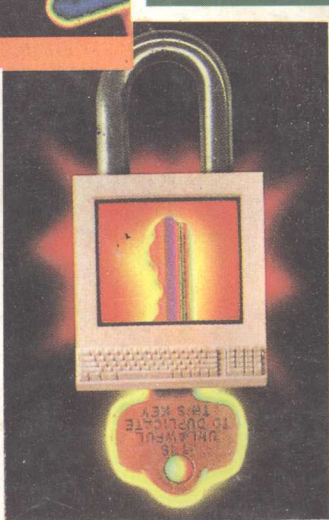
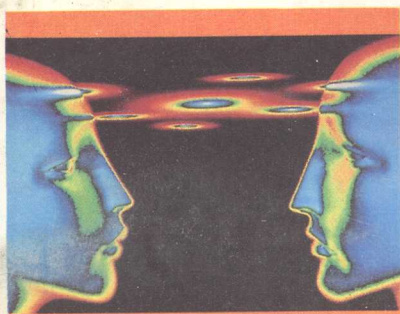


大学英语分级测试 习题集 (修订本)

第二册 (三级)

郑赛英、沈德阶、陈平男 王编



河海大学出版社

•44
(2)-2

大学英语分级测试习题集

(修 订 本)

第 二 册

郑赛英 沈德阶 陈平男 主编

责任编辑 吴劭文
封面设计 李建平

大学英语分级测试习题集
(修订本)
第二册

郑赛英 沈德阶 陈平男 主编

出版发行:河海大学出版社
(南京西康路1号,邮政编码:210098)

经 销:江苏省新华书店

印刷:工程兵工程学院印刷厂

南京市光华门外海福巷1号,邮政编码:210007)

开本:787×1092毫米 1/32 印张5.5 字数:120,000

1991年7月第1版 1995年5月第2版第1次印刷

印数1—5000

ISBN7—5630—0405—X

H·75

定价: 5.50 元

河海版图书若有印刷装订错误,可向承印厂调换

前 言

根据《大学英语教学大纲》，理工科学生必须完成基础阶段的教学要求。大学英语基础阶段教学要求分为基本要求和较高要求两种。对一般学生而言，完成基本要求是必不可少的，而只有通过大纲所规定的全国四级统考才标志他们达到了这一基本要求。

为了配合《大学英语(文理科本科用)》教材的教学，检测学生对教材的掌握情况，加强平时正常教学，同时又尽早让学生适应四级考试，减少“强化教学”的学时，以确保学生达到大纲要求，我们编写了《大学英语分级测试习题集》，共40份试卷。每一份试卷都与《大学英语》教材同步，配有与课本题材有关的阅读题，以及各单元所需掌握的词汇、短语；同时根据大纲要求编入一定数量的重点语法题。为了保证本书的科学性和实用性，我们深入研究了大纲的各项指标和要求，总结了教学的经验教训，并让学生试用了部分试卷，根据试用情况作了调整和修改。

本书内容多选自国外书刊杂志或习题集。语言流畅规范，词汇实用，语法针对性强。本书全套共三册：第一册配合《大学英语》第一、二册使用；第二册、第三册分别配合教材第三册、第四册使用；每册均附有答案和作文范文。

参加本书编写工作的有：郑赛英、葛文宏、叶敏(阅读理解部分)；陈平男、方培国(结构与词汇部分)；徐太谦(完形填空部分)；沈百尧(短文写作部分)。参加主审的有：沈德阶、方培国、郑赛英、陈平男。

由于编者水平所限，书中难免有缺点或错误，请广大读者批评指正。

目 录

Band III	1
Test 1	1
Test 2	18
Test 3	35
Test 4	53
Test 5	66
Test 6	81
Test 7	97
Test 8	112
Test 9	127
Test 10	143
参考答案	158

Band III

Test 1

Part I Reading Comprehension

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 centre.

Questions 1 to 4 are based on the following passage:

Laws are rules that define people's rights and responsibilities towards society. They are agreed on by society and made official by governments.

Some people look on laws with fear or hatred. Laws seem to limit a person's freedom to do many things he would like to do. Though laws may prevent us from doing things or wishing to do at the moment, laws also stop others from doing things that might harm us. Laws make everyone's life safer and more

pleasant. Without laws we could not hold on to our property. We could not go to bed at night expecting to wake up in the morning and find we had not been robbed. No stores in which we buy food, clothes, and other necessities could stay open and sell to us. Our banks would not be safe places for our money.

Social life would be impossible without laws to control the way people treat each other. But unless laws are enforced, they cannot protect us.

1. According to the passage, laws

A) are principles and rules that defend citizens' responsibilities towards society.

B) are only applied in the courts.

C) are made official by provinces.

D) are rules that explain people's rights and responsibilities towards society.

2. Which statement is NOT true?

A) Laws limit people's whole freedom in social life.

B) Some people are against laws.

C) Laws may prevent us from doing things to some extent.

D) Laws can protect us from harm.

3. It is clear that without laws

A) people could sleep at night and expect to wake up as usual.

B) we would be robbed at any time and we could not punish the robbers.

- C)most people would have more freedom to do anything that is beneficial to society.
- D)no banks would not be the least bit safe.
4. We can conclude that
- A)laws are not enforced by the power of the state.
- B)laws protect a few people's rights.
- C)people would lead an arbitrary life with the protection of law.
- D)making laws to control the way people treat each other is as significant as enforcing laws to protect us.

Questions 5 to 10 are based on the following passage:

From the beginning rivers have played an important part in the life of man. Primitive man used rivers as a means of travel.

In ancient times, man settled near rivers or on river banks and built up large empires and civilizations. Rome today still stands on both sides of the Tiber. The Menam runs through modern Bangkok, still serving as a great waterway for the transport of goods and people.

Water is Nature's most precious gift to man. Man needs water to irrigate his crops, to cook and to wash. In nations far and wide rivers mean life and wealth. The Irrawaddy, Nile, Ganges and a host of others feed and clothe the nations around them. A shortage of water in heavily populated agricultural areas will cause great hardship and starvation as crops fail.

Water is also a source of energy and power. Man constructs huge dams across rivers to control the water for irrigation and obtain the energy needed to drive generators. The electrical power is then channelled to homes, cities, factories, television stations and the military.

Man uses billions of litres of water each day. His main source of water comes from reservoirs which in turn obtain their water from the rivers.

Rivers also bring down soil and minerals from the mountains and deposit them on the plains, building up fertile river deltas for the cultivation of crops. Fresh water life in rivers or in lakes fed by them provide man with nourishment.

In a small way rivers help to maintain man's good health and provide for his amusements. Various forms of water sports keep man strong and healthy.

Rivers have run on this earth long before man. Man's future survival is uncertain, but rivers will flow on forever.

5. In ancient times empires and civilizations grew up near

A) nature.

B) dams.

C) rivers.

D) buildings.

6. Rivers bring

A) life and wealth.

B) poverty and death.

C) the Nile, Ganges and Irrawaddy.

D) people and crops.

7. A heavily populated agricultural area is one where

- A)there are more factories than farms.
 - B)only a few farmers live.
 - C)too many farmers live close to one another.
 - D)people suffer and starve.
8. In some areas, when crops fail,
- A)everybody takes to water sports.
 - B)the people suffer and starve.
 - C)a shortage of water will help.
 - D)more energy will be used.
9. Energy is obtained from rivers by
- A)building bridges across them.
 - B)building dams across them.
 - C)driving generators into them.
 - D)channelling them into homes and factories.
10. Electrical power is produced by
- A)reservoirs.
 - B)dams.
 - C)generators.
 - D)factories.

Questions 11 to 15 are based on the following passage:

Few can deny the strange coincidences in the deaths of John F. Kennedy and Abraham Lincoln. For example, Kennedy was elected in 1960 while Lincoln assumed the Presidency in 1860. Both men were assassinated from behind, on a Friday, and in the presence of their wives. The two men were born exactly one hundred years apart, as were their assassins, Lee Harvey Oswald and John Wilkes Booth. Perhaps the

strangest coincidence is that Kennedy's secretary, whose name was Lincoln; advised him not to go to Dallas where he was shot. Lincoln's secretary, whose name was Kennedy, advised him not to go to the Ford Theater where he met his death.

11. Which sentence best expresses the main idea?

- A) Few can deny the strange coincidences in the deaths of John F. Kennedy and Abraham Lincoln.
- B) Both men were assassinated from behind, on a Friday, and in the presence of their wives.
- C) The two men were born exactly one hundred years apart, as were their assassins, Lee Harvey Oswald and John Wilkes Booth.
- D) Lincoln's secretary, whose name was Kennedy, advised him not to go to the Ford Theater where he met his death.

12. The circumstances surrounding the two deaths were

- A) mysterious.
- B) similar.
- C) illogical.
- D) unrelated.

13. Which statement expresses the central thought?

- A) Fame is something which must be won; honor only something which must not be lost.
- B) The course of life is like the sea; men come and go; tides rise and fall.
- C) Time brings not death, it brings but changes.
- D) It is no great wonder if, in a long process of time, numerous coincidences should occur.

14. Abraham Lincoln

- A) was elected President in 1861.
- B) was assassinated in Dallas.
- C) went to the Ford Theater with his wife.
- D) was advised not to go to the Ford Theater by Dallas.

15. It can be inferred that

- A) John Kennedy was related to Abraham Lincoln.
- B) Abraham Lincoln was assassinated by John Wilkes Booth.
- C) Lee Harvey Oswald assassinated Abraham Lincoln.
- D) The two presidents assumed the Presidency exactly one hundred and fifty years apart.

Questions 16 to 20 are based on the following Passage:

Criticism is judgement. A critic is a judge. A judge must study and think about the material presented to him, accept it, correct it or reject it after thinking over what he has read, watched or heard.

That sort of critical reading might well be called creative reading because I am thinking along with the writer, asking him questions, seeing whether he answers the questions and how well he answers them. I mark the good passages to store them in my memory and ask myself about every part and about the complete piece of writing where, how and why I could or should improve upon it.

Don't believe those who say that bad reading cannot hurt

a person. How do they know what will hurt others? Wouldn't you rather believe the experience of the ages that says, "A man is what he has read" and "Our reading and studies carry over into our lives"?

Let's get back to the beneficial effects of thinking while reading. It helps us to enlarge our minds. We understand more about the universe, its people and many of its wonders. We learn to think and observe in new ways. We certainly do get a feeling of the language we are reading. All good writers in any language have been readers who read critically and creatively and continually.

Reading critically also helps me to develop and refine my emotions to the point where I can tell whether a report, a story of a poem is genuinely humane or not—whether the writer is an honest writer.

Finally, reading will and must broaden my sympathies, expand my love for others and set it in action. How can a person who has a bit of kindness in his heart read about all the miseries and tragedies that people and nations have and not want to do and actually do what he can to relieve those people in every way he can and as much as he can?

16. The writer says a critic

A) asks what he does not understand.

B) talks back to the author.

C) understands the background on which the works are based.

D) looks for the good and the bad points of the material he has read.

17. By creative reading the writer means

A) raising questions and answering them for the author.

B) reading and giving comments on the materials one has read.

C) thinking in the same line with the author.

D) storing up facts in one's memory.

18. According to the writer, critical reading

A) makes a person intelligent.

B) makes a person rich.

C) enables a person to write fluently.

D) gives a person extra work.

19. We learn from the passage that all good authors

A) have a thorough insight to the problems in life.

B) observe and imitate the ways other authors write.

C) have the feeling of the language they write in.

D) have read extensively and critically.

20. In the last paragraph, the main idea is that reading makes a person

A) romantic.

B) sensitive to the feelings of others.

C) sympathetic to the miseries of his fellow-men.

D) a good writer.

Part I Vocabulary and Structure

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

21. "There's something wrong with the table."
"Yes, I can _____."
A) felt it that it's moving B) touch its moves
C) touch it moving D) feel it moving
22. _____ certain unforeseen circumstances, we didn't start yesterday.
A) Up to B) Owing to
C) In addition to D) Since
23. "Did you hear me come in last night?" "No, I _____ asleep."
A) must be B) must have been
C) may be D) would be
24. Tom is in favour of going to the movies, _____ Jack insists on playing basketball.
A) while B) meanwhile
C) in the meantime D) at the same time
25. They saved _____ the house before they got married.
A) on for B) up for
C) on with D) up with

26. _____, she stood at the front door waiting for her husband to return.

- A) Being finished preparing dinner
- B) Having finished preparing dinner
- C) Finished preparing dinner
- D) Having finished to prepare dinner

27. Don't you go _____ for trouble.

- A) look
- B) over looking
- C) through looking
- D) looking

28. Five minutes earlier, _____ we could have caught the last train.

- A) or
- B) but
- C) and
- D) so

29. Without a proper education in their childhood, young people could _____ all kinds of crimes.

- A) commit
- B) make
- C) do
- D) have

30. Both Mary and Ellen, _____ Jane, are studying nursing at the University of Toledo.

- A) as well as
- B) well
- C) as well to
- D) and well as

31. _____ his accent, he must be from the South.

- A) With judging by
- B) Judged by
- C) Judging from
- D) To judge by

32. He _____ in the experiment.

- A) stands a chance of succeeding

- B)leaves a chance of succeeding
 C)stands a chance on succeeding
 D)leaves a chance to succeed
33. They _____ play chess than bridge.
 A)had better B)would better
 C)would rather D)should rather
34. You are really incompetent! It _____ hours ago.
 A)should be finished B)must be finished
 C)must have finished D)should have been finished
35. They went on foot and I did _____.
 A)likewise B)otherwise
 C)same D)furthermore
36. _____ a torch, he walked into the cemetery, looking for a missing girl.
 A)Helped with B)Armed with
 C)Brought with D)Carried with
37. Hurry up _____.
 A)and you'll be late B)so you'll be late
 C)or else you'll be late D)so that you'll be late
38. _____, you must bear in mind these lessons paid for with blood.
 A)Most likely B)Most friendly
 C)More importantly D)Most hardly
39. Oh, I'm afraid that doll may be _____ expensive.
 A)too much B)greatly
 C)far too D)very much