

大学英语课外阅读 **TEST**

测试题集

· 上 册

· 谢 绵 绵 编



北京航空航天大学出版社

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内 容 简 介

本书是根据国家教委颁发的《大学英语教学大纲》规定，对非英语专业大学生加强英语阅读能力而编写的课外阅读教材。全书分上、下两册。上册供一、二级的生学使用，下册供三、四级的学生使用。

本书各篇文章均选自英文原著。内容广泛，体裁多样，风格不一，语言文字也都规范而有特点，有助于提高读者阅读和欣赏的水平，也可以增进对西方文化包括历史、社会和心理的了解。

每篇文章后附有试题。试题答案编排在每册书末。

读者对象：大专院校非英语专业的大学生、广大英语爱好者。

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编写说明

一、国家教委颁发的《大学英语教学大纲》规定，非英语专业的大学生通过大学学习，应具有“较强的”英语阅读能力。实践证明，要较快地提高阅读能力，除课堂教学外，还应进行大量课外的阅读和训练。本书就是为这个目的而编写的。

全书分上、下两册，每册两个部分，分别供大学非英语专业英语一级、二级和三级、四级的学生使用。英语专业和业余自学者也可以用作英语基础课的辅助读物。

二、本书各篇文章均选自英文原著，除有些由于篇幅过长作了必要的删节之外，都力求保留文章原有的风貌。所收文章内容广泛，体裁多样，风格不一，目的是为了帮助学生熟悉一般英美书刊中常见的各种文体。这些文章有的描述风土人情、名人轶事，有的介绍历史知识、科学常识，有的讨论一些西方世界人们普遍关心的社会问题，陈述各自的生活经验，语言文字也都规范而有特点，有助于提高读者阅读和欣赏的水平，也可以增进对西方文化包括历史、社会和心理的了解。

三、在每篇文章后面各编写了10道多项选择测试题目，供学生读后自我测试。本书的试题设计侧重于对文章隐含意义和暗示信息的理解，这就要求学生在阅读时不仅要接受文章的明示信息，而且要对文章内容和字里行间的言外之意作些必要的分析。编者这样做，是因为在过去的练习和测试中学生往往在这方面表现比较薄弱。

四、本书上、下册的一至四部分共选文章64篇，每部分16篇，建议学生每周读一篇，每学期可以读完一个部分。

每篇文章的阅读速度可以根据每个人的具体情况灵活掌握。

五、由于测试需要，选编的文章一律隐去了题目。少数较难而又影响理解的词汇，随文标注了中文。比较生疏的专用名词、人名地名，作了简单的注释，附在每篇文章的试题之后。试题答案编排在每册书末。

六、在本书编写过程中，加拿大专家 Katherine Tiede、加拿大教师 Katherine Dietrich 和美国教师 Bob Plunkett 曾分别详尽地审阅了本书的各个部分，出版社同志热情地支持，做了大量的工作，谨在此向他们表示衷心的感谢！

最后，由于编者水平和经验有限，不妥之处，在所难免，欢迎大家批评指正。

编 者

1988年6月

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PART ONE



Most college students concern themselves with getting good grades. This makes a great deal of sense because many benefits are realized: academic honors, pride, good jobs. Some students, however, understand that college is not vital to one's career and regret their decision to enroll. Life would be much easier, after all, watching television all day and partying all night. But once they have made the mistake of applying for admission, they see no way out of four more years of school. If you are one of these students, with a little planning, you too can be free of college forever. Flunking out of college is actually a simple procedure if you go about it in the correct manner.

The first obstacle to overcome is registration. Prospective flunk-outs should be sure to pick the hardest courses possible. Instead of taking an introductory class in mathematics, you should register for an upper-level course, like Differential Equations● or Topological Theory. The lower-level courses might be too easy to pass. And why take Basic● if it is possible to enroll in Assembly Language● in computer science? Business Law is another good class—lots of reading and difficult

concepts to master. Picking good courses like these start you off with a great opportunity to earn a low grade point average.

After arranging a good schedule, you need to think of the next few days. The first few days in a class are vital to any student on the road to failure. On these days, be sure to arrive to class late, twenty or thirty minutes late. Skipping the first class or two is sometimes an even better alternative. That way all the course requirements and first assignments are missed. This then gives you the opportunity to ask the teacher questions he or she has already explained. And do not bring textbooks or other material to class. Always look unprepared and as if you want to be somewhere else. You have to be sure, however, that the professors know your name; otherwise, when grading comes around, they will not be able to remember that you are the student in the back row, taking up space and holding up the wall.

The next step in flunking out deals with homework and tests. Never——repeat, never——turn in homework on time. Turn it in a day or two late, and complain about the assignment at the same time. Often it might be useful to give excuses——like your other classes required work, or you forgot, or you had to visit a friend in another city. Remember, also, to do the homework wrong. If your work is good, the teacher

might overlook your other faults. Tests are a relatively simple matter. Don't study. Miss one or two exams. Write question marks in the space for answers. Write a math equation on a history test and an important date on a math test. You can always say that you did not understand the question or that the test was too hard. Whether for homework or for a test, try to keep your score below 50 percent.

The final step to getting kicked out of school is probably the easiest—blow the final exam. In some ways this step is an elaboration on the semester tests, but the finals are much more important. If you do well on a final, you might pass the course anyway, so be careful. You could miss the final for a course, but if the professor is kind, a make-up might be offered to you. The best bet is to show up and work hard at failing. Then you can be assured of the outcome. Many of the questions you will not have to worry about because by this time you will have no idea of the answers. But if you do know an answer by accident, be sure to write something else. And don't finish the exam. Leave at least a couple of questions unanswered and turn it in early. Mention your name, or point to it on the exam and casually say something like, "I really need an A in this course because I'm flunking all my other ones. And this course isn't in my major anyway" You can be assured that the instructor will be

impressed and remember you when the final grades are recorded.

All in all, flunking out of college isn't too difficult, but you do have to pay attention to how you go about it. With a little forethought and planning, even the smartest student can receive a 0.00 GPA●. And while you're packing your bags to go home, enjoy the thought of what awaits you...

1. Most college students

- a. can get academic honors if they concern themselves with getting good grades.
- b. will get good jobs because they get good grades.
- c. want to get good grades because they can gain many things from them.
- d. are getting good grades because many benefits are realized.

2. College is actually

- a. very important and essential to one's career.
- b. getting you an easy life.
- c. considered a party by young people.
- d. a hell to those who want to get honors and pride.

3. College students should be sure

- a. to pick the hardest courses possible.
- b. to register for courses which are not beyond them.
- c. to take an introductory class in mathematics.

- d. to pick good courses which would start them off with a great opportunity to earn a low grade point average.
4. Skipping the first class or two
- a. is a good way to start a new course
 - b. doesn't matter much.
 - c. is better than being twenty or thirty minutes late for class.
 - d. is vital to students who want to fail.
5. It is very important for college students
- a. to miss the course requirements and first assignments.
 - b. to ask the teachers questions he or she has already explained.
 - c. to preview lessons.
 - d. to look unprepared and to ask the teachers questions.
6. Finding out an excuse for not having done homework
- a. should be greatly advocated.
 - b. deserves recommendation.
 - c. proved to be highly effective in avoiding being criticized by the teacher.
 - d. never fails in arousing the aversion of the teacher.
7. College students can never
- a. be too careful with their homework and tests.
 - b. be successful if they don't miss one or two

exams.

- c. be wrong by writing question marks in the space for answers.
 - d. visit their friends in other cities.
8. The final exam of a course
- a. is an elaboration on the semester tests.
 - b. is much more important than a semester test.
 - c. is more important than a make-up test.
 - d. should never be over estimated.
9. Turning in the exam papers early
- a. is recommended in this passage.
 - b. is not recommended in all colleges.
 - c. has something to recommend it.
 - d. gives you an opportunity to impress the teacher with your talent.
10. The author's primary purpose of writing this passage is
- a. to criticize those who want to be kicked out of colleges.
 - b. to give instructions to those who want to get flunked out.
 - c. to show the difference between good college students and bad college students.
 - d. to tell college student how to be good and successful students.

Notes:

- ① **Differential Equations**——(Mathematics) an equation containing or involving differential coefficients and differentials.
- ② **Basic**——a computer language made up of a blend of simple English and elementary algebra, used to introduce students to programming.
- ③ **Assemble Language**——a coding system of ordinary words and additional symbols for programming an electronic computer.
- ④ **GPA**——Grade Point Average.

2

1. Language is used in the real world : it is more than just a school subject.

2. Learning a language is in many ways more like learning to swim or to drive than learning more academic subjects. You learn to swim by being in the water, not by reading books about swimming, similarly you learn to use a language best by using it in a practical way.

3. People learn in different ways. Even if your previous language learning experience was unsuccessful, you can still learn successfully if you really want to.

4. The learning process will involve a partnership between you, your classmates and your teacher. S/he will describe to you what you can hope to achieve during each stage of your course. S/he will tell you realistically what you will be able to do in the new language. You will learn a little at a time, but with what you learn you will be able to do a lot. Don't expect too much of yourself too soon. Very few people really need to speak a foreign language like a native speaker.