请的学生多。
  - (D) 想要单人宿舍的学生不够多。
5. (D) 学生何时会收到申请结果的通知？
- (A) 学期末。
  - (B) 学期结束前一个月。
  - (C) 学期中。
  - (D) 学期开始后一个半月。

## TEST 3

*Read the following passage, and choose the best answer for each question.*

The six year old is about the best example that can be found of that type of inquisitiveness that causes irritated adults to exclaim, "Curiosity killed the cat." To him, the world is a fascinating place to be explored thoroughly, and it is constantly expanding through new experiences, which bring many eager questions from members of any group of first graders, as each one tries to figure out his place within the family, the school, and the community. There are adults who find it quite annoying to be presented with such inquisitiveness. But this is no purposeless prying, no idle curiosity! It is that quality, characteristic of the successful adult, inherent in the good citizen—intellectual curiosity.

1. According to this passage, inquisitiveness is \_\_\_\_\_
  - (A) an annoying quality.
  - (B) only found in the six year old.
  - (C) killing the cat.
  - (D) characteristic of the successful adult.
  
2. The author's attitude in this passage toward children is one of \_\_\_\_\_
  - (A) despair.
  - (B) confidence.
  - (C) sharp criticism.
  - (D) indifference.

3. "Curiosity killed the cat" as used in this passage probably means to suggest that an inquisitive person is likely to \_\_\_\_\_
- (A) succeed.
  - (B) suffer injury or harm.
  - (C) raise many eager questions.
  - (D) become a good citizen.
4. A word that could meaningfully replace "prying" as used in this passage is \_\_\_\_\_
- (A) exploring.
  - (B) expanding.
  - (C) support.
  - (D) fascination.
5. In writing this passage, the author's purpose is \_\_\_\_\_
- (A) to defend the inquisitiveness of the child.
  - (B) to criticize such inquisitiveness.
  - (C) to discuss the pros and cons of curiosity.
  - (D) to report the result of a study on curiosity.



