

现代大学英语系列辅导丛书

CONTEMPORARY

Synchronous Tests

COLLEGE ENGLISH

现代大学英语

精读 **1**

同步测试

编者：国伟

外语教学与研究出版社

FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS

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Contemporary College English
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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系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。

本同步测试与《现代大学英语精读》配合使用，共四册，每册各设15个单元。本册是《现代大学英语精读 同步测试》的第一册，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4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。每个单元的阅读理解包含两篇文章，每篇文章后各设5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，错误和疏漏之处在所难免，恳切希望使用本书的教师们不吝赐教，给予批评指正。

编者

2005年8月于北京

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Test 1 Half a Day

Part I

Vocabulary & Grammar

Directions: Choose the best answer from the four choices marked A, B, C and D.

- I don't think it's wise of you to show _____ your greater knowledge in front of the director, for it may offend him.
A. up
B. off
C. out
D. in
- That statement, if not properly explained, might _____ misunderstanding.
A. get ready for
B. go in for
C. get back on
D. give rise to
- Scholars maintain that social developments can easily bring _____ language changes.
A. up
B. about
C. out
D. forward
- Whenever I have an appointment, I like to arrive _____.
A. ahead of time a little
B. a little time ahead
C. a little ahead of time
D. ahead of a little time
- Generally, it is only when animals are trapped that they _____ to violence in order to escape.
A. proceed
B. appeal
C. resort
D. incline
- It suddenly occurred to Anne that money couldn't _____ all that Bob had suffered in the past five years.
A. live up to
B. make up for
C. make out
D. live through
- They often took _____ of his lack of experience.
A. benefit
B. advantage
C. use
D. good
- Peter will _____ as managing director when Bill retires.
A. take off
B. take over
C. take to
D. take up
- Crossing the bridge, she felt dizzy and clung _____ the rails.
A. onto
B. into
C. on
D. to

10. He spoke so _____ that even his opponents were won over by his arguments.
A. bluntly
B. convincingly
C. emphatically
D. determinedly
11. One cause of the Civil War was the economic and political _____ between the South and the North.
A. rivalry
B. rival
C. context
D. contract
12. You can expect sore muscles after a lot of physical _____.
A. pain
B. strength
B. force
D. exertion
13. Overcoming setbacks takes time, efforts and _____.
A. permanence
B. perseverance
C. resistance
D. independence
14. We are making good progress, but we must not _____ until we have achieved our objective.
A. give up
B. let up
C. put up
D. draw up
15. We persuaded him to give up this uninteresting job, but all _____.
A. in vain
B. out of mind
C. wastefully
D. intentionally
16. The road _____ over two hundred miles through the heart of the country.
A. increased
B. stretched
C. heightened
D. proceeded
17. The problems of the company were so _____ and confusing that nobody fully understood all of them.
A. startled
B. observed
C. intricate
D. convinced
18. Electrical appliances such as toasters or hair dryers are designed to _____ the ability of an electric current to heat a wire.
A. take the risk of
B. make sense of
C. take responsibility for
D. make use of
19. Almost _____ fruits and vegetables contain riboflavin; the richest sources are leafy green vegetables such as spinach, kale, or turnip greens.
A. every
B. some
C. all
D. none
20. To balance a budget is to show that the sum of a man's earnings _____ the sum of his expenditures.
A. equals
B. equal
C. equaled
D. equaling
21. Before the first non-stop flight made in 1949, it _____ necessary for all planes to land for refueling.
A. would be
B. has been



- C. had been
D. would have been
22. By the end of last term, he had written to a number of colleges, received three letters of acceptance, and _____ two campuses.
A. saw
B. seen
C. seeing
D. to see
23. He decided to go to the museum as soon as he _____.
A. finishes what he did
B. would finish what he was doing
C. finished what he did
D. finished what he was doing
24. Marilyn doesn't have _____ gas in her car.
A. some
B. no
C. lots
D. any
25. _____ yet knows how long and how seriously the shakiness in the financial system will drag down the economy.
A. Nobody
B. Anybody
C. Somebody
D. Everybody
26. If it doesn't rain within the next few weeks, the crops will have to be watered if they are _____.
A. to survive
B. to be survived
C. being survived
D. surviving
27. She returned home _____.
A. overjoying
B. to overjoy
C. overjoyed
D. being overjoyed
28. A thief who broke into a church was caught because traces of wax, found on his clothes, _____ from the sort of candles used only in churches.
A. come
B. which came
C. coming
D. had come
29. By the time Neil Armstrong and Edwin Aldrin walked on the moon in 1969, there _____ many space explorations.
A. will have been
B. had been
C. have been
D. must be
30. Some fleas have one or two eyes, but others have _____.
A. none
B. no
C. any
D. no one



Part II

Translation

Directions: Translate the following sentences into English.

1. 他用这种文体写作,完全是为了卖弄。(to show off)

2. 你应该充分利用这次出国学习的机会。(to take advantage of)

3. 他不得不求助于父亲来帮他解决这个难题。(to resort to)

4. 不肯工作的人要让他们工作。

5. 他们努力想看清她脸上的表情。(to make out)

6. 在这些国家,有些“消息”是在报社办公室里编出来的。(to make up)

7. 他们每一课都仔细准备,以此弥补自己的经验不足。(to make up for)

8. 他的父亲想让他当一名医生。(to make...out of sb.)

9. 史密斯太太发现她丈夫在这次交通事故中没有受伤,这使她大感宽慰。(to one's relief)

10. 万事开头难。什么事一旦开了头,你就会觉得较容易做了。



Cloze

Reading Comprehension

Directions: Complete the following passage with the words that best fit into each blank.

Have you ever asked yourself why children go to school? You will 1 say that they go to learn their own language and other languages, arithmetic, history, science and all the other 2. That is quite true, but why do they learn these things? And are these things 3 that they learn at school?

We send our children to school to 4 them for the time when they will be big and will have to work for themselves. Nearly all they study at school has some 5 use in their life, but is that the only reason why they go to school?

There is more in education than just learning facts. We go to school 6 all to learn how to learn, so that when we have 7 school we can continue to learn. A man who really knows how to learn will always be successful, because 8 he has to do something new which he has never had to do before, he will rapidly teach himself how to do it in the best way. The uneducated person, on the other 9, is probably unable to do something new, or does it badly. The purpose of schools, therefore, is not just to teach language, arithmetic, etc., 10 to teach pupils the way to learn.

- | | | | |
|----------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1. A. probably | B. properly | C. easily | D. hardly |
| 2. A. problems | B. subjects | C. topics | D. issues |
| 3. A. those | B. ones | C. every | D. all |
| 4. A. rely | B. make | C. get | D. prepare |
| 5. A. true | B. fortunate | C. lucky | D. practical |
| 6. A. above | B. over | C. on | D. in |
| 7. A. remained | B. left | C. stayed | D. sent |
| 8. A. whenever | B. whichever | C. whatever | D. however |
| 9. A. way | B. hand | C. method | D. side |
| 10. A. and | B. that | C. but | D. so |

Reading Comprehension

Directions: In this part, there are two passages followed by some questions or unfinished statements. Choose the best answer to each of them.

Passage 1

How often one hears children wishing they were grown-up, and old people wishing they were young again. Each age has its pleasures and its pains, and the happiest person is the one who enjoys what each age gives him without wasting his time in useless regrets.

Childhood is a time when there are few responsibilities to make life difficult. If a child has good parents, he is fed, looked after and loved, whatever he may do. It is impossible that he will ever again in his life be given so much without having to do anything in return. In addition, life is always presenting new things to the child—things that have lost their interest for older people because they are too well-known. But a child has his pains: He is not so free to do what he wishes to do; he is continually being told not to do things, or being punished for what he has done wrong.

When the young man starts to earn his own living, he can no longer expect others to pay for his food, his clothes and his room, but has to work if he wants to live comfortably. If he spends most of his time playing about in the way that he used to do as a child, he will go hungry. And if he breaks the laws of society as he used to break the laws of his parents, he may go to prison. If, however, he works hard, keeps out of trouble and has good health, he can have the great happiness of building up for himself his own position in society.

1. According to the second paragraph, the author thinks that _____.
 - A. life for a child is comparatively easy
 - B. a child is always loved whatever he does
 - C. if much is given to a child, he must do something in return
 - D. only children are interested in life
2. After a child grows up, he _____.
 - A. will have little time playing
 - B. has to be successful in finding a job
 - C. can still ask for help in time of trouble
 - D. should be able to take care of himself
3. Which of the following statements is NOT true according to the passage?
 - A. People are often satisfied with their life.
 - B. Life is less interesting for old people.
 - C. Adults are not free to do what they want to do.
 - D. Adults should no longer rely on others.

4. The paragraph following the passage will most probably discuss _____.
- A. examples of successful young men
 - B. how to build up one's position in society
 - C. joys and pains of old people
 - D. what to do when one has problems in life
5. The main idea of the passage is that _____.
- A. life is not enjoyable since each age has some pains
 - B. young men can have the greatest happiness if they work hard
 - C. childhood is the most enjoyable time in one's life
 - D. one is the happiest if he can make good use of each age in his life

Passage 2


From the time we are born, most of the simple decisions are taken away from us. We are constantly told what to do and what not to do. In childhood, how often we have at some stage heard, "Eat your dinner now, because it's dinner time. If you don't eat it now, don't ask for food later when you're hungry." These experiences mould the child into the ways of society rather than allowing him or her to grow up relatively free from social constraints. The mealtime example serves to underline the conditions under which children are born and bred to conform to the ways of society and the group. By its very nature society is inherently hostile to individuality. It has an inbuilt resistance to allowing the individual to flower in his or her own way.

All social institutions, whether medical, religious, social or economic, demand a high degree of mental *conformity* (遵从) as the price of membership. By the age of around seven, most children are already *indoctrinated* (灌输) into a conformist mode. Whilst there are certainly advantages to social conformity, there is also a price that is not immediately apparent. In internalizing and adopting society's conceptual models and structures, the individual is induced into acting in violation of his own nature.

Society conditions us to such an extent that we tend to conform not only in the way that we think, but also in the way that we live, especially with regard to eating habits. Instead of discovering our **uniqueness** and living according to our own inner dictates, most of us follow instead the dictates of parents, politicians, clergy, the media and peer groups. In obeying these external voices—which may even be the original cause of some of our worst illnesses—we deny our essential nature.

1. Why are most of the simple decisions taken away from us since we are born?
- A. We have to obey parents in order to get food.
 - B. Social constraints prevent us from developing individuality.
 - C. We have to obey nature so as to grow up healthily.
 - D. The ways of society and the group encourage us to behave like our parents.
2. Which of the following does not belong to the "external voices" described by the author?
- A. Friends.
 - B. Internet.



- C. Loudspeaker.
 - D. Priests.
3. Which of the following statements is supported by the passage?
- A. If we don't follow our basic nature, we may even get sick.
 - B. Social institutions allow us to flower in our own way.
 - C. We pay high price to have a better life in modern society.
 - D. At mealtime, we eat as much as possible in case we get hungry later.
4. Which of the following statements is NOT true?
- A. We learn to adopt social concepts from early age.
 - B. To some extent social conformity is necessary.
 - C. We need to fight against our own nature to get used to society.
 - D. If we don't listen to our parents, we may get worst illnesses.
5. What does the word "uniqueness" in the last paragraph mean?
- A. Commonness.
 - B. Difference.
 - C. Similarity.
 - D. Singleness.
- 

Test 2 Going Home

Part I

Vocabulary & Grammar

Directions: Choose the best answer from the four choices marked A, B, C and D.

- Hudson said he could not kill a living thing _____ the motive of hunger.
A. except
B. apart from
C. besides
D. except for
- A message is coming _____ that he has been set free.
A. out
B. over
C. through
D. on
- When the committee _____ to details, the proposed plan seemed impractical.
A. got down
B. set about
C. went off
D. came up
- Last year the advertising rate _____ by 20 percent.
A. raised
B. aroused
C. arose
D. rose
- She remains _____ and optimistically untroubled by our present problems.
A. confident
B. confidential
C. confidence
D. confidently
- Please be careful when you are drinking coffee in case you _____ the new carpet.
A. crash
B. pollute
C. spot
D. stain
- It will do you good to _____ your food thoroughly.
A. eat
B. bite
C. chew
D. taste
- He had to move because he couldn't _____ his roommate's friends; they were too noisy.
A. experience
B. adopt
C. comprehend
D. stand
- Standing on the top of the hill, we could see smoke _____ from the burning houses.
A. floated
B. retreated
C. billowed
D. relieved
- He doesn't like walking around _____ his shoes when he is at home.
A. on
B. in

- C. with
D. at
11. The shoplifter ran into the crowd and _____ from the sight, the detective had no idea about it.
A. vanished
B. escaped
C. melted
D. perished
12. "I like your flower garden very much. It's so lovely." "Thank you very much. Everything is _____ bloom now."
A. at
B. by
C. in
D. on
13. The old lady _____ herself in making clothes for her neighbor's children.
A. devoted
B. engaged
C. contributed
D. flung
14. Each year, autumn leaves announce the end of summer and the _____ of winter in an outburst of color.
A. approach
B. coldness
C. absence
D. decoration
15. Under the fierce offensive the enemy troops were forced to _____ hastily from the field of battle to the coast.
A. retreat
B. retire
C. retrieve
D. respond
16. The architect Susan Irons believed that a building should be designed to _____ its function and its location.
A. enhance
B. decorate
C. alter
D. fit
17. Although punctual himself, the professor was quite used _____ late for his lecture.
A. to have students
B. for students' being
C. for students to be
D. to students' being
18. Ted couldn't remember the exact date of the storm, but he knew it was _____ Sunday because everybody was at _____ church.
A. /, the
B. a, /
C. /, a
D. the, /
19. The idea of traveling through _____ space to other planets interests many people today.
A. a
B. the
C. /
D. one
20. _____ lack of frogs has led to a sharp increase in _____ number of mosquitoes in farming areas.
A. The...the
B. A...a
C. /.../
D. The...a



21. The director recommended that she _____ more English before going abroad.
A. studies
B. study
C. will study
D. studied
22. The books _____ from the car when we got to the bookstore.
A. were just unloading
B. were just being unloaded
C. had just unloaded
D. would just been unloaded
23. When I was on the track team, I used to _____ the 400-meter.
A. run
B. running
C. be running
D. being running
24. While Mary _____ a pail of milk from the barn to the kitchen, she spilled some of it on her skirt.
A. carried
B. had carried
C. was carrying
D. had to carry
25. You don't think we were all _____ careless, do you?
A. that
B. this
C. such
D. as
26. The assignment for Thursday is to write _____ composition about your hometown.
A. a five-hundred-words
B. a five-hundreds-word
C. a five-hundred-word
D. a five-hundreds-words
27. The professor paused as if _____ his students to ask questions on the point he had just made.
A. expecting
B. having expected
C. expected
D. to have expected
28. Parents were torn from their homes, husbands from their wives, to disappear forever as if _____ up in death.
A. being swallowed
B. having swallowed
C. to swallowed
D. swallowed
29. A function of the government _____ order to society and to promote the public welfare.
A. are to bring
B. is to bring
C. will be to bring
D. have brought
30. We had been in Athens for not more than two days _____ it became obvious that we needed a guide.
A. until
B. as
C. before
D. since



Part II

Translation

Directions: Translate the following sentences into English.

1. 自从大学毕业以后,他就一直在从事社会活动。(to be engaged in)

2. 一到北京,这对来自欧洲的夫妇就被他们随处所见的现代化景象惊呆了。(to arrive in)

3. 在晚会上,直到玛丽走过来找我说话时我才注意到她也在场。(to be aware of)

4. 很遗憾,我没赶上这趟火车。当我急急忙忙赶到月台时,火车已徐徐开动了。(to pull out)

5. 在回家的路上,我被交通阻塞困在路上。(to get caught up in)

6. 这对老夫妻20年前就梦想能爬上长城,20年后的今天他们在雨中实现了自己的夙愿。(to dream of)

7. 我处理完这一大堆文件后就给你打电话。(to get through with)

8. 我们一定要把文件锁好。(to keep sth. done)

9. 他们给了他机会参加新产品的的设计工作。(to take part in)

10. 霍华德的头发开始变得花白。(to turn)
