

普通高等教育“十一五”国家级规划教材配套辅导用书  
与新视野大学英语听说读写教程（第二版）配套使用

NEW HORIZON  
COLLEGE ENGLISH

# 新视野大学英语

## 形成性测评 （第4册）

主编 郭平建



北京交通大学出版社  
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# 新视野大学英语形成性测评

## (第4册)

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· 北京 ·

## 内 容 简 介

本套丛书是基于《新视野大学英语》(第二版)1~4册各单元学习内容所构建的凸显形成性评估理念的同步配套多元化、立体化的测评体系,为教师和学生提供网络+纸笔的便捷测评方法,作为对课堂出勤记录和课堂表现记录的补充,更加全面地反馈教与学的情况,促进教与学的及时改革、调整。

测评的题型包括全国大学英语四级、六级考试的题型,国际上常用的英语考试题型,如 TOEFL, IELTS 等,使学生通过系列性的形成性测评,不仅对当前的教与学作出恰当的反馈,而且有助于学生熟悉各种考试题型,提高考试成绩。

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# 前言

教育部 2007 年颁发的《大学英语课程要求》中指出,教学评估是大学英语课程教学的一个重要环节,既是教师获取教学反馈信息、改进教学管理、保证教学质量的重要依据,又是学生调整学习策略、改进学习方法、提高学习效率和取得良好学习效果的有效手段。

对学生学习的评估分为形成性评估和终结性评估两种。形成性评估是教学过程中进行的过程性和发展性评估,而终结性评估是在一个教学阶段结束时进行的总结性评估。根据当前大学生学习的能力和特点,全国大学英语教师大多数采取形成性评估和终结性评估相结合的方法对学生的大学英语课程学习进行评估。形成性评估采用的方法主要是记录课堂出席情况、课堂活动参与情况及作业的完成情况等。这种方法的优点是比较灵活,但不足之处是不利于反馈一个学校各院系或全校整个年级的教学情况。

我们编写的《新视野大学英语形成性测评》(1~4 册)是基于外语教学与研究出版社出版的《新视野大学英语》(第二版)1~4 册各单元学习内容所构建的凸显形成性评估理念的同步配套多元化、立体化的测评体系。该套测评丛书有助于解决上述问题,为所有使用《新视野大学英语》(第二版)的教师和学生提供这种网络+纸笔的便捷测评方法,作为对课堂出勤记录和课堂表现记录的补充,更加全面地反馈教与学的情况,促进教与学的及时改革、调整。

测评的题型既有全国大学英语四级、六级考试的题型,还有当今国际上常用的英语考试题型,如 TOEFL, IELTS 等,目的就是使学生通过系列性的形成性测评,不仅对当前的教与学做出恰当的反馈,而且有助于学生熟悉各类考试题型,帮助学生顺利通过国家四级、六级考试或达到出国深造的英语水平要求。

参加本套测试丛书编写的主要是北京服装学院外语系的一线教师。罗冰副教授和刘华、王娜老师负责编写听、说测试部分,张丽帆副教授和徐艳秋老师负责编写阅读理解测试部分,訾韦力副教授和杜京晶老师负责编写写作测试部分,张慧琴教授和刘庆华老师负责编写翻译测试部分,郭平建教授对全书进行了统稿、审订。本套丛书为北京市人才强校计划骨干教师项目资助成果。

由于编者水平有限,加之时间仓促,书中难免不足之处,敬请广大读者批评指正,以便我们及时纠正。

编者

2013 年 1 月

# ***Contents***

Test 1 .....	1
Test 2 .....	13
Test 3 .....	25
Test 4 .....	37
Test 5 .....	49
Test 6 .....	63
Test 7 .....	77
Test 8 .....	93
Test 9 .....	109
Test 10 .....	123
Answers .....	135
Listening Scripts .....	175



## LISTENING

### Section A Questions 1–8 (8 points) (CET–4 题型)

Choose the correct choice, A, B, C or D.

1. A. The man taking something from her.  
B. The man stealing from her grandmother.  
C. The man stealing from his grandmother.  
D. The man telling his grandmother that she steals.
2. A. The woman doesn't worry about important things in society.  
B. The woman doesn't know what's important in society.  
C. The man doesn't consider himself part of society.  
D. The man doesn't care about children saying "madam" or "sir".
3. A. The reasons why the woman is important.  
B. The reasons why the woman is wrong.  
C. The woman's working experience.  
D. The woman's work as a writer.
4. A. His studies at school.  
C. Wars he has studied.  
5. A. Have independent thought.  
C. Disagree with the teacher.  
6. A. The company policy.  
C. The shirt.  
7. A. A prison.  
8. A. 5.
- B. Deaths because of war.  
D. Things he can control.  
B. Show respect to the teacher.  
D. Get angry at the teacher.  
B. The shop.  
D. The service.  
B. A classroom.  
C. A big city.  
D. A small town.  
C. 2.  
D. 3.

**Section B Questions 9–16 (8 points) (IELTS 题型)**

Fill in the blanks in the notes below.

Times are changing, and not necessarily for the best. There was a time when parents who wanted an educational present for their children would buy a typewriter, a novel or an encyclopedia set. Now those items seem (9)\_\_\_\_\_; this Christmas, there were a lot of personal computers under the tree. People are becoming more and more (10)\_\_\_\_\_ that computers are the key to success. Parents are (11)\_\_\_\_\_ that children be taught to use them in school as early as possible.

The problem for schools is that when it comes to computers, parents don't always know best. Many schools are (12)\_\_\_\_\_ to parental impatience and purchasing hardware. At the same time it is clear that these schools are not ready to have any web-based course with (13)\_\_\_\_\_ educational planning.

All of this has made things difficult for teachers. Teachers find themselves caught in the middle of the problem, caught in a struggle between parental pressure and (14)\_\_\_\_\_. Educators do not even agree on how computers should be used. A lot of money has been put into research for computerized educational materials. The results show that it is (15)\_\_\_\_\_ that computers can teach as well as with pencil and paper. Many people are trying to convince parents of this problem. Even those who believe that all children should (16)\_\_\_\_\_ computers have been warned of potential dangers to the very young.

**Section C Questions 17–20 (4 points) (TOEFL 题型)**

Choose the correct choice, A, B, C or D.

17. Why was the woman able to give Roy so much information about the job? \_\_\_\_\_  
A. Because she is Prof. Lee's daughter.  
B. Because she used to do the job herself.  
C. Because she works part time as Prof. Lee's secretary.  
D. Because she just came out of an interview for the job.
18. What does the woman say about the salary for the job? \_\_\_\_\_  
A. It should be higher.  
B. It is the same as the post office pays.  
C. It varies according to experience of different individuals.  
D. It is satisfactory.
19. What does Prof. Lee's assistant need to do? \_\_\_\_\_

- A. To teach an introductory economics course.  
B. To grade homework set.  
C. To make up homework problems.  
D. To do research work in the library.
20. Which of the following statements best describes Roy's main concern about the job? \_\_\_\_\_  
A. He is afraid he won't know enough to do the job well.  
B. He fears that the job may be too boring.  
C. He wonders if he'll have enough time to do the job.  
D. He thinks Prof. Lee has some other candidates.

## ***SPEAKING (15 points)***

### **PART 1**

**Answer the following questions.**

- Who's your favorite writer? Why?
- How did you know this writer?
- Tell me about the masterpieces of this writer you've read?
- Which work of this writer do you like best? Why?

### **PART 2**

**You will have to talk about the topic for one to two minutes. You have one minute to think about what you are going to say. You can make some notes to help you if you wish.**

Describe a famous person you admire who is not from your country.

You should say:

who he/she is;

how you know him/her;

why he is so famous;

and explain the reason why you admire him/her.



**PART 3****Discussion topics:****Famous People**

- Why would people want to be famous?
- How does fame influence them?
- How would they change after being famous?

**Fame**

- What qualities do you think a person should have to earn a good fame?
- What may a good fame bring to people?
- How to maintain a good fame?

## READING

### READING PASSAGE 1 (20 points)

You should spend about 15 minutes on Questions 1-10 which are based on Reading Passage 1 below.

#### The Many Sorts of Football

##### What Is Football?

Football refers to any of a number of games in which two opposing teams attempt to score points by moving an oval or round ball past a goal line or into a goal. Differing greatly in their rules, these include soccer (association football) and rugby (橄榄球), in addition to the games covered in this article: American football, Canadian football, Gaelic football, and Australian football. In the United States, the word football generally refers only to the American game; in other parts of the world it usually means soccer. Football, amateur and professional, is perhaps the most popular sport in the United States. It attracts a total attendance of over 40 million and is watched by many more millions on television each year.

Most of the modern forms of football are derived from ancient games, played in Greece and Rome. These survive today in Tuscany and Florence. Meanwhile an undisciplined type of football took root in the Middle Ages in England, where despite royal orders banning the game from time to time, football remained popular until the early 19th century. Different forms of the game soon developed at the various English public schools. Eventually, two main games emerged. One was primarily a kicking game, which later became association football, or soccer; the other (dating from 1823) was football in which carrying the ball and tackling were permitted.

##### American Football

###### Basic Rules

The American game is played by two opposing teams of eleven. The football field is level, measures 91.4 by 48.8 meters, is marked off by stripes every 4.57 meters and has at each end an end zone 9.14 meters deep. In the center of each end zone stand goal posts not exceeding 6.10 meters in height, with a crossbar 3.05 meters from the ground and with the uprights on either end 73.2 meters apart.

Play is directed toward moving the ball across the opponent's goal line, thereby scoring a touchdown, worth six points. In advancing the ball a team may run with it or pass it, but the team must gain 9 meters in four plays (downs) or yield possession of the ball to the opponent. The defending team tries to stop the person who is carrying the ball by tackling him, i.e., forcing him

to the ground — thus causing the team with the ball to use up one of its downs. The defending team can gain possession of the ball before the end of four downs by recovering a dropped ball, or by catching the ball as it is being passed to another player.

Because strategies and skills required on offense and on defense differ, most organized football clubs have offensive and defensive groups that change on the field as possession of the ball changes. The offensive team traditionally comprises a quarterback (the field leader), a fullback, two halfbacks, a center, two guards, two tackles, and two ends. A typical defensive unit has two tackles and two ends, who play on the line, as well as three people who guard the line, two people who stand a little way from the line, and two safeties.

The game is divided into two halves, each consisting of two quarters, periods of 15 minutes playing time. At the end of each of the first three quarters, the teams exchange sides. Each half begins with one team kicking the ball to the other team, which also starts play after every score. In addition to the touchdown, points are scored by kicking the ball (which is held on the ground by a teammate of the kicker) over the crossbar between the goal posts (a field goal), for three points; and by downing a player in possession of the ball behind his own goal line (a safety), for two points.

When a team is not likely to gain nine meters in four downs, it often kicks the ball to the other team, usually on the fourth down. After each down, before resuming play, the opposing teams face each other along an imaginary line determined by the position of the ball relative to the goals. Among standard offensive formations, the basic T formation (a balanced line with the quarterback behind the center and the other backs behind the quarterback) is, with modern variations, the most popular in both amateur and professional football. Blocking and tackling make football one of the most dangerous sports played; thus players wear heavy protective gear.

Five officials control a game, and penalties, chiefly in the form of moving the ball away from a team's object goal, are handed out for violations of the rules. Rules concerning the field, scoring, playing time, downs, substitution, officials, and equipment have undergone numerous changes, generally to make the game safer.

### **Canadian Football**

Canadian football is similar to the US game, but the Canadian field and end zone are larger, measuring 100 meters by 59 meters and 23 meters by 59 meters, respectively. Canadian teams have 12 players on the field rather than 11 and, among other variations in the rules, are allowed only three downs to advance the ball nine meters. The present game developed from rules established (1891) by the Canadian Rugby Union. In 1959 the two professional leagues in the union broke away to form the Canadian Football League (CFL). From 1993 to 1995 the CFL had several US-based teams; there are now nine teams divided between two divisions. A number of prominent US players have made careers in the CFL.

### Gaelic Football

Gaelic football, played almost exclusively in Ireland, is perhaps the roughest of the football-type games. It is played by two teams of 15 men each on a field that measures 6.81 to 91.44 meters in width and 128.02 to 146.3 meters in length. The object of the game is to punch or kick the ball into (3 points) or directly over (1 point) the goal-net. As with soccer and rugby, Gaelic football probably developed from the rough football games played in medieval England. Originally a sort of competition between as many as 200 representatives of rival religious groups, the game was given a set of standard rules by Dan and Maurice Gavin, who founded (1884) the Gaelic Sports Association after witnessing a particularly violent game.

### Australian Football

The only major football-type sport that does not appear to have developed from the medieval game is Australian football. Probably a development of earlier native games, it is played on an oval field that is about 183 meters long and 137 meters wide across the middle. Each team, composed of 19 players, attempts to kick the egg-shaped ball past a set of goal posts. The ball may be advanced by punches or kicks. The game, played only in Australia, is especially popular in the southern and western parts of the continent.

(Words: 1,133)

### Questions 1-5 (IELTS 题型)

Look at the following statements and the list of football in different countries below.

Match each statement with the correct choice, A-D.

1. Football teams have 12 players on the field rather than 11. \_\_\_\_\_
2. The game is especially popular in the southern and western parts of the continent. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Five officials control a game, and penalties, chiefly in the form of moving the ball away from a team's object goal, are handed out for violations of the rules. \_\_\_\_\_
4. The game was given a set of standard rules by Dan and Maurice Gavin. \_\_\_\_\_
5. Most organized football clubs have offensive and defensive groups that change on the field as possession of the ball changes. \_\_\_\_\_

#### List of Football in Different Countries

- A. American Football
- B. Canadian Football
- C. Gaelic Football
- D. Australian Football

### Questions 6-10 (IELTS 题型)

Complete the table below.

Choose NO MORE THAN THREE words from Reading Passage 1 for each answer.

American football	The game is divided into (6) _____, each consisting of two quarters, periods of 15 minutes playing time. At the end of each of the first three quarters, the teams (7) _____.
Canadian football	It is similar to (8) _____, but the field and end zone are larger, measuring 100 meters by 59 meters and 23 meters by 59 meters, respectively.
Gaelic football	Gaelic football probably developed from the rough football games played in (9) _____.
Australian foot	Each team, composed of 19 players, attempts to kick the (10) _____ ball past a set of goal posts.

### READING PASSAGE 2 (10 points)

You should spend about 5 minutes on Questions 11-15 which are based on Reading Passage 2 below.

Very often, the human eye and brain can recognize familiar configurations (形状) even if all but a few significant data points are left out. It is this creative power of perception that may someday allow totally deaf people to converse (交流) in sign language over a special "telephone". Researchers have found that thirteen spots of light on each hand and one spot on the nose — to show head motion and provide a reference point for hand position — are significant for intelligible (可理解的) rendering of American Sign Language. The bright spots are produced by attaching pieces of reflective (反射的) tape to the nose, fingertips, wrists, and backs of the second knuckles (指节) and adjusting a closed-circuit television system so that only the bright spots appear on the screen of the receiver. After a few minutes of familiarization, pairs of deaf people are able to converse freely over television. Deaf people and other sign readers can, of course, understand sign language and written subtitles on commercial television. But widespread link-ups of television systems for personal communications are economically impossible because a standard picture requires about one thousand times more information than a telephone circuit can carry. The researchers think it likely that the simplified picture of twenty-seven moving dots used in their experiments can be reduced to the capacity of a telephone line.

(Words: 239)

### Questions 11-15 (IELTS 题型)

Answer the questions below.

11. What does the device allow deaf people to do?

---

12. According to the passage, the person viewing the closed-circuit screen sees \_\_\_\_\_.
13. How long would it take a deaf person to become accustomed to using the new device?  
\_\_\_\_\_.
14. It can be inferred from the passage that some television broadcasts already include \_\_\_\_\_.
15. What makes it impossible to use this new device widely?  
\_\_\_\_\_.

### READING PASSAGE 3 (10 points)

You should spend about 5 minutes on Questions 16-20 which are based on Reading Passage 3 below.

The US military has blocked public access to nearly all its web sites after its servers were attacked by a new computer virus.

Late last week, the US Space Command, which provides security for military computers, instructed all military organizations to block public access after a number of sites had contracted the virus, called the "Code Red" bug, according to an official.

The virus is known as a "denial of service" bug, because it replicates (自我复制) itself by reading the data files on a network server and sending copies to other servers — thereby multiplying and sometimes crashing a system — and denying access to legitimate (合法的) users of the site.

"The Code Red worm did in fact show up in some DoD (Department of Defense) web sites and we're working to contain that," Command Spokesman Army Maj. Barry Venable said. "Ways we're going about that include blocking public access to the Web sites, because that's the way this worm works, to prevent it from using our networks to propagate (繁殖) itself."

The virus exploits a security flaw (缺陷) in certain Microsoft network servers. The flaw was announced last month when a patch was released to fix it.

"To protect our DoD web sites from being compromised, DoD organizations have been told to review the status of the Internet information servers... to make sure that all the patches that were previously installed had been installed," says Venable.

Only a handful of the major Defense Department sites, with the suffix ".mil," appear currently accessible to the public, including the central public affairs site DefenseLink and the military services' main homepages. Public access is blocked to information connected to those sites, and others such as the National Missile Defense site and the US Air Force's European site. Registered Department of Defense personnel continue to have access to the sites, Venable said.

(Words: 322)



**Questions 16-20 (TOEFL 题型)****Choose the correct choice, A, B, C or D.**

16. Which of the following is the best title for this passage? \_\_\_\_\_  
 A. The Code Red Worm. B. DoD Blocks Public Web Site Access.  
 C. DoD was Attacked. D. Protect DoD Web Sites Against Viruses.
17. The word contracted (Para.2) most probably means \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. make less or smaller B. get an illness  
 C. make a legal agreement D. formally agree to marry somebody
18. Which of the following statements is NOT true about the Code Red worm? \_\_\_\_\_  
 A. It can multiply in large numbers.  
 B. It may make a computer system stop working.  
 C. It's included in a patch released by Microsoft.  
 D. It may destroy the connection between legitimate users and the sites.
19. Public access is blocked to most DoD web sites so that \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. the Code Red worm can't use the web site to replicates itself and send copies  
 B. DoD organizations can have necessary patches installed to protect their sites  
 C. the defense secrets can be prevented from being revealed  
 D. the mistake in certain Microsoft network servers can be corrected
20. Which of the following is NOT a measure taken by DoD to fight against the Code Red worm?  
 A. Blocking public access. \_\_\_\_\_  
 B. Shutting down E-mail.  
 C. Reviewing the status of the Internet information servers.  
 D. Having necessary patches installed.

**TRANSLATION****Translate the following sentences from English into Chinese or vice versa. (5 points)**

1. When the performer, painter or writer becomes bored, their work begins to show a lack of continuity in its appeal and it becomes difficult to sustain the attention of the public.  
 \_\_\_\_\_
2. Artists who do attempt to remain current by making even minute changes to their style of writing, dancing or singing, run a significant risk of losing the audience's favor.  
 \_\_\_\_\_
3. 成功人士总是总是作好充分准备抓住到来的机会。  
 \_\_\_\_\_

4. 任何一个诚实守信的体面人都自尊自重，尊重别人，不干坏事。
- 
5. 你不应该忽视这种可能性：改变自己的写作风格会令你失去读者。
- 

## WRITING

### Writing Task 1 (10 points) (TOEFL 题型)

**Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Television, newspapers, magazines, and other media pay too much attention to the personal lives of famous people such as public figures and celebrities. Use specific reasons and details to explain your opinion.**

Write at least 150 words.

### Writing Task 2 (10 points) (IELTS 题型)

**You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.**

You are overcharged for two overseas calls, the girl in Complaints Department was very rude when you telephoned the department about it.

Write a letter of complaint to the manager. In your letter,

- say what happened;
- explain the problems;
- say what you would like them to do.

Write at least 120 words.

