



北外名师点金丛书

COLLEGE

ENGLISH TESTS

大学英语

单元跟踪测评

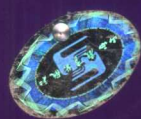
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紧扣大学英语教材 设计全程单元测试 北外名师解释疑难 教学练测高效互动



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山西教育出版社



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FOREWORD

前 言

随着全国大学英语教学的不断改革,作为改革的一个重要方面——教材,面临着新的挑战。为适应这种形势,各种不同版本的教材在全国相继推出,以满足不同层次的大学外语教学需求。其中,由上海外语教育出版社出版的《大学英语》系列教材自1986年问世以来,受到广大师生和英语学习者的青睐,先后被百余所院校采用,至今仍然是我国各高校、专科学校及成人教育的首选教材。该教材曾获全国高等学校第二届优秀教材特等奖和国家教委高等学校第二届优秀教材一等奖。特别是1997年该书修订本的出版使该教材从语言知识本身和教材实用性上都有了很大的提高。编者经过多年的对各种教材的比较研究,以及多年教学使用情况,感觉到在目前阶段,《大学英语》系列教材无论是从它的使用范围还是教材的质量,与其他教材相比,仍是其他教材望尘莫及的。

为了配合《大学英语》精读教材(修订本)的学习和教学,更为了帮助学生了解自己在学习《大学英语》过程中是否掌握了语言基础知识并达到了相应的各个级别的水平,我们编著了这套“北外名师点金丛书”,丛书包括《大学英语单元跟踪测评》1—6册。

本丛书具有如下特色:

1. 涵盖面宽,适用性广

我们编写的“北外名师点金丛书”,弥补了市场上清一色四、六级辅导书,缺少其他等级测试书籍的空缺。本丛书可供使用本教材的学生或各类英语学习者在每个级别上检查自测。通过测试,了解自己的成就和不足,必将有的放矢,力求取得更大的进步。

2. 套题针对单元,练习紧扣课文

本丛书根据《大学英语》书内各单元编写。每一册一个单元出一套试卷,卷内各练习紧紧围绕单元的主题、背景知识和语言点。做一套试题既能检测自己的语言水平,又能巩固所学知识,从而进一步提高外语水平。

3. 套题结构合理,题型灵活多样

各单元的测试题由成绩和水平测试两大类组成。试题难易相当,长短适宜。一至四册每套试题均由 Part I Word Transformation, Part II Text Cloze, Part III Vocabulary, Part IV Structure (Section A, Section B), Part V

Translation, Part VI Multiple – Choice Cloze, Part VII Reading Comprehension, Part VIII Guided Writing 八个部分组成。其中 Part I、II、III、IV 题项围绕教材单元内容;其他各项是相应级别的水平试题。第五、六册由 7 个部分组成,分别为:Part I Understand the Underlined Word, Part II Vocabulary and Structure, Part III Translation, Part IV Reading Comprehension, Part V Error Correction, Part VI Short Answer Questions, Part VII Writing。其中 Part I、II、III 题项围绕教材单元内容;其他各项是相应级别的水平试题。可谓套题类型多样化、成绩水平测试两不误。

本丛书适用于所有大学生和使用《大学英语》系列教材的各类英语学习者,亦可作为自测各级英语水平的试卷,同时也可作为参加各级英语考试的考前强化题。

我们真诚希望广大学生和英语学习者在使用这套丛书的过程中提出宝贵意见和建议。

编者

于北京外国语大学

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Better safe than sorry.

采取预防措施以免倒大霉。

Unit One

Is There Life on Earth

Part I Word Transformation

Directions: Complete each of the following sentences with the proper form of the word in brackets.

1. (indicate) The diagram _____ the coal output has been on the rise these years.
2. (extreme) Gases such as carbon monoxide are _____ dangerous to breathe.
3. (differ) This department store sells many _____ things.
4. (propose) His _____ was accepted by the dean of our department.
5. (friend) His _____ manner made me feel relaxed.
6. (original) _____, the place had once been a garden, but was now a square.
7. (fit) It is _____ for her to take up the job with no working experience.
8. (name) Ford was _____ after his uncle.
9. (conclude) We have come to the _____ that there is no life on the planet of Venus.
10. (pollute) Having been taken an effective measure, the air _____ of this area has reduced.

Part II Text Cloze

Directions: Read the following passage and fill in each of the numbered blanks with one suitable word from the text.

There was great 1 on the planet of Venus this week. 2 the first time Venusian scientists managed to 3 a satellite on the planet Earth, and it has been sending back signals as 4 as photographs ever since.

The satellite was 5 into an area known as Manhattan (named 6 the great Venusian astronomer Prof. Manhattan, who first discovered it with his telescope 20,000 light years ago).

Because of excellent weather conditions and 7 strong signals, Venusian scientists were able to get valuable information 8 to the feasibility of a manned flying saucer 9 on Earth. A press conference was held 10 the Venus Institute of Technology.

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

Part III Vocabulary

Directions: Each of the following sentences is provided with four choices. Choose the one that best completes the sentence. Then mark your answer by blackening the corresponding letter.

1. Prof. Manhattan is quite pleasant-looking today. This _____ that we all have got good scores in the final exam.
A. indicates B. reveals C. states D. points out
2. _____ his clothing, the man must be from an Arab country.
A. See from B. Observed by C. Judging by D. Dwelling
3. It isn't quite _____ that he will be present at the meeting.
A. sure B. right C. exact D. certain
4. A clue _____ why Americans may have been more honest in the past lies in the Abe Lincoln story.
A. as from B. as to C. as if D. as though
5. _____ the fact that I don't like my job. I must work very hard.
A. In spite of B. Instead of C. As to D. In case of
6. This warning is directed at you. "directed" means _____.
A. ordered B. aimed C. influenced D. told
7. The engine _____ smoke and steam.
A. gives up B. gives in C. gives away D. gives off
8. The school was named _____ the hero who gave his life for the cause of the revolution.
A. after B. for C. by D. about
9. On his way home he was killed in a car _____.
A. blow B. shock C. crash D. hit
10. These foreign students have got _____ the Chinese customs.
A. used B. accustomed to C. intended to D. satisfied to
11. A compound is a substance _____ two or more elements chemically combined in definite proportions by weight.
A. consisted of B. making up of C. composed of D. made of
12. The continuous rain _____ the harvesting of wheat by two weeks.
A. set off B. set back C. set down D. set forth
13. On my journey by car across the European Continent, I enjoyed looking at the _____ of the various countries.
A. scenery B. sceneries C. scenes D. views
14. We all know that arrows are often used as _____ to show directions.
A. signs B. messages C. signals D. symbols
15. A number of people have very direct _____ on the writing of his book.
A. influence B. result C. conference D. affect

Part IV Structure

Section A

Directions : Each of the following sentences is provided with four choices . Choose the one that best completes the sentence . Then mark your answer by blackening the corresponding letter .

1. _____, water should be regarded with caution as it can be dangerous.
A. Beautiful as it is B. It is beautiful C. As it is beautiful D. Beautiful it is
2. It is great surprise to me _____ my brother changed his mind so soon.
A. why B. that C. how D. because
3. George, I'm having trouble _____ the air-conditioner. Could you help me?
A. to fix B. fix C. at fixing D. fixing
4. I'm very sorry I'm late. I _____ and told you I was coming.
A. ought to phone you B. must phone you
C. ought to have phoned you D. must have phoned you
5. _____, I would do it some other way.
A. If I was to do the experiment B. If I were to do the experiment
C. If I should have done the experiment D. If I am to do the experiment
6. It is vital that you _____ quickly to whatever is said.
A. respond B. responded C. will respond D. are responding
7. The plant is unfit to be eaten by human beings and other animals, _____ recent findings indicate.
A. as B. that C. for D. because
8. His proposal is that the machine _____ at once.
A. is stopped B. would be stopped
C. be stopped D. is being stopped
9. Since the ditch is full of water, _____ last night.
A. it must be raining B. there must have rain
C. it must have rained D. there might have been rain
10. No sooner _____ than the police arrived.
A. he had left B. he left C. had he left D. did he leave

Section B

Directions : Each of the following sentences has four underlined parts marked A , B , C , and D . Identify the one that is not correct . Then mark your answer by blackening the corresponding letter .

1. The old artist is in the habit of going for a walk in the park every morning except it rains.
A B C D
2. We did the job as good as we could, however it did not turn out to be satisfactory.
A B C D

3. Though the meeting was about to end and everybody was in a hurry to leave, Richard kept to ask several questions.
A B C D
4. Little we suspected that she had killed so many innocent boys because of her wise nature.
A B C D
5. It was not until last night when she realized that she had been wrong all the time.
A B C D
6. Even though she looks very young, she is twice as older as my sister as a matter of fact.
A B C D
7. The reason he has been such a success is because he never gives up whatever he meets.
A B C D
8. I was walking down the street that I remembered that I had forgotten my umbrella.
A B C D
9. The party composing of fifteen members are leaving for Shanghai for a short visit within these days.
A B C D
10. He studied hard at school when he was young, that contributes a lot to his success in his later life.
A B C D

Part V Translation

Directions: Put the following into English, using the suggested expressions.

1. 杰弗里·乔叟以英国诗歌之父而闻名。(be known as)
2. 停了一下,他又继续工作下去。(proceed)
3. 水是由氢和氧化合而成。(compose)
4. 我们的长子随他叔叔叫乔治。(be named after)
5. 我们应首先研究一下此项工程的可行性。(feasibility)
6. 我不太欣赏他的演讲,首先,题目过于陈旧;其次,论述(delivery)也缺乏气势。(for one thing)
7. 在这次海难中,他幸免于死。(survive)
8. 就她的能力而言,马丽是这个工作的合适人选。(as far as ... be concerned)
9. 直升飞机在人群上空盘旋着。(hover over)
10. 这种液体散发出强烈刺鼻的气味。(give off)

Part VI Multiple-Choice Cloze

Directions: Each blank in the following passage is provided with four possible choices. Read the whole passage and choose the best answer for each blank. Then mark your answer by blackening the corresponding letter.

We have known for a long time that flowers of different 1 open and close at different times of day. This is so 2 that there seems to be no need to ask the 3 for it. Yet no one really understands 4 flowers open and close like this at particular times. The 5 is not as simple as we might think, as recent experiments have shown. In one, flowers were kept

in 6 darkness. We might expect that the flowers, without any 7 about the time of day, did not open as they normally do. 8, they continued to open at their usual time. This suggests that they have some 9 way of knowing the time. Their sense of time does not 10 information from the outside world; it is, 11 speak, inside them, a kind of “inner clock”.

This discovery may not 12 to be very important. However, it was 13 found that not just plants but animals, 14 man, have this “inner clock”, which 15 the working of their bodies and influences their activities. Human beings, then, are also influenced by this mysterious 16. Whether we wish it or 17, it affects such things in our life 18 our need for food.

It would be very useful to know more 19 the “inner clock”. 20 ordinary things as flowers might help us to understand more about ourselves.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|----------------|------------------------|
| 1. A. part | B. plants | C. park | D. party |
| 2. A. fabulous | B. funny | C. familiar | D. famous |
| 3. A. reason | B. question | C. cause | D. purpose |
| 4. A. how | B. why | C. which | D. what |
| 5. A. progress | B. problem | C. project | D. process |
| 6. A. constant | B. conduct | C. connect | D. contact |
| 7. A. news | B. letter | C. information | D. knowledge |
| 8. A. As a rule | B. As result | C. As well | D. As a matter of fact |
| 9. A. master | B. mysterious | C. misery | D. musical |
| 10. A. depend on | B. turn on | C. call on | D. decide on |
| 11. A. as to | B. as if | C. so to | D. so far |
| 12. A. look | B. seem | C. see | D. seek |
| 13. A. lately | B. late | C. last | D. later |
| 14. A. concluding | B. including | C. consisting | D. containing |
| 15. A. controls | B. covers | C. consumes | D. compares |
| 16. A. powder | B. portion | C. power | D. poison |
| 17. A. neither | B. nor | C. no | D. not |
| 18. A. like | B. as | C. in | D. for |
| 19. A. about | B. of | C. than | D. on |
| 20. A. So | B. Very | C. Such | D. As |

Part VII Reading Comprehension

Directions: In this part there are four passages. Each passage is followed by a number of comprehension questions. Read the passage and answer the questions. Then mark your answer by blackening the corresponding letter.

Passage 1

A rising moon seems larger because it appears farther away. Why does the moon seem so



much larger when it's on the horizon than when it's overhead? The question has perplexed us for millennia(千年).

Known as the "moon illusion", the effect has produced some studies that show when the moon hangs low in the sky it appears twice as big as when it reaches its zenith(顶峰). Yet the moon remains constant, both in size and distance from earth.

Lloyd Kaufman, professor of psychology and neural science at New York University, has pondered the problem for more than 40 years, and he thought he knew the answer but couldn't prove it. "It became increasingly clear that there was no way we were going to convince the critics without data," he says.

So he teamed up with his son, James Kaufman, a physicist at IBM's Almaden Research Center in San Jose, Calif. Both thought that the illusion was caused by our perception(感觉) of how far away we think the moon is—its apparent distance. "I asked, can't we just measure the perceived distance that the brain uses in calculating the size of the moon?" the younger Kaufman says. "An experiment was the logical thing to do."

Aided by a few wizards at IBM, he came up with just the tool, a computerized moon simulator that allows the scientists to determine what people think they're seeing when they look at the moon.

The result was surprising, and like any good illusion, the answer itself is a bit baffling(困惑). We think the horizon moon is bigger, the study shows, because we think it's farther away. That seems to defy common sense. When the moon rises over the snowcapped mountain outside my office window in Alaska, it looks close enough to be just the other side of the mountain. But the study shows that isn't what my brain perceives. But don't let the science take the romance out of moonlit walks.

1. In the third line of the first paragraph, the word "perplexed" probably means _____.
A. surprised B. shocked C. feared D. confused
2. The best title for this passage is _____.
A. It's How You Look At It B. Father and Son Collaborate
C. How Big is The Rising Moon D. The Moon Can't Be With A Cue
3. Professor Lloyd Kaufman cooperated with his son _____.
A. to carry out an experiment on the "moon illusion"
B. to continue their research
C. to convince the critics
D. to make a further experiment on the moon
4. The result of the experiment on the topic turned to be _____.
A. surprising B. excellent C. sad D. encouraging
5. The passage tells us when the moon rises over a high mountain, it looks _____.
A. smaller than before B. nearer the mountain
C. the same as usual D. bigger than before



Passage 2

The closest planet to earth is Venus and at night it's brighter than any other planet or star, sometimes you can even see it during the day. It was one of the first things men looked at through a telescope. They hoped they would see land, seas, mountains—perhaps even people. But they couldn't see Venus at all. It's the same today. Venus is clothed in heavy white cloud. Venus hides herself from even our biggest telescopes. So the study of our sister planet has become like a detective story.

In the 1960s the Americans sent spacecraft: Mariner Two and Mariner Five. As the spacecraft flew past Venus, they looked for heat-waves that could pass through the clouds. And the Russians sent a spacecraft that went through the clouds to the planet itself.

We know now that the night side of Venus is about 300°C , and the day side can be about 700°C . There can be no water, no rain. The air is heavy, and the clouds there are all the same. They stop the heat from leaving the planet. If the sun is ever seen at all, it looks brick-hot. In places the land must be red-hot, and living things would be burnt black.

6. The study of our sister planet has become a mysterious story because _____.
 - A. it is the closest planet to the earth
 - B. our telescope is not big enough to look at the planet
 - C. it is brighter than any other planet or star
 - D. it hides herself in heavy white cloud
7. Once _____ succeeded in sending a spacecraft to get in touch with the planet.
 - A. the Americans B. the Russians C. the astronomers D. the scientists
8. The conditions of Venus are _____.
 - A. complex
 - B. fit for some living creatures
 - C. not fit for living things at all
 - D. fit for human beings in the future
9. From the last paragraph we know that _____.
 - A. there is no water on Venus
 - B. there is no rain on Venus
 - C. the temperature of Venus changes a lot
 - D. all of the above
10. The passage is most probably adopted from _____.
 - A. a novel
 - B. a science magazine
 - C. a newspaper
 - D. a fiction story

Passage 3

The World Resources Institute recently released (公布) a report that warns about the effects of changes in the atmosphere. It says the world must act immediately to halt these changes in the atmosphere which are commonly referred to as (把……称作……) the greenhouse effect, or (否则) temperatures on earth will rise to dangerous levels.

A greenhouse is a glass building that traps heat so plants can be grown inside even in cold weather. CFCs(含氯氟烃) carbon dioxide, and other gases in the atmosphere act like a greenhouse. They permit heat from the sun to reach earth but they trap the heat and prevent it from escaping back into space. The WRI report shows that average temperature might rise four degrees Celsius (摄氏) if present industrial policies are not changed, which could come within 45 years. The high temperature could melt ice at the North Pole and South Pole. Average sea levels could rise as much as one meter, causing severe floods along coastal areas.

The problem is not expected to be so bad, according to the report, if governments approve strong measures to limit the greenhouse effect. Those measures include producing less carbon dioxide and the like by using less CFCs, oil and gas.

11. This passage is reported in _____ tone.
A. passive B. objective C. subjective D. optimistic
12. The word "halt" in the second line of the first paragraph, may probably mean _____.
A. stop B. delay C. change D. protect
13. According to the passage, a greenhouse should _____.
A. be composed of glasses that prevent the inside plant from the sunlight
B. have a glass building that is hot enough to plant vegetables
C. be a glass building that catches heat for plant to grow in it
D. be made of glasses that help to plant vegetables
14. The problem can not be so bad when _____.
A. the greenhouse effect will be kept below or at a certain amount
B. the carbon dioxide will be limited
C. less CFCs will be used
D. the use of oil and gas will be limited
15. The best title for this passage is _____.
A. Serious Air Pollution B. The Greenhouse Effect
C. The Present Conditions of the Earth D. What Is the Greenhouse

Passage 4

Radio astronomy (天文学) has greatly increased our understanding of the universe. Radio telescopes have one big advantage over conventional telescopes in that they can operate in all weather conditions and can pick up signals coming from very distant stars. These signals are produced by colliding (碰撞) stars or nuclear reactions in outer space. The most powerful signals that have been received have been emitted by that seem to be truly colossal stars which scientists have named "Quasars".

A better understanding of these phenomena may completely alter our conception of the nature of the universe. The radio telescope at Jodrell Bank in England was for many years the largest in the world. A new telescope, over twice the size, was recently built at Sugar Grove in West Virginia.

Astronomers no longer regard as fanciful the idea that they may one day pick up signals which have been sent by intelligent beings on other worlds. This possibility gives rise to interesting speculations (推测). Highly advanced civilizations may have existed on other planets long before intelligent forms of life evolved on the earth. Conversely, intelligent beings which are just beginning to develop on remote worlds may be ready to pick up our signals in thousands of years' time, or when life on earth has become extinct. Such speculations no longer belong to the realm of science fiction, for astronomers are now exploring the chances of communicating with creatures (if they exist) on distant planets.

16. What is the main subject of the passage?
 - A. Radio Telescopes.
 - B. Conventional Telescopes.
 - C. From the Earth: Greetings.
 - D. Communicating with Outer Space.
17. According to the passage, one of the big advantages of radio telescopes over conventional telescopes is that _____.
 - A. they can work in all weather conditions
 - B. they can pick up signals from very distant stars
 - C. they can receive signals and send them back
 - D. both A and B
18. The most powerful signals have been sent by _____.
 - A. what may be called as very large stars
 - B. what are surely called as planets
 - C. what will be thought of "Quasars"
 - D. what are described as mysterious stars
19. The result of the understanding of these signals may _____.
 - A. help us to explore the universe further
 - B. encourage human beings to build a new and large telescope
 - C. change our original understanding of the universe
 - D. decrease our high spirit of exploring the universe
20. It can be inferred from the last few sentences of the passage that _____.
 - A. astronomers will soon pick up signals sent by intelligent beings on other worlds
 - B. the possibility of communicating with creatures on distant planets are not slim
 - C. intelligent beings on remote worlds will get our signals
 - D. there must be creatures on other planets long before life began on the earth

Part VIII Guided Writing

Directions : Write a passage about “ Water ” , using the following expressions . Your composition should not be less than 100 words . You may begin your writing with the sentences given below .

—in addition

—in fact



- as far as . . . be concerned
- survive
- harmful and destructive
- flood
- suffer a lot
- the other way round
- unbearable

Water

It is evident that life is inseparable from water.



Every man has his price.

人各有其价。

Unit Two

The Dinner Party

Part I Word Transformation

Directions: Complete each of the following sentences with the proper form of the word in brackets.

1. (courage) Don't you think that girls are as _____ as boys?
2. (educate) Firstly, you should provide your _____ background.
3. (wide) The road has been _____ this year.
4. (short) _____ after she graduated from the college, she went abroad with her parents.
5. (like) It is _____ that the team of our class will win the game.
6. (occasion) The man went back home _____ due to his hard work.
7. (fame) Dr. Gardner is a _____ writer as well as a naturalist in Britain.
8. (expect) I'm sure that I'll succeed as it is _____.
9. (mountain) The _____ village has changed a lot in recent years.
10. (gift) Look! That little boy is really a _____ boy.

Part II Text Cloze

Directions: Read the following passage and fill in each of the numbered blanks with one suitable word from the text.

The American does not join in the argument 1 watches the other guests. 2 he looks, he sees a strange 3 come over the face of the hostess. She is staring straight ahead, her muscles 4 slightly. She motions 5 the native boy standing behind her chair and whispers something to him. The boy's eyes 6: he quickly leaves the room.

Of the guests, 7 except the American notices this or sees the boy 8 a bowl of milk on the veranda just outside the open doors.

The American comes to with a 9. In India, milk in a bowl means only one thing 10 for a snake. He realizes there must be a cobra in the room.

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

