



大学英语基础辅导教程

模拟训练基础篇

主编 刘冰



哈尔滨工业大学出版社

大学英语基础辅导 教程

——模拟训练基础篇

主 编 刘 冰
副主编 任悦殊 岳 欣
编 者 张 军 史 妍 郎 非
 刘 宓 崔江宁
主 审 胡家英

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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 passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them, 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 center.

Passage 1

Questions 1 to 5 are based on the following passage:

Captain Nash may have been the first to see such orange lights but he wasn't the last. His experience was repeated many times by pilots during World War II both in Europe and the Far East.

What were they? No one knows for sure, but there is an interesting theory to explain them. According to this theory, the orange lights are space-animals—animals specially adapted to life in the upper atmosphere just as some creatures are adapted to life at the bottom of the sea.

These space animals, the theory says, live so far up in the atmosphere that they are not visible from earth. They feed partly on the air and partly on energy from sunlight. Being pure energy themselves, they can regulate their bodies to glow at night. During the day they become invisible.

Prior to World War II, continues the theory, there was little radiated energy available on the earth's surface. Then came the development of rockets, atomic reactors, and hydroelectric plants. The space creatures are attracted to these sources of energy of feed.

At night when there is no energy from sunlight, they go down into the lower levels in search of a meal. They may even drift into the range of human eye-sight. This explains the fact that they have been sighted periodically from the earth since 1943.

1. The best statement of the main idea of this passage is that _____.
 - A) Captain Nash saw twelve orange lights traveling at a fantastic rate of speed
 - B) Captain Nash may have been the first to see light in space
 - C) according to an interesting theory, the orange lights are space animals
 - D) the mysteries of nature can be fully explained
2. The strange orange lights were first seen _____.
 - A) from the ground
 - B) from a rocket ship
 - C) during World War I
 - D) during World War II
3. The theory says that during the daytime the space animals _____.
 - A) glow brightly in the sky
 - B) are invisible
 - C) can be seen from earth
 - D) visit the earth's surface
4. If the space animal theory is cored, the creature go down to the lower region in order to _____.
 - A) escape detection
 - B) arouse curiosity
 - C) search for man-made energy
 - D) make contact with man
5. The space theory would seem to suggest that _____.
 - A) living creatures are extremely adaptable
 - B) life in space is impossible for man
 - C) the fittest creatures always survive
 - D) life can not exist in the depth of the sea

Passage 2

Questions 6 to 10 are based on the following passage :

For millions of people, the American dream of owning a home seems to be slipping out of reach. "Maybe young couple can no longer afford to buy a ready-made house as their parents did," says 40-year-old building instructor Pat Hennin. "But they can still have a home. Like their pioneer ancestors, they can build it themselves, and at less than half the cost of a ready-made house."

The owner-builders came from every occupational group. Although surprisingly few are professional building workers. Many take the plunge with little or no experience. "I learned how to build my house from reading books," says John Brown, who built a six-room home for \$ 25,000 in High Falls, New Jersey. "If you have patience and the carpentry skill to make a bookcase, you can build a house."

An astonishing 50 percent of these owner builders hammer every nail, lay every pipe, and wire every switch with their own hands. The rest contract for some parts of the task. But even those who just act as contractors and finish the insides of their homes can save from 30 percent to 45 percent of what a ready-made home would cost.

One survey revealed that 60 percent of owner-builders also design their homes. Many others buy commercial house plans for less than \$ 100 or use plans available from the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

6. What is the main subject of the passage?

- A) The cost of having a house built.
- B) The American dream of owning a house.
- C) A description of owner-builders in America.
- D) A comparison between young couples and their parents.

7. It can be inferred from the passage that many Americans find it difficult to _____.

- A) build a house C) have a good job
B) find a ready-made house D) buy a house
8. The phrase "take a plunge" in the second paragraph most probably means _____ .
A) decide to build a house C) decide to buy a house
B) decide to pull down a house D) decide to rent a house
9. According to the passage, owner-builders are those who _____ .
A) are professional house builders
B) build houses of their own
C) are contract house builders
D) sell or let houses
10. Which of the following statements is true according to the passage?
A) Many house plans are offered free of charge.
B) Most of the house plans are offered by building instructors.
C) Fifty percent of the American young couples build houses.
D) Most of the owner-builders design their homes.

Passage 3

Questions 11 to 15 are based on the following passage :

Today, more and more people are using credit cards instead of money to buy the things they need. Almost anyone who has a steady income and a continuous work record can apply for a credit card.

If you have a credit card, you can buy a car, eat a dinner, take a trip, and even get a haircut by charging the cost to your account. In this way you can pay for purchases a month or two later, without any extra charge. Or you may choose to spread out your payments over several months and pay only part of the total amount each month. If you do this, the credit card company or the bank who sponsors the credit card will add a small service charge to your total bill. This is

very convenient for the customer. With the credit card in your wallet or purse, you don't have to carry much cash. This saves your trips to the bank to cash checks or withdraw cash. Also if you carry credit cards instead of a lot of cash, you will not be concerned about losing your money through carelessness or theft. The card user only has to worry about paying the final bill. This of course can be a problem if you charge more than you can pay for.

Credit cards are big business. Americans spend \$ 16 billion a year on cards and there are already 590 million of them in circulation. Many banks sponsor their own credit card companies and issue cards free to their customers. Other credit card companies charge their members annual dues. The stores that accept credit cards must pay a small fee to the credit card company, a percentage of the purchase price of the merchandise or service. In return, the credit card company promptly pays the store for the merchandise or service. Credit card companies make a profit from the fees they charge the store and also from the fees collected from customers who pay for their charges in monthly installments. However, credit card companies sometimes have problems collecting undue payments from unreliable customers. Also the use of stolen, lost, or counterfeit credit cards by criminals has become a big headache for the credit card company that is responsible for the goods and services illegally charged to its customers' account.

11. The main purpose of this passage is _____.
- A) to promote the sale of credit cards
 - B) to persuade you not to buy credit cards
 - C) to explain credit card economy
 - D) to give you some instructions on how to use the credit card
12. Why are more and more people using credit cards?
- A) Because they are becoming richer and richer.
 - B) Because everyone can apply for the credit card.

- C) Because it is cheap to buy goods by using a credit card.
D) Because it is convenient for them to buy goods.
13. According to the author, which of the following statements is NOT TRUE?
- A) With a credit card you can pay for purchases two months later.
B) With a credit card you can charge the cost to your account.
C) With a credit card you don't have to worry about a thief.
D) With the credit card you don't have to worry about final bill.
14. In the passage, "Credit cards are big business." means that _____.
- A) credit card banks earn a lot of money
B) credit cards are sold at a high price
C) every customer has bought a credit card
D) customers must pay a lot of money to the credit card companies
15. The credit card companies have difficulties in _____.
- A) charging goods and services to their customers' account
B) gathering overdue payments
C) finding the owners of lost credit cards
D) selling their cards

Passage 4

Questions 16 to 20 are based on the following passage :

Alexander Fleming was born on a farm in Scotland in the year 1881. When he was thirteen he went to live with his brother, who was a doctor in London. For five years he worked as a clerk in a shipping office, but he did not stop studying. In 1902 he qualified for entrance to a university. An uncle left him a little money, and that made it possible for Fleming to become a student at the medical school of St. Mary's Hospital, a part of London University.

During the First World War, Fleming worked as an army doctor in France. He saw large numbers of soldiers die of their wounds because the wounds made it possible for bacteria to work and multiply so quickly that the blood could not deal with them.

After that war Fleming specialized in bacteriology, and in 1924 he himself became the professor of bacteriology at St. Mary's Hospital. He continued the research for which St. Mary's Hospital was famous. In particular he was looking for substances which would directly attack harmful bacteria without doing any harm to the body themselves.

In 1928 he was studying the bacteria which caused a painful skin disease. In order to find out how to deal with these germs he was growing them on small plates. One day he noticed a small area of blue-green mould on one of the dishes. It would be necessary to grow the bacteria again. Meanwhile his training made him put the mould under his microscope showed Fleming something else: the bacteria all round the mould were dead. His trained mind started to ask questions.

Dr Fleming put some of the mould with more bacteria of the same kind. The germs were destroyed. He tried it on bacteria of other kinds. It stopped the growth of many other harmful germs. He seemed to have discovered a powerful antibiotic(抗生素).

16. The best title for this passage is _____.

- A) Fleming's Life as a Doctor
- B) Fleming And St. Mary's Hospital
- C) Fleming And Bacteriology
- D) Fleming And Penicillin

17. Fleming should owe his discovery to _____.

- A) his brother
- B) his uncle
- C) his own research
- D) World War I

18. St. Mary's Hospital was famous for its _____.

- A) research in bacteriology
- C) good tradition

- B) beautiful scenery D) long history
19. It can be inferred from the passage that _____ .
- A) Fleming was a hard-working student
B) Fleming received good education in bacteriology
C) Fleming had good living condition
D) Fleming was clever than other scientists
20. Which of the following statements is TRUE ?
- A) Mould can cause a painful skin disease.
B) Mould can destroy the blood.
C) Mould can stop the growth of all germs.
D) Mould can stop the growth of some harmful bacteria.

Part II Vocabulary and Structure (20 minutes)

Directions: There are 30 incomplete sentences in this parts. For each sentence there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Choose the ONE that best complete the sentence. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

21. He badly _____ his back digging in the garden last Sunday.
- A) stretched C) pulled
B) exerted D) strained
22. Violence in the local prison has _____ two lives.
- A) removed C) cost
B) taken D) murder
23. I could not persuade him to accept it, _____ make him see the importance of it.
- A) if only I could not C) or I could not
B) no more than I could D) nor could I
24. Scientists say it may be five or ten years _____ it is possible to test this medicine on human patients.
- A) since C) after

- B) before
D) when
25. Young adults _____ older people are more likely to prefer pop songs.
A) other than
C) less than
B) more than
D) rather than
26. She was so _____ in her job that she didn't hear anybody knocking at the door.
A) attracted
C) drawn
B) absorbed
D) concentrated
27. _____ earth to be flat, many feared that Columbus would fall off the edge of the earth.
A) Having believed
C) Believed
B) Believing
D) Being believed
28. _____ their differences, the couple were developing an obvious and genuine affection for each other.
A) For all
C) But for
B) Above all
D) Except for
29. Because he hates dishonesty he is _____ on his children when they tell lies.
A) heavy
C) hard
B) strong
D) strict
30. It took him several months to _____ the wild horse.
A) tend
C) breed
B) cultivate
D) tame
31. Hardly a month goes by without _____ of another survey revealing new depth of scientific illiteracy among U. S. citizens.
A) words
C) the word
B) word
D) a word
32. It is not easy to learn English well, but if you _____, you'll succeed in the end.

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| A) hang up | C) hang on |
| B) hang about | D) hang onto |

33. After the robbery, the shop installed a sophisticated alarm system as an insurance _____ further losses.

- | | |
|---------|------------|
| A) for | C) against |
| B) from | D) towards |

34. Accuracy is _____ to the programming of computers.

- | | |
|---------------|-------------------|
| A) elemental | C) fundamental |
| B) elementary | D) characteristic |

35. One thing he felt regret for was that he never had the _____ of hearing him play the piano.

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| A) occasion | C) opportunity |
| B) possibility | D) chance |

36. The destruction of these treasures was a loss for mankind that no amount of money could _____.

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| A) stand up to | C) come up with |
| B) make up for | D) put up with |

37. If it _____, we should go to the Summer Palace tomorrow.

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| A) had not rained | C) rained |
| B) should rain | D) were to rain |

38. Some old people don't like pop songs because they can't _____ so much noise.

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| A) resist | C) tolerate |
| B) sustain | D) undergo |

39. _____ before we depart the day after tomorrow, we should have a wonderful dinner party.

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| A) Had they arrived | C) Were they arriving |
| B) Would they arrive | D) Were they to arrive |

40. It's _____ to ask this merciless man for help.

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------|
| A) out of the question | C) beyond question |
|------------------------|--------------------|

- B) out of question D) in question
41. _____ a teacher in a university, it is necessary to have at least a Master's degree.
- A) To become C) On become
B) Become D) On becoming
42. The English language contains a(n) _____ words which are comparatively seldom used in ordinary conversation.
- A) altitude C) multitude
B) latitude D) attitude
43. Cancer is second only _____ heart disease as a cause of death.
- A) of C) with
B) to D) from
44. The child was _____. He made up a wonderful story when he was given only the beginning of it.
- A) imaginal C) imaginary
B) imagery D) imaginative
45. While people may refer to television for up-to-the-minute news, it is unlikely that television _____ the newspaper completely.
- A) replaced C) replace
B) have replaced D) will replace
46. Many traffic accidents were _____ careless driving.
- A) due to C) contributed to
B) attributed to D) resulted in
47. He will agree to do what you require _____ him.
- A) for C) to
B) from D) of
48. I won't pay 20 dollars for the coat; it's not worth _____.
- A) all that much C) that all much
B) that much all D) much all that