

ENGLISH

第二册

张 苏 主编

石油大学出版社

大学核心英语单元测试

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内 容 介 绍

本书是《大学核心英语》(读写教程)第二册的学习参考书,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、续完句子和汉译英,共 80 题。全部试题按顺序统一编号。

本书由张苏主编,张苏、赵鲁平、李庆新、周洁编写。

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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》(新版)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》的大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、石油大学教授吴铭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。

本书由张苏主编,张苏、赵鲁平、李庆新、周洁编写。

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

1993年10月

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Unit One

Part I Reading Comprehension (35 minutes)

Directions: *There are 3 reading passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. Each of them is given four suggested answers A), B), C) and D). You should choose the ONE best answer and blacken the corresponding letter with your pencil.*

Questions 1 to 5 are based on the following passage:

American football, not to be confused with the football called soccer, is the American national sport. It developed from the British game of rugby and, although it is played in no other country in the world (except Canada), it excites tremendous enthusiasm. Intercollegiate games (games between universities) are great social occasions. More than 100 thousand students and football fans from the general public crowd into the huge, luxurious stadiums. During a recent college final in the Rose Bowl at Pasadena, California, there were severe earthquake tremors, but nobody noticed.

The method of scoring in American football is the same as in rugby. Players try to carry the ball over the opponents' line, and then to earn more points by kicking the

ball between the upright goal posts above the bar. But that is where the likeness between the two games ends.

American football has a reputation for being a brutal and dangerous game. This reputation is not really deserved. The players hurt themselves at each other fiercely, but today their uniforms and helmets (fitted with visors to protect their faces) are so skillfully padded that there're few serious injuries. By comparison, the rugby player is almost naked, having only a thin jersey and a pair of shorts to protect him from his opponents boots and tackling.

1. Which of the following statements is NOT true?
 - A) American football is different from soccer.
 - B) American football originated from the British soccer.
 - C) American football is the same as rugby.
 - D) All of the above.
2. According to Para. 1, nobody noticed the earthquake tremors because _____.
 - A) the earthquake tremors were not severe enough
 - B) all people were attracted by the game
 - C) it was too noisy
 - D) the earthquake occurred too far away
3. The last sentence of Para. 2 means _____.
 - A) the two games no longer have similarity
 - B) the method of scoring is the only similarity between the two games
 - C) the two games are like each other in many aspects

- D) American football doesn't resemble soccer at all
4. According to Para. 3, which of the following statements is TRUE?
- A) American is brutal and dangerous.
 - B) American football is brutal and dangerous.
 - C) American football has been brutal and dangerous.
 - D) American football needs hurling players.
5. Which of the following doesn't tell us that American football is not so brutal as rugby?
- A) The reputation is not deserved.
 - B) American football players are more skillful.
 - C) American football players dress up in a safe way.
 - D) Rugby players have little protection equipment.

Questions 6 to 10 are based on the following passage:

The world has a great show to enjoy—the Olympic Games. For that idea was just too good to let go, so somebody decided to modify (变动) it a little bit. And when the 16th annual Junior Olympic Games come to Memphis, Tennessee August 4 through 8, it will be America's largest multi-sport event. You might be interested. It all started in Washington D. C. right here in 1967. The original concept for the first Junior Olympic Games in 1967 was to provide a simple but effective means to select some of America's athletes and bring them together for a two-sport national championship. It was swimming, along with track and field. First local events, association and regional qualifying meets, and then regional champions advancing to the Games

here in Washington. Now diving and gymnastics were added to the Games in 1968, and 690 participants competed in Knoxville, Tennessee. Every year saw the addition of one or more sports. And by last year, 1981, there were 2,351 athletes competing in eight sports at Winston-Salem North Carolina. And this year's Games will have 13 sports and more than 3,500 athletes competing. That'll be in Memphis, Tennessee, August 4 through 8.

The Junior Olympics, great idea, good way to select future athletes.

6. Which of the following is not the purpose of the Junior Olympics?

- A) to bring athletes together for championship.
- B) to provide a simple but effective means to select future athletes.
- C) both A) and B).
- D) to change the Olympic Games a little bit.

7. Which of the following statements is TRUE about the competing system of J. O. G. ?

- A) Athletes should compete 4 times before they finally come to the national Games.
- B) Athletes should compete 3 times before they finally come to the national Games.
- C) Athletes should compete 2 times before they finally come to the national Games.
- D) Athletes should compete 1 time before they finally come to the national Games.

8. Which of the following statements is NOT true?
- A) The first Games had 2 sports.
 - B) The second Games had 4 sports.
 - C) At least one sport was added to the Games every year.
 - D) In 1982, the Games had 9 sports.
9. The 1982 Junior Olympic Games ____.
- A) is America's largest multi-sport event till the time this article was written
 - B) had more than 3,500 athletes competing
 - C) was held in Knoxville, Tennessee
 - D) will be held August 4 to 8
10. Which of the following is the best title for this passage?
- A) The History of the Junior Olympic Games
 - B) The Location of the Junior Olympic Games
 - C) The Number of Sports in the Junior Olympic Games
 - D) The Junior Olympic Games

Questions 11 to 15 are based on the following passage ;

American football is a spectacle of color, action and excitement. On Saturday afternoon, thousands of fans jam stadium to cheer their teams onto victory. Every Saturday games between the more powerful teams are nationally televised. Radio stations provide play-by-play coverage of practically all college teams.

Most students play college football out of enthusiasm for the game, and because it pays for their education. No college athletes are salaried, but many football players re-

ceive a scholarship that covers their tuition (学费) and living expenses. Student athletes at the University of Maryland say they play the game in return for their education and to have fun.

The heavy attendance at college football games and the television coverage brings a lot of money and prestige (声誉) to the larger universities. At many schools the money pays for other nonrevenue (无收入的) producing sports. Football money funds student competition in everything from swimming to volleyball. But like society itself, the college game does have problems. Despite the efforts of the National Collegiate Athletic Association, the organization that oversees college athletics, some schools and individuals break the rules to get better players. Some students receive illegal money or favors from dishonest alumni (学生). And some students are allowed to stay in school despite failing in the classroom.

11. Which of the following does not indicate the popularity of American college football?
 - A) It is a spectacle of color, action, excitement.
 - B) Thousands of fans jam stadiums to cheer their teams onto victory.
 - C) Powerful teams are nationally televised.
 - D) Most students play it out of fun.
12. Which of the following is mentioned as purposes for playing American college football?
 - A) for scholarship and for fun.

- B) for enthusiasm and scholarship.
 - C) for money and fun.
 - D) none of the above.
13. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as the benefits for school?
- A) prestige
 - B) non-revenue producing sports
 - C) money
 - D) fun
14. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as the problems of the college game?
- A) Some athletes break the rules of the game.
 - B) Some schools break the rules to get better players.
 - C) Some students receive illegal money from dishonest alumni.
 - D) Some students are allowed to fail in classroom.
15. Reasons for American college football's popularity are that ____.
- A) it is a spectacle of color, action and excitement
 - B) it is always televised
 - C) it pays for students' education
 - D) it is not mentioned

Part II Vocabulary and Structure (20 minutes)

Directions: *There are 35 items in this part. For each item there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Choose the ONE that best completes the*

meaning of the item. Then ticken the corresponding letter with your pencil.

16. There will be neither rest nor tranquility (平静) in America until the negro is ____ his citizenship rights.
A) offered C) granted
B) provided D) supplied
17. As you ____ the resources of the English sentences, you'll have a chance to practice what you learn.
A) examine C) look at
B) survey D) see
18. My brother had applied for a scholarship, however, the ____ had arrived late.
A) appliment C) applied
B) application D) appliness
19. The ____ that appear in our newspapers promise the spectator stark horror.
A) notice C) report
B) picture D) advertisement
20. The regulations have been ____ at the meeting.
A) adopted C) received
B) taken D) practised
21. The Zone can lease (租赁) land-use right to foreign-funded enterprises ____ in Hainan province for 70 years.
A) noted C) registered
B) asked D) learned
22. Wushu can be a good way for people to exchange techniques and ideas, and ____ friendship.

- A) remote C) promise
B) promote D) enlarge
23. "Madame" is a comparatively ____ way of addressing a lady.
A) normal C) abnormal
B) informal D) formal
24. The argument ____ consistency.
A) lack C) lacks
B) lacks in D) lack in
25. She was left only a ____ part of her father's money.
A) major C) minor
B) maximum D) mini
26. We should draw a distinction ____ these two concepts.
A) between C) among
B) inbetween D) of
27. Music has ____ attraction ____ me.
A) small...to... C) little...to...
B) little...for... D) small...for...
28. Bad temper ____ his decision.
A) controls C) decides
B) rules D) governs
29. ____, you've broken the rules.
A) Strictly speaking C) Speak strictly
B) To speak strictly D) Strictly spoken
30. Visitors don't come regularly, but ____.
A) accidentally C) occidentally
B) occasionally D) obviously

31. They don't ask for any reward, they do it ____ for friendship.
A) partly C) purely
B) purly D) wholly
32. The performance is ____, for the actors only want to exchange their performing techniques.
A) nonprofessional C) non-industrial
B) non-commercial D) non-business
33. The gas was lit along with a loud ____.
A) burst C) explosion
B) sound D) exploding
34. To my ____ he returned safely.
A) astonishment C) astonishing
B) astonished D) astonish
35. This actor has been on ____ for most of the plays.
A) band C) board
B) stage D) step
36. Each class would make its own team play ____ each other.
A) with C) as
B) on D) against
37. Here are two paragraphs focused ____ one incident each.
A) on C) in
B) at D) to
38. High school athletes are often among ____ students academically.
A) head C) high

B) top

D) hand

39. You can learn knitting a sweater _____ a "do-it-yourself"

A) by...base

C) on...base

B) on...basis

D) by...basis

40. Investors (投资者) were allowed to set up enterprises (企业) first through registering the authorities.

A) with

C) on

B) in

D) for

41. Now we have a different view of our performances _____
ourselves.

A) also

C) too

B) as well as

D) in addition

42. In training ____ a career, students learn the language of their trade.

A) of

C) for

В) on

D) in

43. No one ever learned to use language well by ____ back
and keeping quiet.

A) standing

C) looking

B) staying

D) sitting

44. We shared his happiness.

A) with

C) in

B) between

D) among

45. The National Football Team is _____ tour in the North now.

A) on

C) in

- B) among D) at
46. He likes sport, both ____ and ____.
- A) indoor...outdoor C) indoor...out
B) indoors...out D) indoors...outdoor
47. They argued with me until I gave ____ them.
- A) in C) into
B) to D) in to
48. The boss asked his secretary to draw ____ a plan.
- A) on C) up
B) into D) in
49. People always ____ flowers ____ spring.
- A) combine...with... C) link...to...
B) associate...with... D) relate...to...
50. At that time Japanese army ____ into Chinese territory.
- A) flowed C) poured
B) washed D) rained

Part III Cloze (15 minutes)

Directions: *There are 20 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D) on the right side of the paper. You should choose the answer that best fits into the passage. Then cross the corresponding letter with your pencil.*

- | | |
|------------------------------|---------------|
| The British have al- | 51. A) ranges |
| ways been a nation of sport | B) catogories |
| lovers and interested in all | C) types |