

ENGLISH

第三册

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大学核心英语单元测试

内 容 介 绍

本书是《大学核心英语》(读写教程)第三册的学习参考书,可供使用该教材的学生学完每一单元之后复习和自测之用。

本书根据高等学校理工科本科用《大学英语教学大纲》的要求,参照《大学核心英语系列考试大纲和样题》,针对《大学核心英语》每一单元的内容,设计出标准化试题一套,包括阅读理解、词语和语法结构、完形填空、写作四部分,共有多项选择题 70 个和作文一篇。全部试题按顺序统一编号。

本书由柴之良、张树臻主编,柴之良、张树臻、张苏、王进编写。

编 者 的 话

《大学核心英语单元测试》是以《大学英语教学大纲》为依据,参照《大学核心英语系列考试大纲和样题》,针对《大学核心英语》(修订版)教材内容设计的标准化测试题集。每套试题包括四个部分:(一)阅读理解(1~2级15题,3~4级20题),(二)词汇和语法结构(1~2级35题,3~4级30题),(三)完形填空(20题),(四)写作(1~2级为续完句子和汉译英共10题,3~4级为作文一篇)。所选短文的题材与课文的题材相关,全部试题均按上海交大试题题型编排。

编写本书的目的在于帮助学习《大学核心英语》的学生复习每一单元的学习内容,掌握阅读技能、重点词语和写作要点,在学完一个单元之后进行自测。

本书在编写过程中得到山东矿业学院院、部、处各级领导的鼓励与支持,外语教研室全体同志的大力协助,我们对他们表示衷心感谢。

山东省大学外语教学研究会会长、石油大学教授吴锡方同志在百忙之中对本书的出版给予了极大的关心,我们对他表示衷心感谢。

本书由柴之良、张树臻主编,柴之良、张树臻、张苏、王进编写。由于时间和编者水平所限,疏漏和错误之处在所难免,诚望热心读者在使用中提出宝贵意见。

编 者

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Unit Test One

Part I Reading Comprehension (35 minutes)

Questions 1 to 7 are based on the following passage.

In your first years of studying English you have been learning new words one at a time. But now, because of the nature of the English language, you can actually make your vocabulary grow even faster.

Unlike most of the languages widely studied in the world, English has a vocabulary that is in several layers. The bottom layer is composed of basic native English words that have always been part of the language. Then there is a mixed layer of words mostly from Greek and Latin. Some of these words came into English through French or Spanish but their origin was Greek or Latin. Then there is a more recent layer, mostly scientific or technical words internationally made up from Greek and Latin elements. And mixed in the second and third layers are words from other languages spoken in countries throughout the world——German, Chinese, Japanese, American Indian, Arabic, Persian, and many others.

In all languages words exist in sets, in what can be thought of as word-families. Sometimes if you know the root form common to the words in a family, you can make a good

guess about the general meaning of many words in that family. So knowing just one root form of one word in a family may help make your vocabulary bigger by leading you to the other members of the family.

But a warning is necessary. This process won't work very well with most native English words, that is, those go back one thousand years or more in the language. The reason is that the many events in the history of the English-speaking peoples have brought about great changes in the meanings of many words. Knowing the origin of a word will not figure out its meaning today, to say nothing of the meaning of words that historically are in the same family. The same is true of some words borrowed very early from other languages, because they have been in the English language long enough to experience drastic changes in meaning.

1. The title that best expresses the ideas of this passage is

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- A) How to Learn More English Words
 - B) On the Study of English
 - C) The Nature of the English Language
 - D) Changes in Meanings of English Words

2. Which of the following best expresses the main idea of paragraph 2?

- A) English is different from other languages in vocabulary.
- B) Part of English vocabulary originated from Greek and Latin.

- C) Most scientific terms are made up from Greek and Latin elements.
- D) English vocabulary consists of three layers.
3. According to paragraph 2, such words as ginseng (人參) and pipa (琵琶) belong to _____.
A) the first layer C) the third layer
B) the second layer D) the second and third layers
4. According to paragraph 3, which of the following is NOT true?
A) In all languages words exist in sets.
B) Word sets can also be thought of as word families.
C) Knowing the root form of the words in a family helps expand one's vocabulary.
D) It is very difficult to make one's vocabulary bigger.
5. According to paragraph 4, native English words refer to _____.
A) those that were created by native speakers of English
B) those that have been in English for ten centuries or more
C) those that belong to the English-speaking peoples
D) those that will exist in the English language forever
6. _____ have experienced great changes in meaning.
A) Most native English words
B) Words that historically are in the same family
C) Some words borrowed early from other languages
D) A, B and C
7. The passage as a whole tends to help the reader

-
- A) to broaden his knowledge in linguistics
 - B) to improve his ability to guess about the meaning of new words
 - C) to know something about the origin of English words
 - D) to study the historical development of English vocabulary

Questions 8 to 13 are based on the following passage.

If we say that a student is "good at comprehension", we mean that he can read accurately and efficiently, so as to get the maximum of information from a text with a minimum of misunderstanding. We may also mean that he is able to show his understanding by re-expressing the content of the text—for instance, by writing sentences or paragraphs in answer to questions, or by summarising the text.

Language is not the only factor in successful comprehension: some students who speak and write English very well are poor at this kind of work, and of course people may be bad at comprehension even in their own mother tongue.

Some reasons for failure in comprehension are connected with defective reading habits. Not all students read efficiently, even in their own language, and there are several things that can go wrong.

Some students find it difficult to "see the wood for the trees". They may read slowly and carefully, paying a lot of attention to individual points, without succeeding in getting

a clear idea of the overall meaning of a text. Other students do not always pay enough attention to detail. They may have a good idea of the general meaning of the text, but misunderstand particular points. Some students are "imaginative readers", they may interpret the text in the light of their own experience and ideas, so they find it difficult to separate what the writer says from what they feel themselves.

Other types of comprehension problem arise directly from the text. Practice is needed to be able to "see through" the words to the ideas which underlie them. Words and expressions that the student does not know obviously presents a problem.

Finally, some "comprehension" examinations test skills that go beyond the limits of comprehension proper.

8. Which of the following is NOT true?
- A) Good comprehension depends merely on language.
 - B) Language is one of the factors in successful comprehension.
 - C) The ability to speak and write English well does not necessarily lead to good comprehension.
 - D) Comprehension might be difficult even for native speakers of a language.
9. According to the author, unsuccessful comprehension may result from _____.
- A) paying too much attention to detail, but without understanding the general idea of a text
 - B) having a good understanding of the general idea of a

text, but misunderstanding particular points

C) understanding a text in the light of one's own imagination

D) all of the above

10. What does the word "wood" in the proverb "see the wood for the trees" refer to?

A) Individual points.

B) A clear idea of the overall meaning of the text.

C) Detail.

D) Particular points.

11. Problems in comprehension mentioned in this passage arise from _____.

A) the text containing too many unknown words

B) defective reading habits

C) some comprehension examinations

D) defective reading habits, the text, and some comprehension examinations

12. In the author's opinion, good readers are those who _____.

A) can speak and write English quite well

B) pay great attention to detail

C) do not pay much attention to particular points

D) can read with accuracy and efficiency

13. This passage can be entitled _____.

A) What Exactly Is "Reading Comprehension"?

B) Defective Reading Habits

C) Reasons for Failure in Comprehension

D) Comprehension Problems

Questions 14 to 20 are based on the following passage.

Language is not necessarily the private property of those who use it, just as French is not the private property of French people, nor English of English people.

English is spoken as a first language in the United States, in Australia, in New Zealand, in most of Canada, in certain nations of Africa, and in other areas of the world. It is unreasonable to regard any language as the possession of a particular nation, and with no language is it more unreasonable than with English. This is not to say that English is used by a greater number of speakers than any other language, for it is easily outnumbered in this respect by Chinese. But it is the most international of languages. A Dane and a Dutch person meeting in Rome will almost automatically find themselves speaking to each other in English. The pilots of a Russian plane approaching Cairo will use English to ask for landing instructions. Malaysian lecturers use English when addressing their Malaysian students in Kuala Lumpur. To people in Africa, Asia, and South America, English is an important foreign language to master, not merely because it is the language of Britain or the United States, but because it provides ready access to world scholarship and world trade. It is understood more widely than any other language.

14. The passage is mainly about _____.

A) language and its function

- B) the use of the English language
 - C) English and English people
 - D) language and nationality
15. According to the author, which of the following is NOT true?
- A) Some English words refer to both language and nationality.
 - B) Some nations cannot be identified with a single language.
 - C) The name of a language can always be identified with the name of a nationality.
 - D) The identification of nation and language is not always true.
16. According to the author, which of the following is true?
- A) Language is something that is certain to belong to a particular nation.
 - B) There is no reason to say that a language necessarily belongs to a certain nation.
 - C) The French language belongs to French people.
 - D) The English language belongs to English people.
17. According to the passage, _____ has a greater number of speakers than English.
- A) French
 - B) German
 - C) Chinese
 - D) Russian
18. How many examples are given in the passage to illustrate the international character of the English language?

- A) One. C) Three.
B) Two. D) Four.
19. According to the author, English is easily outnumbered by Chinese. "Outnumbered by" here most probably means _____.
A) smaller in number than C) equal in number to
B) greater in number than D) as great in number as
20. According to the author, people around the world learn English _____.
A) just because English is the private property of the United States
B) merely because English is the possession of Britain
C) only because English is the easiest language to master
D) chiefly because English is the most international language of the world

Part II Vocabulary and Structure (20 minutes)

21. Some people tend to be over-trusting of computers and are reluctant to _____ their authority.
A) notice C) respond
B) refuse D) challenge
22. When we _____ the tower in the distance, we knew we were nearing the city.
A) picked up C) picked out
B) picked off D) picked at
23. The government should take _____ measures to con-

control the population growth.

- A) efficient C) powerful
B) effective D) sufficient

24. The librarian _____ the list of the books I wanted to borrow and then looked them up for me.
A) glared at C) stared
B) glanced at D) looked over
25. Energy can be _____ from one form into another.
A) transferred C) transformed
B) transported D) transmitted
26. I'm sorry. No one called Jones lives here. You must have _____ the wrong number.
A) touched C) dialed
B) pressed D) pushed
27. People who are physically handicapped (残疾的) frequently complain that they feel _____ and lonely.
A) alone C) separate
B) singular D) isolated
28. The pictures in the magazine are carefully _____.
A) tried out C) given out
B) laid out D) knocked out
29. You were so much altered that I did not _____ you at first sight.
A) recognize C) see
B) notice D) realize
30. The professor picked several students _____ from the class and asked them to help him with the experiment.

- A) at a loss C) at most
B) at length D) at random
31. She has little _____ to germs (细菌) and so is often ill.
A) distance C) instance
B) resistance D) entrance
32. The whole district was _____ darkness because of a sudden power cut.
A) built into C) plunged into
B) jumped into D) transformed into
33. Because AIDS is occurring later in Asia than in other continents, Asians can _____ the knowledge gained at a heavy price elsewhere.
A) suffer from C) keep from
B) separate from D) benefit from
34. The small town _____ its ancient look, with the same old, small houses, a few shops and the narrow streets.
A) retains C) secures
B) obtains D) attains
35. Keep the child away from the glaring light; it will do harm to his _____ nerve.
A) visible C) sight
B) view D) visual
36. That racing car is so powerful that it is impossible to _____ it down to a normal speed.
A) put C) run
B) slow D) take

37. He never thought the committee would _____ his proposal.
A) appoint C) dismiss
B) subject D) furnish
38. Memory can be defined as the _____ to keep information available for later use.
A) skill C) ability
B) capacity D) gift
39. The tourist industry _____ greatly to the economy of our country, so we call it non-smoke industry.
A) contributes C) assists
B) supports D) benefits
40. It is a wonderful part of England and the scenery _____ you of mountainous countries like Switzerland.
A) remembers C) warns
B) causes D) reminds
41. So far there is no proof _____ spaceships from other planets do exist.
A) which C) what
B) that D) where
42. _____ the station, he waved again and again to us.
A) When leaving C) When he leaving
B) When left D) When we leave
43. I can hardly imagine Peter _____ across the Atlantic Ocean in five days.
A) sail C) sailing

- B) to sail D) to have sailed
44. Anderson has never been out of the United States, yet his accent is very similar to _____.
A) an Englishman C) that of an Englishman
B) an American D) those of Englishmen
45. The sun warms the earth, _____ makes it possible for plants to grow.
A) this C) that
B) which D) what
46. The weather forecast is not very good. The teacher recommends that she _____ an umbrella when she goes to the clinic.
A) brings C) brought
B) has brought D) bring
47. The available seats should be given to _____ comes first.
A) whom C) whomever
B) whoever D) the one
48. So little _____ about mathematics that the lecture was completely beyond me.
A) I know C) do I know
B) I knew D) did I know
49. Last year, Matt earned _____ his brother, who has a better position.
A) twice as much as C) twice as many as
B) twice more than D) twice as more as
50. It _____ around eight o'clock when I drove back home.