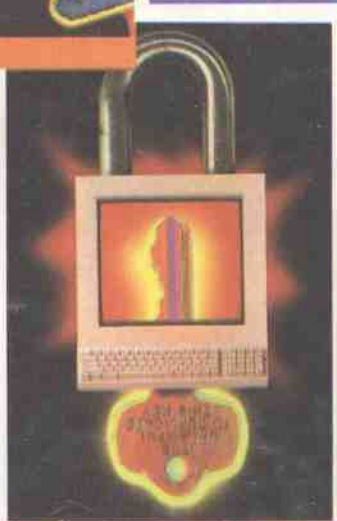
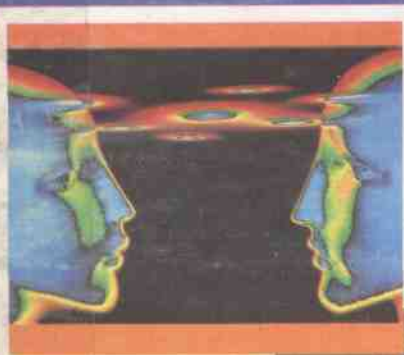


# 大学英语分级测试 习题集 (修订本)

第三册 (四级)

沈德阶、陈平男、郑赛英 主编



河海大学出版社

44  
3)-2

# 大学英语分级测试习题集

(修订本)

第三册

郑赛英	沈德阶	陈平男	主编
霍海洪	沈德阶	冯寿东	编写

河海大学出版社

责任编辑 吴劭文

封面设计 李建平

## 大学英语分级测试习题集

(修订本)

第三册

沈德阶 陈平男 郑赛英 主编

出版发行: 河海大学出版社

(南京市西康路1号, 邮政编码: 210098)

经 销: 江苏省新华书店

印刷: 工程兵工程学院印刷厂

南京市光华门外海福巷1号, 邮政编码: 210007

开本 787×1092 毫米 1/32 印张 5.875 字数: 131,000

1991年7月第1版 1995年5月第2版第1次印刷

印数 1—5000

ISBN7—5630—0405—X

H·75

定价: 6.00 元

河海版图书若有印刷装订错误, 可向承印厂调换

## 前 言

根据《大学英语教学大纲》，理工科学生必须完成基础阶段的教学要求。大学英语基础阶段教学要求分为基本要求和较高要求两种。对一般学生而言，完成基本要求是必不可少的，而只有通过大纲所规定的全国四级统考才标志他们达到了这一基本要求。

为了配合《大学英语(文理科本科用)》教材的教学，检测学生对教材的掌握情况，加强平时正常教学，同时又尽早让学生适应四级考试，减少“强化教学”的学时，以确保学生达到大纲要求，我们编写了《大学英语分级测试习题集》，共40份试卷。每一份试卷都与《大学英语》教材同步，配有与课本题材有关的阅读材料，以及各单元所需掌握的词汇、短语；同时根据大纲要求编入一定数量的重点语法题。为了保证本书的科学性和实用性，我们深入研究了大纲的各项指标和要求，总结了教学中的经验教训，并让学生试用了部分试卷，根据试用情况作了调整和修改。

本书内容多选自国外书刊杂志或习题集。语言流畅规范，词汇实用，语法针对性强。本书全套共三册：第一册配合《大学英语》第一、二册使用；第二册、第三册分别配合教材第三册、第四册使用；每册均附有答案和作文范文。

参加本书编写工作的有：沈德阶(阅读理解部分)；冯寿东(结构与词汇部分)；霍海洪(完形填空部分和短文写作部分)。参加主审人员有沈德阶、方培国、郑赛英、陈平男。

由于编者水平所限，书中难免有缺点或错误，请广大读者批评指正。

# 目 录

Band IV .....	1
Test 1 .....	1
Test 2 .....	19
Test 3 .....	36
Test 4 .....	53
Test 5 .....	70
Test 6 .....	87
Test 7 .....	103
Test 8 .....	119
Test 9 .....	137
Test 10 .....	153
参考答案 .....	170

## Band IV

### Test 1

#### Part I Reading Comprehension

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). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

Questions 1 to 5 are based on the following passage:

Just outside London there lived an old father who dearly loved his only son. Accordingly, when the boy was a youngster of some eighteen years, the old man sent for him and, with a benevolent glimmer of his horn-rimmed (牛角镜框的) spectacles, said, "Well, Jack, you are now done with school. No doubt you are looking forward to going to the university."

"Yes, Dad, I am," said the son.

"You show good judgment," said the father. "The best years of one's whole life are unquestionably those which are spent at the university. Apart from the vast honeycomb (蜜蜂的蜜房) of learning, the mellow voices of the professors, the venerable gray buildings, and the atmosphere of culture and refinement, there is the delight of being in possession of a comfortable allowance."

"Yes, Dad," said the son.

"Certainly nothing in the world is more delightful than being at the university," said the father. "The springtime of life! Pleasure after pleasure! The world seems a whole dozen oysters (牡蛎), each with a pearl in it. Ah, the university. However, I'm not going to send you there."

"Then why the hell do you go on so about it?" said poor Jack.

"Because I don't have the money," said the old father. "Still, I wish you could become a university student."

1. When the father said that he was not going to send his son to the university, the latter's immediate reaction might be

A) contempt.

B) relief.

C) disappointment.

D) surprise and anger.

2. Which of the following statements is not true?

A) The father could not afford to send his son to college.

B) The son longed for university life.

- C) The father looked very kind.  
D) The university life is wonderful because there will be pleasure after pleasure and no toil of learning.
3. What is the most appropriate title of the passage?
- A) Father & Son  
B) The Atmosphere of Culture and Refinement  
C) Ah, the University  
D) How to Become a University Student
4. As used in the first paragraph, the phrase 'set for' means
- A) called in.                      B) sent out.  
C) sent off.                        D) sent forth.
5. What can be concluded from the passage?
- A) The father loved money as he loved his life.  
B) The son took no interest in going to university.  
C) Young people prefer university life simply because there is the delight of being in possession of a comfortable allowance.  
D) The father was willing to help his son but unable to do so.

Questions 6 to 10 are based on the following passage:

<b>TOP GARAGES LTD.</b>	
<b>DESCRIPTION OF WORK</b>	<b>US \$ CHARGES</b>



<u>Labour Charges</u>	
Engine complete overhaul	263. 00
Regrind crankshaft & rebore (重镗) cylinder	90. 00
Remove & reinstall air conditioner	80. 00
Refill freeon (氟利昂) for air conditioner	27. 00
<u>Material Supplied</u>	
4 Piston sub-assembly w/pin	51. 00
1 Piston ring set	27. 00
1 Bearing set-crankshaft	30. 00
1 Bearing set-connecting rod	18. 00
1 Washer set thrush	7. 00
1 Gasket set-engine overhaul	34. 00
1 Chain sub-assembly	14. 00
1 Tensioner assembly	13. 00
1 Timing gear	18. 00
1 Water hose	2. 50
4 Spark plug	2. 50
1 Contact point	2. 80
1 Air filter	5. 20

1 Fuel filter	3.00
1 Point set washer	2.00
	TOTAL 590.00

Fig1. 1 A motor car repair estimate

When you take your car-or, indeed, any piece of machinery-to be repaired, it is generally an advantage to ask for an estimate. You should make sure an estimate is fully itemized so that you can check it afterwards. Then you cannot be charged for unnecessary work. Sometimes the repair cannot be accurately estimated until some parts have been dismantled (拆卸). If so, authorise this amount of work first and ask for an accurate estimate after it has been done.

Wages and methods of costing differ from garage to garage. Some garages pay their mechanics a flat rate per hour and pay time and a half of overtime. Others add a fixed percentage per hour to the hourly rate. They pay for the overtime at the same rate.

Garages which have an incentive scheme pay the mechanic a part, usually thirty per cent or thirty-three and one-third per cent, of what the customer is charged. They don't usually pay attention to the time the mechanic has taken. The charge to the customer is based on the manufacturer's suggested time-schedules for work. For example, if the time allowed is three hours and the mechanic takes two and a

half, the customer is charged for three hours. The mechanic receives thirty per cent of the total amount charged, not thirty per cent of the charge for the two and a half hours he actually worked on the job.

Labour charges to customers cover not only the cost of wages but also overheads. To get the cost per hour of the overheads, divide the cost of running the workshop itself by the number of hours of work available. Then add to this an amount for profit.

6. According to the passage, why is it important to obtain a fully itemized estimate?

- A) You will always obtain a lower price.
- B) You will get better service.
- C) You will not have to pay for unnecessary work.
- D) You will not have to pay any overtime.

7. According to the passage, how are mechanics paid?

- A) At hourly rate.
- B) According to the skill needed.
- C) In a number of different ways.
- D) By a percentage of the total overheads.

8. According to the passage, which of the following does the customer not have to pay for?

- A) Labour charges.
- B) Overheads.
- C) The estimate.
- D) The profit.

9. According to the passage, how can a mechanic estimate the cost of a job?

- A) He is unable to estimate it.
  - B) He can charge a percentage of the total workshop costs.
  - C) He can use the manufacturer's schedules.
  - D) He can ask the customer.
10. What is the most appropriate title of the passage?
- A) Labour Charges of Customers
  - B) Estimating Repairs
  - C) Top Garage Ltd
  - D) A Motor Car Repair Center

Questions 11 to 15 are based on the following passage:

If you are like most people, your intelligence varies from season to season. You are probably a lot sharper in the spring than you are at any other time of the year. A noted scientist, Ellsworth Huntington (1876-1917), concluded from other men's work and his own among peoples in different climates that climate and temperature have a definite effect on our mental abilities.

He found that cool weather is much more favorable for creative thinking than is summer heat. This does not mean that all people are less intelligent in the summer than they are during the rest of the year. It does mean, however, that the mental abilities of large numbers of people tend to be lowest in the summer.

Spring appears to be the best period of the year for

thinking. One reason may be that in the spring man's mental abilities are affected by the same factors that bring about great changes in all nature.

Fall is the next-best season, then winter. As for summer, it seems to be a good time to take a long vacation from thinking!

11. According to the selection, your intelligence probably

- A) stays the same throughout the year.
- B) varies from day to day.
- C) changes with the seasons.
- D) changes from year to year.

12. Huntington based his conclusions on

- A) records of changes in his own intelligence.
- B) work with peoples in different climates.
- C) records of temperature changes.
- D) all of the above.

13. Ellsworth Huntington decided that climate and temperature have

- A) a great effect on everyone's intelligence.
- B) some effect on most persons' intelligence.
- C) some effect on a few persons' intelligence.
- D) no effect on most persons' intelligence.

14. It seems that the cold of winter.

- A) increases the ability to think.
- B) is the best time for thinking.
- C) is better for thinking than is very warm weather.

D)decreases the ability to think.

15. According to the selection, any vacations from thinking should be taken

A)several times throughout the year.

B)during spring and fall.

C)during the summer.

D)as seldom as possible.

Questions 16 to 20 are based on the following passage:

### The First Thanksgiving

Soon after the Mayflower landed at Cape Cod, a group of pilgrims went to look for a good site to settle. The Mayflower lay at anchor for a few weeks. During this time a baby was born on the ship. He was the first pilgrim child born in New England, and he was named Peregring White. Finally, the Pilgrims (最初移民) chose a safe place to settle near Cape Cod and left the Mayflower on December 11, 1620. They called the site where they settled Plymouth, like their city in England.

Life in the new land was difficult. The Pilgrims brought only a few possessions with them and were very poor. There was much work to be done to start a new colony. But the Pilgrims helped each other through the many difficulties of life in a new land. The brave settlers were very religious and they prayed for strength to succeed. The success of the first Pilgrims encouraged others in England to join them.

During their first year in America, the Pilgrims met friendly American Indians. They made a treaty with Chief Massasoit of the Wampanoag Indians. The Indians agreed not to harm the Pilgrims, and the Pilgrims agreed not to take away the rights of the Indians. The Indians also showed the Pilgrims how to plant corn.

Each Pilgrim man got one acre of land to live on and to plant, and their first harvest was good. In October 1621 the Pilgrims held a feast to offer thanks to God for their fine harvest. They invited Chief Massasoit and several of the Indians. They called the celebration Thanksgiving. We still celebrate Thanksgiving in America today, on the fourth Thursday of November.

16. The Mayflower is the name of a \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) town    B) ship    C) city    D) man

17. The Pilgrims named the place where they settled Plymouth, because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) it was the same as their Chief's name  
B) it was the same as the first Pilgrim child's name in New England  
C) Plymouth meant "safe" to them  
D) they had a city with the same name in England

18. Because of the success of the first Pilgrims, many other people \_\_\_\_\_ came to settle in New England.

- A) in England    B) in other parts of America  
C) all over the world

D)in other European countries

19. The Pilgrims \_\_\_\_\_ the Indians.

A)often fought with                      B)often invaded

C)got on very well with

D)took away the rights of

20. The Pilgrims celebrated Thanksgiving to \_\_\_\_\_.

A)thank God for the good feast

B)give thanks to God for their good harvest

C)thank Chief Massasoit for their fine harvest

D)thank the Indians for their help

## Part I Vocabulary and Structure

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 answer that best completes the sentence. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

21. An \_\_\_\_\_ book was provided when the machine was bought.

A)suggestion

B)advice

C)instruction

D)persuasion

22. Take this \_\_\_\_\_ to the local chemist's and have it filled.

A)menu

B)prescription

C)account

D)check

23. "Why \_\_\_\_\_ books everywhere on the floor and make



such a mess?"

"I am looking for a reference book for tomorrow's class?"

A)scatter

B)separate

C)drop

D)distribute

24. I'm sure the injection of penicillin will bring your fever

A)up

B)on

C)down

D)forward

25. I'd \_\_\_\_\_ what I think.

A)not rather say

B)not rather to say

C)rather not say

D)rather not to say

26. I could hardly keep the little girl \_\_\_\_\_ laughing.

A)on

B)up

C)from

D)with

27. He seemed to be quite \_\_\_\_\_ from what the teacher was saying.

A)detached

B)indifferent

C)attached

D)different

28. Although I only got a few hints from her, I left very

A)pleasingly

B)pleasantly

C)pleased

D)pleasant

29. With the clothes \_\_\_\_\_, she went out for a walk.

A)washed

B)washing

C)to wash

D)to be washed

30. It's only a quiz. Just take it \_\_\_\_\_.

A)easily

B)easy