



大学英语基础辅导教程

模拟训练提高篇

主编 刘冰 艾雅霞



哈尔滨工业大学出版社

大学英语基础辅导

教程

——模拟训练提高篇

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前 言

《大学英语教学大纲》规定,语言测试要“着眼于考核学生的语言能力和交际能力,准确性和流利程度。”教学大纲指出:大学英语教学的目的是培养学生具有较强的阅读能力和一定的听、说、写、译能力,使他们能用英语交流信息。大学英语教学应帮助学生打下扎实的语言基础,掌握良好的语言学习方法,提高文化素养,以适应社会发展和经济建设的需要。

大纲的基本要求:

(1) 词汇

领会式掌握 4 200 单词(其中复用式掌握的单词为 2 500),以及由这些词构成的常用词组(中学所掌握的单词和词组包括在内),并具有按照基本构词法识别生词的能力。

(2) 语法

巩固和加深基本语法知识,提高在语篇水平上运用语法知识的能力。

(3) 阅读能力

能顺利阅读语言难度中等的一般性题材的文章,掌握中心大意以及说明中心大意的事实和细节,并能进行一定的分析、推理和判断,领会作者的观点和态度,阅读速度达到每分钟 70 词。在阅读篇幅较长、难度略低、生词不超过总词数 3% 的材料时,能掌握中心大意,抓住主要事实和有关细节,阅读速度达到每分钟 100 词。

(4) 听的能力

能听懂英语讲课,并能听懂题材熟悉,句子结构比较简单,基本上没有生词,语速为每分钟 130 ~ 150 词的简短会话、谈话、报道和讲座,掌握其中心大意,抓住要点和有关细节,领会讲话者的观点和态度。

(5)说的能力

能就教材内容和适当的听力材料进行问答和复述,能用英语进行一般的日常会话,能就所熟悉的话题经准备后作简短发言,表达思想比较清楚,语音、语调基本正确。

(6)写的能力

能在阅读难度与课文相仿的书面材料时做笔记、回答问题、写提纲,能就一定的话题或提纲在半小时内写出 120 ~ 150 词的短文,能写短信和便条,表达意思清楚,无重大语言错误。

(7)译的能力

能借助词典将难度略低于课文的英语短文译成汉语,理解正确,译文达意,译速为每小时 300 个英语单词。能借助词典将内容熟悉的汉语文字材料译成英语,译文达意,无重大语言错误,译速为每小时 250 个汉字。

本书是根据新教学大纲编写的一套适合理工科类大学生使用的教程,共分 12 个单元,每单元包括综合英语模拟题、试题答案详解以及作文范文。题型涉及阅读理解、词汇用法和语法结构、完形填空、简短回答问题、英译汉和短文写作。在编写上做到全面、系统、重点突出,对各种题型的解题思路答案提供详细的解析,帮助学生掌握答题技巧。

本书适用于大学本科一二年级学生巩固基础知识、迎接英语考试之用,也可供广大英语爱好者自学或备考之用。

由于时间仓促,疏漏之处在所难免,欢迎广大师生批评指正。

编 者

2003 年 9 月

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试题一

Part I Reading Comprehension (35 minutes)

Directions: There are 4 reading passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each question there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

Passage 1

Questions 1 to 5 are based on the following passage:

The classic Neanderthals, who lived between about 70 000 and 30 000 years ago, shared a number of special characteristics. Like any biological population, Neanderthals also showed variation in the degree to which those characteristics were expressed. Generally, they were powerfully built, short and stocky, with the lower parts of their arms and legs short in relation to the upper parts, as in modern peoples who live in cold environments. Neanderthal skulls were distinctive, housing brains even larger on average than those of modern humans, a feature that may have had more to do with their large, heavy bodies than with superior intelligence. Seen from behind, Neanderthal skulls look almost spherical but from the side they are long and flattened, often with a bulging back.

The Neanderthal face, dominated by a projecting and full nose, differed clearly from the faces of other hominids: the middle parts appear to be pulled forward (or the sides pulled back), resulting in a rather streamlined face shape. This peculiarity may have been related to the greater importance (in cultural activities as well as food processing) of the front teeth, which are large and part of a row of teeth that

lies well forward in the head; it may reflect a reduction in importance of certain jaw muscles operating at the aides of the face; or it may reflect an adaptation to cold. Whether it results from any or all of these three factors or from other, undiscovered causes, this mid-facial projection is so characteristic that it unfailingly identifies a Neanderthal to the trained eye. Neanderthal teeth are much more difficult to characterize; the front teeth are large, with strong roots, but the back teeth may be relatively small. This feature may have been an adaptation to cope with heavy tooth wear.

1. What does the passages mainly discuss?
 - A) The eating habits of the Neanderthal.
 - B) A comparison of various prehistoric populations.
 - C) The physical characteristics of the Neanderthals.
 - D) The effect of climate on human development.
2. Which of the following most likely accounts for the fact that the Neanderthal brain was larger than that of the modern human?
 - A) The relatively large size of the Neanderthal's body.
 - B) The superior intelligence of the Neanderthal.
 - C) The swelling behind the Neanderthal's head.
 - D) The Neanderthal's mid-facial projection.
3. In line 28 the author uses the expression "heavy tooth wear" to imply that the Neanderthals _____.
 - A) had unusually heavy teeth
 - B) used their teeth extensively
 - C) regularly pulled out their teeth
 - D) used teeth for ornamentation
4. Which of the following explanations is NOT cited as a possible explanation of the Neanderthal's streamlined face shape?
 - A) Some jaw muscles had limited use.
 - B) The facial features were well adapted to the cold.

- C) The front teeth were particularly important.
D) The nose was set far back in the skull.
5. The phrase "the trained eye" most likely refers to which of the following professionals?
- A) An optometrist C) An anthropologist
B) A dentist D) A photographer

Passage 2

Questions 6 to 10 are based on the following passage :

The Internet is redrawing the media landscape and will for decades to come, but traditional media will not be left out of the picture, maintain two University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa, journalism professors. Ed Mullins, chairman of the Journalism Department, and Jim Stovall, the founder of Dateline Alabama, the news website of the College of Communication and Information Sciences, agree that the future of the web is still a mystery, but argue that, in the near future, it will serve more as a helpmate to traditional media.

"Nobody knows where the Web is taking us, but when it comes to journalism, old media will be dominant players in the new media game," Mullins believes. "Some rating services report that most Americans go to sites operated by old-line media when looking for news on the web."

Just as national old media dominate the Web at that level, local old media run mostly by newspapers and, to a lesser degree, by television stations dominate those markets. Is there a pattern here? Yes, says Mullins and Stovall. "At least in the first decade of the Web, newspaper companies dominate Web journalism," Mullins explains. "Why? They specialize in news, and that gives them an advantage. What most readers go to websites for is news and e-mail, a form of person-to-person news, especially in the form of chatting?"

The reason for newspapers' dominance in web journalism, Stovall points out, is that they have the biggest investment in news. "The Birmingham News, for example, with about 175 positions, has more journalists on its payroll than all of the state's broadcast, cable, and Web-only entities combined."

6. What role does the Internet play in journalism according to paragraph 1?
- A) It dominates the media market.
 - B) It is likely to threaten the future of traditional media.
 - C) It becomes a helpful partner of print media.
 - D) It revolutionizes journalism.
7. The following proves that old media still dominate Web journalism except _____.
- A) People prefer traditional media when looking for news.
 - B) Old media have the most important position in local markets.
 - C) Newspaper companies have more control in Web journalism.
 - D) Few people go to websites to get news.
8. Traditional media dominate web journalism because _____.
- A) news and advertising are their only business
 - B) they invest more money in news
 - C) companies dare not compete with them
 - D) they enjoy privileges in journalism
9. What is the best title for the passage?
- A) Internet Won't Eliminate Print Media
 - B) Internet Challenges Traditional Media
 - C) Looking for News on the Web
 - D) Journalism Should Be Dominated by Web
10. What is the author's attitude towards the future of traditional media?
- A) Negative B) Critical C) Concerned D) Optimistic

Passage 3

Questions 11 to 15 are based on the following passage :

Even as Americans have been gaining weight, they have cut their average fat intake from 36 to 34 percent of their total diets in the past 15 years. And indeed, cutting fat to control or lose weight makes sense. Fat has nine calories per gram. Protein and carbohydrates(碳水化合物) have just four. Moreover, the body uses fewer calories to metabolize fat than it does to metabolize other foods. Compared with protein and carbohydrates — which break down into amino acids and simple sugars, respectively, and can be used to strengthen and energize the body — dietary fat is more easily converted to body fat. Therefore, it's more likely to stay on buttocks, thighs and bellies.

But cutting fat from your diet doesn't necessarily mean your body won't store fat. For example, between nonfat and regular cookies, there's trivial difference in calories because manufacturers make up for the loss of fat by adding sugar. Low-fat crackers, soups and dressings can also be just as high in calories as richer versions. No matter where the calories come from, overeating will still cause weight gain. The calories from fat just do it a little quicker. A Wisconsin computer programmer who decided with a diet coach to eat only 40 grams of fat a day learned the lesson firsthand. He wasn't losing weight. Then he showed his food diary to his coach and revealed he'd been eating half a pound of jelly beans a day. "They don't have any fat," he explains. But they had enough sugar to keep him from shedding an ounce.

Nonfat foods become add-on foods. When we add them to our diet, we actually increase the number of calories we eat per day and gain weight. That was borne out in a Pennsylvania State University study. For breakfast, Prof. Barbara Rolls gave two groups of women yogurt that contained exactly the same amount of calories. One group's yogurt label said "high fat"—the other, "low fat". The "low fat" yogurt

group ate significantly more calories later in the day than the other group. "People think they've saved fat and can indulge themselves later in the day with no adverse consequences," says Richard Mattes, a nutrition researcher at Purdue University. "But when they do that, they don't compensate very precisely, and they often end up overdoing it."

11. Why Americans are still gaining weight?
 - A) They eat too much fat.
 - B) They overeat.
 - C) They eat low-fat crackers, soups and dressings.
 - D) They eat sugar.
12. What lesson did the computer programmer learn?
 - A) Overeating will cause weight gain.
 - B) He can eat half a pound of jelly beans a day.
 - C) He didn't eat any fat.
 - D) His coach gave him a lecture.
13. Prof. Barbara's experiment proved that _____.
 - A) two groups ate the same amount of calories
 - B) two groups ate the same amount of yogurt
 - C) the "low fat" yogurt group ate significantly more calories later in the day than the other group
 - D) people increase the number of calories they eat per day and gain weight
14. According to the author, _____ has less calories.
 - A) fat
 - B) protein and carbohydrates
 - C) amino acid
 - D) sugar
15. What can you infer from the passage?
 - A) To keep from being overweight, people have to eat non-fat food.

- B) The calories from fat just do it a little quicker than that from protein and carbohydrates.
- C) People should avoid temptation.
- D) Americans realize that it is necessary to count calories before eating the food.

Passage 4

Questions 16 to 20 are based on the following passage :

The motor vehicle has killed and disabled more people in its history than any bomb or weapon ever invented. Much of the blood on the street flows essentially from uncivil behavior of drivers who refuse to respect the legal and moral rights of others. So the massacre on the road may be regarded as a social problem.

In fact, the enemies of society on wheels are rather harmless people just ordinary people acting carelessly, you might say. But it is a principle both of law and common morality that carelessness is no excuse when one's actions could bring death or damage to others. A minority of the killers goes even beyond carelessness to total negligence.

Researchers have estimated that as many as 80 percent of all automobile accidents can be attributed to the psychological condition of the driver. Emotional upsets can distort driver's reaction, slow their judgement, and blind them to dangers that might otherwise be evident. The experts warn that it is vital for every driver to make a conscious effort to keep one's emotions under control.

Yet the irresponsibility that accounts for much of the problem is not confined to drivers. Street walkers regularly ignore traffic regulations, they are at fault in most vehicle walker accidents; and many cyclists even believe that they are not subject to the basic rules of the road.

Significant legal advances have been made towards safer driving in the past few years. Safety standards for vehicle have been raised both

at the point of manufacture and through periodic road-worthiness inspections. In addition, speed limits have been lowered. Due to these measures, the accident rate has decreased. But the accident experts still worry because there has been little or no improvement in the way drivers behave. The only real and lasting solution, say the experts, is to convince people that driving is a skilled task requiring constant care and concentration. Those who fail to do all these things present a threat to those with whom they share the road.

16. What is the author's main purpose in writing this passage?
- A) To show that the motor vehicle is a very dangerous invention.
 - B) To promote understanding between careless drivers and street walkers.
 - C) To discuss traffic problems and propose possible solutions.
 - D) To warn drivers of the importance of safe driving.
17. According to the passage, traffic accidents may be regarded as a social problem because _____.
- A) autos have most destructive to mankind
 - B) people usually pay little attention to law and morality
 - C) civilization bring much harm to people
 - D) the lack of the virtue is becoming more severe
18. Why does the author mention the psychological condition of the driver in paragraph 3?
- A) To give an example of the various reasons for road accidents.
 - B) To show how important it is for drivers to be emotionally healthy.
 - C) To show some of the inaccurate estimations by researchers.
 - D) To illustrate the hidden tensions in the course of driving.
19. The following is mentioned as being responsible for the road accidents expect _____.
- A) careless bicycle-riders

- B) mindless people walking in the street
 - C) irresponsible drivers
 - D) irresponsible manufactures of automobiles
20. Which of the following best reflects the author's attitude toward a future without traffic accident problems?
- A) Doubtful yet still longing for.
 - B) Happy and rather confident.
 - C) Surprised and very pleased.
 - D) Disappointed and deeply worried.

Part II Vocabulary and Structure (20 minutes)

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 answer that best completes the sentence . Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre .

21. The two countries came to a compromise on the _____ of mutual understanding
- A) base
 - B) foundation
 - C) basis
 - D) condition
22. The company is working on a new product in _____ with some overseas partners.
- A) connection
 - B) relation
 - C) association
 - D) combination
23. Finally she _____ to get to the liberated area.
- A) succeeded
 - B) managed
 - C) gained
 - D) obtained
24. There are some _____ flowers on the table.
- A) unnatural
 - B) artificial
 - C) false
 - D) unreal
25. The teacher _____ him of cheating in the examination.
- A) accuse
 - B) charge
 - C) blame
 - D) complain
26. I'll leave some bread in the fridge in case you _____ hungry.
- A) were
 - B) are
 - C) would be
 - D) will
27. Jimmy tried every way to persuade his mother into _____ to

his going abroad.

A) contacting B) contending C) consenting D) contenting

28. Mr. Webster has _____ his wife into selling their old house and buying a new one.

A) spoken B) said C) talked D) told

29. The CEO's time is very _____; He can only spare you fifteen minutes for the interview.

A) previous B) scarce C) precious D) dear

30. _____ yesterday, I would have asked them not to do that.

A) Had they come C) If they came
B) Provided them came D) Have they come

31. I allow my children spend as much time watching cartoon as they _____ studying.

A) does B) do C) are D) is

32. Steven and Robert were very upset because they were _____ by the police with breaking the law.

A) accused B) charged C) arrested D) sentenced

33. The children are extremely _____ to smoke, would you mind smoking outside?

A) flexible B) sensitive C) effective D) sensible

34. In the apartment there are four rooms, _____ is used as a living-room.

A) the largest of them C) the largest of which
B) the largest of what D) the largest of that

35. Linda _____ the early bus, otherwise she would have arrived here by now.

A) missed C) should have missed
B) had missed D) must have missed

36. Robin doesn't _____ as a teacher of English as his pronunciation is terrible.

- A) suit B) fit C) qualify D) match
37. He was _____ to suspend his examination because he was seriously ill.
A) compelled B) repelled C) combined D) propelled
38. The price of eggs _____ from \$ 2 to \$ 5 a dozen last year.
A) altered B) differed C) varied D) ranged
39. I've never been to Thailand, but it's the place _____.
A) where I'd like to visit C) I most want to visit
B) in which I'd like to visit D) that I want to visit it most
40. I will agree to go abroad _____ my expenses are paid.
A) provided B) unless C) until D) considered
41. The prisoners _____ having robbed the bank and taken away a lot of bank notes.
A) admitted B) confessed C) acknowledged D) conducted
42. It is _____ to criticize her on such an occasion.
A) out of place C) out of shape
B) out of it D) out of condition
43. It was not until 10:00 _____ the teacher finished preparing for the complicated lesson.
A) that B) since C) when D) while
44. All the students keep silent. Everyone knows the answer, _____?
A) doesn't it B) doesn't he C) don't they D) isn't it
45. There is no _____ in persuading him if he is not willing to learn.
A) need B) reason C) point D) effect
46. It's about time Joanna _____ something about cooking.
A) learn B) learned C) have learned D) should learn
47. Since the time was very limited, he didn't explain the subject in detail; He spoke _____.