

普通高等教育“十一五”国家级规划教材

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大学体验英语[®]

(第二版)

Experiencing English

综合训练与自测

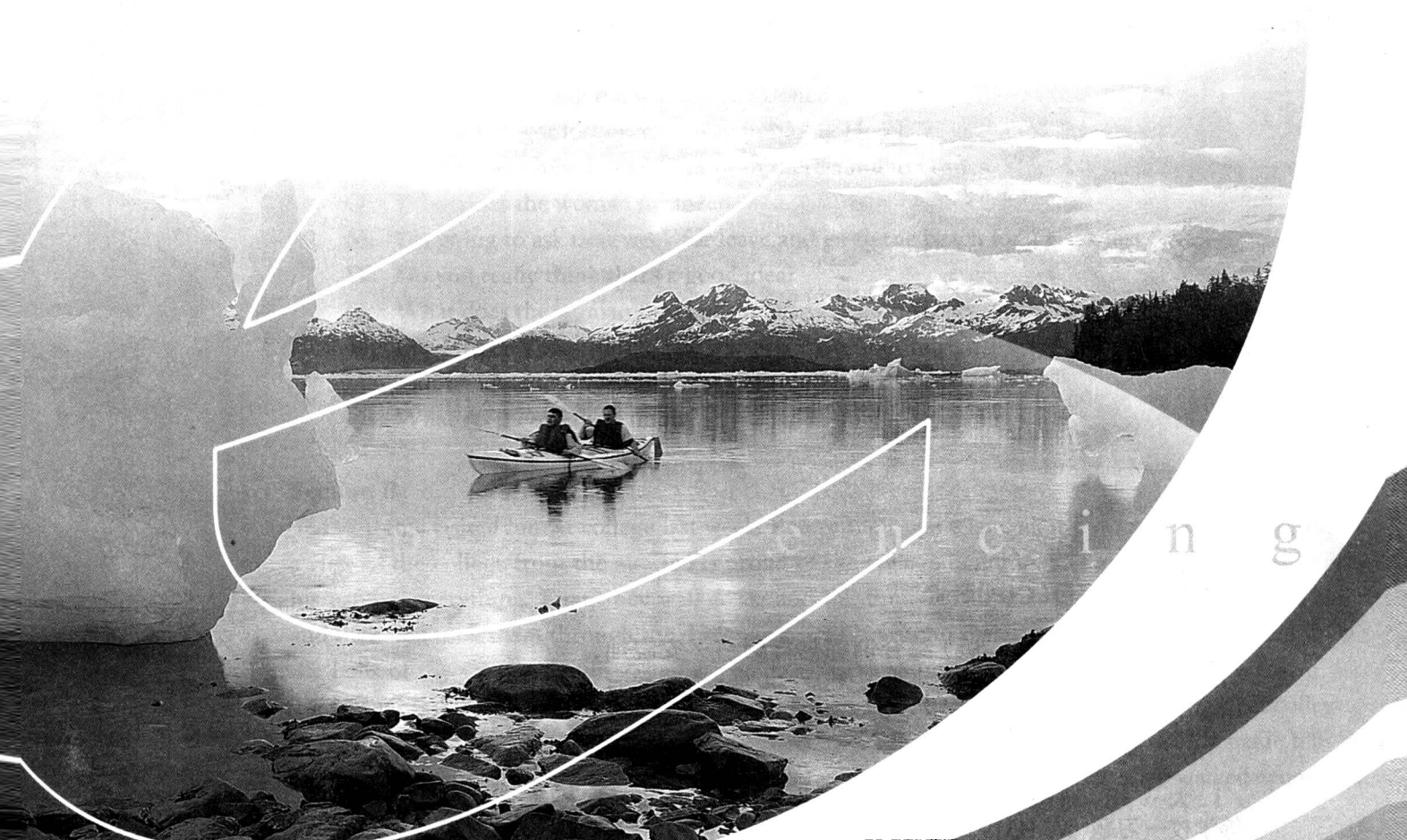
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高等教育出版社

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藏书章

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前 言

教学考试既是教师获取教学反馈信息、改进教学、保证教学质量的重要依据,又是学生调整学习策略、改进学习方法、提高学习效率的有效手段。

普通高等教育“十一五”国家级规划教材《大学体验英语》自出版发行以来受到广大师生的热烈欢迎。根据用户的反馈,急需开发一套考试系列丛书,来保证《大学体验英语》能够涵盖教学与检测的全过程。编写本系列丛书的目的是要使用《大学体验英语》教材的学校进行期末考试和最终参加大学英语四、六级考试提供教学检测和自测评估所需要的备考资源和考前训练。编者坚信,使用本系列备考丛书来推进《大学体验英语》教学实践与研究,定会更好地贯彻实施教育部颁布的《大学英语课程教学要求》。

《大学体验英语》考试系列丛书的设计与编写以教育部颁布的《大学英语课程教学要求》为依据,充分考核学生实际使用语言进行语言交际的能力。试题资料多选自最新的英语国家的报刊杂志和网络资讯,题材广泛,语言规范。

本套丛书由《大学体验英语(第二版)综合训练与自测》1—4册、《大学英语四级考试模拟试题集》和《大学英语六级考试模拟试题集》组成。《大学体验英语(第二版)综合训练与自测》1—4册的编写符合《大学英语课程教学要求》中规定的一般要求,重点考核《大学体验英语》立体化教材1—4册涵盖的一般要求中的词汇与相应的词组的主要用法,以及教材涉及的交际主题、应用文,语言知识和应用技能。每一册包括10套试卷,其中还包括卷头、答题纸、答案、录音文字稿、评分标准。

《大学英语四级考试模拟试题集》和《大学英语六级考试模拟试题集》的设计分别以《大学英语课程教学要求》中规定的一般要求和较高要求为依据,帮助备考的学生熟悉大学英语改革后四、六级考试的题型、内容、难易度、做题方法与时间要求,在复习、巩固、总结与强化已学的英语语言知识和技能的基础上,进一步提高英语综合应用能力。

《大学体验英语》考试系列丛书由广东韶关学院外语学院安晓灿教授和大连理工大学时真妹教授任总主编。大连理工大学孔庆炎教授任主审,美国普渡大学文学院ESL项目负责人、博士生导师Margie Berns教授作语言顾问。

本书为一级测试,由长春工程学院张琦、任丽波教授任主编。赵玉玺编写听力A、B部分;那茗编写听力C和写作部分;楚永娟编写阅读A、B部分;任丽波编写阅读C、D部分;李凤荣编写词汇和语法结构部分;张琦编写翻译部分。

由于编者水平有限,本书难免有不足之处,希望广大使用者不吝指正。

编者

2008年1月

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Achievement Test

7

Part I Listening Comprehension (20 minutes)



Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear ten short conversations. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. The conversations and the questions will be spoken only once. After each conversation there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A, B, C and D, and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center. (10 points)

1. A) In a restaurant.
C) In a hospital.
2. A) An area code number.
C) A country code number.
3. A) A house with wood floors.
C) A house with a big garden.
4. A) To make herself look good.
C) To look special.
5. A) To go to college.
C) To visit his relatives.
6. A) Sentimental.
C) Honest.
7. A) For learning to ski in her spare time.
C) For enjoying the magnificent scenery.
8. A) He can stay out late.
C) He can eat out.
9. A) They couldn't find Susan.
C) They would miss their flight.
10. A) Listening to music.
C) Checking records.
- B) At a school.
D) In an office.
- B) A phone number.
D) A zip code number.
- B) A house with carpets.
D) A house with a big kitchen.
- B) To follow the fashion.
D) To show she is rich.
- B) To go traveling.
D) To do business.
- B) Independent.
D) Reliable.
- B) For breathing the fresh air.
D) For studying rock formations.
- B) He can make friends.
D) He can eat at the cafeteria.
- B) They forgot their passports.
D) They lost the way to the airport.
- B) Watching movies.
D) Dealing with home finances.

Section B

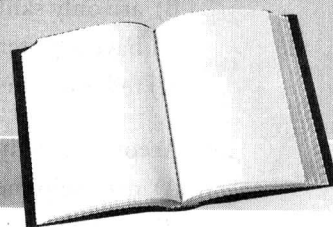
Directions: In this section, you will hear a short passage. At the end of the passage, you will hear 5 questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A, B, C and D. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center. (5 points)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 11. A) Her mom. | B) Her dad. |
| C) Her uncle. | D) Her brother. |
| 12. A) Shy and quiet. | B) Adventurous. |
| C) Humorous. | D) Aggressive. |
| 13. A) Surfing. | B) Skydiving. |
| C) Jogging. | D) Snowboarding. |
| 14. A) Her mom would have been happy. | B) Her mom could have taken part in it. |
| C) Her mom could have been very proud. | D) Her mom would have been very angry. |
| 15. A) Her mom. | B) Her dad. |
| C) Herself. | D) Her family. |

Section C

Directions: In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, listen carefully for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, fill in the blanks with the exact words you have just heard. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, check what you have written. (5 points)

I was in Istanbul once — part of a group tour — and the tour guide told us always (16) _____ the group, not to go out (17) _____. But one night I was feeling sort of adventurous and I thought I'd try to find a (18) _____ and eat dinner alone for a change. So I walked out of the hotel by myself. I was (19) _____ at all the restaurant and I couldn't decide which one to go to. And a little Turkish man came up to me and he said, "My nephew has a good restaurant. Come with me." So I decided to follow him. We (20) _____ the little streets, and it was (21) _____, and I didn't know what was going on. People were starting to (22) _____ at me. I got really (23) _____. And I thought, "I'd just better leave." So I was going to run. And then suddenly we rounded the (24) _____ and there we were at the restaurant. It (25) _____ being the best Turkish food I had the whole time I traveled. And ever since then, I haven't been so afraid to take chances.

Part II Reading Comprehension (30 minutes)**Section A**

Directions: There are two reading passages in this section. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. You should decide on the choice that best answers the question or completes the statement. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center. (20 points)

Passage A

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage.

What is exactly a lie? Is it anything we say which we know is untrue? Or is it something more than that? For example, suppose a friend wants to borrow some money from you, you say, "I wish I could help you but I'm short of money myself." In fact, you are not short of money, but your friend is in the habit of not paying his debts and you don't want to hurt his feelings by reminding him of this. Is this really a lie?

A scientific study of lying shows women are better liars than men, particularly when telling a "white lie" such as when a woman at a party tells another woman that she likes her dress when she really thinks it looks terrible. However, this is only one side of the story. Other researches show that men are more likely to tell more serious lies, such as making a promise which they have no intention of fulfilling. This is the kind of lie politicians and businessmen are supposed to be particularly skilled at: the lie from which the liar hopes to profit or gain in some way.

Research has also been done into the way people's behavior changes when they lie. It has been found that if they are sitting down at the same time, they tend to move about in their chairs more than usual. To the trained observer they are saying "I wish I were somewhere else now."

26. The first example in the passage shows that lying is _____.
- A) avoidable in most cases
 - B) not bad at all in most cases
 - C) advisable in some cases
 - D) impossible in some cases
27. In the passage a "white lie" means _____.
- A) an unbelievable lie
 - B) a lie to avoid hurting someone
 - C) a believable lie
 - D) a lie with an evil intention
28. By saying "women are better liars than men" (Line 1, Para. 2), the author means that women _____.

- A) are better at often telling a “white lie” to each other
B) are only skilled at telling “more serious lies”
C) have a better intention than men
D) tell fewer lies than men
29. According to the passage, politicians are more skilled at telling the kind of lies that _____.
- A) may help them gain politically
B) are believable and promising
C) are most attractive to the public
D) can help them cheat the press
30. The research shows that _____.
- A) women are friendlier than men
B) liars can be found out through the lies they tell
C) people tend to behave differently when they tell a lie
D) businessmen are not likely to keep their promise

Passage B

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage.

Shopping on the Internet is becoming more and more popular. More and more people are using the Internet to buy things. Why do people use the Internet to shop? Some people say it is more convenient. They don't have to leave their homes to order something, and they can shop for anything they want at any time, day or night. Other people say they can find better prices on the Internet.

If you want to buy something on the Internet, you need a credit card. You have to type your credit card number and information on the website and send it to the store over the Internet. You have to be sure that the store will not use your information in the wrong way. You don't want someone to get your credit card number and charge anything to your account.

For people who are too nervous to shop, the Internet is a good place to go window-shopping. Window-shopping is when you go to a store and look at the things for sale, but don't plan to buy anything. Window-shopping is easy on the Internet. You can see what kinds of products are available and how much they cost. You can visit stores with branches near you, or you can visit stores that are only on the Internet.

31. Why is shopping online popular with more and more people?
- A) It's more convenient.
B) It saves both money and time.
C) A credit card is used.
D) Cheaper things can be ordered.
32. What might happen if someone else gets your credit card number?
- A) He might break into your house.
B) He might charge you.
C) He might use your money to buy things.
D) He might help you settle your account.

33. To go “window-shopping” is _____.
- A) to do shopping by going from one store to another
 - B) to look at what are on sale without intending to buy
 - C) to decorate the shop windows with displays
 - D) to bargain about the prices at the shop
34. Online window-shopping makes people feel _____.
- A) nervous
 - B) relaxed
 - C) worried
 - D) confident
35. The best title for this passage may be _____.
- A) *Shopping on the Internet*
 - B) *Shopping with Credit Card*
 - C) *Window-shopping*
 - D) *A Cheaper Way of Shopping*

Section B

Directions: In this section there is a short passage with five questions. Read the passage carefully and then answer the questions in no more than five words. Write your answers in the spaces after the corresponding numbers on the Answer Sheet. (5 points)

A 1987 survey was given to 5,000 high school students. It showed that they did not know geography. Students in Boston were questioned. One third of them could not name six New England states. Students in Baltimore were questioned. Half could not shade in the United States on a map. Here is what another survey showed: students did not know history. Most did not know the dates of the American Civil War. Many did not know World War II leaders.

What is social study? It is the study of groups. It is the study of societies. Social study covers many fields. You have read about history and geography. These are part of social studies. It covers many other areas as well. Let's say you study the way people live together in groups. This is an area of social studies. So is learning about very early people.

Is social study important? Early Americans thought so. Students then learned history and civics. This was to make them good citizens. A report from 1916 set a goal. It said, “The social studies should cultivate a sense of membership in the world community.”

Social study helps us understand the world's people. The 1916 goal was important then. It is even more important now. We all need to be good world citizens.

36. What did the surveys mentioned in the passage suggest?
Students are poor at _____.
37. How was the school students' knowledge of society according to the 1987 survey?
It was _____.
38. What is social study?
Social study is the study of _____.

39. Why did early American students learn history and civics?

History and civics could _____.

40. What's the author's view on social studies?

Social studies are _____.

Section C

Directions: After reading the passage, decide whether the statements are true or false. Write T/F accordingly after the corresponding numbers on the Answer Sheet. (5 points)

There is a popular belief among parents that schools are no longer interested in spelling. No school I have taught in has ever ignored spelling or considered it unimportant as a basic skill. There are, however, vastly different ideas about how to teach it, or how much priority (优先) it must be given over general language development and writing ability. The problem is how to encourage a child to express himself freely and confidently in writing without holding him back with the complexities of spelling.

If spelling becomes the only focal point of his teacher's interest, clearly a bright child will be likely to "play safe". He will tend to write words that are only within his spelling range, choosing to avoid adventurous language. That's why teachers often encourage the early use of dictionaries and pay attention to content rather than technical ability.

I was once shocked to read on the bottom of a sensitive piece of writing about a personal experience: "This work is terrible!" There were many spelling errors and technical inabilities in writing, but it was also a sad reflection on the teacher who had feelings. The teacher was not wrong to draw attention to the errors, but if his priorities had centered on the child's ideas, an expression of his satisfaction with the presentation would have given the pupil more motivation (动力) to seek improvement.

- [] 41. Parents think that schools no longer consider spelling as a required skill.
- [] 42. Being afraid of making spelling mistakes, children are not likely to write freely and confidently.
- [] 43. For children "to play safe" means to write what they can spell out in order to avoid spelling mistakes.
- [] 44. Pupils are often encouraged to use dictionaries to correct their spelling mistakes.
- [] 45. More attention should be paid to the spelling errors pupils make instead of the ideas they express.

Part III Vocabulary (25 minutes)

Section A

Directions: There are 10 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose ONE answer that best completes the sentence. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center. (5 points)

46. In court, the judge _____ a large sum of money to those hurt in the fire.
 A) rewarded B) awarded C) offered D) charged
47. You are _____ to 30 miles an hour in built-up areas.
 A) restricted B) balanced C) cancelled D) challenged
48. He _____ the garage into a recreation room with the help of his uncle.
 A) transferred B) transformed C) transported D) translated
49. The explosion did a good deal of damage to the _____ of the building.
 A) entrance B) entryway C) entering D) entry
50. Does the amount of rain _____ the growth of the crops?
 A) affect B) effect C) bring D) result
51. It's going to rain; we'd better _____ our things and go indoors.
 A) put out B) put off C) put up D) put away
52. He got his present job as a salesman when he _____ the army.
 A) served B) joined C) quit D) resigned
53. If you think her experience is _____ we will employ her.
 A) specific B) adequate C) original D) extended
54. All of us are _____ that we are sure we'll soon find a job.
 A) optimists B) pessimists C) emotionalists D) generalists
55. It is _____ that it will rain today; the clouds are breaking.
 A) unlike B) like C) alike D) unlikely

Section B

Directions: In this section, there are ten incomplete sentences. Fill in the blanks with the words or expressions given below. Change the form where necessary. (10 points)

attract	by nature	explode	fulfill	head
at times	check out	cover	rest with	discipline

56. The director insisted that the terms and conditions of the contract must _____ strictly.
57. Company loyalty made him turn down many _____ job offers.
58. The soldiers showed perfect _____ in putting off the forest fire.
59. When the boiler _____, many people were injured.
60. As a sports journalist, Tom was sent to Italy to _____ the 1990 World Cup.
61. He must _____ his work more carefully — it's full of mistakes.
62. _____ she had a strong desire to see her parents, who were living in a remote village.
63. Clouds are gathering; I think we'd better _____ for the zoo in case it starts to rain.
64. She is arrogant _____, so she has no friends at school.
65. The final decision _____ the patient himself rather than the doctor.

Section C

Directions: Fill in the blanks in the passage with the words given below. There are some extra items. (10 points)

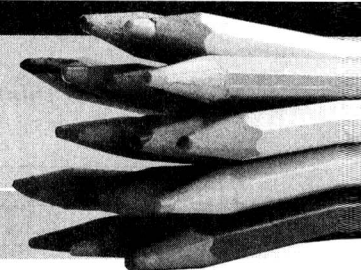
complex	conventional	download	flatly	initially
convenient	linked	associate	readily	nuclear
contact	modern	universe	cyberspace	engines

The Internet, once dominated by military intelligence, has brought changes into our lives. Although it was (66) _____ created as a communication system to outlast the fallout of a (67) _____ war, the Internet has been liberated. One needs only a telephone line and a computer equipped with a modem to explore (68) _____. Thus, knowledge is now easily and (69) _____ accessible. With just simple surf to various search (70) _____ in the Net like Yahoo or AltaVista, we can get thousands of web addresses (71) _____ to the information we want. We can even (72) _____ it and save it into our computer for free. Furthermore, communication via the Internet is very (73) _____ and cheap. Net communication can congregate via e-groups or chat rooms at a very low cost. Discussions can be held online without the hassle of rushing to a meeting place. We can even (74) _____ our friends or relatives anywhere in the world easily by sending e-mails, which is much cheaper than the (75) _____ "snail mail". Indeed, the Internet boom has made the world even smaller.

Part IV Translation (10 minutes)

Directions: Translate the following sentences into Chinese or English. (10 points)

76. A reporter who interviewed me at the closing ceremony told me, "You came here an unknown and now you go home a hero."
77. Students should check carefully that they are eligible to apply for a particular scholarship before making an application, as most of the schemes are restricted to certain nationalities and/or programs.
78. 这所大学提供我们所想要的所有资料和设施。
79. 他既聪明又勤奋，不久就接管了杂志的编辑工作。
80. 他按照妻子对他说的要求，一下班就去了市场。

Part V Writing (35 minutes)**Section A**

Directions: Write a paragraph of about 80 words explaining why people fall victim to advertising. The following two points may serve as a guide. (10 points)

1. Human beings have their weaknesses.
2. Advertisers often take advantage of their weaknesses.

Section B

Directions: Write a greeting card to somebody for his achievements, such as winning a scholarship, winning the first prize, succeeding in scientific research, or accomplishing something special, and so on. (5 points)

Test 1 Answer Sheet

Part I Listening Comprehension (20 points)

● *Section A (10 points)*

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

● *Section B (5 points)*

11. ABCD
12. ABCD
13. ABCD
14. ABCD
15. ABCD

● *Section C (5 points)*

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| 16. _____ | 21. _____ |
| 17. _____ | 22. _____ |
| 18. _____ | 23. _____ |
| 19. _____ | 24. _____ |
| 20. _____ | 25. _____ |

Part II Reading Comprehension (30 points)

● *Section A (20 points)*

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| 26. ABCD | 31. ABCD |
| 27. ABCD | 32. ABCD |
| 28. ABCD | 33. ABCD |
| 29. ABCD | 34. ABCD |
| 30. ABCD | 35. ABCD |

● *Section B (5 points)*

36. _____
37. _____
38. _____
39. _____
40. _____

● *Section C (5 points)*

41. [] 42. [] 43. [] 44. [] 45. []

Part III Vocabulary (25 points)

● *Section A (5 points)*

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| 46. ABCD | 51. ABCD |
| 47. ABCD | 52. ABCD |
| 48. ABCD | 53. ABCD |
| 49. ABCD | 54. ABCD |
| 50. ABCD | 55. ABCD |

● *Section B (10 points)*

56. _____
57. _____
58. _____
59. _____
60. _____

61. _____
62. _____
63. _____
64. _____
65. _____

● *Section C (10 points)*

66. _____ 67. _____ 68. _____ 69. _____
70. _____ 71. _____ 72. _____ 73. _____
74. _____ 75. _____

Part IV Translation (10 points)

76. _____
77. _____
78. _____
79. _____
80. _____

Part V Writing (15 points)

● *Section A (10 points)*

● *Section B (5 points)*

