

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

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，可作为一个阶段学习后的综合测试，同时也为教师提供了一个查漏补缺的平台。
- 对各单元考查词汇、语法的题目作了大量的修改，使句子更贴近语言实际，更有逻辑性。
- 翻译部分也根据第二版教材的具体内容进行了更新和替换，进一步突出各单元的重点、难点和考点。

本册是《现代大学英语精读同步测试》的第二册，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四级考试的特点，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。每个单元的理解理解包含两篇文章，每篇文章后各设五道阅读理解题，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

2012年3月于北京

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Test **1** Another School Year— What For?

Part I Vocabulary & Grammar

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

- I am sure that with your remarkable ability and rich experience, the current session you _____ over will be a success.
A. presume
B. propel
C. preside
D. prick
- Although cats cannot see in complete darkness, their eyes are much more _____ to light than human eyes.
A. glowing
B. sensitive
C. brilliant
D. gloomy
- Every year schools all over the country will _____ new students the first week in September.
A. absorb
B. include
C. enroll
D. register
- If you want to clarify the fact, you need two witnesses to _____ that this is your signature.
A. notify
B. certify
C. assure
D. assume
- Some taxonomists, particularly those working in herbaria and providing an identification service, do need such _____.
A. approach
B. confidence
C. faith
D. expertise
- _____ his pioneering work in the late 1930's, Earl Hines has been called the father of modern jazz piano.
A. As a result of
B. In support of
C. In the interest of
D. For the sake of
- A society is _____ only when the humblest and weakest person can enjoy the highest civil, economic, and social rights that the privileged and most powerful possess.
A. conflicting
B. friendly
C. democratic
D. hostile

19. There is no perfect trading system, and each of the proposed ones has its _____.
- A. limits
B. borders
C. frontiers
D. limitations
20. Henry will not be able to attend the meeting tonight because _____ a class then.
- A. he must be teaching
B. he will be teaching
C. he will have taught
D. of him has to teach
21. According to some educators, the goal of teaching is to help students learn what _____ to know to live a well-adjusted and successful life.
- A. do they need
B. they need
C. they are needed
D. as they may need
22. I wish I hadn't been so busy yesterday, otherwise I _____ you with the cleaning.
- A. will have helped
B. should help
C. could have helped
D. could help
23. Just as the builder is skilled in the handling of his bricks, _____ the experienced writer is skilled in the handling of his words.
- A. as
B. so
C. thus
D. like
24. James has just arrived, but I didn't know he _____ until yesterday.
- A. was coming
B. came
C. had been coming
D. will come
25. The Internet was first started by the U.S. army _____ a communication system.
- A. in
B. for
C. with
D. as
26. "I'm really tired and there are so many things to do." "Well, if it would be _____ any help, I would do some cooking."
- A. in
B. of
C. with
D. for
27. I _____ of going up to Scotland at the end of December, but I've only got a few days' holiday.
- A. think
B. have thought
C. will think
D. am thinking
28. Throw some bits of bread in the pond. Fish _____ and eat it.
- A. are going to come
B. will come
C. are to come
D. were coming
29. To fit in with the development of the market economy, factories should guarantee _____ high speed _____ good quality.
- A. either... or
B. not... but also
C. both... and
D. neither... nor
30. If there _____ peace, we must try in every way to prevent war.
- A. is to be
B. will be
C. should be
D. is going to be

Part II Translation

Directions: Translate the following sentences into English.

1. 生活的秘密不在于做自己喜欢做的, 而在于喜欢自己不得不做的。(*not... but...*)

2. 实验工作不但需要精确的测量, 而且需要准确的计算。(*not only... but also*)

3. 他开始时专门画鸟, 后来又专门写关于鸟类的文章。(*to specialize in*)

4. 我们也可能由于听从了我们所钦佩的人的劝说而去从事不适合我们的工作。(*as a result of*)

5. 中国已与世界经济越来越紧密地联系在一起, 尤其是在加入世贸组织以后。(*to be on the way to doing*)

6. 我们已完成了工程的一半, 但现在却在停工待料。(*to be stuck for*)

7. 我们必须确保将原子能用于和平事业, 造福人类。(*to see to it that...*)

8. 要想更多地了解我们所居住的这个世界, 我们应该接触不同的文化。(*to be exposed to*)

9. 这些商店企图诱惑人们去买他们不需要的东西。(*to be out to do*)

10. 年轻人往往朝前看, 而老年人喜欢回顾过去。在这一点上, 所有的国家都如此。(*to be true of*)

Part III Cloze

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

Many teachers believe that the responsibilities for learning lie with students. 1 a long reading assignment is given, instructors expect students to be familiar with the information in the reading even if they do not discuss it in class or take an examination. 2 students are considered to be those who are motivated to learn for the sake of 3, not those interested only in getting high grades. Sometimes homework is returned 4 brief written comments but without grades. Even if grades are not given, students are responsible for learning the material assigned. When research tasks are 5, professors expect students to take it actively and to complete it with minimum guidance. It is students' responsibility to find books, magazines, and articles in the library. Professors do not have the time to explain 6 a university library works; they expect students, particularly graduate students to be able to exhaust the reference 7 in the library. Professors will help students who need it, but prefer that their students not be 8 dependent on them. In the United States, professors have many other duties besides teaching, such as administrative or research work. 9, the time that a professor can spend with a student outside of class is limited. If students have problems with classroom work, they should either 10 professors during office hours or make appointments.

- | | | | |
|------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. When | B. Although | C. Because | D. Since |
| 2. A. Poor | B. Ideal | C. Average | D. Disappointed |
| 3. A. fun | B. work | C. learning | D. prize |
| 4. A. by | B. in | C. for | D. with |
| 5. A. collected | B. distributed | C. assigned | D. finished |
| 6. A. when | B. that | C. what | D. how |
| 7. A. selections | B. collections | C. sources | D. origins |
| 8. A. too | B. such | C. much | D. more |
| 9. A. However | B. Therefore | C. Furthermore | D. Nevertheless |
| 10. A. greet | B. annoy | C. approach | D. attach |

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

It is commonly believed in the United States that school is where people go to get an education. Nevertheless, it has been said that today children interrupt their education to go to school. The distinction between schooling and education implied by this remark is important.

Education is much more open-ended and all-inclusive than schooling. Education knows no bounds. It can take place anywhere, whether in the shower or on the job, whether in a kitchen or on a tractor. It includes both the formal learning that takes place in schools and the whole universe of informal learning. The agents of education can range from a respected grandparent to the people debating politics on the radio, from a child to a distinguished scientist. Whereas schooling has a certain predictability, education quite often produces surprises. A chance conversation with a stranger may lead a person to discover how little is known of other religions. People are engaged in education from infancy on. Education, then, is a very broad, inclusive term. It is a lifelong process, a process that starts long before the start of school, and one that should be an integral part of one's entire life.

Schooling, on the other hand, is a specific, formalized process, whose general pattern varies little from one setting to the next. Throughout a country, children arrive at school at approximately the same time, take assigned seats, are taught by an adult, use similar textbooks, do homework, take exams, and so on. The slices of reality that are to be learned, whether they are the alphabet or an understanding of the workings of government, have usually been limited by the boundaries of the subject being taught. For example, high school students know that they are not likely to find out in their classes the truth about political problems in their communities or what the newest filmmakers are experimenting with. There are definite conditions surrounding the formalized process of schooling.

1. What is the main idea of the passage?
 - A. Education and schooling are quite different experiences.
 - B. One can receive education everywhere; going to school is not a must.
 - C. The common belief that people go to school to get an education is wrong.
 - D. Schooling offers a limited section of formal training while education covers a vast field of informal training.

2. What does the author probably mean by “children interrupt their education to go to school” in the first paragraph?
- The more years students go to school, the worse their education is.
 - People are engaged in education the whole life.
 - Children go to school just to make trouble.
 - Schooling is not educationally beneficial.
3. The phrase “For example” in the third paragraph introduces a sentence that gives examples of _____.
- the slices of reality that are to be learned
 - the results of schooling
 - limitations of classroom teaching
 - the similarities of all schools
4. Which of the following conclusions does the passage support?
- Without formal education, people would remain ignorant.
 - Education systems need to be thoroughly reformed.
 - Education involves many years of competence training.
 - Going to school is only part of one’s education.
5. The passage is written in the way of _____.
- contrasting the meanings of two related words
 - giving examples of different kinds of education
 - listing and discussing several educational problems
 - providing facts to support an argument

Passage 2

Education is one of the key words of our time. A man without an education, many of us believe, is an unfortunate victim of unfortunate circumstances deprived of one of the greatest twentieth-century opportunities. Conceived of the importance of education, modern states “invest” in institutions of learning to get back “interest” in the form of a large group of enlightened young men and women who are potential leaders. Education, with its cycles of instruction so carefully worked out, is punctuated by textbooks—those purchasable wells of wisdom—what would civilization be like without its benefits?

So much is certain: that we would have doctors and preachers, lawyers and defendants, marriages and births—but our spiritual outlook would be different. We would lay less stress on “facts and figures” and more on a good memory, on applied psychology, and on the capacity of a man to get along with his fellow citizens.

If our educational system were fashioned after its bookless past we would have the most democratic form of “college” imaginable. Among the people whom we like to call savages, all knowledge inherited by tradition is shared by all; it is taught to every member of the tribe so that in

this respect everybody is equally equipped for life.

It is ideal condition of the “equal start” which only our most progressive forms of modern education try to reach again. In primitive cultures the obligation to seek and to receive the traditional instruction is binding to all. There are no “illiterate”—if the term can be applied to peoples without a script—while our own compulsory school attendance became law in Germany in 1642, in France in 1806, in England in 1976, and is still nonexistent in a number of “civilized” nations. This shows how long it was before we considered it necessary to make sure that all our children could share in the knowledge accumulated by the “happy few” during the past centuries.

Education in the wildness is not a matter of monetary means. All are entitled to an equal start. There is none of the hurry which, in our society, often hampers the full development of a growing personality. There, a child grows up under the ever-present attention of his parents; therefore the jungles and the savages know of no “juvenile delinquency”. No necessity of making a living away from home results in neglect of children, and no father is confronted with his inability to “buy” an education for his child.

1. The word “interest” in the first paragraph means _____.
A. pleasure
B. returns
C. share
D. knowledge
2. It can be implied from the passage that the author seems _____.
A. against the education in the very early historic times
B. in favor of the educational practice in primitive cultures
C. positive about our present educational instruction
D. quite happy to see an equal start for everyone
3. The passage implies that _____.
A. some families now can hardly afford to send their children to school
B. everyone today has an equal opportunity in education
C. every country invests heavily in education
D. we are not very certain whether preachers are necessary or not
4. According to the passage, which of the following statements is true?
A. One without education today has few opportunities.
B. We have not yet decided on our educational models.
C. Compulsory schooling is legal obligation in several countries now.
D. Our spiritual outlook is better now than before.
5. The best title for this passage is _____.
A. The Significance of Education
B. Educational Investment and Its Profits
C. Education in the Wilderness
D. Education: Past and Present

Test 2 Say Yes

Part I Vocabulary & Grammar

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

1. When the couple was saving money to buy a house, they had to _____ pennies.
A. nod
B. plunge
C. pinch
D. spray
2. Most of the wood was so rotten when they pulled that it _____ into a shower of fragments and woodlice.
A. broke away
B. broke off
C. broke up
D. broke through
3. Last Monday evening at 21:30 there was a _____ explosion at the other side of the square.
A. hasty
B. terrific
C. conspicuous
D. remarkable
4. Some trichologists (毛发学研究者) argue that excessively _____ hair can be caused by drinking too much milk, milkshakes and yogurt drinks.
A. greasy
B. slippery
C. waxy
D. sticky
5. Poets sometimes _____ to making use of strange language in their works to express their feelings.
A. proceed
B. appeal
C. incline
D. resort
6. Mrs. White _____ in her leather handbag till she collected exactly the correct change for admission.
A. felt
B. searched
C. found
D. rummaged
7. The children managed to _____ under the fence and got into the festival without paying.
A. compress
B. squeeze
C. hug
D. huddle
8. In stormy weather considerable amounts of sea _____ can be dispersed into the air and it can be blown several kilometers inland.
A. foam
B. surf
C. spray
D. lather

9. I am convinced that natural selection has been the main but not the _____ means of modification.
A. exclusive
B. excessive
C. excluding
D. extinct
10. The speaker _____ his knowledge of the subject by his excellent presentation, so we all understood well.
A. enlightened
B. dealt
C. demonstrated
D. illuminated
11. I'm not interested in any football team at all. Whether your favorite football team will win is a matter of _____ to me.
A. indifference
B. discrimination
C. deviation
D. interests
12. The police searched the building _____ but failed to find out where the bomb was.
A. together
B. exactly
C. altogether
D. thoroughly
13. If you try to read small print and see only a _____, you probably need glasses.
A. mess
B. blur
C. mixture
D. patch
14. How can we make it _____ to them for all the worry we've caused them?
A. off
B. for
C. out
D. up
15. The manager always tries to encourage people to _____ up with their own ideas to approach problems.
A. put
B. come
C. take
D. use
16. The boy became furious when he realized how he had been _____ out of his money.
A. deceived
B. deprived
C. tricked
D. robbed
17. He was _____ of having failed, since he made a promise to win championship when he left his motherland for this game.
A. shaming
B. ashamed
C. shameful
D. humiliated
18. I think it's a little _____ to get married in a church when you don't believe in God.
A. difficult
B. hypocritical
C. unattached
D. solemn
19. _____ for the timely investment from the general public, our company would not be so thriving as it is.
A. Had it not been
B. Were it not
C. Be it not
D. Should it not be

20. Over the centuries, _____ that try to explain the origins of the university.
 A. although many theories
 B. many theories
 C. have many theories been
 D. there have been many theories
21. Managers often receive considerable training in the “technical” aspects of their jobs, _____ very little in the “people management” aspects.
 A. so
 B. just as
 C. yet
 D. and that
22. Anyone with half an eye on the unemployment figures knew that the assertion about economic recovery _____ just around the corner was untrue.
 A. would be
 B. to be
 C. was
 D. being
23. Acute hearing helps most animals sense the approach of thunderstorms long before people _____.
 A. do
 B. hear
 C. do them
 D. hearing it
24. The new computer virus _____, the system was restored to its normal operation.
 A. having removed
 B. had been removed
 C. having been removed
 D. was removed
25. The wonder of the electronic computer lies in _____ very quick and accurate in doing complicated calculations.
 A. it's being
 B. it was
 C. it is
 D. its being
26. Medical research at the cellular level, _____ research on the immune system, has been made possible through twentieth-century advances in techniques of genetic research.
 A. which
 B. such as
 C. whereas
 D. is also
27. Iceland lies far north in the Atlantic, with its northernmost tip actually _____ the Arctic Circle.
 A. touches
 B. touching
 C. being touched
 D. touched
28. A thousand miles no longer _____ much to us today, for modern planes can easily get over this distance within a few hours.
 A. mean
 B. meant
 C. means
 D. is meaning
29. Ohio, the center of _____ the Hopewell culture, has the greatest concentration of ancient burial mounds in the United States.
 A. what is called
 B. that is called
 C. calling
 D. called
30. What we know of life on earth suggests that life _____ wherever the proper conditions exist.
 A. arise
 B. could arise
 C. would arise
 D. will arise