

COLLEGE

ENGLISH

ACHIEVEMENT

TEST

《大学英语》精读三级测试

李荫华 夏国佐 主编

FOR

NON-ENGLISH

MAJORS

BAND 3

复旦大学出版社

《大学英语》 精 读
三 级 测 试

主编 李荫华 夏国佐

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内 容 提 要

本书根据复旦大学大学英语教学部编写的《大学英语》精读课程一至四级期末学业考试试卷重新整理、编排,分册出版,每级一册,每册配有听力理解部分测试题的录音带。每一册书都分为两个部分,首先是本级测试题和答题纸,然后是附录,附有测试题的标准答案和听力录音文字稿。测试题分听力理解、词汇、语法结构、完形填空、阅读理解和汉译英或英语作文六个部分,基本上突出了教材的相应难点和重点。这是《大学英语》精读教程的配套书,在平时学习教材的基础上按本书要求做测试题,不仅可自我测试学习效果,而且也可巩固所学得英语知识和技能。

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编 者 的 话

为了更好地配合《大学英语》(College English)精读教程(Intensive Reading)的教学,我们将最近几年复旦大学大学英语教学部编写的《大学英语》精读一至四级期末学业考试(achievement test)试卷整理、编排之后,按级分册出版。每册并配有听力部分测试题的录音带。

测试和教学紧密相关,学业考试尤其如此。测试除了用来评估学生的学业外,运用得当,还可以帮助学生巩固所学得的语言知识和技能,从而成为促进学习的一种有效手段。这套分级测试就是基于这一认识而编写的。

当然,任何试题都有其局限性,一份或几份试卷并不能覆盖每册教材的全部内容。所以,做试题并不能取代课本学习。正确的做法应该是:在日常学习的坚实基础上,适当做些题目,一来巩固所学,同时也是对自己的学习效果的一种自我检验。

愿这套分级测试能对使用《大学英语》精读教程课本的同学们有所裨益。

除主编外,本书的编者还有:王德明、周仲安、陆效用、余建中、唐荣杰、高亚萍等同志。另外,俞宝发、查国生、蔡基刚、姜新荣、孙健、邱匡林、罗候景等同志也参加了部分编写和其它具体工作。

1991年4月于复旦大学

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College English Achievement Test (1)

(For Non-English Majors, Band 3)

Part I. Listening Comprehension (15 points, 15 minutes)

Section A (2.5 points)

Directions: In this section you will hear 5 sentences with numbers in them. When you hear a sentence, read the four choices of numbers in your test paper and decide which one is what you have just heard. Then, mark your answer by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

Example:

You will hear: The Zip Code of Newark is 94560 and that of Portland is 06480.

You will read: a. 94560,06840. b. 49560,60840.

c. 49506,60480. d. 94560,06480.

The correct answer is d. So you should blacken the letter d on the Answer Sheet.

1. a. 1085 13 b. 1094 30
c. 1084 13 d. 1095 30
2. a. $-45^{\circ} -14^{\circ}$ b. $-40^{\circ} -24^{\circ}$
c. $-25^{\circ} -4^{\circ}$ d. $-45^{\circ} 4^{\circ}$
3. a. \$ 12,500 \$ 10,500 b. \$ 10,500 \$ 10,300
c. \$ 11,500 \$ 10,400 d. \$ 10,500 \$ 10,200
4. a. 1916 1918 b. 1961 1936
c. 1961 1963 d. 1906 1916
5. a. from 777 B.C. to 382 A.D. b. from 776 B.C. to 392 A.D.
c. from 766 B.C. to 329 A.D. d. from 767 B.C. to 328 A.D.

Section B (2.5 points)

Directions: In this section you will hear 5 short statements. The statements will be read just once. When you hear a statement, read the four sentences in your test paper and decide which one is the closest in meaning to the statement you have just heard. Then, mark your answer by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

Example:

You will hear: I ran into an old friend at the restaurant.

- You will read:
- a. I rushed into the restaurant with an old friend.
 - b. I met an old friend by chance at the restaurant.
 - c. My friend ran into the restaurant to meet me.
 - d. My friend and I ran into the restaurant together.

The correct answer is b. So you should blacken the letter b on the Answer Sheet.

- 6.
 - a. Bicycles are much quieter than motorcycles.
 - b. Bicycles are sometimes as dangerous as motorcycles.
 - c. Motorcycles are more dangerous than bicycles.
 - d. Motorcycles aren't as quiet as bicycles.
- 7.
 - a. Do you think you'll need some more sandwich in case you get hungry?
 - b. You should chew your sandwich well so as not to become hungry easily.
 - c. I have got one more sandwich with me if you're hungry.
 - d. I'm hungry even though I ate a lot of sandwiches.
- 8.
 - a. Traveling by train is popular.
 - b. Air travel is now more common.
 - c. There are fewer planes than trains recently.
 - d. People have owned more planes than trains in recent years.
- 9.
 - a. Science has played an important role in our lives.
 - b. Science has made our lives changeable.
 - c. Science has brought us a lot of inventions.
 - d. Science has greatly changed the way of our life.
- 10.
 - a. He missed one test when he was absent.
 - b. The test lasted more than a single day.
 - c. One person was absent.
 - d. Everyone was present to take the test.

Section C (10 points)

Directions: In this section you will hear 2 short passages. After each passage you will be asked some questions. The passage will be read twice. When you have heard a question, read the four possible answers in your test paper and decide which one is the best answer to the question you have heard. Then, mark your answer by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

Passage I

Questions 11 to 15 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 11.
 - a. Pronunciation.
 - b. Grammar.

- c. Expressions.
- 12. a. Its letters.
- c. Its grammar.
- 13. a. The Chinese.
- c. The Arabs.
- 14. a. It is easy to find many non-native speakers of English who can both speak and write English very well.
- b. We seldom find a non-Japanese who can both speak and write Japanese very well.
- c. Only those non-Japanese who have lived in Japan for more than 20 years can both speak and write Japanese well.
- d. There must be some similarities between English and many other Indo-European languages.
- 15. a. English grammar.
- c. Its expressions.
- d. Letters.
- b. Its expressions.
- d. All of the above.
- b. The Japanese.
- d. The Danish.
- b. Its vocabulary.
- d. Its pronunciation.

Passage II

Questions 16 to 20 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 16. a. English .
- c. Philosophy.
- 17. a. To help the students understand still better what he was teaching.
- b. To make the students laugh.
- c. To make the atmosphere of the class more cheerful.
- d. To attract the students.
- 18. a. He drank coffee with students.
- b. He gave parties in the classroom.
- c. He played chess with students.
- d. He helped them in his office.
- 19. a. He devotes himself to teaching.
- b. He gets along well with students.
- c. He is a humorous person.
- d. He likes painting.
- 20. a. 5 years.
- b. 8 years.
- c. 10 years.
- d. 12 years.

Part II Vocabulary (20 points,10 minutes)

Section A

Directions: Complete each of the following sentences with the proper word derived from the one given in brackets. Write the word on the Answer Sheet.

21. (cure) I regret to say that her disease is _____ .
22. (read) China Daily has now enjoyed a large _____ .
23. (modern) They are carrying out energetically a five-year program to _____ their industry.
24. (short) There is a temporary _____ of sugar in the store.
25. (bore) For those housewives, only an occasional trip to the dentist can interrupt their _____ .

Section B:

Directions: Each of the following sentences is provided with four choices. Choose the one that best completes the sentence. Then, mark your answer by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

26. A newborn baby often demonstrates a learning ability and even a remarkable capacity to _____ his environment, including the attitudes of his parents.
a. renovate b. generate c. institute d. shape
27. The writer got very angry when he read the _____ criticism of his new book.
a. hostile b. aggressive c. false d. outdated
28. The textile industry _____ greatly to the economy of Hong Kong.
a. adds b. amounts c. contributes d. leads
29. Depending on _____, Mary led us through an unknown part of the forest.
a. intuition b. sense c. vision d. image
30. The little boy, who got home very late, was greatly relieved when he found out he had been _____.
a. saved b. nudged c. spared d. encouraged
31. As a learner, he tries to study and observe _____ English usage in all he writes.
a. impressive b. conventional c. lucrative d. remarkable
32. The sense of insecurity among the people may lead to increasing demand for protection, and to increasing _____ for the return of death penalty.
a. cost b. challenge c. pressure d. defence
33. I was told that this cloth would not _____ in the wash, but it did.
a. decrease b. shorten c. reduce d. shrink
34. Many parents worry about whether television violence will cause individual display of _____ in the real world.
a. interference b. competition c. intrusion d. aggression
35. He just couldn't _____ what in the world she had been talking about all the time.
a. figure out b. catch on c. set out d. work on
36. On the way to school I was caught in a storm, and had to look for the _____ of a tree.

- a. shade b. shelter c. shadow d. bush
37. "If you happen to _____ classrooms, be sure to let me know," said the professor.
a. switch b. renew c. shift d. alter
38. Intermediate school is a transitional _____ between the primary school and high school.
a. interval b. spell c. time d. session
39. The chairman _____ Mr. Johnston to give a brief account of the accident.
a. called at b. called for c. called on d. called off
40. It is the business of novelists to _____ up into existence the world of imagination.
a. build b. round c. flare d. conjure

Part III Structure (15 points, 10 minutes)

Section A:

Directions: Each of the following sentences is provided with four choices. Choose the one that best completes the sentence. Then, mark your answer by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

41. I'll ask her to ring you up _____ she comes back.
a. the moment of b. the minute
c. the moment when d. the minute that
42. _____, his final success was due primarily to his devoted wife.
a. As Mr. Smith himself found
b. As Mr. Smith himself put it
c. Since Mr. Smith himself pointed out
d. Because Mr. Smith himself put it
43. Go to your work at once, _____ you will be fired!
a. or b. and c. then d. but
44. We will stick to our research work _____ they continue to support us _____.
a. neither... nor not b. whether... or no
c. both... and not d. whether... or not
45. _____ he failed in the final examination was that he had not prepared at all.
a. The reason why b. The reason for
c. The reason which d. The reason of
46. Mary tried to teach her little brother how to pronounce words _____ her teacher did.
a. in much the same way like b. with much the same way-as
c. in much the same way that d. using much the same of
47. To be frank, you should _____ to buy such a useless thing.
a. have had a better mind than b. have known more as

whole passage and choose the best answer for each blank. Then, mark your answer by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

Your library, 56 its thousands of volumes, will be a treasure to you almost beyond 57. Indeed, 58 it doesn't have the book or pamphlet or magazine you want, a librarian will sometimes go to real effort to 59 it for you from some other library. It is often worthwhile, by the way, to be on friendly terms with a librarian or two; they can make helpful 60 when you need.

Any library 61 of the name will have available for you a map of the floor plan, 62 the location of the card catalog, the reference area and all other departments, and any 63 special resources, such as foreign language tapes or rental typewriters. 64 will also provide informational pamphlets, telling you about its book-classification system, and 65 how to use the all-important card catalog and general 66 indexes, such as the Reader's Guide to Periodical Literature. 67 it's a large library, you will be told 68 to borrow books from the closed stacks. 69, there should be access to lists of readily available reference works 70 general and specialized periodical indexes, dictionaries, and encyclopedias; atlases and gazetteers; books of quotations; yearbooks of 71 events; and specialized reference works in biography, mythology, literature, history, music and art, philosophy and religion, science and technology, and the social sciences. 72 may even be some indexes to bulletins and pamphlets.

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|
| 56. a. with | b. for |
| c. to | d. over |
| 57. a. thinking | b. imagining |
| c. seeing | d. hearing |
| 58. a. because | b. whether |
| c. if | d. though |
| 59. a. lend | b. put |
| c. bring | d. get |
| 60. a. suggestions | b. guide |
| c. decisions | d. things |
| 61. a. a made of | b. because of |
| c. worthy of | d. complaining of |
| 62. a. demonstrating | b. showing |
| c. reflecting | d. pointing |
| 63. a. used | b. often-used |
| c. second-hand | d. familiar |
| 64. a. This | b. That |
| c. One | d. It |
| 65. a. voicing | b. remembering |
| c. reminding | d. explaining |
| 66. a. periodical | b. daily |
| c. weekly | d. monthly |
| 67. a. And | b. If |
| c. Since | d. Because |
| 68. a. which | b. what |
| c. how | d. where |
| 69. a. First | b. Always |
| c. Finally | d. Occasionally |
| 70. a. for | b. as |
| c. only | d. both |
| 71. a. new | b. old |
| c. current | d. former |
| 72. a. There | b. Their |
| c. They | d. It |
| 73. a. Though | b. Since |
| c. And | d. Yet |

73, as I say, all that information is available to you simply 74 the asking. I see no purpose in taking up time here in exploring these various resources. Again, get friendly with a(n) 75.

74. a. of	b. for
c. at	d. in
75. a. reader	b. author
c. writer	d. librarian

Section B

Directions: The following passage is taken from the text you have learned. Read the passage and fill in each of the numbered blanks with one suitable word. Write the word on the Answer Sheet.

And so I do not have a 76 record. But what was most shocking at the time was the things my 77 from the charge so 78 depended on. I had the "right" accent, respectable middle-class parents in 79, reliable witnesses, and I could obviously afford a very good solicitor. 80 the obscure nature of the charge, I feel sure that 81 I had come from a different background, and had really been unemployed, 82 is every chance that I would have been 83 guilty. While asking for costs to be 84, my solicitor's case quite obviously revolved around the 85 that I had a "brilliant academic record".

Part V Reading Comprehension (20 points, 35 minutes)

Directions: In this part there are 3 passages. Each passage is followed by a number of comprehension questions. Read the passage and answer the questions. Then, mark your answer by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

(1)

The common cold is the world's most widespread illness—which is probably why there are more myths about it than any of the other plagues (疫病) that flesh is heir to.

The most widespread fallacy (谬误) of all is that colds are caused by cold. They are not. They are caused by viruses (病毒) passed on from person to person. You catch a cold by coming into contact, directly or indirectly, with someone who already has one. If cold causes colds, it would be reasonable to expect the Eskimos to suffer from them permanently. But they do not. And in isolated arctic regions explorers have reported being free from colds until coming into contact again with infected people from the outside world by way of packages and mail dropped from airplanes.

During the First World War soldiers who spent long periods in the trenches, cold and wet, showed no increased tendency to catch colds.

In the Second World War prisoners at the notorious Auschwitz concentration camp, naked and starving, were astonished to find that they seldom had colds.

At the Common Cold Research Unit in England, volunteers took part in experiments in which they submitted to the discomforts of being cold and wet for long stretches of time. After taking hot baths, they put on bathing suits, allowed themselves to be doused with cold water, and then stood about dripping wet in drafty rooms. Some wore wet socks all day while others exercised in the rain until close to exhaustion. Not one of the volunteers came down with a cold unless a cold virus was actually dropped in his nose.

If, then, cold and wet have nothing to do with catching colds, why are they more prevalent in the winter? Despite the most pains taking research, no one has yet found the answer. One explanation offered by scientists is that people tend to stay together indoors more in cold weather than at other times, and this makes it easier for cold viruses to be passed on.

No one has yet found a cure for the cold. There are drugs and pain suppressors (止痛片) such as aspirin, but all they do is relieve the symptoms (症状).

86. According to the passage, there are more myths about the common cold than any other human disease because _____
- it spreads more quickly
 - it is the most widespread illness
 - the climate of the world is getting colder and colder
 - few people can catch colds
87. Which of the following is NOT true?
- The Eskimos do not suffer from colds all the time.
 - Colds are not caused by cold.
 - People suffer from colds just because they like to stay indoors.
 - A person may catch a cold by touching someone who already has one.
88. Arctic explorers may catch colds when _____
- they are working in the isolated arctic regions
 - they are writing reports in terribly cold weather
 - they are free from work in the isolated arctic regions
 - they are coming into contact again with the outside world
89. During the First World War, soldiers who spent long periods in cold and wet trenches _____
- often caught colds
 - never caught colds
 - did not show increased tendency to catch colds
 - did not increase in number
90. At the Common Cold Research Unit in England, people who volunteered to take part in experiments _____
- caught colds only when they wore wet socks all day

- b. really suffered a lot
 - c. were not allowed to take hot baths
 - d. did not catch colds even when cold viruses were dropped into their noses.
91. In the fifth paragraph, the phrase "came down with a cold" means _____.
- a. "fell to the ground because of the cold"
 - b. "caught a cold"
 - c. "decreased in number because of cold whether"
 - d. "recovered from a cold"
92. It can be inferred from the passage that _____.
- a. if people do not stay together indoors so often in the winter, they will not catch colds so easily
 - b. drugs such as aspirin can cure colds most efficiently
 - c. most people understand that colds are not caused by cold
 - d. people engaged in pains taking research will never catch colds

(2)

If John Symmes' theory had been correct, the first men to reach the North Pole(北极) would have dropped into the earth through an opening in its crust(地壳) and discovered a vast new country inside, rich in minerals and peopled by a strange race of men.

So strong was his conviction(信念), and so many were persuaded by him, that his proposals for an expedition to the world within the earth got as far as the U.S. Congress. But the skeptical(怀疑的)legislators would have nothing to do with the idea.

John Cleves Symmes, born in New Jersey in 1780, had a distinguished army career behind him, rising to the rank of captain, before he became passionately interested in astronomy. The more he studied, the firmer grew his conviction that the earth was hollow.

This theory was not entirely new. It had been put forward in the past by such notable men as the English astronomer Edmond Halley, after whom Halley's Comet is named; Leonhard Euler, a Swiss mathematician; and Sir John Leslie, a Scottish scientist. Halley and Leslie suggested that there might be separate planets within our own.

Symmes agreed, but his "worlds within worlds" were concentric spheres(同心球体), one inside the other but all open at the poles.

No one could prove that his theory was wrong, for at that time the polar regions(极带地区) were still unexplored.

Symmes cited as evidence of his theory the then unexplained northward migration(迁移) of birds. They were, he believed, attracted to the source of warm ocean currents and an innerearth sunshine—of which the northern lights are a reflection.

If birds could visit this inner world, Symmes declared, so could men. He wrote to scientific institutions all over the world: "I declare that the earth is hollow, habitable within,

one within the other, and that it is open at the pole. I pledge my life in support of this truth and am ready to explore the hollow, if the world will support me in the undertaking."

When he failed to get U.S. backing, Symmes tried to join a Russian polar expedition but could not raise the funds to the departure port, St. Petersburg.

He died in 1829, still convinced that the earth was hollow.

93. Which of the following is NOT mentioned or implied by the author?
- John Symmes's theory was not correct.
 - Symmes was once a university professor of astronomy.
 - Symmes proposed an expedition to the world within the earth.
 - Many people were persuaded by him at that time.
94. Symmes became interested in astronomy _____
- in 1780
 - before he joined the army
 - before he rose to the rank of captain
 - after he became captain
95. Which of the following is NOT true?
- Symmes believed that the earth was hollow.
 - The legislators in the U.S. Congress were not interested in his proposal.
 - Symmes believed that there were worlds within our own and that they were all open at the poles.
 - Symmes' theory was exactly the same as that of Halley and Leslie's.
96. According to Symmes, birds migrated northward because _____
- at that time the polar regions were still unexplored
 - there was always plenty of food there
 - they were attracted by the beautiful scenery there
 - they were attracted to the source of warm currents there
97. In the passage, the author mentions that _____
- Halley's Comet was named after Edmond Halley, an American astronomer
 - Sir John Leslie was a Swiss scientist
 - Leonhard Euler was a friend of Symmes'
 - no one could prove at that time that Symmes' theory was wrong
98. In the last sentence of the second paragraph "the ... legislators would have nothing to do with the idea" means _____
- "they ignored his proposal"
 - "they were afraid of his idea"
 - "they knew nothing about his idea"
 - "they were not in a position to do anything for it"
99. It can be inferred from the passage that _____

- a. Symmes' theory could have been proved correct if he had not died so early
- b. If Symmes had managed to get U.S. backing, he might have found other worlds inside our earth
- c. If Symmes theory had been correct, we would have found a strange race of men underneath the earth
- d. If Symmes had succeeded in joining the Russian polar expedition, he might have proved his theory to be true

(3)

Many thousands of New Yorkers craned their necks to look up at the Woolworth Building—in 1920 the tallest in the world—where the tiny figure of a man was inching his way to the top.

He reached the 30th floor, and had 27 more floors to go, when a policeman stuck his head out of a window.

George Gibson Polley was promptly arrested—for climbing a building without an official permit!

Polley scaled 2,000 buildings in the United States, without ever slipping or falling. He became known as the Human Fly and was often hired by store owners as part of their opening ceremony. He was able to command a fee of \$ 200— in those days a princely sum.

His career started when he was a boy playing baseball in Richmond, Virginia. George hit a fly ball onto the roof of a six-story building. As it was the only ball they had, he climbed up to fetch it.

In 1910 his family moved to Chicago, and George got a job as a newspaper boy. One day he saw an expensive suit in a store window.

"I'd stand on my head on top of this building for a suit like that," he declared.

The store owner laughed. "If you did that, I would give you the suit," he said. George got his suit, and the episode (事件) attracted so much attention that a local theater offered him a booking. He climbed buildings to attract crowds to the show.

The Human Fly performed his feat (技艺) all over the United States. In Boston he climbed 500 feet up the Custom House; in Hartford he scaled three buildings in one day; and in Providence he wore a blindfold to shin up (爬上) a flagpole.

George Gibson Polley's career came to an abrupt end at the early age of 29, however. He died, not from a fall, but from a fatal brain tumor (肿瘤).

100. An appropriate title for the passage would be _____.
- a. The Human Fly
 - b. Brain Tumor
 - c. The Great Family
 - d. Buildings in the United States
101. According to the passage, George's career started _____.
- a. in New York
 - b. in Richmond