

TESTS

SYNCHRONOUS TEST TO COLLEGE
ENGLISH WITH EXPLANATIONS

大学英语同步 测试及难点解析

文传琳 李子科 杨方灿 王军 主编

重庆大学出版社

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内容提要

本书是根据全国通用教材《大学英语》(College English, 由复旦大学等院校编写)并结合全国大学英语四级统考转换题型的精神而编写的。全书共分四册。每册分同步检测试题, 答案和难点解析三个部分。每册编有同步检测题十套。每套试题都是结合相应各单元所出现的语言知识而编写。其题型包括词汇和语法结构, 阅读理解, 完形填空和写作等。为了全面培养学生学习英语的能力, 我们在试题编写的过程中注意到了题型的多样化。因此, 各册之间题目具体形式略有不同, 如我们在三、四册的阅读理解部分增加了对阅读文章划线句子的翻译和阅读之后简答所提问题的题型等。在每册检测题后面附有答案。对于那些我们认为较难的试题我们配了较为详细的解析。解析按答案后面方括号中的序号顺序统一编入解析部分。

大学英语同步测试及难点解析

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前 言

本书是根据《大学英语教学大纲》的规定和要求,针对为准备大学英语四级考试正处于学习阶段的大学一、二年级学生设计的。

本书是一本附有对难点进行分析的同步测试题集。同步测试兼有成绩测试和诊断性测试的特点,它能将整个大学阶段的英语知识按单元划细对学生进行检测或由学生自测。既可确定学生在某一阶段的学习成绩,又可以诊断出学生学习中的薄弱环节,以便及早对症下药。它对教与学两方面随时起到监测和微调的作用,因此,对大学英语的教学是有较大帮助的。

本书的另一特点是增加了问答和翻译两种新的题型,这对检测和提高学生的语言应用能力以及增加学生对今后英语四级考试的适应能力都大有好处。

本书实际上是1—4册大学英语同步测试及难点解析的合订本,每册有十套试题,分别与大学英语精读每册的十个单元同步。每套题分为四大部分——词语及语法、阅读理解、完形填空以及写作。翻译和问答都是根据阅读理解的短文设计的,这两个题型都包含在阅读理解题内。使用本书的学生由于在学习阶段就有大量练习和自测的机会,因此在真正参加四级考试的时候,就不会束手无策,也容易考出较好的成绩。本书对担任大学英语课程和指导学生参加四级考试的教师也无疑是一本参考价值较高的习题集。

由于我们水平有限,经验不足,书中难免出现疏漏之处,恳请同行及读者赐教。

本书编写人员具体分工如下:

全书审稿、统稿:李子科 文传琳;第一册主编:王军(1、2、3、4、5、6、7单元);第二册主编:杨方灿(1、2、3、4、5、6、7单元);第三册主编:李子科(1、2、6、7、8、9、10单元);第四册主编:文传琳(1、2、3、4、5、6、7单元)。以下同志参加了部分单元的编写工作:代正明(第一册8、9、10单元),王晚霞(第二册8、9、10单元),杨捷(第三册3、4、5单元),谭进(第四册8、9、10单元)。

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Synchronous Test to College English Book I

Unit One

Part I Vocabulary and Structure

Section A

Directions: Complete each of the following sentences with a proper word derived from the word given in the brackets.

1. He was lying in the sun looking very _____ and happy. (relax)
2. He took great _____ from playing the piano well. (satisfy)
3. Any sound outside can be a _____ to me while I'm studying. (distract)
4. All human beings are much more _____ than animals. (intelligence)
5. It was the largest experiment we have ever _____; it lasted six hours. (performance)
6. The country's annual _____ of coffee beans has increased each year since 1977. (produce)
7. "Do you like your new job?" "Yes, it's very _____ work." (enjoy)
8. The child read the story but did not _____ its meaning. (comprehension)
9. I have had several summer jobs but I have never been _____ employed. (permanent)
10. Her words gave me an _____ and I worked twice as hard as before. (encourage)

Section B

Directions: Replace each of the underlined parts with one of the four choices without changing its original meaning.

11. I'm afraid your explanation will only cause confusion.
A. end up B. result on
C. lead to D. enable to
12. We took adequate food for the holiday.
A. enough B. much
C. full D. excessive
13. To look quickly through a book is an important study skill.
A. summarize B. outline
C. skip D. skim
14. Who is the narrator in the new production?
A. sponsor B. author
C. critic D. speaker
15. Before you do the assignment, you'd better review this chapter again.

- A. go over
C. see of
- B. look on
D. go back
16. The manager has looked over your work and has some comments to make.
A. has watched
C. has found
B. has examined
D. has surveyed
17. We found that piles of books occupied most of the space of his bedroom.
A. deprived of
C. took up
B. cut off
D. took on
18. A great many people in England were illiterate at the beginning of the nineteenth century.
A. unable to find a job
C. unhealthy
B. unable to read and write
D. lack of social training
19. A student with average intelligence is a student neither very bright nor very dull who does well enough but can not be a top student.
A. unusual
C. adequate
B. ordinary
D. inactive
20. I wonder what your aim in life is.
A. goal
C. hobby
B. intent
D. interest

Section C

Directions: Complete each of the following sentences with one of the following four choices.

21. I'm sorry, but I didn't do it on _____.
A. intention B. purpose
C. aim D. mistake
22. The government plans to _____ the price of grain.
A. heighten B. raise
C. rise D. arise
23. He must give us more time, _____ we shall not be able to make a good job of it.
A. whether B. doubtless
C. otherwise D. furthermore
24. Since he was a boy, one of his _____ has been stamp-collecting .
A. hobbies B. sports
C. cares D. professions
25. We brought the patients the medicine _____ the concern of other people.
A. as well B. but also
C. as well as D. either
26. The people at the party were worried about Janet because no one was aware _____ she had gone.
A. where that B. of where

- ## Section D

31. I have three brothers; one is in New York, but others are in Los Angeles.
32. In all the years that Paul and I have been friends, I never knew him friendly to anyone else.
33. The patient is better today but is still not enough well to get up.
34. I am doing this exercise now for that I won't have to on Sunday.
35. It is curious that he can't hardly tell me the difference between one tree and another.
36. I wouldn't dare go home without the job finishing.
37. I came to lunch so early because I thought the bell had already rang.
38. She was absent because of her cold was worse.
39. Mr. Bond wasn't in his own car; he was driving someone's else car.
40. Some say yes and others say no; I don't know who to follow.

Directions: Each of the following passages is followed by some questions. For each question there are four choices. Choose the best answer to each of the questions.

When sailors are allowed ashore after a long time at sea, they sometimes get drunk and cause trouble. For this reason, the navy always has naval police (海军宪兵队) in big ports. When sailors cause trouble, the naval police come and deal with them.

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he would come immediately.

Now, petty officers who had to go and deal with sailors who were heavily drunk usually chose the biggest naval policeman they could find to go with them. But this petty officer did not do this. Instead, he chose the smallest and weakest-looking man he could find to go to the bar with him and arrest the sailor who was breaking the furniture.

Another petty officer who happened to be there was surprised when he saw the petty officer of the guard choose this small man, so he said to him, "Why don't you take a big man with you? You may have to fight the sailor who is drunk."

"Yes, you are quite right," answered the petty officer of the guard. "That is exactly why I am taking this small man. If you saw two policemen coming to arrest you, and one of them was much smaller than the other, which one would you attack?"

41. What will the sailors do when they are allowed ashore?
 - A. They often cause trouble.
 - B. They will attack the naval police.
 - C. They break furniture in the bar.
 - D. They sometimes drink too much wine and cause trouble.
42. Naval police's job is
 - A. to deal with the sailors who cause trouble.
 - B. to arrest the sailors who break furniture in the bar.
 - C. to keep the peace in big ports.
 - D. to arrest the people who get drunk and cause trouble.
43. This particular petty officer chose _____ to go with him.
 - A. the biggest naval policeman
 - B. the strongest naval policeman
 - C. the smallest naval policeman
 - D. the youngest naval policeman
44. Why doesn't he take a big man with him?
 - A. Because big man is always slow in fighting.
 - B. Because small man is always quick in fighting.
 - C. Because the drunken sailor may well attack the smaller man first.
 - D. Because the drunken sailor may well attack the bigger man first.
45. From the passage, we learn that the petty officer is very _____.
 - A. brave
 - B. intelligent
 - C. humorous
 - D. None of the above

Questions 46—50 are based on the following passage:

Generations of Americans have been brought up to believe that a good breakfast is one of life's essentials. Eating breakfast at the start of the day, we have all been told, and told again, is as necessary as putting gasoline in the family car before starting a trip.

But for many people the thought of food first thing in the morning is by no means a plea-

sure. So despite all the efforts, they still take no breakfast. Between 1977 and 1983, the latest year for which figures are available, the number of people who didn't have breakfast increased by 33 percent—from 8.8 million to 11.7 million.

For those who feel pain of guilt (内疚, 有罪) about not eating breakfast, however, there is some good news. Several studies in the last few years indicate that, for adults (成人) especially, there may be nothing wrong with omitting breakfast. "Going without breakfast does not affect performance, nor does giving people breakfast improve performance." said Arnold E. Bender.

Scientific evidence linking breakfast to better health or better performance is surprisingly inadequate, and most of the recent work involves children, not adults. "The literature" says one researcher, Dr. Ernesto Pollitt at the University of Texas, "is poor."

46. The word "essential" in the first paragraph could best be replaced by _____.
A. importance
B. necessities
C. basics
D. pleasures
47. For those who do not take breakfast, the good news is that _____.
A. several studies have been done in the past few years
B. Eating no breakfast does no harm to one's health
C. adults have especially made studies in this field
D. eating little in the morning is good for health
48. "...nor does giving people breakfast improve performance" (in the last sentence of Paragraph 3) means _____.
A. anyone without breakfast does improve his performance
B. not giving people breakfast improves performance
C. having breakfast does not improve performance, either
D. giving people breakfast do improve their performance, too
49. The last sentence "The literature is poor" most probably means _____.
A. children are poor at writing stories and poems
B. adults are not good at American literature
C. eating little in the morning makes people poor in health
D. there are few written works on this subject
50. Which of the following statements is not true according to this passage?
A. Many people think that eating no breakfast does not affect our health.
B. Breakfast does not affect performance.
C. Scientific evidence linking breakfast to better health is far from adequate.
D. Dr. Pollitt is engaged in research work at the University of Texas.

Questions 51—55 are based on the following passage:

For centuries man dreamed of achieving vertical flight. Leonardo da Vinci made the first craft, called a 'Helix', which could carry a man straight up, but this was only a design and was never tested.

The ancient dream was finally realized in 1940 when a Russian piloted a strange-looking craft with a rotating fan on top. It rose vertically into the air from a standing start, stayed a few feet above the ground, went sideways and backwards, and then settled back to earth. That craft was called a helicopter (直升机).

Imaginations were fired. Men dreamed of flying to work in their personal helicopter. Every man would have one in his backyard. People anticipated that vertical flight transports would carry millions of passengers as do the airliners of today. Such expectations were not fulfilled.

The helicopter has now become an extremely useful machine. Corporations use them as airborne offices, many cities use them in police work, construction companies employ them in various ways, engineers use them for site selection and surveying, and oil companies use them as the best way to make offshore and remote work stations accessible (易接近的) to men and supplies. Any urgent mission to a hard-to-get-to place is a likely task for a helicopter. Among their other uses, they deliver people across town, fly to and from airport, assist in rescue work, and aid in the search for missing or wanted persons.

51. What is a helicopter according to the passage?
 - A. A craft that can go faster than the ordinary airplane.
 - B. A craft that can fly vertically.
 - C. A craft that can fit into the smallest possible place.
 - D. A craft that is used only for commercial service.
52. What is said about the development of the helicopter?
 - A. Some people thought they would become widely used by the average people.
 - B. Helicopters have only been worked on by man since 1940.
 - C. An Englishman was the first to achieve flight in a helicopter.
 - D. Helicopters were considered more dangerous than the early airplanes.
53. Under what conditions are helicopters found to be almost indispensable (必不可少的)?
 - A. For overseas passenger transportation.
 - B. For extremely high altitude flight.
 - C. For urgent missions to place where other aircrafts can not go.
 - D. For high-speed transportation.
54. How has the use of helicopters developed?
 - A. Each year they have become larger to carry greater loads.
 - B. They are taking the place of high-flying jets.
 - C. They are often used for rescue work.
 - D. They are now used only for commercial projects.
55. On what principle do helicopters work?
 - A. A combination of propellers (螺旋桨) in front and on top.
 - B. A rotating propeller topside.
 - C. One propeller in the center of the aircraft and others at each end.

D. Both B and C.

Part III Cloze

Directions: Fill in each of the blanks with the proper form of the most suitable word chosen from the given words.

drink	as	few	of	unless	spread
like	protect	little	way	do	that

For every man in the Civil War who died in battle, two or three men died _____ (56) disease. Doctors of that time knew very _____ (57) about causes of sickness or _____ (58) of preventing it. Thousands of men in poor health became soldiers. Hundreds of others had never had childhood diseases. Many of these soldiers could not withstand the epidemics _____ (59) went through the camps.

Army life was hard. Soldiers got few fruits or vegetables. There was no milk _____ (60) they happened to find a cow. Neither their clothes nor their shelters _____ (61) the troops from rain, snow, and cold. Sickness and disease were _____ (62) by insects, rats, and impure _____ (63) water. Often the men drank straight from muddy streams.

Gunshot wounds were serious, _____ (64) in any war, but they did not cause much death and suffering as disease _____ (65).

Part IV Writing

Directions: Combine the following pairs of sentences, using proper connectives. Make changes where necessary.

66. A. Johnson was not satisfied with his own achievement.
B. He was not satisfied with the team's performance, either.
67. A. Last night Mary studied for a maths test.
B. Last night she wrote an English composition.
C. Last night she also read a chapter in her history test.
68. A. You should keep it in the ice box.
B. It will go bad.
69. A. I want to learn more about the American political system.
B. I don't know where to get the information.
70. A. I've never been to France.
B. I don't know much about France.

Unit Two

Part I Vocabulary and Structure

Section A

Directions: Complete each of the following sentences with a proper word derived from the word given in the brackets.

1. A few years ago, it was quite fashionable to study _____. Now quite a lot of students want to learn _____. (France, Spain)
2. I was late in getting to the station, but _____ for me, the train was late too. (fortunate)
3. Both kindness and firmness are needed to train domestic animals _____. (success)
4. All the people got surprised greatly by this sudden _____. (decide)
5. When we reached the forest we walked around it to avoid the wild animals and other _____ that we knew it contained. (dangerous)
6. She is a woman of great _____ who always gets what she wants. (determine)
7. His father is a _____ and his mother is a _____. Both of them live in _____ now. (Spain, Germany, Italy)
8. His _____ was a signal to the children that their bedtime would be delayed. (arrive)
9. We take a _____ in our success. (proud)
10. It is _____ true that the earth moves around the sun. (doubt)

Section B

Directions: Replace each of the underlined parts with one of the four choices without changing its original meaning.

11. The brave soldiers got in touch with headquarters as quickly as they could.
A. connect
B. contact
C. compact
D. contract
12. The fact that you should always remember is that he is only a child.
A. keep on mind
B. keep in heart
C. keep from forgetting
D. keep in mind
13. The prisoners tried to escape but failed.
A. adventured
B. desired
C. managed
D. attempted
14. I know nothing about the accident; it happened before my arrival here.
A. previously
B. prior from
C. previous to
D. following to
15. We cannot continue living without food and water.

- A. exist
C. exit
- B. reform
D. perform
16. In the morning we began the voyage round the southern coast by boat and sailed until we came to the mouth of the river.
A. set down
C. set forward
B. set off
D. set about
17. Following the speech, there will be a few minutes for questions.
A. After
C. Next to
B. Next
D. Besides
18. That's the principal cause of the accident.
A. chiefly
C. minor
B. main
D. important
19. He told us to use our dictionaries to find anything we didn't understand.
A. look out
C. look for
B. look up
D. look at
20. We found that the truck driver had some trouble in repairing his engine and he needed help very much.
A. likely
C. badly
B. quickly
D. roughly

Section C

Directions: Complete each of the following sentences with one of the following four choices.

21. He turned his pocket _____ out in search of his money.
A. in
C. up and
B. in and
D. inside
22. How lazy he is ! I think he is the sort of person who will never _____ anything.
A. succeed
C. accomplish
B. finish
D. do
23. Before you have an interview with the manager, you must try to _____ your feelings of nervousness.
A. recognize
C. hide
B. conquer
D. overtake
24. Spring is a delightful season. The temperatures are _____, and the blooming trees and flowers make the city and the countryside bright with color.
A. moderate
C. cool
B. comfort
D. mildly
25. Watching television is the most popular leisure-time _____ in Japan.
A. manner
C. matter
B. event
D. activity
26. The price of the vase _____ its age; if it is very old, it will be worth a lot of money.

- ## Section D

31. There is plenty of chairs in the lecture hall.
32. I have no difficult in understanding spoken English.
33. He has never studied English before; furthermore, we should give him more help.
34. Mary and I are in the same history class, but her assignment is different from me.
35. Without ask for permission, you can't absent yourself from the meeting.
36. Professor Black is the most interesting lecturer I have ever listened.
37. —Do I have to take that French Course?
—No, you don't have.
38. When I retire, I hope to enjoy my hobbies and travelling in the tropics.
39. I'm surprised to see you smoking; you used to not.
40. Penicillin is perhaps the drug what has saved more lives than any other in the history of medicine.

Directions: Each of the following passages is followed by some questions. For each question there are four choices. Choose the best answer to each of the questions.

Today the official language of the United States and most of Canada is English. However, French almost became the official language because of a war.

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France and England were trying to gain control of North America. France held Canada, and England held part of what is now the United States. However, France tried to expand its land by moving southward into New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Virginia. When the French built a fort on the Ohio River, the residents in Virginia sent George Washington to attack the fort in 1754. However, the French defeated Washington.

The French, aided by the Indians, outsmarted the English and won many early battles. Later, the British began to do well against the French. In the final battle in Quebec, Canada, General Wolfe of England faced General Montcalm from France. Both general died in this battle, but the English outlasted the French and won the battle. Thus, most of North America today has the English culture and language.

41. A good title for this selection is _____.
 - A. The French and Indian War
 - B. The official language of U. S. A.
 - C. The Indian and British War
 - D. The French and British War
42. We may conclude that George Washington preferred the _____.
 - A. French
 - B. English
 - C. Indians
 - D. Canadians
43. General Wolfe died in _____.
 - A. England
 - B. France
 - C. Canada
 - D. Virginia
44. Washington lost his battle at the fort on the Ohio River _____.
 - A. at the beginning of the war
 - B. at the end of the war
 - C. in the middle of the war
 - D. two years after the war
45. The word "outlasted" in the last paragraph means _____.
 - A. succeeded
 - B. fought against
 - C. insisted on
 - D. lasted longer than

Questions 46—50 are based on the following passage:

New evidence shows that for children younger than 24 months, drinking lots of fruit juice can be harmful. The liquid fills their tiny stomachs and ruins their appetite (胃口) for foods with needed nutrients (营养物) and calories. According to a study published in Pediatrics, the resulting malnutrition (营养不良) can prevent babies from developing normally.

Dr. Fima Lifshitz and a colleague at Maimonides Medical Center in Brooklyn, N.Y., examined eight children, ages 14 months to 27 months, whose growth had lagged behind their peers'. Each was drinking 12 to 30 ounces of juice a day. After recording what else the children ate, researchers realized that the fruit beverages (饮料) accounted for 25 to 60 percent of the daily calorie consumption (热能消耗量). Soon after parents gave their children less juice and more milk, the children gained weight.

Health professionals say babies under six months shouldn't drink juice; some pediatri-