

北外名师点金丛书



NEW HORIZON

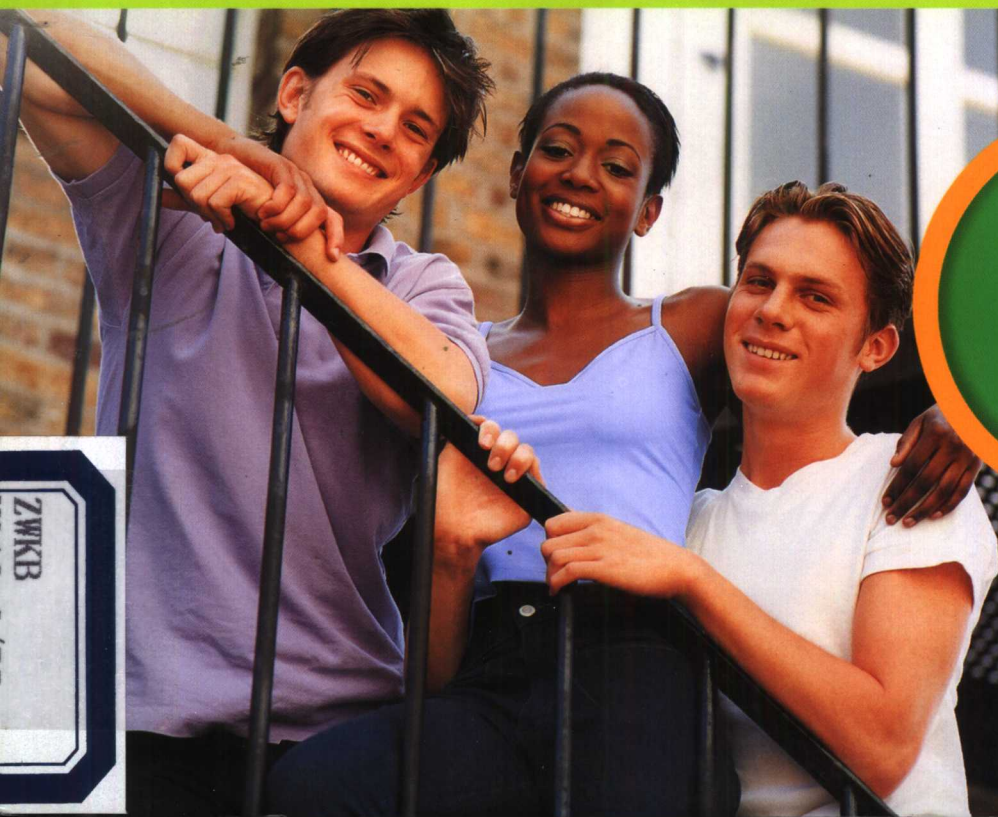
COLLEGE ENGLISH TESTS

新视野大学英语

单元跟踪测评

北京外国语大学教授、博导 郭棲庆 总主编

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



山西教育出版社

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旨在过程,重在交互,贵在参与,中心在于能力培养
——题例说明(代前言)

《新视野大学英语》是一套深受广大师生欢迎的大学英语教材,在众多的大学英语教材中,它的使用比例是相当高的,其应用前景日益看好。它不但在编辑体系上较好地继承了我国大学英语教学的传统经验,而且在编辑指导思想上也积极吸收新的学术成果,尤其是在多媒体教学课件应用和网络英语教学上都独具特色,真可谓新世纪、新视野。但是我们在教学中也深感学生还需要一套自我评估、以题代练、深化重点、寓教于乐的单元自测题,也就是学生自我评估的“平台”。而这套《名师点金丛书·新视野大学英语单元跟踪测评》就是根据广大学生的这种需要孕育而生的。“以课文为中心,以认知为方向”(Text-centered, Cognitive-approached),这是本丛书的特色。它在语言认知、语言功能和语言交际的思想指导下与课文的习题形成优势互补,也与其他应试类习题集形成相应的对照,旨在提高学生英语综合素质。

全书与教材配套共分4册,每册10个单元,每单元3部分组成。

Part I. Vocabulary Building

- A. Vocabulary Chart
- B. Enriching Your Word Power
- C. Sentence Completion

Part II. Text Intensive Reading

- A. Structure and Vocabulary
- B. On Grammar
- C. Cloze Text

Part III. Reading and Translation

- A. Passage Reading
- B. Translation into Chinese
- C. Translation into English

第一部分中的“语义网图”(Vocabulary Chart)是基于语义学中的“语义场”和认知语言学中的“原型”理论而编制的,它旨在以新的方式使学生构建英语词汇的心理网络,减轻词汇记忆的负担。“一词多义”(Enriching

Your Word Power),一直是近年来英语测试中的热点,也是学生词汇学习中的难点。这次我们把它单独列出来,希望引起学生们足够的重视,并以此体会英语词汇中“隐喻”的功力。“完成句子”(Sentence Completion),则是从功能语法的角度让学生关注和体验词组在构建句子中的重大作用和意义。

第二部分中词汇和语法题则是紧紧围绕课文的语言知识点而编撰的,重在应用能力的培养。完形填空是以语义和交际为原则,与课本上以词汇为中心的完形填空形成对比,旨在培养学生重视细节信息和语篇内容的总体能力。

第三部分以“紧扣主题”为思想,围绕单元主题选取阅读材料。它既培养学生阅读能力,又能使学生积累相关的背景知识和语言知识。翻译题旨在培养学生对课文每个部分的精确理解。总之,它体现了精讲多练,结构、功能与语言技能相综合的原则,即在教师讲解的指导下,以言语技能和言语交际的训练为中心的原则。在实践上它既鼓励学生创造性的运用语言来与课文进行交互,又满足了学生的要求(书后学生手册的配备),充分体现了“以学生为中心,教为学服务的原则”。

本丛书特邀北京外国语大学博士生导师郭棲庆教授任丛书总主编,北京外国语大学博士宫玉波教授和大连海事大学单文博副教授担任丛书分册主编。费玉双、刘莹、孙智担任分册副主编。

近年来大学生英语学习进步很快,我们认为其中最可贵之处则是他们对英语学习观念上的转变:以学生自我学习为中心,以可操作之任务为方式,独立学习,自我评估。《名师点金丛书·新视野大学英语单元跟踪测评》就是这一潮流的产物。“光学不练是假把式”,欢迎您加入到这个潮流中来,一册在手,与时俱进。

编者

于北京外国语大学

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UNIT 1

I . Vocabulary Building

A Vocabulary Chart (1 × 15)

Directions : One way to learn new words is to make vocabulary chart . You can make a chart that lists new words by categories or topics . Add your words to the following chart according to the letters given .

American value

comp _ t _ nt

sk _ llful

time b _ dget

under pr _ ssure

access and probe pr _ fessionally

time saving facilities

telec _ nfer _ nce

s _ tel _ ite meetings

electr _ nic mail

f _ x

t _ me saving d _ vices

B Enriching Your Word Power(0.5 × 30)

Directions : Find out the words according to the definition and then fill in the blanks with the words in the following sentences . Meanings are given for each word .

acute abrupt convention significance appreciate

Definitions:

1. severe; strong; deep: _____
2. of noticeable importance of effect: _____
3. to understand and enjoy the good quality: _____
4. sudden and unexpected: _____
5. (a meeting of) group of people gathered together with a shared, often political purpose: _____
6. (of the mind or the senses) able to notice small differences, as of meaning of sound: _____
7. (an example of) generally accepted practice, esp. with regard to social behavior: _____
8. importance; meaning; value: _____
9. to be thankful or grateful for: _____
10. (of behavior, speech, or character, etc.) rough and impolite: _____

Sentences:

1. She was in _____ pain.
2. This year's College English Teaching _____ is going to be held in Dalian.



2

3. You also find drivers will be _____ and people will push past you.
4. Don't read _____ into every careless remark.
5. The train came to an _____ stop, making many passengers fall off their seats.
6. Another problem we should pay attention to is the _____ increase in crime.
7. It is a matter of _____ that men should open door for ladies.
8. I _____ your help.
9. Dogs have an _____ sense of smell.
10. A sensitive mouth is necessary to _____ good wine.

C Sentence Completion (1 × 10)

Directions: Fill in the blanks with words or expressions given in Chinese below, changing the form if necessary.

1. We _____ by playing cards. (消磨时间)
2. No further discussion rising, the meeting was _____. (就结束了)
3. _____ is a great quality for a person. (幽默感)
4. He works best _____. (在压力之下)
5. Responsibility _____ becoming a father. (随之而来)
6. He is so lazy that it's difficult _____. (对他的能力作出评估)
7. _____, they've done a good job. (考虑到他们缺乏经验)
8. It is important to _____. (平衡今年的预算开支)
9. The expert is always right _____. (在大家心目中)
10. The great day is _____. (就要到来)



II. Text Intensive Reading

A Structure and Vocabulary in the Context (1 × 15)

Directions: Multiple choices on vocabulary.

1. The magician _____ the children. The children enjoyed his performance immediately.
A. bored B. fascinated C. repelled D. enforced
2. The magician played a _____ escape trick by disappearing from a burning chest, the whole audience was highly excited.
A. wicked B. potential C. marvelous D. legal
3. It was very hostile to the idea of taking unnecessary risks.
A. critical B. elastic C. unfriendly D. desperate
4. Vacuum cleaner is a valuable labor-saving _____ for the busy housewife.
A. piece B. motor C. device D. instrument
5. In this hospital patients with meals were _____ by glass walls from those suffering from other disease.
A. identified B. obtained C. isolated D. swallowed
6. The bicycle was moving so fast that its rider could not _____ an accident.

- A. leave B. avoid C. miss D. stop
7. His speech was careful and _____ but his words seemed to make no sense.
A. distinguishable B. distinct C. distinction D. distinctive
8. The students gradually _____ a knowledge of the subject.
A. attained B. acquired C. achieved D. obtained
9. These two will never co-operate while there's such a basic _____ of interest between them.
A. conflict B. protest C. contrast D. dispute
10. A television sponsor is shopping for a replacement for "My Favorite Husband".
A. fan B. start C. manager D. benefactor
11. He came back late, _____ which time all the guests had already left.
A. after B. by C. at D. during
12. His remarks left me _____ about his real purpose.
A. wondered B. wonder C. to wonder D. wondering
13. I have heard both teachers and students _____ well of him.
A. to speak B. spoken C. to have spoken D. speak
14. _____ you are leaving tomorrow, we can eat dinner together tonight.
A. For B. Since C. Before D. While
15. As commander-in-chief of the armed forces, I have directed that all measures _____ for our defense.
A. had been taken B. would be taken C. be taken D. to be taken

B On Grammar (1 × 5)

Directions: Fill in a suitable subordinator, simple or complex.

1. He said it didn't matter _____ we stayed or went.
2. _____ he did, no one paid any attention to him.
3. _____ I understand what you say, I can't agree with you.
4. Tall _____ he was, he could not reach the apples.
5. _____ he is poor, he is at least honest.

C Cloze Text (1 × 10)

Directions: Read the following passage carefully and choose the correct one from the three choices given to fill in each blank according to the text you learned.

Communicating successfully (1) _____ people of another culture is one of the most (2) _____ things we do. Culture (3) _____ cause most wars, political tensions and arguments between peoples and (4) _____. Unless we learn how others' beliefs, values and (5) _____ differ from ours; we will likely destroy this (6) _____. We can not automatically expect another culture to understand (7) _____; all of us bear the responsibility of helping others to learn our ways. The (8) _____ in this unit show how Americans regard time, how adjusting (9) _____ another culture requires focused effort and how one person tried to relate in a different culture.



We must never stop learning (10) our culture differences. Our lives depend on it.

- | | | |
|------------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. A. to | B. through | C. with |
| 2. A. challenged | B. challenging | C. frustrating |
| 3. A. tradition | B. background | C. differences |
| 4. A. nations | B. the country | C. power |
| 5. A. economies | B. cultures | C. customs |
| 6. A. earth | B. planet | C. stars |
| 7. A. a culture | B. the culture | C. ours |
| 8. A. messages | B. information | C. passages |
| 9. A. with | B. over | C. to |
| 10. A. of | B. about | C. on |

III. Reading and Translation

A Reading Comprehension (1 × 15)

Directions: There are three topic related passages for you to read, choose the best answer according to your understanding.

Passage 1

For all young Australians who are neither certified as insane nor serving prison sentences of a year or more, a solemn public duty follows hot on the heels of the excitement of their twenty-first birthday. They must register as voters.

Having done so, they cannot, as can some American or English adults if they so wish, then forget all about it. Voting is compulsory in Australia. Failure to vote without a "true, valid, and sufficient reason" can result in a fine for an Australian citizen. Australians must vote frequently, too, for in proportion to its size, Australia is a much-governed country. For its ten million persons it has seven parliaments—one for each of six states and one for commonwealth, or federal, parliament with representatives from all states. Every adult, unless he lives in one of the two territories that do not have state status, must do his share in electing both state and federal representatives. What's more, with only one exception, these parliaments have two houses each and comprise among them 701 members.

This may seem a great many politicians to govern Australia's relatively small population of ten million, especially when one considers that 630 members of Britain's House of Commons govern forty million people. But just as government in the United States and England developed gradually as the result of events in those two countries, so the Australian system has developed in response to the needs of the nation.

1. An Australian's twenty-first birthday is followed by _____.
- A. voting in a national election
- B. public solemnity

- C. registration to vote
D. termination of any prison sentence
2. The writer's comparison of American and Australian voting habits implies that _____.
A. all citizens should be compelled to vote
B. Americans often neglect their right to vote
C. compulsory voting has harmed the Australian government
D. voting should be allowed before the age of 21
3. The writer describes Australia as _____.
A. populous B. politically unorganized
C. sparsely settled D. much governed
4. Australia's seven parliaments are those of the _____.
A. seven states
B. six states and the whole commonwealth
C. six states and the territories
D. six territories and the commonwealth
5. Which of the following is implied but not stated?
A. The U.S. system of government developed slowly.
B. Elections are more frequent in Australia than in England.
C. The Australian system works well in Australia.
D. Britain's House of Commons has 701 members.

Passage 2

The first jazz musicians played in New Orleans during the early 1900's. After 1917, many of the New Orleans musicians moved to the south side of Chicago, where they continued to play their style of jazz. Soon Chicago was the new center for jazz.

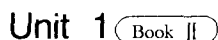
Several outstanding musicians emerged as leading jazz artists in Chicago. Daniel Louis "Satchmo" Armstrong, born in New Orleans in 1900, was one. Another leading musician was Joseph "King" Oliver, who is also credited with having discovered Armstrong when they were both in New Orleans. While in Chicago, Oliver asked Armstrong, who was in New Orleans, to join his band.

In 1923 King Oliver's Creole Jazz Band made the first important set of recordings by a Hot Five and Hot Seven bands and Louis Armstrong also made recordings of special note.

Although Chicago's South Side was the main jazz center, some musicians in New York were also demanding attention in jazz circles. In 1923 Fletcher Henderson already had a ten-piece band that played jazz. During the early 1930's, the number of players grew to sixteen. Henderson's band was considered a leader in what some people have called the Big Band Era.

By the 1930's, big dance bands were the rage. Large numbers of people went to ballrooms to dance to jazz music played by big bands.

One of the most popular and long and very famous jazz band was the Duke Ellington



6

D. big dance bands made people angry

One of the most popular literary figures in American literature is a woman who spent almost half of her life in China, a country on a continent thousands of miles from the United States. In her lifetime she earned this country's most highly acclaimed literary award, the Pulitzer Prize, and also the most prestigious form of literary recognition in the world, the Nobel Prize for Literature. Pearl S. Buck was almost a household word throughout much of her lifetime because of her prolific literary output, which consisted of some eighty-five published works, including several dozen novels, six collections of short stories, fourteen books for children, and more than a dozen works of nonfiction. When she was eighty years old, some

twenty-five volumes were awaiting publication. Many of those books were set in China, the land in which she spent so much of her life. Her books and her life served as a bridge between the cultures of the East and the West. As the product of those two cultures she became, as she described herself, “mentally bifocal”. Her unique background made her into an unusually interesting and versatile human being. As we examine the life of Pearl Buck, we cannot help but be aware that we are in fact meeting three separate people: a wife and mother, an internationally famous writer, and a humanitarian and philanthropist. One cannot really get to know Pearl Buck without learning about each of the three. Though honored in her lifetime with the William Dean Howell Medal of the American Academy of Arts and Letters in addition to the Nobel and Pulitzer Prizes, Pearl Buck as a total human being, not only a famous author, is a captivating subject of study.

1. What is the author's main purpose in the passage?
 - A. To offer a criticism of the works of Pearl Buck.
 - B. To illustrate Pearl Buck's views on Chinese literature.
 - C. To indicate the background and diverse interests of Pearl Buck.
 - D. To discuss Pearl Buck's influence on the cultures of the East and the West.
2. According to the passage, Pearl Buck was an unusual figure in American literature in that she _____.
 - A. wrote extensively about a very different culture
 - B. published half of her books abroad
 - C. won more awards than any other woman of her time
 - D. achieved her first success very late in life
3. According to the passage, Pearl Buck described herself as “mentally bifocal” to suggest that she was _____.
 - A. capable of resolving the differences between two distinct linguistic systems
 - B. keenly aware of how the past could influence the future
 - C. capable of producing literary works of interest to both adults and children
 - D. equally familiar with two different cultural environments
4. The word “prolific” in line 6 is closest in meaning to which of the following?
 - A. influential B. impressive C. fruitful D. outstanding
5. Which of the following statements is NOT true?
 - A. All of Pearl Buck's books were written in China.
 - B. Pearl Buck won several literary awards for her works.
 - C. Pearl Buck knew both American and Chinese cultures very well.
 - D. One has to study the different aspects of Pearl Buck in order to understand her well.

B To translate the underlined sentences into Chinese. (1 × 5)

Directions: When you do the translation, better refer to the context, with consideration of its correctness, completion and fluency.

Some new arrivals will come from cultures where it is considered impolite to work too



quickly. 1. Unless a certain amount of time is allowed to elapse, it seems in their eyes as if the task being considered were insignificant, not worthy of proper respect. Assignments are, consequently, felt to be given added weight by the passage of time. 2. In the United States, however, it is taken as a sign of skillfulness or being competent to solve a problem, or fulfill a job successfully, with speed. Usually, the more important a task is, the more capital, energy, and attention will be poured into it in order to “get it moving.”

Indonesia

Indonesians have traditionally favored large families, and their major religion, Islam, frown on birth control. But with 188 million people, the country is now struggling to provide enough food, shelter, and employment for its people. 3. In recent years, the government has waged a massive ad campaign to engage birth control, offering inducements such as free trip to Mecca, the birthplace of Islam in Saudi Arabia.

“Have you thought about the hardships your children would go through?” he asked.

“Dad, are you a racist?”

“No, of course not. But you have to be realistic.”

“Maybe our children will have some problems, but whose children don’t? But one thing they will always have: our love and devotion.”

“That is idealistic. People can be very cruel toward children from mixed marriages.”

4. “Dad, we’ll worry about that when the time comes. If we had to resolve all doubt before we acted, very little would ever get done.”

“Remember it’s never too late to change.”

There is a quotation from a battered women’s shelter that I especially like: “Peace on earth begins at home.” I believe everything does. I think of a quotation for people trying to stop smoking: “5. Every home is a no smoking zone.” Smoking is a form of self-battering that also batters those who must sit by, occasionally joke or complain, and helplessly watch. I realize now that as a child I sat by, through the years, and literally watched my father kill himself: surely one such victory in my family, for the prosperous leader who own the tobacco companies, is enough.

C To translate the sentences into English. (2 × 5)

Directions: When you do the translation, better pay more attention to the colloquial sayings and the sentence patterns in English.

1. 这篇报道满篇都是谎言。
2. 重要的是要平衡今年的预算开支。
3. 我快没耐心了。
4. 每一秒钟都很重要。
5. 他们连喝的水也总是不够,更别提洗澡了。

UNIT 2



I . Vocabulary Building

A Vocabulary Chart (1 × 15)

Directions : One way to learn new words is to make vocabulary chart . You can make a chart that lists new words by categories or topics . Add your words to the following chart according to the letters given .

environment terms

ec __logy

j __ngle

bi __logy

tr __pical rain forest

fishing gr __und

protecting measures

b __rth control

tre __ty

f __nds

init __ative

sp __nsor

environmental problems

er __sion

expl __sive growth

cont __minated river

confl __ct between

natural dis __ster

B Enriching Your Word Power(0.5 × 20)

Directions : Find out the words according to the definition and then fill in the blanks with the words in the following sentences . About two meanings are given for each word .

undertake colony sponsor vacant plot

Definitions:

1. to promise or to agree: _____
2. showing lack of active or serious thought: _____
3. to plan secretly together: _____
4. a group of people from the same country or with the same religion, interests, profession, etc. living together: _____
5. the act of a business which pays for a show, broad cast, sports event, etc. usually in return for advertising: _____
6. to take up a position; start on work : _____
7. A country or area under the control of a distant country and settled by people from that country: _____
8. a person who takes responsibility for a person or a thing: _____
9. (of a job) not at present filled: _____
10. a small marked or measured piece of ground for building or growing things: _____

Sentences:

1. The job was advertised in the "Situations _____" part of the newspaper.



2. He _____ to improve the working arrangement.
3. They are _____ how to murder him.
4. The cricket match is being _____ by a cigarette company.
5. I grow potatoes on my little _____ of land.
6. They are the French _____ in Saigon.
7. He _____ the responsibility for change.
8. Mike Johnson comes to be the _____ of the bill in Parliament.
9. He stared _____ into space.
10. India used to be the _____ of Great Britain.

C Sentence Completion (1 × 10)

Directions: Fill in the blanks with words or expressions given in Chinese below, changing the form if necessary.

1. She was _____ the noise in the city. (非常敏感)
2. _____, he climbed the tower. (他不顾危险)
3. _____ has passed to us. (主动权)
4. The ship sank _____. (离上海 6 英里处)
5. His writings show the _____. (人类性格和能力的多样性)
6. The land is flat, and the _____. (景色一望无际)
7. The project is _____. (部分经费来自政府)
8. The government is _____. (为另一项目提供资金)
9. These accidents _____. (影响我们学校的声誉)
10. The farmers' immediate need is for _____. (衣、食和住)

II. Text Intensive Reading

A Structure and Vocabulary in the Context (1 × 15)

Directions: Multiple choices on vocabulary.

1. To start a new farm with no help is rather a large undertaking, isn't it?
A. task B. assignment C. ambition D. with
2. There is such an _____ of apples this year that many are not being picked up.
A. orchard B. amount C. expansion D. abundance
3. Under the socialist system, the people enjoy _____ democracy and freedom.
A. compulsory B. extensive C. universal D. restricted
4. The coastline was hit by a _____ of violent storms.
A. series B. species C. dense D. pack
5. Quite a few people who have been to New York regarded it as a concrete jungle.
A. an unpleasant modern city B. a strongly-built city
C. a friendly modern city D. a city without trees and grass
6. Bob did well in school in the first semester, but then he started in reverse.

- A. in another direction B. more rapidly
C. backwards D. on and off
7. She was paid by the hour, and she managed to keep her family with her pitiful _____.
A. salary B. wages C. stipend D. payment
8. Priscilla doesn't like to live in the country. She prefers _____ life.
A. subtle B. potent C. tropical D. urban
9. The monument was _____ to the memory of the war heroes.
A. erected B. revealed C. upheld D. elected
10. His father paved the way for him to climb to the top.
A. fixed B. prepared C. pointed D. blocked
11. She ought to stop work; she has a headache because she _____ too long.
A. has been reading B. had read
C. is reading D. read
12. I don't mind _____ the decision as long as it is not too late.
A. you to delay making B. your delaying making
C. your delaying to make D. you delay to make
13. Corn originated in the New World and thus was not known in Europe until Columbus found it _____ in Cuba.
A. being cultivated B. been cultivated
C. having cultivated D. cultivating
14. The sale usually takes place outside the house, with the audience _____ on benches, chairs or boxes.
A. having seated B. seating
C. seated D. having been seated
15. Mike's uncle insisted _____ in his hotel.
A. staying not B. not to stay
C. that he wouldn't stay D. that he not stay

B On Grammar (1 × 5)

Directions: Fill in a suitable subordinator, simple or complex.

1. _____ the weather is bad tomorrow, John will want to go out.
2. _____ all the world were against me, I should still hold to my opinion.
3. _____ I hadn't stopped her, she would have jumped into the river.
4. Don't ask me to explain _____ you really don't understand.
5. It rained a lot, _____ I didn't have to water the lawn.

C Cloze Text (1 × 10)

Directions: Read the following passage carefully and choose the correct one from the three choices given to fill in each blank according to the text you learned.

In fact, all people's lives change a lot (1) _____ they move to the city. In cities, homes