**大学英语A1-4重修辅导资料**

**Part One. Reading Comprehension**

Directions: Read the following 4 Passages. Answer the questions on each text by choosing A, B, C or D. Mark your answers on the ANSWER SHEET by drawing a thick line across the corresponding letter in the brackets.

Passage One

The first step in wise car care and service is to buy a car that is in perfect condition. Look the car over carefully to make sure that it doesn't have any built in flaws(内在的瑕疵) or service headaches. Be sure you know how to operate your car. Sit in the driver's seat and have the salesman explain how to start the car. Make sure you learn the location of all the controls.

Check the outside of the car. Open and close the car doors two or three times. Do the doors fit the frames? Do they close completely? Roll the windows up and down. Do they work smoothly and close all the way? Have the salesman try all the lights and signals while you stand outside the car to make sure they work.

Start the engine and listen for any noise. The car should run smoothly after it has warmed up. All these simple things should be checked before you leave the shop.

Next, road-test the car. It should speed up without jerking(颠簸), and the brake(刹车)should work evenly and quickly.

If the car fails to perform on any of these points, do not take it. Insist that the faults be fixed before you accept it.

1. When you want to buy a car, you'd better first \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A.learn how to operate the car B. check the condition of the car

C.try to ask about it's service headaches D. tell the salesman to start and stop it

2. While the salesman is testing the lights and signals, you should \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. sit in the driver' s seat B. roll the windows up

C. watch from outside D.open the car doors

3. The engine of a good car is expected to run \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A.easily B. quickly C. quietly D. smoothly

4. After you have carefully examined the car's performance at the shop, you have to \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. buy it immediately B. test it on the road

C. check it up again D. fix the faults

5. What is this passage talking about?

A. Selecting a good car. B. Repairing an old car.

C.Operating a new ear. D. Learning to drive a car.

Passage Two

The brand(商标) name puts a face on every company. Names like McDonald's, GM, Apple, Intel, and a large number of others have long become very popular. They're also given customers a point of reference when thinking about a company. Good brand names might help companies avoid heavy costs and bring them greater profits.

Usually companies create names that are easy to learn and remember. Firstly, the name should create interest. Rhymes (押韵) and humor are some ways to gain interest, but there are others as well. Think about your customers and what would interest them. Secondly, the name should present a picture or image. People remember them most because the name is stored in pictures and words. Thirdly, the name should be meaningful. It can be done with lots of advertising, but names that are themselves more meaningful to customers are more easily stored in memory. More important, the name should have meaningful associations that show the benefits customers want. Then the name should have some emotion. Emotional associations are easier to learn and remember. The Love Boat, for instance, is very easy to remember. Finally, the name should be simple so that it is easier to learn and remember.

6. Why does the passage mention the brand names such as McDonald's and GM in the first paragraph?

A.To show that a good brand name is significant for a company.

B.To tell readers that they are important and popular terms.

C.To introduce some well-known brand names to readers.

D.To explain why those companies are successful.

7. According to the passage, a good brand name \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. must be shown in pictures B. must be advertised a lot

C. is attractive to customers D. is always full of humor

8. Which of the following is most important in making a brand name popular?

A.Being easy to remember. B.Having lots of advertisements.

C.Gaining support from associations. D. Showing the benefits customers can have.

9. Which of the following statements is TRUE?

A. People prefer strange brand names to ordinary ones.

B. Customers are interested in emotional brand names.

C. Brand names advertised in pictures are easy to make.

D. A brand name has little to do with a company's profits.

10. What is the main purpose of this passage?

A. To tell how difficult it is to make a good brand name.

B. To compare different ways of choosing brand names.

C. To recommend some popular brand names.

D. To introduce what a good brand name is.

Passage Three

People today are still talking about the generation gap (代沟). Some parents complain that their children do not show them proper respect, while children complain that their parents do not understand them at all.

What has gone wrong? Why has the generation gap appeared?

One important cause is that young people want to choose their own life style. In more traditional societies, when children grow up, they are expected to live in the same area as their parents, to many people that their parents like, and often to continue the family occupation.

Parents often expect their children to do better than they do, to find better jobs, to make more money, and to do all the things that they were unable to do. Often, however, the high wishes that parents place on their children are another cause of the generation gap.

Finally, the high speed of social changes deepens the gap. In a traditional culture, people are valued for their wisdom, but in our society today the knowledge of a lifetime may be out of use overnight(隔夜).

11. According to the passage, children today expect their parents to \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. give them more independence B. choose a good job for them

C. live together with them D. make more money

12. Parents often hope that their children will \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. make as much money as they do B. be more successful than they are

C. choose jobs according to their own will D. avoid doing what their parents can't do

13. The generation gap has become wider than before because of \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. the increasing dependence of children on parents

B. the influence of traditional culture on children

C. the rapid changes of modem society

D. the missing of lifelong occupation

14. In today's society, the knowledge of a lifetime \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. is still very much valued

B. becomes out of date quickly

C. is essential for continuing family occupations

D. helps the young generation to find a better job

15. A proper title for this passage would be \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. Parents' Viewpoints On Generation Gap

B. Relationship Between Family Members

C. Generation Gap Between the Young and the Old

D. Difference Between Traditional Culture and Modem Knowledge

Passage Four

For some employers, the policy of lifelong employment is particularly important because it means that they can put money and effort into their staff(职员) training and make them loyal to the company. What they do is to select young people who have potential(潜能) and who can be trained. They then give the young people the kinds of skills that will make them suitable employees for the company. In other words, they adjust their training to their particular needs.

One recently employed graduate says that she is receiving a great deal of valuable training from the company. "This means that I will be a loyal employee," she says, "And it also means that the company will want to keep me. I am an important investment for them. So the policy is a good one because it benefits both the employer and the employee."

Recently, however, attitudes towards lifelong employment are beginning to change. Employees are slowly beginning to accept the idea that lifelong employment is not always in their best interest and that changing firms can have career advantages.

16. The purpose of lifelong employment is to \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. adjust the needs of the company to its employees

B. make employees loyal to their company

C. select the best skilled young employees

D. keep the skilled staff satisfied

17. By training its employees, a company can make them \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. do their work more easily

B. more interested in their work

C. willing to invest money into the company

D. possess the necessary qualities for the job

18. Talking about the training she has received, a recently employed graduate has the view that \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. it is still well-received by all the staff members today

B. it is valuable to the employer and the employees

C. it is helpful for attracting young employees

D. it is both useful and interesting

19. Attitudes towards lifelong employment are changing because \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. job changes have career advantages

B. it's boring to work in only one company

C. only the employer benefits from such employment

D. stable employment seldom offers better opportunities

20. The passage is mainly about \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. lifelong training of employees B. policies of lifelong employment

C. attitudes towards lifelong employment D. employers' interest in lifelong employment

Passage Five

How the first stars formed from this dust and gas has been a burning question for years，but a state-of-the-art computer simulation now offers the most detailed picture yet of how these first stars in the universe came into existence，researchers say．

　　The composition of the early universe was quite different from that of today，and the physics that governed the early universe were also somewhat simpler. Dr. Naoki Yoshida and colleagues in Japan and the U．S．incorporated these conditions of the early universe，sometimes referred to as the "cosmic dark ages，"to simulate the formation of an astronomical object that would eventually shine its light into this darkness．

　　The result is a detailed description of the formation of a protostar-the early stage of a massive primordial star of our universe，and the researchers' computer simulation，which has been called a "cosmic Rosetta Stone．"sets the bar for further investigation into the star formation process．The question of how the first stars evolved is so important because their formations and eventual explosions provided the seeds for subsequent stars to come into being．

　　According to their simulation，gravity acted on minute density variations in matter，gases，and the mysterious"dark matter''of the universe after the Big Bang in order to form this early stage of a star-a protostar with a mass of just one percent of our sun．The simulation reveals how pre-stellar gases would have actually evolved under the simpler physics of the early universe to form this protostar．

　　Dr．Yoshida's simulation also shows that the protostar would likely evolve into a massive star capable of synthesizing heavy elements，not just in later generations of stars，but soon after the Big Bang．

　　"This general picture of star formation，and the ability to compare how stellar objects form in different time periods and regions of the universe，will eventually allow investigation into the origins of life and planets，"said Lars Hernquist，a Professor of Astronomy at Harvard University and a coauthor of this latest report．"The abundance of elements in the universe has increased as stars have accumulated，"he says，"and the formation and destruction of stars continues to spread these elements further across the universe．So when you think about it．a11 of the elements in our bodies originally formed from nuclear reactions in the centers of stars，long ago．"

　　Their simulation of the birth of a protostar in the early universe signifies a key step toward the ambitious goal of piecing together the formation of an entire primordial star and of predicting the mass and properties of these first stars of the universe．More powerful computers，more physical data and an even larger range will be needed for further calculations and simulations，but these researchers hope to eventually extend this simulation to the point of nuclear reaction initiation-when a stellar object becomes a true star．

　　"Dr. Yoshida has taken the study of primordial star formation to a new level with this simulation，but it still gets us only to the halfway point towards our final goal．It is like laying the foundation of a skyscraper，"said Volker Bromm，Assistant Professor of Astronomy at the University of Tex． as，Austin and the author of a companion article．"We must continue our studies in this area to understand how the initially tiny protostar grows，layer by layer，to eventually form a massive star．Bu there，the physics become much more complicated and even more computational resources are needed．"

21．According to the first two paragraphs，the early universe\_\_\_\_\_\_\_．

　A．was governed by simpler physics 　B．got fewer stars shinning in it

　C．started over 13 billion years ago 　D．was composed in a way similar to that of today

22．What can the state-of-the．art computer simulation tell us about?

　A．How the Big Bang occurred about 13 billion years ago．

　B．How"cosmic dark ages"came into existence．

　C．How dust grains and gases were formed after the Big Bang．

　D．How the first stars canle into being after the Big Bang．

23．What does the"astronomical object"in paragraph 2 refer to?

　A．cosmic dark ages． 　B．dust grains and gases．

　C．a protostar． 　D．the early universe．

24．According to paragraph 4，what is NOT true about a protostar?

　A．It developed into a massive star during the Big Bang．

　B．It evolved from pre-stellar gases．

　C．It was able to integrate heavy elements when evolving into a massive star．

　D．It had a mass of one percent of the sun．

25．According to the last paragraph，all of the following are goals of the simulation project EXCEPT

　A．to know more about the mass and properties of the first stars of the universe

　B．to simulate the process of how the early universe began

　C．to apply the simulation to the study of nuclear reaction initiation

D．to discover the truth about the formation of a protostar

**Part Two. Vocabulary and Structure**

1.Our company’s visitors decided to stay in our city for \_\_\_\_ two days as they wanted to have a look around.

　A.other　　B.the other　　C.another　　D.other’S

2.According to the time table, the train for Beijing \_\_\_\_ at 9:10 P.m.from Monday to Friday.

　A.was leaving　　B.is leaving　　C.leaves　　D.has left

3.The new drug will not be put on the market \_\_\_\_ it has proved safe on humans.

　A.if　　B.until　　C.since　　D.when

4.Students are expected to pay the loan back \_\_\_\_ they are earning enough.

　A.so far as　　B.now that　　C.even if　　D.as soon as

5.Immigrants have to adapt themselves culturally and physically to the new surroundings \_\_\_\_ they have moved

　A.on which　　B.by which　　C.into which　　D.from which

6.The proposal \_\_\_\_ at the meeting now is of great importance to our department.

　A.being discussed　　B.to be discussing　　C.having discussed　　D.discussing

7.It was because of his good performance at the interview \_\_\_\_ he got the job with the big company.

　A.so　　B.what　　C.that　　D.while

8.It is reasonable for people to pursue a career in fields related \_\_\_\_ their favorite hobbies.

　A.on　　B.for　　C.at　　D.to

9.There is no evidence \_\_\_\_ he was on the site of the murder.

　A.where　　B.that　　C.which　　D.how

10.Only when we hurried to the airport\_\_\_\_ the flight was canceled

　A.we found　　B.did we find　　C.have we found　　D.we have found

11. If the newcomer won’t cooperate on the mountain-climbing, leave him \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A.behind B.over C.off D.out

12. It is requested that you \_\_\_\_\_\_ a speech at the opening ceremony.

A.have given B.will give C.gave D.give

13. If he had followed the doctor’s advice, he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in good health now.

A.would be . C.will have been B.would have been D.will be

14. Though it is not as beautiful as that one in color, this carpet is far \_\_\_\_\_\_ to that one in quality.

A.attractive B.expensive C.superior D.inferior

15. Only after hundreds of experiments \_\_\_\_\_\_ in solving the problem.

A.had they succeeded C.did they succeed

B.they did succeed D.they had succeeded

16. There \_\_\_\_\_\_ nothing to say, the secretary got to her feet and left the room.

A.is B.being C.was D.having

17. We hoped to be able to complete the task at the end of the month, but things did not \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as we had expected.

A.work over B.work on C.work at D.work out

18. Tom \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the train, otherwise he would have arrived here by now.

A.must have missed C.might miss

B.should have missed D.had missed

19. They bought their first house last year; previously they \_\_\_\_\_ to get a loan.

A.were able C.had been able

B.weren’t able D.hadn’t been able

20. They hole different opinions \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ whether the giant panda belongs to the bear family or not.

A.as to B.as regards C.as far as D.as well as

21. The package containing books and records \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ last week.

A.was delivering C.was delivered

B.were delivering D.were delivered

22. We have to consider \_\_\_\_\_\_ the meeting until next week.

A.put off B.to put off C.putting off D.having put off

23. The doctor told Alice that too much \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the sun is bad for her skin.

A.exposure B.extension C.exhibition D.expansion

24. We suggested sleeping in hotels but the children were anxious \_\_\_\_\_\_ out.

A.camped B.to camp C.camping D.to camping

25. Some animals can \_\_\_\_\_\_ in the desert on very little water.

A.relax B.conquer C.survive D.recover

26. The audience, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ were students, enjoyed the performance very much.

A.most of these C.most of those

B.most of them D.most of whom

27. In this university, the best students are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ special scholarship every year.

A.impressed B.exerted C.favored D.awarded

28. Television is different from radio in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it sends and receives pictures.

A.what B.which C.that D.this

29. The solution to the problems \_\_\_\_\_\_ social and political reforms.

A.sticks to B.lies in C.stands for D.goes through

30. Joe wanted to win, and he prayed constantly--- before breakfast, after lunch, and \_\_\_\_\_.

A.at bedtime B.at dawn C.at noon D.at weekend

**Part Three. Cloze**

A

Most parents, I suppose, have had the experience of reading a bedtime story to their children.And they must have 1 how difficult it is to write a 2 children's book. Either the author has aimed too 3 , so that the children can't follow what is in his (or more often, her) story, 4 the story seems to be talking to the readers.

　　The best children's books are 5 very difficult nor very simple, and satisfy both the 6 who hears the story and the adult who 7 it. Unfortunately, there are in fact 8 books like this, 9 the problem of finding the right bedtime story is not 10 to solve.

　　This may be why many of books regarded as 11 of children's literature were in fact written for 12 .“Alice's Adventure in Wonderland”is perhaps the most 13 of this.

　Children, left for themselves, often 14 the worst possible interest in literature.Just leave a child in bookshop or 15 and he will 16 willingly choose the books written in an imaginative way, or have a look at most children's comics, full of the stories and jokes which are the 17 of teachers and right-thinking parents.

Perhaps we parents should stop trying to brainwash children into 18 our taste in literature. After all children and adults are so 19 that we parents should not expect that they will enjoy the 20 books. So I suppose we'll just have to compromise over that bedtime story.

1.A.hoped B.realized C.told D.said

2.A.short B.long C.bad D.good

3.A.easy B.short C.high D.difficult

4.A.and B.but C.or D.so

5.A.both B.neither C.either D.very

6.A.child B.father C.mother D.teacher.

7.A.hears B.buys C.understands D.reads

8.A.few B.many C.a great deal of D.a great number of

9.A.but B.however C.so D.because

10A.hard B.easy C.enough D.fast

11.A.articles B.work C.arts D.works

12.A.grownups B.girls C.boys D.children

13.A.difficult B.hidden C.obvious D.easy

14.A.are B.show C.find D.add

15.A.school B.home C.office D.library

16.A.more B.less C.able D.be

17.A.lovingness B.interests C.objections D.readings

18.A.receiving B.accepting C.having D.refusing

19.A.same B.friendly C.different D.common

20.A.common B.average C.different D.Same

B

Historians tend to tell the same joke when they are describing history education in America. It’s the one 1 the teacher standing in the schoolroom door 2 goodbye to students for the summer and calling 3 them, "By the way, we won World War II."

The problem with the joke, of course, is that it’s 4 funny. The recent surveys on 5 illiteracy (无知) are beginning to numb(令人震惊): nearly one third of American 17-year-olds cannot even 6 which countries the United States 7 against in that war. One third have no 8 when the Declaration of Independence was 9 . One third thought Columbus reached the New World after 1750. Two thirds cannot correctly 10 the Civil War between 1850 and 1900. 11 when they get the answers right, some are 12 guessing.

Unlike math or science, ignorance of history cannot be 13 connected to loss of international 14 . But it does affect our future 15 a democratic nation and as individuals. The 16 news is that there is growing agreement 17 what is wrong with the 18 of history and what needs to be 19 to fix it. The steps are tentative (尝试性的) 20 yet to be felt in most classrooms.

1. A) about B) in C) for D) by

2. A) shaking B) waving C) nodding D) speaking

3. A) in B) after C) for D) up

4. A) rarely B) so C) too D) not

5. A) historical B) educational C) cultural D) political

6. A) distinguish B) acknowledge C) identify D) convey

7. A) defeated B) attacked C) fought D) struck

8. A) sense B) doubt C) reason D) idea

9. A) printed B) signed C) marked D) edited

10. A) place B) judge C) get D) lock

11. A) Even B) Though C) Thus D) So

12. A) hardly B) just C) still D) ever

13. A) exclusively B) practically C) shortly D) directly

14. A) competitiveness B) comprehension C) community D) commitment

15. A) of B) for C) with D) as

16. A) fine B) nice C) surprising D) good

17. A) to B) with C) on D) of

18. A) consulting B) coaching C) teaching D) instructing

19. A) done 　 B) dealt C) met D) reached

20. A) therefore B) or C) and D) as