

大学英语测试与分析

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总策划：宋毛平 王胜利 霍光汉

总主编：王德军

主 编：陈淑萍

新题型

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外语教学与研究出版社
FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS
北京 BEIJING

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

大学英语测试与分析 1 / 王德军总主编. —北京: 外语教学与研究出版社, 2005. 8
ISBN 7-5600-5088-3

I. 大… II. 王… III. 英语—高等学校—习题 IV. H319.6

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2005) 第 100113 号

出 版 人: 李朋义

责任编辑: 付分钗

执行编辑: 许家金

封面设计: 袁 璐

出版发行: 外语教学与研究出版社

社 址: 北京市西三环北路 19 号 (100089)

网 址: <http://www.fltrp.com>

印 刷: 北京市鑫霸印务有限公司

开 本: 787×1092 1/16

印 张: 15.75

版 次: 2005 年 9 月第 1 版 2005 年 9 月第 1 次印刷

书 号: ISBN 7-5600-5088-3

定 价: 17.90 元

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前 言

教育部 2005 年 2 月颁布了《全国大学英语四、六级考试改革方案(试行)》，在考试内容和形式上，四、六级考试将加大听力理解部分的题量和比例，增加快速阅读理解测试部分，提高主观题的比例。

《大学英语测试与分析》是依据《全国大学英语四、六级考试改革方案(试行)》编写的一套综合测试丛书，分为 1—4 册，分别供大学本科一至四学期使用。全书按照教育部《大学英语课程教学要求(试行)》编写，帮助学生进一步巩固语言知识，扩大知识面，培养学生的英语综合应用能力。

每册书由 12 套试题组成。参照四、六级考试的新题型，每套试题由四部分构成：听力理解、阅读理解、综合测试和写作测试。听力理解部分占 35%（第一册为 30%），其中听力对话部分包括短对话和长对话；听力短文部分（第一册为句子听写）包括短文听写和选择题型的短文理解。阅读理解部分占 35%，包括仔细阅读和快速阅读。仔细阅读部分除测试篇章阅读理解外，还包括对篇章语境中的词汇理解的测试；快速阅读部分测试各种快速阅读技能。综合测试占 15%（第一册为 20%），由两部分构成。第一部分为完形填空或改错；第二部分为翻译。写作能力测试部分占 15%，体裁包括议论文、说明文、应用文等。

每套试题除附有参考答案外，还配有详细的解题分析，可以帮助学生准确掌握语言，不断提高英语运用能力。

本丛书由宋毛平、王胜利、霍光汉总策划，王德军总主编。

本书听力理解部分由梁晨编写；阅读理解部分由周麦成、田铁军编写；综合测试部分由陈淑萍、周麦成、梁晨、余爱菊、吴智慧编写；写作测试部分由余爱菊、吴智慧编写。

限于编者水平、时间仓促，书中难免疏漏之处，敬请不吝指正。

编 者

2005 年 6 月



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Tests

Unit 1

Part I Listening Comprehension (30%)

Section A Short Conversation (1 × 10 = 10)

Directions: In this section, you will hear ten short conversations. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the question will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A, B, C and D, and decide which is the best answer.

1. A. A tailor. B. A shop assistant.
C. The man's wife. D. The man's secretary.
2. A. She will lend him the money.
B. She doesn't understand the question.
C. She will possibly solve the problem soon.
D. She will definitely not lend him the money.
3. A. At an exhibition. B. In front of a library.
C. Outside an art gallery. D. Outside a bookstore.
4. A. At noon. B. At 3:30 p. m.
C. About 6:00 p. m. D. After dinner.
5. A. He usually goes to bed late. B. He is going to play a game.
C. He lost the game last night. D. He didn't sleep well last night.
6. A. 8 a. m. to 9 p. m. B. 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.
C. 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. D. Closed.
7. A. Sixty. B. Thirty.
C. One hundred and twenty. D. Less than sixty.
8. A. Husband and wife. B. They are dating each other.
C. Teacher and student. D. Manager and secretary.
9. A. She hasn't got the ticket yet. B. She is not planning to watch the game.

- C. She will watch the game on TV. D. She is interested in watching a film on TV.
10. A. 10 dollars. B. 8 dollars.
C. 18 dollars. D. 80 dollars.

Section B Passage (1 × 10 = 10)

Directions: In this section, you will hear three short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A, B, C and D, and decide which is the best answer.

Passage 1

Questions 11 to 13 are based on the following passage.

11. A. 7 a. m. B. 11 p. m.
C. 8 p. m. D. 3 a. m.
12. A. To show the importance of their decision.
B. To play a joke on the American manager.
C. To start cooperation as soon as possible.
D. To show that they were very efficient.
13. A. He was irritated. B. He was well pleased.
C. He was very much troubled. D. He prepared himself for a fight.

Passage 2

Questions 14 to 16 are based on the following passage.

14. A. In the countryside. B. By a river.
C. At the top of a hill. D. On a grassland.
15. A. A lot of food. B. Plenty of drink.
C. A basketball. D. Some toy cars.
16. A. A group of people were hunting nearby.
B. A herd of sheep were running towards them.
C. A herd of dogs were fighting.
D. A team of skiers were skiing.

Passage 3

Questions 17 to 20 are based on the following passage.

17. A. Tom's first marriage was very happy.
B. Tom's second marriage was very happy.

Tests

- C. Tom's first marriage was not very happy.
D. Tom's second marriage was not very happy.
18. A. Tom came home very late and didn't cook the dinner.
B. Tom came home very late and the dinner was spoiled.
C. Tom didn't eat the dinner she cooked.
D. Tom was very weak and fell down the stairs.
19. A. Because she heard a strange noise.
B. Because she heard the couple were quarreling.
C. Because she was eager to know what happened.
D. Because she wanted to help Tom.
20. A. Because he was afraid of his wife.
B. Because he didn't want her help.
C. Because he didn't want to tell her the truth.
D. Because he disliked her.

Section C Spot Dictation (1 × 10 = 10)

Directions: Listen to the following sentences twice and fill in each blank with the exact word you hear.

21. We're looking for someone with a real sense of _____ to the job.
22. Why are you longing for money so much? Is money _____ to happiness?
23. Learning a foreign language was one of the most difficult yet most _____ experiences of my life.
24. A couple of years later, I was offered a(n) _____ to study English through an online course.
25. He felt _____ free; he was allowed to do whatever he wanted to do.
26. I worked hard to meet the minimum standards set by the course and to complete _____ on time.
27. Poor health and lack of money may both be _____ to the educational program.
28. Don't give students problems they can't understand as this will only _____ them.
29. Talking with people is one of my _____ activities.
30. A happy family provides a loving _____ for its children.

Part II Reading Comprehension (35%)**Section A Careful Reading (2 × 10 = 20)**

Directions: In this section, there are two passages followed by some questions or unfinished statements. Choose the best option for each of them.

Passage 1

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage.

In the last 500 years, nothing about people—not their clothes, ideas, or languages—has changed as much as what they eat. The original chocolate drink was made from the seeds of the cocoa tree (可可树) by South American Indians. The Spanish introduced it to the rest of the world during the 1500's. And although it was very expensive, it quickly became fashionable. In London, shops where chocolate drinks were served became important meeting places. Some still exist today.

The potato is also from the New World. Around 1600, the Spanish brought it from Peru to Europe, where it soon was widely grown. Ireland became so dependent on it that thousands of Irish people starved when the crop failed during the “Potato Famine (饥荒)” of 1845-1846, and thousands more were forced to leave their homeland and move to America.

There are many other foods that have traveled from South America to the Old World. But some others went in the opposite direction. Brazil is now the world's largest grower of coffee, and coffee is an important crop in Colombia and other South American countries. But it is native to Ethiopia, a country in Africa. It was first made into a drink by Arabs during the 1400's.

According to an Arabic legend, coffee was discovered when a person named Kaldi noticed that his goats were attracted to the red berries on a coffee bush. He tried one and experienced the “wide-awake” feeling that one-third of the world's population now starts the day with.

31. According to the passage, which of the following has changed the most in the last 500 years?
A. Food. B. Clothing. C. Ideology. D. Language.
32. “Some” in the last sentence of the first paragraph refers to _____.
A. some cocoa trees B. some chocolate drinks
C. some shops D. some South American Indians
33. Thousands of Irish people starved during the “Potato Famine” because _____.

- A. they were so dependent on potatoes that they refused to eat anything else
 - B. they were forced to leave their homeland and move to America
 - C. the weather conditions in Ireland were not suitable for growing potatoes
 - D. the potato harvest was bad
34. Which country is the largest coffee producer?
- A. Brazil.
 - B. Colombia.
 - C. Ethiopia.
 - D. Egypt.
35. Which of the following statements is NOT true according to the passage?
- A. One third of the world's population drinks coffee.
 - B. Coffee is native to Colombia.
 - C. Coffee can keep one awake.
 - D. Coffee drinks were first made by Arabs.

Passage 2

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage.

We walked in so quietly that the nurse at the desk didn't even lift her eyes from the book. Mum pointed at a big chair by the door and I knew she wanted me to sit down. While I watched, mouth open in surprise, Mum took off her hat and coat and gave them to me to hold. She walked quietly to the small room by the lift and took out a wet mop (拖把). She pushed the mop past the desk and as the nurse looked up, Mum nodded and said, "Very dirty floors."

"Yes. I'm glad they've finally decided to clean them," the nurse answered. She looked at Mum strangely and said, "But aren't you working late?"

Mum just pushed harder, each swipe (拖) of the mop taking her farther and farther down the hall. I watched until she was out of sight and the nurse had turned back to writing in the big book.

After a long time Mum came back. Her eyes were shining. She quickly put the mop back and took my hand. As we turned to go out of the door, Mum nodded politely to the nurse and said, "Thank you."

Outside, Mum told me: "Dagmar is fine. No fever."

"You saw her, Mum?"

"Of course. I told her about the hospital rules, and she will not expect us until tomorrow. Dad will stop worrying as well. It's a fine hospital. But such floors! A mop is no good. You need a brush."

36. When she took a mop from the small room what Mum really wanted to do was

- A. to clean the floor
- B. to surprise the story-teller
- C. to please the nurse
- D. to see a patient

37. When the nurse talked to Mum she thought Mum was a _____.
A. cleaner B. visitor
C. patient D. nurse
38. After reading the story what can we infer about the hospital?
A. It is a children's hospital.
B. The nurses and doctors there don't work hard.
C. It has strict rules about visiting hours.
D. A lot of patients come to this hospital every day.
39. Why did Mother go to see Dagmar in the hospital?
A. To give her some message about Dad.
B. To make sure her room was clean.
C. To find out how she was.
D. To check that she was still there.
40. Which of the following words best describes Mum?
A. Changeable. B. Clever.
C. Polite. D. Patient.

Section B Word Composition (1 × 5 = 5)

Directions: Choose the better one of the two answers given to complete the following passage.

One of the advantages of being self-employed is that the profit the business makes belongs to the owner. If the self-employed person is 41 in business, he or she has the chance to earn a great deal of money and even become wealthy. The profit earned by a self-employed person is the reward for his or her effort, ability, and 42. Thus, a second advantage of being self-employed is that a person's intelligence and abilities have a direct effect on his or her earnings. People who have 43 abilities or intelligence often find they can earn far more through self-employment than they can through working as an employee. A third advantage of being self-employed is that a person can control both the number of hours worked and the hours of work. While not all self-employed people are completely free to choose whatever hours they want to work, most of them have more control over this area than do the people who work for salaries or wages.

As with most things in life, being self-employed is not without problems. First, being one's own boss places the responsibility for success directly on that individual's shoulders. Abilities and intelligence will be put to the test. Everyone has some weaknesses and is less capable in some things than in others. These 44 will affect how successful a self-employed person is. Second, though the self-employed can earn considerable profits with a successful business, losses can force them out of business and,

in some instances, place them in debt. A third disadvantage concerns income security. Self-employed people have no 45 wage. Their earnings can vary greatly from year to year, depending on business conditions. Salaried people, on the other hand, can generally count on continued earnings from year to year. In addition, salaried people often enjoy fringe benefits that mean greater peace of mind. Fringe benefits are all of the benefits provided for employees in addition to wages and salaries. One of these benefits may be insurance paid for by the employer that continues the employee's salary in the event of sickness or accident. Many self-employed people do not have such protection, unless they put money aside themselves.

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| 41. A. successful | B. failed |
| 42. A. strength | B. creativity |
| 43. A. outstanding | B. strange |
| 44. A. weaknesses | B. advantages |
| 45. A. guaranteed | B. guaranteeing |

Section C Fast Reading (1 × 10 = 10)

Directions: Read the two passages and decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F).

Passage 1

Questions 46 to 50 are based on the following passage.

Most Americans would have a difficult time telling you, specifically, what the values are which Americans live by. They have never given the matter any thought.

Over the years I have introduced thousands of international visitors to life in the United States. This has caused me to try to look at Americans through the eyes of foreign visitors. I am confident that the values listed in this booklet describe most (but not all) Americans, and that understanding these values can help you, the international visitor, understand Americans.

It is my belief that if foreign visitors really understand how deeply these 13 values are ingrained in Americans, they will then be able to understand 95% of American actions—actions which might otherwise appear “strange,” “confusing,” or “unbelievable” when evaluated from the perspective of the foreigner's own society and its values.

The different behaviors of a people or a culture make sense only when seen through the basic beliefs, assumptions and values of that particular group. When you encounter an action, or hear a statement in the United States which surprises you, try to see it as an expression of one or more of the values listed in this booklet.

46. _____ An ordinary American cannot tell you his/her value system clearly because he/she has never thought about it.
47. _____ The author lists 13 values in his booklet to look at Americans through the eyes of foreign visitors.
48. _____ The author is a foreign tourist paying his first visit to the United States.
49. _____ Visitors sometimes find Americans behave in a strange, confusing or unbelievable way, probably because they view Americans in perspective of the values in their own society.
50. _____ By linking it to the basic beliefs, assumptions and values of the Americans, you can understand a surprising behavior or statement of an American when you visit the United States.

Passage 2

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

Coming soon to your TV: views of the hottest live basketball plays from any seat in the stadium. What a better look at that three-point shot? Call for a replay from behind the basket, or better yet, follow the view of the ball as it goes through the net.

While watching, you might use a built-in speakerphone to talk with a fan in the stands, or send the score via e-mail to your father in Japan. Sounds impossible? It won't be when the computerized television industries combine to create digital TV-machines that receive, send, store, and manipulate TV programs the way computers now manipulate other data.

Industry and government representatives recently reached an agreement on how this technology will take place. New digital TVs that allow current TVs to receive digital signals may hit stores by next spring.

To understand how the digital revolution will change the way you watch TV, it helps to know how TVs work now. Today, TV networks such as CBS and Fox broadcast TV shows as analogue electrical signals. These signals travel via the airwaves, satellites, or cable as a continuous stream of electromagnetic energy (like light and radio waves). But this system leaves a lot of room for error. The main problem is that interference can change the voltage of the signal as it travels. This may result in a distorted or miscolored picture. If we send out the signal in a form that is nearly free from interference—binary (二进制的) code, pictures and colors are not distorted.

You'll need to buy a new TV to receive these signals. And the new sets may cost 1,000 US dollars more than today's TVs. But they'll come with other benefits that may make the price worthwhile. For one thing, the screens will be wider, like movie screens. In addition, the color will be richer. And you'll also get digital CD-quality sound.

Besides these benefits, digital TVs can offer you a much wider choice of programs.

Digital data can expand TV choices because computers can compress digital signals. Broadcasters will be able to send six times as much information on the same channel.

51. _____ Digital TVs offer interference-free pictures, wider screen and richer color.
52. _____ You can view more programs with a digital TV.
53. _____ So far digital TVs have been widely used with every household.
54. _____ Signal of digital TVs travel via the airwaves, satellites, or cable as a continuous stream of electromagnetic energy.
55. _____ While watching a game at home, you can talk with a fan in the stands with the help of digital TVs.

Part III Comprehensive Test (20%)

Section A Cloze (0.5 × 20 = 10)

Directions: In this section, you will read a passage with 20 blanks. Choose the ONE answer that best fits into the passage.

My dear friends, you can enjoy a very comfortable life just by pressing some buttons. 56 your fingers you can change to any TV channel you like 57 a distant soft sofa. Gently 58 the buttons on the remote control of the air-conditioner, you can enjoy the 59 air in the 60 summer or warm air in the cold winter.

61, there is one kind of 62 that you cannot ignore. That is with a computer. 63 your fingers touch the keyboard of the computer, the 64 world will unfold (展现) in front of you. Clicking the mouse, you can find 65 you want on the Internet. 66, you can watch classical movies, you can get the newest information about the military, politics 67 economy and so on, you can 68 exciting and interesting computer games, and you can chat with your friends or make 69 friends with people all over the world. All of these only require a 70 of the mouse or a strike on the 71 with your fingers, and then you can surf (冲浪) 72 much as you like in the magic Internet sea.

My dear friends, facing 73 great joys, can you still be indifferent (无动于衷)? Then 74, move your fingers, 75 the wonderful digital world (数字世界), then you can enjoy the entire world and find endless pleasure just with your fingers.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|-------------|------------|
| 56. A. Pressing | B. To press | C. To use | D. Using |
| 57. A. from | B. to | C. in | D. with |
| 58. A. touch | B. to touch | C. touching | D. touched |

- | | | | |
|------------------|-----------------|---------------|-------------------|
| 59. A. cool | B. cold | C. cooler | D. colder |
| 60. A. warm | B. hot | C. warmer | D. hotter |
| 61. A. Therefore | B. However | C. Then | D. So |
| 62. A. joy | B. thing | C. life | D. game |
| 63. A. After | B. Before | C. As soon as | D. Now that |
| 64. A. all | B. / | C. all over | D. whole |
| 65. A. anything | B. nothing | C. something | D. that |
| 66. A. Later | B. There | C. Now | D. Then |
| 67. A. then | B. but | C. or | D. and |
| 68. A. play | B. work out | C. find | D. get |
| 69. A. / | B. good | C. old | D. new |
| 70. A. click | B. hit | C. push | D. strike |
| 71. A. button | B. keyboard | C. mouse | D. remote control |
| 72. A. that | B. as | C. so | D. this |
| 73. A. such | B. so | C. very | D. much |
| 74. A. go there | B. sit down | C. get up | D. come on |
| 75. A. join | B. take part in | C. enter | D. participate in |

Section B Translation (1 × 10 = 10)

Directions: Translate the following phrases into English.

76. 虚拟课堂
77. 在班里名列前茅
78. 用长长的教鞭指着我们
79. 停步不前
80. 普通课堂学习
81. 按时完成作业
82. 尝到……的甜头
83. 参与别人的谈话
84. 融入到另一种文化之中
85. 对生活的新看法

Part IV Writing (15%)

Directions: In this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition on the topic **My First Day on Campus**. You should write at least 80 words.

Unit 2

Part I Listening Comprehension (30%)

Section A Short Conversation (1 × 10 = 10)

Directions: In this section, you will hear ten short conversations. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the question will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A, B, C and D, and decide which is the best answer.

1. A. April 3. ~~B. April 13.~~ C. April 22. D. April 23.
2. A. One. B. Two. C. Three. D. Four.
3. A. She is being interviewed. ~~B. She is interviewing an applicant.~~
C. She is looking for a salesman. D. She is filling in an application form.
4. ~~A. The man has dialed the wrong number.~~ B. Diana has not come to work.
C. It's lunch time. D. The woman has eaten her lunch.
5. A. A single room. ~~B. A double room.~~
C. A single room with bath. D. A double room with bath.
6. A. She learnt some bad news. ~~B. She didn't like letters from home.~~
C. She didn't like to go home. D. She is ill and looks unhappy.
7. A. He's going to work. B. He's going to fix his TV set.
~~C. He's going to buy a new TV set.~~
D. He's going to ask someone to fix his TV set.
8. A. She has to clean the window. B. It's too late to go out.
~~C. She doesn't like walking in the rain.~~ D. She must go home.
9. A. She's not interested in history. ~~B. She's too busy to study.~~
C. She's a history student. D. She will study history later.
10. A. Feeling better now. B. Staying in a hospital.
~~C. Talking about the man's mother.~~ D. Doing an operation on a patient.