

英语专业精品教材

# CONTEMPORARY 现代 COLLEGE ENGLISH 大学英语

第二版 Second Edition

1 2 3 4

精读  
同步测试

国伟编

外语教学与研究出版社

FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS

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## 第二版 前言

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精读是我国培养外语人才的一门不可或缺的课程。随着我国对外语人才的要求不断提高，精读课的地位和作用正变得日益重要，广大师生也迫切需要一套编排科学、内容丰富的高质量的精读教材。在这种形势下，北京外国语大学英语学院的杨立民教授和其他一些资深专家于2001年至2003年编写并出版了《现代大学英语 精读》教材，全套教材共六册，供大学英语专业本科一至三年级学生及其他水平相当的学习者使用。为了配合这套教材，我们于2005-2007年间编写了《现代大学英语 精读 同步测试》1-4册。历经10年，编者已于2010年开始对《现代大学英语 精读》1-4册进行修订，为此，与之配套的《同步测试》也随之进行调整与修改。

根据精读教材的修订，第二版《同步测试》在第一版的基础上作了如下修订：

- 1-4册各设 16个单元，其中第7和第14单元分别对1-6单元和8-13单元的重要知识点进行考查，可作为一段学习后的综合测试。
- 对各单元词汇、语法的考查的题干作了大量的修改，使句子更贴近实用，更有逻辑性。
- 翻译部分也根据第二版教材的具体内容对有些句子进行了替换，进一步突出本单元的重点、难点和考点。

本册是《现代大学英语 精读 同步测试》的第一册，每个单元由词汇与语法、翻译、完型填空和阅读理解四个部分组成。作为《现代大学英语 精读》的辅导用书，本书在编写时紧扣每个单元的知识点，并密切结合英语专业 4级考试的特点，旨在通过练习巩固并提高学生的词汇、语法、阅读及翻译等基本技能。每个单元的阅读理解包含两篇文章，每篇文章后各设 5 道阅读理解题，考查内容涉及文章主旨、事实细节、作者态度、例证、推理判断以及一些写作技巧，如明喻、暗喻、类比等。阅读理解在选材上力求与每个单元所学课文的题材和体裁保持一致，旨在帮助学生进一步了解所学单元的文体和相关内容。

为了方便学生和教师使用，本系列辅导丛书与第一版一样以活页形式装订，教师可以方便地将每单元的测试内容与其他各单元分离，作为单元测试试卷。测试的方法建议如下：在学完精读课的每一单元后进行测验。教师也可根据自己的教学安排，在学习下一单元的过程中，对上一单元进行测试。试卷中每种题型都单独成页，教师可以灵活安排测试时间，在一堂课中选取某个时间段进行某种题型的测试。以上只是编者的设想，教师完全可以根据自己的教学课时和学生的学习特点来合理安排使用本书。

本书在编写过程中，听取了许多正在使用《现代大学英语 精读》的同仁们的意见和建议，也得到了外语教学与研究出版社的大力支持和帮助，在此深表谢意。

由于编者水平有限，编写时间仓促，恳切希望使用本书的广大教师不吝赐教，给予批评指正。

编 者

2011年8月于北京

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# Test 1 Half a Day

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## Part I Vocabulary and Grammar

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**Directions: In this part there are 30 incomplete sentences, each with four suggested answers. Choose the one that best completes the sentence.**

- I don't think it's wise of you to show \_\_\_\_\_ your greater knowledge in front of the director, for it may offend him.  
A. up  
B. off  
C. out  
D. in
- That statement, if not properly explained, might \_\_\_\_\_ misunderstanding.  
A. get ready for  
B. go in for  
C. go back on  
D. give rise to
- Scholars maintain that social developments can easily bring \_\_\_\_\_ language changes.  
A. up  
B. about  
C. out  
D. forward
- Whenever I have an appointment, I like to arrive \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. ahead of time a little  
B. a little time ahead  
C. a little ahead of time  
D. ahead of a little time
- Generally, it is only when animals are trapped that they \_\_\_\_\_ to violence in order to escape.  
A. proceed  
B. appeal  
C. resort  
D. incline
- It suddenly occurred to Anne that money couldn't \_\_\_\_\_ all that Bob has suffered in the past five years.  
A. live up to  
B. make up for  
C. make out  
D. live through
- He took \_\_\_\_\_ of the manager's hospitalization and did his own business during his office hours.  
A. benefit  
B. advantage  
C. use  
D. good
- Whenever a big company \_\_\_\_\_ a small one, the product almost always gets worse.  
A. takes off  
B. takes over  
C. takes down  
D. takes out

9. Crossing the bridge, she felt dizzy and clung \_\_\_\_\_ the rails.
  - A. onto
  - B. into
  - C. on
  - D. to
10. He spoke so \_\_\_\_\_ that even his opponents were won over by his arguments.
  - A. bluntly
  - B. convincingly
  - C. emphatically
  - D. determinedly
11. One cause of the Civil War was economic and political \_\_\_\_\_ between the South and the North.
  - A. rivalry
  - B. rival
  - C. context
  - D. contract
12. Exhausted and sweating from their \_\_\_\_\_, they sat down to catch their breath and remove their outer clothing.
  - A. pains
  - B. strengths
  - C. forces
  - D. exertions
13. Captain Benson praised his men's courage and \_\_\_\_\_ in dealing with a very dangerous situation.
  - A. permanence
  - B. perseverance
  - C. resistance
  - D. independence
14. We are making good progress, but we must not \_\_\_\_\_ until we have achieved our objective.
  - A. give up
  - B. let up
  - C. put up
  - D. draw up
15. We persuaded him to give up this uninteresting job, but all \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. in vain
  - B. out of mind
  - C. for waste
  - D. at it
16. The road \_\_\_\_\_ over two hundred miles through the heart of the country.
  - A. increased
  - B. stretched
  - C. heightened
  - D. prolonged
17. The problems of the company were so \_\_\_\_\_ and confusing that nobody fully understood all of them.
  - A. intimate
  - B. inherent
  - C. intricate
  - D. incentive
18. Electrical appliances such as toasters or hair dryers are designed to \_\_\_\_\_ the ability of an electric current to heat a wire.
  - A. take the risk of
  - B. make sense of
  - C. take responsibility for
  - D. make use of
19. Almost \_\_\_\_\_ fruits and vegetables contain riboflavin (维生素B<sub>2</sub>); the richest sources are leafy green vegetables such as spinach, kale, or turnip greens.
  - A. every
  - B. some
  - C. all
  - D. none



20. To balance a budget is to show that the sum of a man's earnings \_\_\_\_\_ the sum of his expenditures.  
A. equals  
B. equal  
C. equaled  
D. equaling
21. Before the first non-stop flight made in 1949, it \_\_\_\_\_ necessary for all planes to land for refueling.  
A. would be  
B. has been  
C. had been  
D. would have been
22. By the end of last term, he had written to a number of colleges, received three letters of acceptance, and \_\_\_\_\_ two campuses.  
A. saw  
B. seen  
C. seeing  
D. to see
23. He decided to go to the museum as soon as he \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. finishes what he did  
B. would finish what he was doing  
C. finished what he did  
D. finished what he was doing
24. It is not true that too \_\_\_\_\_ consumption of vitamins would lead to high blood pressure and heart disease.  
A. many  
B. few  
C. fewer  
D. much
25. \_\_\_\_\_ yet knows how long and how seriously the shakiness in the financial system will drag down the economy.  
A. Nobody  
B. Anybody  
C. Somebody  
D. Everybody
26. If it doesn't rain within the next few weeks, the crops will have to be watered if they are \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. to survive  
B. to be survived  
C. being survived  
D. surviving
27. After studying the case, the judge found the accused man \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. innocently  
B. being innocent  
C. innocent  
D. to be innocent
28. A thief who broke into a church was caught because traces of wax, found on his clothes, \_\_\_\_\_ from the sort of candles used only in churches.  
A. come  
B. which came  
C. coming  
D. had come
29. By the time Neil Armstrong and Edwin Aldrin walked on the moon in 1969, there \_\_\_\_\_ many space explorations.  
A. will have been  
B. had been  
C. have been  
D. must be
30. Some fleas have one or two eyes, but others have \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. none  
B. no  
C. any  
D. no one

## Part II Translation

---

Directions: Translate the following sentences into English.

1. 哈林是那种动不动就在同学面前炫耀自己的孩子。(to show off)  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. 你应该充分利用这次出国学习的机会。(to take advantage of)  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. 有时候诗人在他们的作品里使用奇怪的语言来表达他们的感情。(to resort to)  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. 直到今天我还不理解他为什么不考虑到严重后果就作出决定。(to make out)  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. 在这些国家，有些“新闻”是在报馆办公室里编出来的。(to make up)  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. 他们每一课都仔细准备，以此弥补自己的经验不足。(to make up for)  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. 很显然，是他父母的努力使他成为一个诚实可信的人。(to make... out of sb.)  
\_\_\_\_\_
8. 史密斯太太发现她丈夫在这次交通事故中没有受伤，这使她大感宽慰。(to one's relief)  
\_\_\_\_\_
9. 万事开头难。什么事一旦开了头，你就会觉得比较容易做了。  
\_\_\_\_\_
10. 你们昨天晚上争议的那件事已经得到解决。  
\_\_\_\_\_

## Part III Cloze

**Directions:** For each blank in the following passage, choose the best answer from the choices given below.

Have you ever asked yourself why children go to school? You will 1 say that they go to learn their own language and other languages, arithmetic, history, science, and all the other 2.

That is quite true; but why do they learn these things? And are these things 3 that they learn at school?

We send our children to school to 4 them for the time when they will be big and will have to work for themselves. Nearly all they study at school has some 5 use in their life, but is that the only reason why they go to school?

There is more in education than just learning facts. We go to school 6 all to learn how to learn, so that when we have 7 school we can continue to learn. A man who really knows how to learn will always be successful, because 8 he has to do something new which he has never had to do before, he will rapidly teach himself how to do it in the best way. The uneducated person, on the other 9, is probably unable to do something new, or does it badly. The purpose of schools, therefore, is not just to teach language, arithmetic, etc., 10 to teach pupils the way to learn.

- |                |              |             |              |
|----------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1. A. probably | B. properly  | C. easily   | D. hardly    |
| 2. A. problems | B. subjects  | C. topics   | D. issues    |
| 3. A. those    | B. ones      | C. every    | D. all       |
| 4. A. rely     | B. make      | C. get      | D. prepare   |
| 5. A. true     | B. fortunate | C. lucky    | D. practical |
| 6. A. above    | B. over      | C. on       | D. in        |
| 7. A. remained | B. left      | C. stayed   | D. sent      |
| 8. A. whenever | B. whichever | C. whatever | D. however   |
| 9. A. way      | B. hand      | C. method   | D. side      |
| 10. A. and     | B. that      | C. but      | D. so        |

## Part IV Reading Comprehension

**Directions:** In this part there are two passages followed by questions or unfinished statements, each with four suggested answers marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that you think is the best answer.

### Passage 1

How often one hears children wishing they were grown up, and old people wishing they were young again. Each age has its pleasures and its pains, and the happiest person is the one who enjoys what each age gives him without wasting his time in useless regrets.

Childhood is a time when there are few responsibilities to make life difficult. If a child has good parents, he is fed, looked after and loved, whatever he may do. It is impossible that he will ever again in his life be given so much without having to do anything in return. In addition, life is always presenting new things to the child—things that have lost their interest for older people because they are too well-known. But a child has his pains: he is not so free to do what he wishes to do; he is continually being told not to do things, or being punished for what he has done wrong.

When the young man starts to earn his own living, he can no longer expect others to pay for his food, his clothes and his room, but has to work if he wants to live comfortably. If he spends most of his time playing about in the way that he used to as a child, he will go hungry. And if he breaks the laws of society as he used to break the laws of his parents, he may go to prison. If, however, he works hard, keeps out of trouble and has good health, he can have the great happiness of building up for himself his own position in society.

1. According to the second paragraph, the author thinks that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. life for a child is comparatively easy
  - B. a child is always loved whatever he does
  - C. if much is given to a child, he must do something in return
  - D. only children are interested in life
2. After a child grows up, he \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. will have little time playing
  - B. has to be successful in finding a job
  - C. can still ask for help in time of trouble
  - D. should be able to take care of himself

3. Which of the following statements is NOT true according to the passage?
- A. People are often satisfied with their life.
  - B. Life is less interesting for old people.
  - C. Adults are free to do what they want to do.
  - D. Adults should no longer rely on others.
4. The paragraph following the passage will most probably discuss \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. examples of successful young men
  - B. how to build up one's position in society
  - C. joys and pains of old people
  - D. what to do when one has problems in life
5. The main idea of the passage is that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. life is not enjoyable since each age has some pains
  - B. young men can have the greatest happiness if they work hard
  - C. childhood is the most enjoyable time in one's life
  - D. one is the happiest if he can make good use of each age in his life

## Passage 2

From the time we are born, most of the simple decisions are taken away from us. We are constantly told what to do and what not to do. In childhood, how often have we not at some stage heard, "Eat your dinner now, because it's dinner time. If you don't eat it now, don't ask for food later when you're hungry." These experiences mould the child into the ways of society rather than allowing it to grow up relatively free from social constraints. The mealtime example serves to underline the conditions under which children are born and bred to conform to the ways of society and the group. By its very nature society is inherently hostile to individuality. It has an inbuilt resistance to allowing the individual to flower in his or her own way.

All social institutions, whether medical, religious, social or economic, demand a high degree of mental *conformity* (遵从) as the price of membership. By the age of around seven most children are already *indoctrinated* (灌输) into a conformist mode. Whilst there are certainly advantages to social conformity, there is also a price that is not immediately apparent. In internalizing and adopting society's conceptual models and structures, the individual is induced into acting in violation of his or her own nature.

Society conditions us to such an extent that we tend to conform not only in the way that we think, but also in the way that we live, especially with regard to eating habits. Instead of discovering our uniqueness and living according to our own inner dictates, most of us follow instead the dictates of parents, politicians, clergy, the media and peer groups. In obeying these external voices—which may even be the original cause of some of our worst illnesses—we deny our essential nature.

1. Why are most of the simple decisions taken away from us since we are born?
  - A. We have to obey parents in order to get food.
  - B. Social constraints prevent us from developing individuality.
  - C. We have to obey nature so as to grow up healthily.
  - D. The ways of society and the group encourage us to behave like our parents.
2. Which of the following does NOT belong to the “external voices” described by the author?
  - A. Friends.
  - B. Internet.
  - C. Loud speaker.
  - D. Priests.
3. Which of the following statements is supported by the passage?
  - A. If we don't follow our basic nature, we may even get sick.
  - B. Social institutions allow us to flower in our own way.
  - C. We pay high price to have a better life in modern society.
  - D. At mealtime, we eat as much as possible in case we get hungry later.
4. Which of the following statements is NOT true?
  - A. We learn to adopt social concepts from early age.
  - B. To some extent social conformity is necessary.
  - C. We need to fight against our own nature to get used to society.
  - D. If we don't listen to our parents, we may get worst illnesses.
5. What does the word “uniqueness” in the last paragraph mean?
  - A. Commonness.
  - B. Difference.
  - C. Similarity.
  - D. Singleness.



# Test 2 The Boy and the Bank Officer

## Part I Vocabulary and Grammar

**Directions: In this part there are 30 incomplete sentences, each with four suggested answers. Choose the one that best completes the sentence.**

- When traveling, you are advised to take travelers' checks, which provide a secure \_\_\_\_\_ to carrying your money in cash.  
A. substitute  
B. selection  
C. preference  
D. alternative
- The travelers were \_\_\_\_\_ to find that the bridge had been washed away.  
A. dismayed  
B. prejudiced  
C. disagreed  
D. questioned
- The people who objected to the new approach were told that since work had already started there was no point in \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. denying  
B. upsetting  
C. protesting  
D. competing
- It is \_\_\_\_\_ to expect the common man to know everything about germs.  
A. humorous  
B. ridiculous  
C. sarcastic  
D. funny
- She refused to \_\_\_\_\_ the car keys to her husband until he had promised to wear his safety belt.  
A. hand in  
B. hand out  
C. hand down  
D. hand over
- They had a fierce debate \_\_\_\_\_ whether their company should restore the trade relationship which was broken years ago.  
A. as to  
B. as well  
C. as a rule  
D. as long as
- The old woman from the country was \_\_\_\_\_ by the noisy crowds and traffic in the big city.  
A. induced  
B. annoyed  
C. interrupted  
D. interfered

8. The president promised to keep all the board members \_\_\_\_\_ of how the negotiations were going on.  
 A. told B. noticed  
 C. realized D. informed
9. The arduous task requires \_\_\_\_\_ us still greater efforts.  
 A. to B. from  
 C. of D. for
10. \_\_\_\_\_ there is nothing we can do to stop the plan going ahead.  
 A. Predictably B. Largely  
 C. Apparently D. Naturally
11. Jane was asked to \_\_\_\_\_ from graduate school because they believed she was not really able to complete research.  
 A. withdraw B. withhold  
 C. withstand D. wither
12. The black clouds over the mountain were the \_\_\_\_\_ of a coming storm.  
 A. sign B. character  
 C. nature D. end
13. Half the profits are \_\_\_\_\_ in a corporate account that can be drawn on only with stockholder consent.  
 A. invested B. deposited  
 C. stored D. saved
14. \_\_\_\_\_ in the affairs of a state by another power will be considered an act of war.  
 A. Discontent B. Contribution  
 C. Objection D. Interference
15. She tightened her face into a frightening mask to \_\_\_\_\_ away that young man.  
 A. scare B. dread  
 C. fear D. afraid
16. This bridge is of great strategic importance to the enemy and must be \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. damaged B. harmed  
 C. ruined D. destroyed
17. I held opinion that \_\_\_\_\_ honest man who married and brought up a large family did more service than he who continued single and only talked of the population.  
 A. a B. the  
 C. an D. /
18. Alexander Graham Bell invented \_\_\_\_\_ telephone in 1876.  
 A. / B. a  
 C. one D. the
19. \_\_\_\_\_ called just now, but he didn't mention his full name.  
 A. Mr. Green B. The Mr. Green  
 C. A Mr. Green D. That Mr. Green

20. There's \_\_\_\_\_ those bottles there.  
 A. much beer on  
 B. many beer in  
 C. a lot of beer in  
 D. a lot of beer on
21. The manager has been hanging about the telephone anxiously, as if he \_\_\_\_\_ a call that would decide the rise and fall of the firm.  
 A. had been awaiting  
 B. were awaiting  
 C. awaits  
 D. should await
22. We've missed the last bus. I'm afraid we have no choice but \_\_\_\_\_ a taxi.  
 A. taking  
 B. to take  
 C. take  
 D. to have taken
23. With all this work on hand, he \_\_\_\_\_ to the cinema last night.  
 A. mustn't go  
 B. wouldn't go  
 C. oughtn't to go  
 D. shouldn't have gone
24. Some women \_\_\_\_\_ a good salary in a job instead of staying home, but they decided not to work for the sake of the family.  
 A. could have made  
 B. must make  
 C. should have made  
 D. would make
25. He is an hour late. He \_\_\_\_\_ by fog. Of course, that's only a possibility.  
 A. may have been delayed  
 B. should have been delayed  
 C. can have been delayed  
 D. must have been delayed
26. While we were in London that year, the London Bridge \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. is being repaired  
 B. has been repaired  
 C. was being repaired  
 D. had been repaired
27. You \_\_\_\_\_ such a long essay. The teacher only asked for 300 words, and you have written 1000.  
 A. needn't write  
 B. needn't have written  
 C. didn't need to write  
 D. didn't need write
28. The room is in a terrible mess; it \_\_\_\_\_ cleaned.  
 A. can't have been  
 B. shouldn't have been  
 C. mustn't have been  
 D. wouldn't have been
29. I can't find the kid anywhere. He \_\_\_\_\_ to his uncle's.  
 A. must go  
 B. must have gone  
 C. must have been  
 D. must be
30. I don't believe him. He \_\_\_\_\_ be serious.  
 A. needn't  
 B. mustn't  
 C. may not  
 D. can't