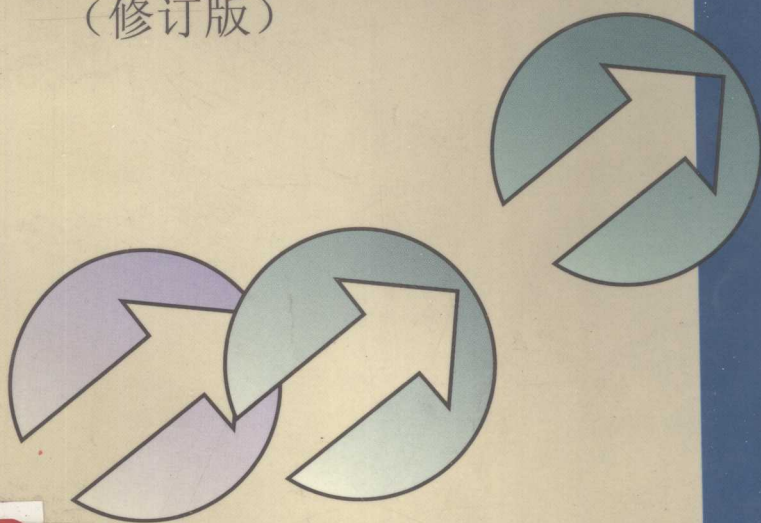


李正中 主 编
李果红 副主编

大学英语 同步训练

(修订版)



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前言

《大学英语同步训练》(修订版)是根据全国通用教材、由复旦大学等院校主编的《大学英语》(1997年修订版)精读课本编写的配套练习、测试系列书。本书共分五册,其中第1册~第4册对应于大学英语的各级教学,最后一册“答案及听力原文”汇总了前四册的试题答案及听力原文。全书另配有听力部分的录音带。

本书自1994年初版问世以来多次印行,累计共达十几万册,读者自测效果十分明显,使用院校及读者遍及全国各地。这次修订除了继续保持初版的同步、同级两大特点外,还根据全国各地教师及读者的建议和近几年来大学英语教学要求及统考形式的变化,各册均增加了新题型,如第1册增加了10篇 Spot Dictation,第2册增加了10篇 Compound Dictation,第3册增加了10篇 SAQ 短文,第4册除了上述3种新题型,还有符合统考要求的英译汉试题。测试卷不仅在形式上与大学英语的统考试卷相一致,而且在内容上尽可能紧扣教材和教学大纲,尤其是词汇、结构、翻译、造句等项均针对相应课文中出现的难点或重点。

本书选材广泛,着重于最新社会、科技发展的材料;试题语言规范,循序渐进,重点难点突出,有助于加深对教材的理解,并能有所拓展,对于提高教学效果,帮助学生复习每课所学内容,切实提高英语水平,加强素质教育将有较大的作用。

考虑到各类学校的具体情况,本书修订时在体例、内容等方面作了相应的调整,第1册~第3册各含12份测试卷,其中10份为与每篇课文对应的同步训练,另有2份作期中、期末终结性测试;第4册则侧重于四级模拟考试,除5份同步测试卷(每份试卷对应两篇课文)外,另有5份包含各种新题型的模拟试卷、1份四级考试样题和1份1999年1月全真试题(4991),并附有国家教委正式公布的四种新设题型及关于全国大学英语四、六级考试将考口语的最近报道。本书适合于全国各类院校的学生或报考研究生的读者使用,对于专科生或准备参加大学英语三级统考的读者可视具体教学要求选用前三册或全部选用;第4册特别适用于大学英语四级统考前的复习备考。

全书由李正中教授任主编,李果红副教授任副主编,第1册由李果红(本册主编)、黄会健、陶玉玲编写,第2册由黄会健(本册主编)、李果红、单献心编写,第3册由张兴奎(本册主编)、黄小扬、徐红编写,第4册由王美君(本册主编)、黄晓龙、王善芝编写,答案及听力原文由李正中等整理。全书的听力部分由美籍专家 Lawrence Davis 和 Donna Davis 朗读。

编写大学英语同步测试练习是一种尝试性的工作,我们殷切期望专家、读者不吝指正。

编 者

1999年5月

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Progress Test Paper One

Part I Vocabulary

Section A

Directions: *Complete each of the following sentences with the proper form derived from the word given in brackets. Then write it on the Answer Sheet.*

1. John is a nice, _____ man. You can count on him. (rely)
2. Concerning your letter of _____, we will see to it as soon as we can. (complain)
3. Having nothing to do for the rest of the day, she wandered _____ along the beach. (aim)
4. The government ought to create more jobs for _____ young people. (employ)
5. The teacher was a _____ woman who did her best to help her students. (respect)
6. Many large companies seem totally _____ about the environment. (concern)
7. Were you _____ in persuading him to change his mind? (succeed)
8. I owe you an _____ for what I said last night. (apologize)
9. He listened to me with an air of _____. He seemed to like looking at everything negatively. (believe)
10. The hospital's treatment of mental patients is _____. (shock)

Section B

Directions: *From the four choices given under each statement, choose*

11. The 18-year-old student was _____ with murder.
A) accused B) charged
C) arrested D) sentenced
12. He looked rather _____ as there were two buttons missing from his coat.
A) unclean B) unclear
C) unwell D) untidy
13. The minister neither _____ nor denied the rumors.
A) pronounced B) persuaded
C) convinced D) confirmed
14. Can you describe the _____ by which paper is made from wood?
A) measure B) process
C) origin D) source
15. I still felt _____ about the error in the accounts. I ought to have noticed it and pointed it out.
A) guilty B) grateful
C) offended D) nervous
16. The case against Robert Jones was _____ for lack of evidence.
A) refused B) dismissed
C) rejected D) discarded
17. The noise _____ to be the dog scratching the door.
A) turned in B) turned out
C) turned on D) turned up
18. She came to the meeting _____ with all the facts and figures to prove us wrong.
A) equipped B) ready
C) prepared D) armed
19. Never had one of them _____ of all the trouble we give.
A) complained B) blamed

20. The first ticket cost \$ 10, but all _____ ones were \$ 8.
- A) consequent B) frequent
C) subsequent D) fluent

Part II Structure

Section A

Directions: *From the four choices given under each statement, choose the ONE that best completes the sentence. Then blacken the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.*

21. _____ the chance, she could have done it just as well as you have.
A) Giving B) Given
C) Provided D) If
22. I had been working a couple of months _____. I had a letter from one of my former classmates.
A) that B) then
C) when D) there
23. The road is wet this morning. It _____ last night.
A) must be raining B) must rain
C) must have been rained. D) must have rained
24. It was four years _____ the American Civil War lasted.
A) that B) when
C) during which D) during what
25. The child _____ make a sound while their parents are sleeping.
A) daren't to B) do not dare to
C) doesn't dare to D) dares not to
26. _____ I was trying to do is to persuade my brother to give up smoking.
A) That B) How

34. It was during his spare time when John studied a course in French.
A B C D
35. The students are all industrious and do that the teacher tells them
A B C D
to do.
36. I wish you had been there with me. Then I wouldn't have so
A B C
much trouble.
D
37. When we reached the station, the train had not arrived yet. So we
A B C
needn't hurry.
D
38. In the past decade, there are many changes in the small town.
A B C D
39. One of the major factor underlying the growth of governments
A B C
consists of the demands the citizen make upon them.
D
40. When he must be doing something that was given him, he wasted
A B C
his time drawing little pictures.
D

Part III Reading Comprehension

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. Then blacken the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

Questions 41 to 45 are based on the following passage:

On the night of the play, Albert was at the hall early and he was already made up and dressed in his policeman's uniform long before the end of the first act. He certainly looked the part all right, he thought as he admired himself in the mirror. He even wondered if he should go

out into the street to see what impression he made on people out there. Just for a joke, of course!

Then he was seized with a sudden attack of stage fright. How could he face all those people in the audience? He put his head in his hands and tried to remember his lines. He had only a very small part, but his mind was a complete blank.

A knock on the door made him look up. He felt really alarmed. He was due to go on stage in the second act. Had he missed his entrance and ruined the play for everybody? But it was only the producer, who noticed what a state he was in. She suggested he should go and stand near the stage where he could watch the play and follow in his script(台词) at the same time. It was a good way of getting over his nervousness, she said. She was right, it seemed to work. In fact, the more he watched the play, the more he became involved in it, so that he began to feel himself part of it.

At last the moment came for him to go on stage. But suddenly the producer was by his side again. This time she looked worried as she placed a hand on his arm to hold him back. "Is there anything the matter?" he asked. "I'm afraid you're going to be disappointed," she said. "They've jumped three pages of the script and have missed your part out completely."

41. Albert admired himself because _____.

- A) he succeeded in the first act of the play
- B) he made a great impression on the people in the street
- C) he made himself up so well
- D) he was dressed in his policeman's uniform

42. Before he went on stage, Albert _____.

- A) went out into the street
- B) had a sudden attack of headache
- C) became afraid
- D) tried to make a joke with people

43. When the producer came in, Albert _____.
A) was due to go on stage
B) had got over his nervousness
C) began to notice what a state he was in
D) was surprised and became very much worried
44. At last, the producer looked worried because _____.
A) the moment came for Albert to go on stage
B) Albert had missed his part completely
C) she was not sure of Albert's performance
D) she was afraid Albert would get disappointed
45. Which of the following statements is true?
A) The first time Albert went to stage, he succeeded.
B) Albert ruined the play for everybody.
C) The producer managed to help Albert carry his part off.
D) The play went on to the end without Albert.

Questions 46 to 50 are based on the following passage :

Ask three people to look out of the same window at a busy street corner and tell you what they see. Chances are you will receive three different answers. Each person sees the same scene, but each perceives (感知) something different about it.

Perceiving goes on in our minds. Of the three people who look out of the window, one may say that he sees a policeman giving a motorist a ticket. Another may say that he sees a rush hour traffic jam at the crossroad. The third may tell you that he sees a woman trying to cross the street with four children. For perception is the mind's interpretation of what the senses—in this case our eyes—tell us.

Many psychologists(心理学家) today are working to try to determine just how a person experiences or perceives the world around him. Using a scientific approach, these psychologists set up experiments in which they can control all of the factors. By measuring and charting the results of many experiments, they are trying to find out what

makes different people perceive totally different things about the same scene.

46. The best title for this passage is _____.
A) How We See
B) Learning About Our Minds Through Science
C) What Psychologists Perceive
D) Interesting Experiments
47. Seeing and perceiving are _____.
A) the same action
B) two actions carried on entirely by the eyes
C) two separate actions
D) actions that take place at different time
48. Perceiving is an action that takes place _____.
A) in out eyes
B) only when we think very hard about something
C) only under the direction of a psychologist
D) in every person's mind
49. What does the writer think of people's perceptions?
A) People's perceptions about the same scene are exactly the same.
B) People perceive different things about the same scene.
C) People always perceive the same scene.
D) People tend to ignore differences between perceptions.
50. Psychologists study perception by _____.
A) setting up many experiments B) asking each other what they see
C) looking out of windows D) studying people's eyes

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage :

Crime has its own cycles(周期), a magazine reported some years ago. Police records that were studied for five years from over 2,400 cities and towns show a surprising link between changes in the season

and crime patterns. The pattern of crime has varied very little over a long period of years. Murder reaches its high during July and August, so do other violent attacks.

Murder, moreover, is more than seasonal: it is a weekend crime. It is also a nighttime crime: 62 percent of murders are committed between 6 p.m. and 6 a.m.

Unlike the summer high in crimes of bodily harm, robbing has a different cycle. You are most likely to be robbed between 6 p.m. and 2 a.m. on a Saturday night in December, January, or February. The month with least crimes of all? May—except for one strange fact. More dog bites are reported in this month than in any other month of the year.

Apparently our seasonal cycles of knowledge are completely different from our tendencies for crimes. Professor Huntington made extensive studies to discover the seasons when people read serious books, attend scientific meetings and get highest results on examinations. In all cases, he found a spring high and autumn high separated by a summer low.

Possibly, high temperature and high humidity (湿度) cause our strange and violent summer actions, but police officials are not sure. "There is, of course, no proof of a connection between humidity and murder," they say. "Why murder's high time should come in the summer time we really don't know."

51. A good title of the passage would be _____.

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------------|
| A) Crime Cycles | B) Summer Crimes |
| C) A Time for Murder | D) The Most Peaceful Month |

52. According to the passage, _____.

- A) there is a link between changes in the seasons and crime patterns
- B) crime is not linked to the cycle of the weekdays
- C) there is a sure connection between murder and hot weather

- D) there is a connection between robbing and murder
53. A murder would most likely occur _____.
A) on a weekend night in summer
B) on a weekend afternoon in summer
C) on a weekend night in winter
D) on a weekday afternoon in spring
54. According to the passage, people are likely to get the highest results on exams _____.
A) in spring only
B) in spring and autumn
C) in summer only
D) in winter and summer
55. Which of the following statements is NOT true?
A) Robbery most likely happens in December, January or February.
B) May is the month with least crimes.
C) There are more dog bites in May.
D) Scientists aren't sure that strange violent actions often occur in summer.

Questions 56 to 60 are based on the following passage:

The northern and southern polar regions are different in many ways. The most important difference concerns the distribution of land and water. The northern Arctic regions are ice-covered sea, almost completely surrounded by land. The Pole itself is in deep water. In the south, the Antarctica is a huge continent which is surrounded by a great ocean. Because of this basic difference other differences occur. The Arctic has a varied climate, while the Antarctic climate varies little; the Arctic has much plant life but the Antarctic is an empty desert. And whereas the Arctic has been exploited(开发) economically for centuries, trade has never really touched Antarctica.

Interest in the Arctic began when America was discovered, and explorers tried to find a western sea route to India and China. In their search to find the "North-West Passage" the main problem facing the

explorers was how to avoid the ice. One explorer, Nansen, found a unique answer to this problem. He deliberately became stuck in the ice, and travelled with it across the Arctic Ocean! But although many explorers tried, it was not until 1903 that the Arctic polar region was crossed by sea. Antarctic exploration began with Ptolemy. He believed that all the oceans were surrounded by land, and that therefore there was a huge continent somewhere in the south. His idea led to centuries of search, and again trade played its part. The real discoverers of Antarctica were the hunters who travelled far south to catch seals.

One reason for the present interest in both polar regions is that the world may soon be short of fresh water. The world's population is doubling every 35 years, and in the United States alone an average person uses—taking everything into account—1,500 gallons of fresh water a day. The ice in the northern and southern polar regions is actually frozen fresh water. In fact over 85% of the earth's entire fresh water is found in the polar ice. If we could find a way of carrying this ice to other parts of the world, this would solve all our fresh water problems.

56. Which of the following could be used as the most appropriate title for the passage?
- A) The Frozen Oceans. B) The Polar Regions.
C) Water Shortage. D) North and South.
57. In the first paragraph the writer lists _____ differences between the Arctic and Antarctica.
- A) three B) four
C) five D) six
58. In paragraph 2 the writer describes _____.
- A) the exploration of the polar regions
B) how the Arctic was first crossed
C) the importance of trade to exploration
D) how Nansen and Ptolemy discovered Antarctica