

第三版  
Third Edition

# 大学英语 精读 College English

INTENSIVE READING

## 课外自测 ACHIEVEMENT TESTS

Book 3

总主编 臧金兰  
主 编 李庆新



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# 大学英语 精读 College English

## INTENSIVE READING

# 课外自测

## ACHIEVEMENT TESTS



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## 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

大学英语(第三版)精读课外自测. 第三册 / 李庆新主编.

—上海: 上海外语教育出版社, 2009

ISBN 978-7-5446-0960-9

I. 大… II. 李… III. 英语—高等学校—习题 IV. H319.6

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2008)第 116181 号

出版发行: 上海外语教育出版社

(上海外国语大学内) 邮编: 200083

电 话: 021-65425300 (总机)

电子邮箱: bookinfo@sflep.com.cn

网 址: <http://www.sflep.com.cn> <http://www.sflep.com>

责任编辑: 李 欣

---

印 刷: 昆山市亭林彩印厂

经 销: 新华书店上海发行所

开 本: 787×1092 1/16 印张 25.25 字数 624千字

版 次: 2009 年 7 月第 1 版 2009 年 7 月第 1 次印刷

印 数: 5 000 册

---

书 号: ISBN 978-7-5446-0960-9 / H · 0410

定 价: 47.00 元

本版图书如有印装质量问题, 可向本社调换





# 大学英语 精读 课外自测 **3**

卡 号: 1a333473e3

验证码: 4590cb8590fe40f5

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# 前言

《大学英语(第三版)精读课外自测》(以下简称《课外自测》)是根据教育部高教司《大学英语课程教学要求》(以下简称《课程要求》)的精神所编写的。《课程要求》指出:大学英语课程的教学目标是培养学生的英语综合应用能力,特别是听说能力,使他们在今后工作和社会交往中能用英语有效地进行口头和书面的信息交流。

本套书是配合已使用十多年并在实践中修订完善、深受广大读者欢迎的上海外语教育出版社出版的《大学英语(第三版)精读》系列教程而编写的课外自测练习,作为《大学英语(第三版)精读》系列教程的必要补充和扩展。该套《课外自测》注重培养、增强学生的英语实践能力,巩固和深化学生在课堂上所学的知识,最终达到提高学生英语语言综合运用能力的目的。

该套《课外自测》共分四册,每册针对教材的每两个单元编写两套同步测试题,每套测试题分 A、B 两份卷子。题型多样,包含但不限于四级考试题型。1—5 单元及 6—10 单元各编写一套(含 A、B 两份卷子)阶段考试题,其中 B 卷为四级题型模拟。1—10 单元编写一套(含 A、B 两份卷子)总测试卷,其中 B 卷为四级题型模拟。

每两个单元的两套课外自测内容都以这两个单元的相应课文内容为主,以便全面考察学生的学习情况。每套测试题保证对相应教程单元知识的覆盖面,同时避免重复。

听力部分参照每册对应听力教材水平,按照四级听力题型编写。内容包括短对话、长对话、短文理解及复合式听写。

词汇结构部分以复习、巩固该单元词汇、短语搭配及语法结构为主,以复习部分已学过的大纲四级词汇为辅。练习中也有同义替换题型。

阅读理解部分有四篇文章,分为快速阅读理解和仔细阅读理解。文章内容具备思想性、科学性、知识性。选用了具有现代科技、人生哲理等比较新的阅读材料。力求语言精彩、丰富,长度合理,难度适中。文章大多结合人类面临的各种挑战和当今社会热点,能够激发学生的学习兴趣,开阔学生的视野,培养学生独立思考、分析和理解的能力。

综合复习测试形式包括完形填空、改错、句子翻译和篇章问答。其中完形填空部分以练习词汇和词组搭配为主、语法句法结构和上下文关系衔接为辅。改错部分有两种考查形式:在句子的画线部分找错并改正;在短文中找错并改正。句子翻译紧密结合相关单元的句型和短语,反复操练单元中的表达方式,力求牢记。考查内容涵盖多方面:词汇用法、词组搭配、句法知识、语法知识、特殊句型、代词用法等。篇章问答也是按照大学英语四级考试题型要求而编排设计。

写作部分要求结合该单元主题,并尝试用已经学过的各类知识练习写作。

《课外自测》套书由臧金兰教授任总主编,山东省五所高校的多位长期从事大学英语教

学、经验丰富、成绩突出、教学效果显著的教授和一线骨干教师参加了编写工作。具体安排是：第一册主要由山东师范大学承编；第二册主要由鲁东大学承编；第三册主要由山东科技大学承编；第四册主要由山东财政学院承编。此外，聊城大学参与编写了全套书（一至四册）的总测试题共四套。臧金兰、马茂祥、宁月瑾、李庆新、李小飞对测试题进行了审阅、统稿工作。

在本套书的编写过程中，我们得到了许多同行专家的指导和帮助；同时，我们还参考了众多报刊、书籍和有关的网站资料，在此一并向作者表示谢忱。

书中如有疏漏和不当之处，恳请广大读者及同行专家赐教指正，以期进一步改进完善。

编者  
2008 年末

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# Units

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# 1-2

## Test One (A)

### Part I Listening Comprehension

#### Section A Short Conversations

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear 8 short conversations. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. Read the four choices marked A, B, C and D, and decide which is the best answer.

1. A. In a car.  
C. At a restaurant.
2. A. Listen to the lecture.  
C. Take a better teaching job.
3. A. Get a hat.  
C. Cut the grass.
4. A. The man can find work in the library.  
B. She can't help the man because she's working.  
C. She can work without air conditioning.  
D. The man can do his work elsewhere.
5. A. How Richard traveled.  
C. If Richard will go.
6. A. In 1963.  
B. In 1964.
7. A. They fail to reach the party in time.  
C. The party is over.
8. A. She would refuse to do cleaning all the time.  
B. She would divide the room in half.  
C. She would line up some help.  
D. She would rather draw the room than clean it.
- B. In an airplane.  
D. At a department store.
- B. Stop teaching.  
D. Change a job.
- B. Buy gasoline.  
D. Call the train station.
- B. Where Richard went.  
D. How much Richard spent.
- C. In 1965.  
D. In 1966.
- B. They are at the party now.  
D. They can't turn around.



## Section B Long Conversations

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear 2 long conversations. At the end of each conversation, some questions will be asked about what was said. Read the four choices marked A, B, C and D, and decide which is the best answer.

**Conversation One:** Questions 9 to 12 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

- 9. A. Two different types of bones in the human body.  
B. How bones help the body move.  
C. How bones continuously repair themselves.  
D. The chemical composition of human bones.
- 10. A. They defend the bone against viruses.  
B. They prevent oxygen from entering the bone.  
C. They break down bone tissue.  
D. They connect the bone to muscle tissue.
- 11. A. They have difficulty identifying these cells.  
B. They aren't sure how these cells work.  
C. They've learned how to reproduce these cells.  
D. They've found similar cells in other species.
- 12. A. To learn how to prevent a bone disease.  
B. To understand differences between bone tissue and other tissue.  
C. To find out how specialized bone cells have evolved.  
D. To create artificial bone tissue.

**Conversation Two:** Questions 13 to 15 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

- 13. A. A new fuel for bus.  
B. The causes of air pollution.  
C. A way to improve fuel efficiency in buses.  
D. Careers in environmental engineering.
- 14. A. Her car is being repaired.  
C. Parking is difficult in the city.
- 15. A. A fuel that burns cleanly.  
B. An oil additive that helps cool engines.  
C. A material from which filters are made.  
D. An insulating material sprayed on engine parts.
- B. She wants to help reduce pollution.  
D. The cost of fuel has increased.

## Section C Short Passages

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear 3 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A, B, C and D.

**Passage One:** Questions 16 to 18 are based on the passage you have just heard.

16. A. She couldn't graduate from medical school.  
 B. She couldn't establish her hospital.  
 C. She wrote too many letters.  
 D. She was a woman.
17. A. A serious eye infection halted her quest.  
 B. She couldn't get admitted to medical school.  
 C. She decided to further her education in Paris.  
 D. It was difficult for her to start a practice in the USA.
18. A. 10.                      B. 8.                      C. 18.                      D. 36.

**Passage Two: Questions 19 to 21 are based on the passage you have just heard.**

19. A. Chinese food.      B. French food.      C. Italian food.      D. Russian food.
20. A. There are not many good restaurants in the United States.  
 B. Americans like restaurants where foreign food is served.  
 C. In their own homes Americans usually eat sea food.  
 D. Many American families have visited other countries.
21. A. The Best American Restaurants.      B. Chinese Food in America.  
 C. How to Cook Italian Food.      D. Sea Food in America.

**Passage Three: Questions 22 to 25 are based on the passage you have just heard.**

22. A. Fish.                      B. Veal chops.                      C. Roast beef.                      D. Roast chicken.
23. A. Because he had fish for lunch and he wanted something else for dinner.  
 B. Because he wanted to eat some fish but Pat didn't prepare any.  
 C. Because he didn't eat any fish at lunch time.  
 D. Because he didn't want to have dinner at his own home.
24. A. Because they were not on the menu.  
 B. Because they were sold out.  
 C. Because they were on yesterday's menu.  
 D. Because the waiter was not willing to serve them.
25. A. Potatoes.                      B. Peas.                      C. Roast beef.                      D. Fresh fish.

## **Section D Compound Dictation**

**Directions:** *In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks numbered from 26 to 32 with the exact words you have just heard. For blanks numbered from 33 to 35 you are required to fill in the missing information. You can either use the exact words you have just heard or write down the main points in your own words. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.*

Taking advantage of the Internet is a fairly new 26 for many individuals since it has only been open to commercial use in the 1990's; however, for other people, it has been a

27 \_\_\_\_\_ way of life since the 1970's. It is 28 \_\_\_\_\_ that now about 30 million people  
 29 \_\_\_\_\_ the Internet. With this very large audience, capitalizing on business 30 \_\_\_\_\_ via  
 marketing and advertising efforts could have a high 31 \_\_\_\_\_ for substantial financial gain. The  
 information 32 \_\_\_\_\_ has an exciting future for business use; however, its success is dependent  
 on various factors related to the Cyberspace environment and 33 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ . 34  
 \_\_\_\_\_ . Computer networking will continue to offer new business  
 opportunities and it will also influence our personal lives. 35 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ .

## Part II Vocabulary and Structure

**Directions:** There are 30 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the ONE that best completes the sentence.

36. Under no \_\_\_\_\_ should you read any part of these jokes if you have a heart condition.  
 A. circumstances      B. means      C. condition      D. responsibility
37. The problem will be discussed at length in \_\_\_\_\_ chapters.  
 A. previous      B. above-mentioned      C. consequent      D. subsequent
38. Finding a job can be \_\_\_\_\_ and disappointing, and therefore it is important that you are prepared.  
 A. exploiting      B. frustrating      C. profiting      D. arbitrary
39. We are taught that the Stock Exchange is \_\_\_\_\_ to a likely political change.  
 A. sensitive      B. sensible      C. unconcerned      D. senseless
40. She had been kind to me, so I felt \_\_\_\_\_ to help her when she was in trouble.  
 A. detached      B. obliged      C. generous      D. virtuous
41. The music would stop at intervals, then \_\_\_\_\_ after a while.  
 A. trial      B. recover      C. resume      D. assume
42. After writing poetry unsuccessfully for several years, he was not certain whether to quit or \_\_\_\_\_ with his art.  
 A. if he should continue      B. to be continued  
 C. to continue      D. he should continue
43. John offered us a lift when he was leaving the office, but our work \_\_\_\_\_, we declined the offer.  
 A. not being finished      B. not having finished  
 C. had not been finished      D. was not finished
44. The large majority of adults retain their \_\_\_\_\_ when the second language is acquired after puberty.  
 A. accent      B. information      C. intension      D. dialects



45. You should know \_\_\_\_\_ to spend all your money on those impractical fancy goods.  
A. other than      B. rather than      C. more than      D. better than
46. She had a guilty \_\_\_\_\_ about not telling the police what had actually happened.  
A. continuous      B. conscience      C. consequence      D. confusion
47. We do not want to control your \_\_\_\_\_. No one can do that for you since it is in your own grasp.  
A. meaning      B. message      C. information      D. fate
48. The Minister of Finance stresses that the quality of goods, \_\_\_\_\_ the quantity of production, is the key to improving the nation's economy.  
A. other than      B. better than      C. more than      D. rather than
49. The former mayor of the city was always holding a \_\_\_\_\_ against new immigrants and made life difficult for them there.  
A. prejudice      B. guilty      C. discomfort      D. disadvantage
50. The country has set up trade \_\_\_\_\_ against imported goods.  
A. batteries      B. barriers      C. battles      D. bottles
51. That town was no longer the sleepy little village \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. it were      B. it was      C. it has been      D. it had been
52. I tried to reason her \_\_\_\_\_ her worries, but \_\_\_\_\_ vain.  
A. out, in      B. out of, in  
C. off, on      D. away with, out of
53. Too much \_\_\_\_\_ to X-ray can cause skin burns, cancer or other damage to the body.  
A. disclosure      B. exposure      C. exhibition      D. pressure
54. We will sign the contract with the dealer, \_\_\_\_\_ he can promise to offer us the guarantees of the products.  
A. as far as      B. even if      C. as long as      D. unless
55. If the pressure is not \_\_\_\_\_ immediately, there may be an explosion.  
A. relieved      B. retreated      C. revealed      D. released
56. Though faced with great difficulties, 65-year-old Thomas would not \_\_\_\_\_ karate (空手道) learning.  
A. give up      B. give out      C. give back      D. give in
57. \_\_\_\_\_ I wanted to find out first was when he came back last Saturday evening.  
A. That      B. Those      C. What      D. Which
58. \_\_\_\_\_ you watered the little tree frequently, it \_\_\_\_\_ as tall as I am now.  
A. Had, would be      B. Have, is  
C. If, would be      D. Should, could be
59. It is essential that he \_\_\_\_\_ the task by next Friday.  
A. fulfilled      B. fulfill      C. will finish      D. finishes
60. A terrorist group \_\_\_\_\_ responsibility for the bombing.  
A. accused      B. claimed      C. demanded      D. cited

61. Some areas, \_\_\_\_\_ their severe weather conditions, are hardly populated.  
A. due to                      B. but for                      C. in spite of                      D. with regard to
62. I left for the school earlier than usual this morning \_\_\_\_\_ traffic jam.  
A. in terms of                      B. in case of                      C. for the sake of                      D. at the risk of
63. John felt very \_\_\_\_\_ when everyone laughed at his question.  
A. boring                      B. complex                      C. embarrassed                      D. encouraged
64. He criticized everything and everybody, and even \_\_\_\_\_ his teachers.  
A. ran over                      B. ran down                      C. ran against                      D. ran into
65. In this experiment, they are wakened several times during the night, and asked to report what they \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. had been dreaming                      B. have been dreaming  
C. are dreaming                      D. had dreamt

### Part III Reading Comprehension

#### Section A Blank Filling

**Directions:** In this section, there is a passage with 10 blanks. You are required to select one word for each blank from a list of choices given in a word bank following the passage. Mark the corresponding letter for each item. You may not use any of the words in the blank more than once.

Questions 66 to 75 are based on the following passage.

You're late for a job interview when traffic slows to a crawl. At the supermarket, a customer wheeling a full cart cuts ahead of you in the check-out line. You 66 \_\_\_\_\_ months on a make-it or break-it project and your lazy colleague lands the 67 \_\_\_\_\_. Feel that burn?

Before you explode with rage or fly into a fury, take a deep breath and remember this: Anger hurts. Study after study has found that high levels of anger and 68 \_\_\_\_\_ are 69 \_\_\_\_\_ with greater risk for heart disease, poor immune responses, and even a 70 \_\_\_\_\_ for obesity (肥胖).

Men with high anger scores were three times more likely to develop heart disease than their calmer companions, a Harvard School of Public Health study found. And in women, 71 \_\_\_\_\_ with spouses raise hormone levels and lower immunity — a real problem, since lower immune response may increase women's risk of cancer.

It doesn't seem to matter whether you 72 \_\_\_\_\_ the anger or hold it in, experts say. The effects on your health are the same. "Anger is anger," says Redford Williams, M. D., director of the Behavioral Medicine Research Center at Duke University Medical Center and co-author of the book *Life Skills*. "Both are 73 \_\_\_\_\_ to health."

The good news is, it is possible to control your anger. "By 74 \_\_\_\_\_ it and using various techniques, you can talk yourself out of it," Williams says, "That's what's nice about us humans: We can always do something or not do something to change our 75 \_\_\_\_\_."

- |               |                |              |               |             |
|---------------|----------------|--------------|---------------|-------------|
| A. evaluating | B. tendency    | C. release   | D. terror     | E. harmful  |
| F. promotion  | G. linked      | H. behavior  | I. arguments  | J. spend    |
| K. hostility  | L. responsible | M. questions | N. associated | O. learning |

## Section B Reading in Depth

**Directions:** *There are 3 passages in this section. Each passage is followed by some questions and unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. You should decide on the best choice.*

**Passage One: Questions 76 to 80 are based on the following passage.**

For many years, T-shirts were simple short-sleeved undershirts for men and boys. T-shirts used to be of one color — white. And since they were worn under shirts, they were generally not seen.

Today the T-shirt has become fashionable. It can be seen everywhere and on everyone. Women and little children wear T-shirts as do teenagers, university students, and men from all walks of life. T-shirts are worn on playground, at the beach or in town. They can also be worn for work. Yet T-shirts remain relatively inexpensive and long wearing, as well as easy to care for. Smart but comfortable and convenient to wear, they have become one of American's newest ideas on fashion.

Although T-shirts are now available in a wide variety of bright materials and styles, the most popular kind is the traditional cotton T-shirts with a slogan or picture printed on the front. A T-shirt may bear a picture, a single word, a popular phrase, or an advertisement. As T-shirts are becoming more and more popular, new designs are coming up all the time.

76. Which of the following statements is TRUE about T-shirts in the past?
- There were lots of multi-colored T-shirts.
  - There were many kinds of T-shirts.
  - They were worn by people from all walks of life.
  - They were usually worn inside.
77. We can learn from the second paragraph that \_\_\_\_\_.
- T-shirts are worn by little children rather than by teenagers
  - T-shirts are considered relatively expensive now
  - T-shirts are considered fashionable in America
  - T-shirts are worn on playground because they are comfortable
78. Which of the following statements is TRUE according to the passage?
- T-shirts are cheap but uncomfortable.
  - T-shirts are popular but difficult to care for.
  - T-shirts are convenient and formal.
  - T-shirts are smart and long wearing.
79. What is the most popular kind of T-shirts?
- The silk T-shirt in white color.
  - The cotton T-shirt with a slogan or picture.
  - The wool T-shirt worn at the beach.



- D. The nylon T-shirt worn for work.
80. What is being done to make T-shirts more attractive?
- A. A variety of new styles are being designed.
- B. The price is being lowered again and again.
- C. Advertisements are being widely used.
- D. The traditionally used material is being replaced.

**Passage Two: Questions 81 to 85 are based on the following passage.**

Another cultural aspect of nonverbal communication is one that you might not think about: space. Every person perceives himself to have a sort of invisible shield surrounding his physical body. When someone comes too close, he feels uncomfortable. When he bumps onto someone, he feels obligated to apologize. But the size of a person's "comfort zone" depends on his cultural ethnic origin. For example, in casual conversation, many Americans stand about four feet apart. In other words, they like to keep each other "at arm's length", people in Latin or Arab cultures, in contrast, stand very close to each other, and touch each other often. If someone from one of those cultures stands too close to an American while in conversation, the American may feel uncomfortable and back away.

When Americans are talking, they expect others to respond to what they are saying. To Americans, polite conversationalists empathize by displaying expressions of excitement or disgust, shock or sadness. People with a "*poker face*", whose emotions are hidden by a deadpan expression, are looked upon with suspicion. Americans also indicate their attentiveness in a conversation by raising their eyebrows, nodding, smiling politely and maintaining good eye contact. Whereas some cultures view direct eye contact as impolite or threatening, Americans see it as a sign of genuineness and honesty. If a person doesn't look you in the eye, American might say, you should question his motives — or assume that he doesn't like you. Yet with all the concern for eye contact, Americans still consider staring — especially at strangers — to be rude.

81. What the author discussed in the previous section is most probably about?
- A. Classification of nonverbal communication.
- B. The reasons why people should think about space.
- C. The relationship between communication and space.
- D. Some other cultural aspects of nonverbal communication.
82. How far people keep to each other while talking is closely associated with their \_\_\_\_\_?
- A. origin                      B. culture                      C. custom                      D. nationality
83. When an Italian talks to an Arabian on informal occasions, \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. he stands about four feet away                      B. "comfort zone" does not exist
- C. keeping close enough is preferred                      D. communication barriers may emerge
84. A "*poker face*" (Para. 2, Line 3) refers to a face which is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. attentive                      B. emotional                      C. suspicious                      D. expressionless
85. In a conversation between friends, Americans regard it as sincere and truthful to \_\_\_\_\_.