

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



4

山西教育出版社





北外名师点金丛书

新视野大学英语

单元检测与测评

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

4

丛书总主编 郭梅辰 (教授/博导)
本册主编 吕玉波 詹文博
副主编 费玉双 刘 佳 孙 智

山西教育出版社

SHANXI EDUCATION PRESS

图书在版编目 (C I P) 数据

新视野大学英语单元跟踪测评④/郭婍庆主编. —太原: 山西教育出版社,
2004. 7

(北外名师点金丛书)

ISBN 7-5440-2716-3

I. 新… II. 郭… III. 英语-高等学校-习题 IV. H319.6

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2004) 第 030798 号

山西教育出版社出版发行

(太原市迎泽园小区 2 号楼)

太原市学友印刷厂印刷 新华书店经销

2004 年 7 月第 1 版 2004 年 7 月山西第 1 次印刷

开本: 787×1092 毫米 1/16 印张: 7.75

字数: 173 千字 印数: 1—5000 册

定价: 9.00 元

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

Contents

前言	1
Unit 1	1
Unit 2	10
Unit 3	19
Unit 4	28
Unit 5	38
Unit 6	47
Unit 7	57
Unit 8	67
Unit 9	76
Unit 10	86
新视野大学英语单元跟踪测评答案	95

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.

kinds of person

re __ pectable woman

te __ rible nu __ sance

a man of __ it

__ hy man

upr __ ght woman

behavior of people

id __ e walks

atte __ pt to p __ netrate the silence

__ retend to ya __ n

__ aying farewell

o __ ercome d __ slike

moods

me __ ry

ke __ n

perio __ of sile __ ce

__ urprised and de __ ighted

co __ fused

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. About two meanings are given for each word.

penetrate fuss honorable propose tender bat presence

Definitions:

- deserving, bring or showing honor and respect: _____
- a flying mouse-like animal that usu. eats insects or fruit and is active at night : _____
- intend to do sth. : _____
- gentle and loving: _____
- the state of being in a particular place: _____
- move into or through sth. : _____
- painful; sore; sensitive to the touch: _____
- be worried or excited, esp. over small things: _____
- pay particular and often excessive attention to sb. or sth. : _____
- a specially shaped stick for hitting the ball in games: _____
- title given to certain high officials: _____
- offer or put forward (sth.) for consideration, suggest: _____
- person's way of standing, moving, etc., esp. as it affects other people: _____
- easily damaged or hurt; delicate: _____
- understand or discover: _____



sentences:

1. You shouldn't make all that _____ about so simple a matter.
2. He did the _____ thing by resigning.
3. After I had finished eating, he _____ to set off immediately.
4. What you need is some _____ loving care.
5. My _____ friend, the member for Chester will arrive here soon.
6. I _____ making an early start tomorrow.
7. My steak was juicy and beautifully _____.
8. He's always _____ over his children.
9. It is well known that _____ habitually flies at night.
10. Your _____ is requested at the shareholders' meeting.
11. _____ blossoms, plants, shoots, etc, can be easily harmed by frost.
12. The war _____ every area of the nation's life.
13. The power of his stage _____ could never be forgotten.
14. _____ is a specially shaped implement with a handle and is used for hitting the ball in games such as cricket, baseball and table tennis.
15. He _____ their thoughts.

C Sentence Completion (1 × 10)

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

1. Do you _____ smoking? No, I don't object at all. (反对)
2. I, _____, was excited to see the Big Ben in London. (就我来说)
3. Don't _____ people who don't like you. (硬缠着)
4. The election which was held in October was _____ fair. (根本不)
5. Beside being an _____ woman Mrs. Baroda was also a very sensible one. (正派体面的)
6. He _____ himself upon the bench beside her, without a suspicion that she might object his presence. (坐下)
7. They did not _____ the enemy and determined to fight on. (投降)
8. Since he took that extra job, he's really _____. (把自己累垮了)
9. We have to face _____ defeats. (一个接一个的)
10. Don't _____ a salary increase this year. (指望)



II . Text Intensive Reading

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

Directions: Multiple choices on vocabulary and structure.

1. She looked perfectly _____ in her bathrobe at breakfast.

A. respectful

B. respect

C. respectable

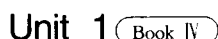
D. respective

2. I was _____ annoyed at his constant sniffing.
A. little B. great C. some D. somewhat
3. Some people eat what they like and get _____ fatter.
A. neither B. no C. none D. more
4. The boy _____ himself next to his brother.
A. sit B. sitting C. seated D. seating
5. He proposed _____ the name of the company.
A. change B. changes C. should change D. changing
6. They had made _____ contributions to their nation.
A. honorable B. honorary C. honorific D. honor
7. Everyone who was near the scene of the crime is under _____.
A. suspension B. suspicion C. suspect D. doubt
8. I'm rather _____ about signing this.
A. hesitate B. hesitant C. hesitated D. hesitation
9. He is a man of _____ who I never met before.
A. present B. presence C. presentation D. presenting
10. How _____, I've left my wallet at home!
A. annoyed B. annoy C. annoying D. annoyance
11. The company was _____ his making the right decision.
A. counting for B. counting about
C. counting on D. counting up
12. I _____ one of my old friends while I was shopping.
A. ran to B. ran into C. ran over D. ran up
13. He drew in his breath as he _____ her youthful beauty.
A. drank in B. drank by C. drank of D. drank with
14. The differences of the two sides _____ away.
A. disappeared B. went C. left D. melted
15. She was admitted to hospital for _____.
A. observation B. care C. suspect D. medicine

B On Grammar (1 × 5)

1. I was some annoyed, for I forgot to put your name on.
A B C D
2. Are you really fifty? You look not older than thirty-five.
A B C D
3. I was six years old and had to accompany to the cinema by my two brothers,
A B C
eleven and thirteen.
D
4. Some people laughed at her, but after a while they began to take her serious.
A B C D





5. Then she sat herself opposite him, and drew forward the small table, on which were two
A B C D
packs of cards.

C Cloze Text (0.5 × 20)

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 .

Mrs. Baroda was a little 1 to learn that her husband expected his friend, Gouvernail, 2 spend a week 3 on the plantation.

Gouvernail's quiet 4 puzzled Mrs. Baroda. After a few days with him, she could understand him 5 at first. She left her husband and his guest, 6, alone 7, only to find that Gouvernail hardly noticed her absence. Then she imposed her 8 upon him, accompanying him in his 9 walks to the mill to press her attempt to penetrate the silence 10 he had unconsciously covered himself. But it 11 worked.

_____12_____ Mrs. Baroda found her husband's friend's silence both _____13_____. Her husband, Gaston, had _____14_____ her that his friend, Gouvernail, would _____15_____ the plantation for a few weeks and that he had a great _____16_____. But she found his solemn silence _____17_____ in any interest. The truth was, however, _____18_____ he was a _____19_____, exhausted man merely _____20_____ a short rest from overwork. Once he opened up and revealed his true personality, Mrs. Baroda was surprised and shocked by the temptation and desire he created in her, a respectable married woman. She felt it best to depart from the plantation as soon as possible.

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. A. annoying | B. annoyed | C. being annoyed | D. annoy |
| 2. A. up | B. up to | C. come | D. come to |
| 3. A. and two | B. or two | C. but two | D. not two |
| 4. A. person | B. personality | C. character | D. personnel |
| 5. A. better than | B. no better than | C. not better than | D. more better than |
| 6. A. most time | B. most part | C. for the most part | D. the most part |
| 7. A. together | B. \ | C. with | D. and |
| 8. A. company | B. accompany | C. to accompany | D. to company |
| 9. A. idle | B. idling | C. idly | D. idleness |
| 10. A. which | B. in which | C. that | D. in that |
| 11. A. really | B. seldom | C. hardly | D. did |
| 12. A. To begin | B. Initially | C. Firstly | D. At first |
| 13. A. puzzled and bored | | B. puzzling and bored | |
| | C. puzzled and boring | D. puzzling and boring | |
| 14. A. informed | B. said | C. spoke | D. asked |
| 15. A. would stay at | | B. would be staying at | |
| | C. will stay | D. will be staying | |
| 16. A. clever | B. bright | C. wit | D. strategy |
| 17. A. lack | B. lacking | C. lacked | D. being lacked |

18. A. that B. which C. what D. who
 19. A. run down B. run-down C. running-down D. ran-down
 20. A. seek B. seeking C. sought D. being seeking

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

I found myself facing a dry-cleaning store which had once been one of the best restaurant in New York. On Sundays the old man would take my mother and me for dinner. There had been a balcony where a baker in a tall white hat baked fresh rolls, and whenever a customer entered, the baker would look down and put in a fresh roll. I could smell the rolls through the odor of the cleaning fluid on Lenox Avenue. I could see the manager who always sat down with us while we ate. He had some disease, I suppose, because the right side of his face was swollen out like a balloon, but he always wore a hard wing collar and a white tie, and never seemed sick. A Negro with a moustache was looking through the store window at me. For a moment I had the urge to tell him what I remembered, to describe this avenue when no garbage cans were on the street, when the Daimlers and Minervas and Fords had cruised by, and the cop on the corner threw back the ball when it got through the outfield on 114th Street. I did not go into the store, nor even toward our house. Any claim I had to anything had elapsed. I went down and down instead and sat in my room, trying to read.

1. In American slang "old man" probably means _____.
 A. uncle B. ancestor C. father D. friend
2. The baker knew when customers came into the restaurant because _____.
 A. he could see them from the balcony
 B. they always asked for fresh bread
 C. he could hear them talking to the manager
 D. the manager always told him
3. One of the things the author remembered about the manager is that he _____.
 A. was very unhappy
 B. always had a swollen cheek
 C. usually wore a white hat
 D. was often sick
4. Which of the following best expresses the mood of the author?
 A. cynical B. sad C. pessimistic D. nostalgic
5. According to the passage, which of the following is true of the street as author remembers



it?

- A. Children used to play nearby.
- B. Garbage cans were kept out on the street.
- C. The street was not paved.
- D. There were no policemen patrolling the street.

Passage 2

Statuses are marvelous human inventions that enable us to get along with one another and to determine where we “fit” in society. As we go about our everyday lives, we mentally attempt to place people in terms of their statuses. For example, we must judge whether the person in the library is a reader or a librarian, whether the telephone caller is a friend or a salesman, whether the unfamiliar person on our property is a thief or a meter reader, and so on.

The statuses we assume often vary with the people we encounter, and change throughout life. Most of us can, at very high speed, assume the statuses that various situations require. Much of social interaction consists of identifying and selecting among appropriate statuses and allowing other people to assume their statuses in relation to us. This means that we fit our actions to those of other people based on a constant mental process of appraisal and interpretation. Although some of us find the task more difficult than others, most of us perform it rather effortlessly.

A status has been compared to ready-made clothes. Within certain limits, the buyer can choose style and fabric. But an American is not free to choose the costume (服装) of a Chinese peasant or that of a Hindu prince. We must choose from among the clothing presented by our society. Furthermore, our choice is limited to a size that will fit, as well as by our pocketbook (钱包). Having made a choice within these limits we can have certain alterations made but apart from minor adjustments, we tend to be limited to what the stores have on their racks. Statuses too come ready made, and the range of choice among them is limited.

- 6. In the first paragraph, the writer tells us that statuses can help us
 - A. determine whether a person is fit for a certain job.
 - B. behave appropriately in relation to other people.
 - C. protect ourselves in unfamiliar situations.
 - D. make friends with other people.
- 7. According to the writer, people often assume different statuses _____.
 - A. in order to identify themselves with others
 - B. in order to better identify others
 - C. as their mental processes change
 - D. as the situation changes
- 8. The word “appraisal” (Line 5, Para. 2) most probably means _____.
 - A. involvement
 - B. assessment
 - C. appreciation
 - D. presentation

9. In the last sentence of the second paragraph, the pronoun “it” refers to “_____”.
- A. fitting our actions to those of other people appropriately
 - B. identification of other people’s statuses
 - C. selecting one’s own statuses
 - D. constant mental process
10. By saying that “an American is not free to choose the costume of a Chinese peasant or that of a Hindu prince” (Lines 2—3, Para. 3), the writer means _____.
- A. different people have different styles of clothes
 - B. ready-made clothes may need alternation
 - C. statuses come ready made just like clothes
 - D. our choice of statuses is limited

Passage 3

Faces, like fingerprints, are unique. Did you ever wonder how it is possible for us to recognize people? Even a skilled writer probably could not describe all the features that make one face different from another. Yet a very young child—or even an animal, such as a pigeon—can learn recognize faces. We all take this ability for granted.

We also tell people apart by how they behave. When we talk about someone’s personality, we mean the ways in which he or she acts, speaks, thinks and feels that make that individual different from others.

Like the human face, human personality is very complex. But describing someone’s personality in words is somewhat easier than describing his face. If you were asked to describe what a “nice face” looked like, you probably would have a difficult time doing so. But if you were asked to describe a “nice person,” you might begin to think about someone who was kind, considerate, friendly, warm, and so forth.

There are many words to describe how a person thinks, feels and acts. Gordon Allport, an American psychologist, found nearly 18,000 English words characterizing differences in people’s behavior. And many of us use this information as a basis for describing, or typing, his personality. Bookworms, conservatives, military types—people are such terms.

People have always tried to “type” each other. Actors in early Greek drama wore masks to show the audience whether they played the villain’s (坏人) or the hero’s role. In fact, the words “person” and “personality” come from the Latin persona, meaning “mask”. Today, most television and movie actors do not wear masks. But we can easily tell the “good guys” from the “bad guys” because the two types differ in appearance as well as in actions.

11. By using the example of fingerprints, the author tells us that _____.
- A. people can learn to recognize faces
 - B. people have different personalities
 - C. people have difficulty in describing the features of fingerprints
 - D. people differ from each other in facial features

12. According to this passage, some animals have the gift of _____.
A. telling people apart by how they behave
B. typing each other
C. telling good people from bad people
D. recognizing human faces
13. Who most probably knows best how to describe people's personality?
A. The ancient Greek audience.
B. The movie actors.
C. Psychologists.
D. The modern TV audience.
14. According to the passage, it is possible for us to tell one type of person from another because _____.
A. People differ in their behavioral and physical characteristics
B. human fingerprints provide unique information
C. people's behavior can be easily described in words
D. human faces have complex features
15. Which of the following is the major point of the passage?
A. Why it is necessary to identify people's personality.
B. Why it is possible to describe people.
C. How to get to know people.
D. How best to recognize people.

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

That night she went and sat alone upon a bench that stood beneath an oak tree at the edge of the walk. She had never known her thoughts to be so confused; like the bats now above her, her thoughts quickly flew this way and that. 1. She could gather nothing from them but the feeling of a distinct necessity to leave her home in the next morning.

Mrs. Baroda heard footsteps coming from the direction of the barn; she knew it was Gouvernail. She hoped to remain unnoticed, but her white gown revealed her to him. 2. He seated himself upon the bench beside her, without a suspicion that she might object to his presence.

"Your husband told me to bring this to you, Mrs. Baroda," he said, handing her a length of sheer white fabric with which she sometimes covered her head and shoulders. She accepted it from him and let it lie in her lap.

3. He made some routine observations upon the unhealthy effect of the night breeze at that season. Then as his gaze reached out into the darkness, he began to talk.

4. Gouvernail was in no sense a shy man. His periods of silence were not his basic nature, but the result of moods. When he was sitting there beside Mrs. Baroda, his silence melted for the time.

He talked freely and intimately in a low, hesitating voice that was not unpleasant to hear. He talked of the old college days when he and Gaston had been best friends, of the days of keen ambitions and large intentions. 5. Now, all there was left with him was a desire to be permitted to exist, with now and then a little breath of genuine life, such as he was breathing now.

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

1. 让所有这些贵重机器闲置着,我们可担负不起损失。
2. 一个醉醺醺的流浪汉缠着我们不走。
3. 你不能指望天晴。
4. 他劳累过度,把身体搞垮了。
5. 他说他要戒烟,但终究还是经不起诱惑,又抽上了。





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.

comedy character

the t __ amp

in __ ags

co __ edy act

huge p __ nts

ta __ l coats

movies

come __ y movies

ta __ king movies

tr __ gedy movies

dum __ movies

ext __ aordinary

characteristic of actor

co __ ic

c __ arse

__ dd

cr __ de

tiny moustache __ hes

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. About two meanings are given for each word.

scout postpone doubtful rouse execute correspond relief

Definitions:

1. delay, esp. arranging for it to take place at a later date or time: _____
2. a person employed to look for people with particular skills, esp. sport or entertainment: _____
3. not likely or probable: _____
4. feeling doubt or; not sure: _____
5. kill as a legal punishment: _____
6. the feeling that results from easing or removing of pain, distress or anxiety: _____
7. do or perform, esp. in a planned way: _____
8. a person, esp. a soldier, sent out to get information about where the enemy are and what they are doing: _____
9. wake sb.: _____
10. communicate by writing: _____
11. the reduction of pain or unhappy feelings: _____
12. match or be similar or equal: _____
13. stimulate sb.: _____

14. cause a particular feeling or attitude to exist: _____

15. put(sth.) into effect: _____

Sentences:

1. After he died we should _____ his will.
2. About 1,000 operations had been _____ and even cancer patients were being delayed.
3. He was _____ about accepting the extra work.
4. Jack drew a breath, determined that he would not _____ her to anger.
5. Cathy hardly knew what she was saying; only that she must somehow _____ her husband to movement.
6. Tom, you'd better check that the computer has _____ your commands.
7. They _____ regularly while he was away, although his mother had forbidden it.
8. Massage can bring some _____ from tension.
9. It was during the singing performance that he was spotted by a talent _____ and signed up by Warner Brothers.
10. It's _____ whether this painting is a Picasso.
11. The telephone _____ me from my sleep at 7 a.m.
12. It is reported that prisoners have been _____ without trial.
13. This image clearly doesn't _____ with the material presented so far in this chapter.
14. To my _____ the little boy was not injured during the accident.
15. As the course becomes more difficult and demanding, there is usually a _____ drop in attendance.

C Sentence Completion (1 × 10)

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

1. The number of violent event has increased to a _____. (骇人听闻的地步)
2. If you're coming, let me know _____. (事先)
3. Some of the rivers of the country _____ the Pacific Ocean. (直接流入)
4. A few shots of this drug _____. (病就永远治愈了)
5. As I passed, he stuck a leg and tried to _____. (把我绊倒)
6. Things aren't _____. (并不那么顺利)
7. He has really _____. (过着穷困潦倒的生活)
8. _____ he finally finished his book before his death. (令人宽慰的是)
9. Lifeless objects especially helped Chaplin _____. (发挥自己艺术家的天赋)
10. He already _____ to explore and extend a talent he discovered in himself as an artist. (有一种冲动)

|| Text Intensive Reading

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