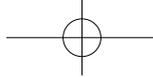




Contents

Test 1	Half a Day	1
Test 2	The Boy and the Bank Officer	9
Test 3	Message of the Land	19
Test 4	Midnight Visitor	29
Test 5	The Nightingale and the Rose.....	39
Test 6	The Green Banana.....	49
Test 7	Inter-Lesson (I)	57
Test 8	The Kindness of Strangers	69
Test 9	After Twenty Years.....	79
Test 10	Mandela's Garden	87
Test 11	Maheegun My Brother.....	97
Test 12	Christmas Day in the Morning.....	107
Test 13	The Greatest Invention.....	117
Test 14	Inter-Lesson (II)	127
Test 15	Clearing in the Sky.....	139
Test 16	The Monsters Are Due in Maple Street	149
Key	157



Test **1** Half a Day

Part I Vocabulary and Grammar

Directions: In this part there are 30 incomplete sentences, each with four suggested answers. Choose the one that best completes the sentence.

- I don't think it's wise of you to show _____ your greater knowledge in front of the director, for it may offend him.
A. up
B. off
C. out
D. in
- That statement, if not properly explained, might _____ misunderstanding.
A. get ready for
B. go in for
C. go back on
D. give rise to
- Scholars maintain that social developments can easily bring _____ language changes.
A. up
B. about
C. out
D. forward
- Whenever I have an appointment, I like to arrive _____.
A. ahead of time a little
B. a little time ahead
C. a little ahead of time
D. ahead of a little time
- Generally, it is only when animals are trapped that they _____ to violence in order to escape.
A. proceed
B. appeal
C. resort
D. incline
- It suddenly occurred to Anne that money couldn't _____ all that Bob has suffered in the past five years.
A. live up to
B. make up for
C. make out
D. live through
- He took _____ of the manager's hospitalization and did his own business during his office hours.
A. benefit
B. advantage
C. use
D. good
- Whenever a big company _____ a small one, the product almost always gets worse.
A. takes off
B. takes over
C. takes down
D. takes out

Part II Translation

Directions: Translate the following sentences into English.

1. 哈林是那种动不动就在同学面前炫耀自己的孩子。(to show off)

2. 你应该充分利用这次出国学习的机会。(to take advantage of)

3. 有时候诗人在他们的作品里使用奇怪的语言来表达他们的感情。(to resort to)

4. 直到今天我还不理解他为什么不考虑到严重后果就作出决定。(to make out)

5. 在这些国家，有些“新闻”是在报馆办公室里编出来的。(to make up)

6. 他们每一课都仔细准备，以此弥补自己的经验不足。(to make up for)

7. 很显然，是他父母的努力使他成为一个诚实可信的人。(to make... out of sb.)

8. 史密斯太太发现她丈夫在这次交通事故中没有受伤，这使她大感宽慰。(to one's relief)

9. 万事开头难。什么事一旦开了头，你就会觉得比较容易做了。

10. 你们昨天晚上争议的那件事已经得到解决。

Part III Cloze

Directions: For each blank in the following passage, choose the best answer from the choices given below.

Have you ever asked yourself why children go to school? You will 1 say that they go to learn their own language and other languages, arithmetic, history, science, and all the other 2.

That is quite true; but why do they learn these things? And are these things 3 that they learn at school?

We send our children to school to 4 them for the time when they will be big and will have to work for themselves. Nearly all they study at school has some 5 use in their life, but is that the only reason why they go to school?

There is more in education than just learning facts. We go to school 6 all to learn how to learn, so that when we have 7 school we can continue to learn. A man who really knows how to learn will always be successful, because 8 he has to do something new which he has never had to do before, he will rapidly teach himself how to do it in the best way. The uneducated person, on the other 9, is probably unable to do something new, or does it badly. The purpose of schools, therefore, is not just to teach language, arithmetic, etc., 10 to teach pupils the way to learn.

- | | | | |
|----------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1. A. probably | B. properly | C. easily | D. hardly |
| 2. A. problems | B. subjects | C. topics | D. issues |
| 3. A. those | B. ones | C. every | D. all |
| 4. A. rely | B. make | C. get | D. prepare |
| 5. A. true | B. fortunate | C. lucky | D. practical |
| 6. A. above | B. over | C. on | D. in |
| 7. A. remained | B. left | C. stayed | D. sent |
| 8. A. whenever | B. whichever | C. whatever | D. however |
| 9. A. way | B. hand | C. method | D. side |
| 10. A. and | B. that | C. but | D. so |

Part IV Reading Comprehension

Directions: In this part there are two passages followed by questions or unfinished statements, each with four suggested answers marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that you think is the best answer.

Passage 1

How often one hears children wishing they were grown up, and old people wishing they were young again. Each age has its pleasures and its pains, and the happiest person is the one who enjoys what each age gives him without wasting his time in useless regrets.

Childhood is a time when there are few responsibilities to make life difficult. If a child has good parents, he is fed, looked after and loved, whatever he may do. It is impossible that he will ever again in his life be given so much without having to do anything in return. In addition, life is always presenting new things to the child—things that have lost their interest for older people because they are too well-known. But a child has his pains: he is not so free to do what he wishes to do; he is continually being told not to do things, or being punished for what he has done wrong.

When the young man starts to earn his own living, he can no longer expect others to pay for his food, his clothes and his room, but has to work if he wants to live comfortably. If he spends most of his time playing about in the way that he used to as a child, he will go hungry. And if he breaks the laws of society as he used to break the laws of his parents, he may go to prison. If, however, he works hard, keeps out of trouble and has good health, he can have the great happiness of building up for himself his own position in society.

1. According to the second paragraph, the author thinks that _____.
 - A. life for a child is comparatively easy
 - B. a child is always loved whatever he does
 - C. if much is given to a child, he must do something in return
 - D. only children are interested in life
2. After a child grows up, he _____.
 - A. will have little time playing
 - B. has to be successful in finding a job
 - C. can still ask for help in time of trouble
 - D. should be able to take care of himself



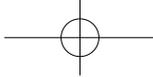
3. Which of the following statements is NOT true according to the passage?
 - A. People are often satisfied with their life.
 - B. Life is less interesting for old people.
 - C. Adults are free to do what they want to do.
 - D. Adults should no longer rely on others.
4. The paragraph following the passage will most probably discuss _____.
 - A. examples of successful young men
 - B. how to build up one's position in society
 - C. joys and pains of old people
 - D. what to do when one has problems in life
5. The main idea of the passage is that _____.
 - A. life is not enjoyable since each age has some pains
 - B. young men can have the greatest happiness if they work hard
 - C. childhood is the most enjoyable time in one's life
 - D. one is the happiest if he can make good use of each age in his life

Passage 2

From the time we are born, most of the simple decisions are taken away from us. We are constantly told what to do and what not to do. In childhood, how often have we not at some stage heard, "Eat your dinner now, because it's dinner time. If you don't eat it now, don't ask for food later when you're hungry." These experiences mould the child into the ways of society rather than allowing it to grow up relatively free from social constraints. The mealtime example serves to underline the conditions under which children are born and bred to conform to the ways of society and the group. By its very nature society is inherently hostile to individuality. It has an inbuilt resistance to allowing the individual to flower in his or her own way.

All social institutions, whether medical, religious, social or economic, demand a high degree of mental *conformity* (遵从) as the price of membership. By the age of around seven most children are already *indoctrinated* (灌输) into a conformist mode. Whilst there are certainly advantages to social conformity, there is also a price that is not immediately apparent. In internalizing and adopting society's conceptual models and structures, the individual is induced into acting in violation of his or her own nature.

Society conditions us to such an extent that we tend to conform not only in the way that we think, but also in the way that we live, especially with regard to eating habits. Instead of discovering our uniqueness and living according to our own inner dictates, most of us follow instead the dictates of parents, politicians, clergy, the media and peer groups. In obeying these external voices—which may even be the original cause of some of our worst illnesses—we deny our essential nature.



■ 现代大学英语（第二版）精读1 ■ 同步测试

1. Why are most of the simple decisions taken away from us since we are born?
 - A. We have to obey parents in order to get food.
 - B. Social constraints prevent us from developing individuality.
 - C. We have to obey nature so as to grow up healthily.
 - D. The ways of society and the group encourage us to behave like our parents.
2. Which of the following does NOT belong to the “external voices” described by the author?
 - A. Friends.
 - B. Internet.
 - C. Loud speaker.
 - D. Priests.
3. Which of the following statements is supported by the passage?
 - A. If we don't follow our basic nature, we may even get sick.
 - B. Social institutions allow us to flower in our own way.
 - C. We pay high price to have a better life in modern society.
 - D. At mealtime, we eat as much as possible in case we get hungry later.
4. Which of the following statements is NOT true?
 - A. We learn to adopt social concepts from early age.
 - B. To some extent social conformity is necessary.
 - C. We need to fight against our own nature to get used to society.
 - D. If we don't listen to our parents, we may get worst illnesses.
5. What does the word “uniqueness” in the last paragraph mean?
 - A. Commonness.
 - B. Difference.
 - C. Similarity.
 - D. Singleness.