

主编 庄恩平 庄恩忠

CET710分
全能系

大学英语 一级水平测试

试题集



College English Practice Tests Band 1

第五版
5th Edition

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前言

《大学英语一级水平测试试题集》最初是上海外语教育出版社“全新大学英语水平测试系列”中的一种。本书初版于 1991 年,1998 年经过一次局部修订,2004 年又进行了大幅度修订。

2007 年,全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会根据教育部高教司组织制定的《大学英语课程教学要求(试行)》,对大学英语四、六级考试进行了全面改革,制定了《全国大学英语四、六级考试改革方案(试行)》。新方案无论在计分体制还是在考试内容和形式上都有重大变更。为了适应新的考试要求,我们对本书做了第三次全面修订。修订后,系列书名更名为《大学英语水平测试系列 710 分》。

2013 年,全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会决定在 2007 年改革方案的基础上,对四、六级的试卷结构和测试题型作局部调整。新试卷取消了完形填空(Cloze),全卷分为写作、听力理解、阅读理解、翻译四个部分,听力理解中的原复合式听写调整为单词及词组听写,阅读理解中的原快速阅读理解调整为长篇阅读理解。

为此,我们对本书做了相应的修订和调整,以便能帮助读者做更有针对性的考前准备。本书虽为一级水平测试,但试卷的结构和题型基本上参照了考试委员会新近公布的四级考试样卷,试题难度是根据大学英语一级教学水平来衡量,因此可以当做一级水平测试试题。

本书的每份试卷分四部分,各部分的测试内容、测试题型和考试时间如下:

第一部分:写作(Writing)这部分要求按规定的题目和提示,用英语完成一篇 60 个以上单词的短文,考试时间 30 分钟。

第二部分:听力理解(Listening Comprehension)这部分包括 3 节:A 节含 8 段短对话和 2 段长对话,共 15 题,均为多项选择题;B 节含 3 篇短文,共 10 题,亦为多项选择题;C 节为短文听写,含 1 篇短文,共 10 题,要求考生在听懂短文的基础上,用所听到的原文填写空缺的单词或词组。考试时间共计 30 分钟。

第三部分:阅读理解(Reading Comprehension)这部分包括 3 节:A 节为词汇理解,含 1 篇短文,文中有 10 个空格,每个空格为一题,要求在规定范围内选择一个适当的单词填空;B 节为长篇阅读,含 1 篇较长的文章,后面附有 10 个句子,每句所含的信息出自文章的某一段落,要求找出与每句匹配的段落;C 节为仔细阅读,含 2 篇短文,均为多项选择题。考试时间共计 40 分钟。

第四部分:翻译(Translation)这部分含 5 句句子,要求考生翻译句子中的中文部分。考试时间 30 分钟。

本书共收录测试卷 10 套,每套试卷后均有答题卡。书后附有答案和注释,以及全部听力文字材料,供读者参考。

在修改《大学英语一级水平测试试题集》的过程中,外教社王冬梅编辑对此提出了许多很有价值的建议,在此对她表示衷心的感谢。

编 者

2014年1月

CONTENTS

College English Practice Tests

Part One	College English Practice Tests	1
Practice Test 1	.....	1
Practice Test 2	.....	15
Practice Test 3	.....	29
Practice Test 4	.....	43
Practice Test 5	.....	57
Practice Test 6	.....	72
Practice Test 7	.....	86
Practice Test 8	.....	100
Practice Test 9	.....	115
Practice Test 10	.....	130
 Part Two	 Listening Scripts for Listening Comprehension	 145
 Part Three	 Keys and Notes	 186

Part One

College English Practice Tests

Practice Test 1 (130 minutes)

Part I

Writing

(30 minutes)

Directions: *For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a message to Prof. Wang, telling him that you can not go to a fixed place at a fixed time as your meeting may last longer than expected and asking for another appointment if possible. You should write at least 60 words. Write your essay on **Answer Sheet 1**.*

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 1 上作答。

Part II

Listening Comprehension

(30 minutes)

Section A

Directions: *In this section, you will hear eight short conversations and two long conversations. At the end of each conversation, one or more questions will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 1** with a single line through the centre.*

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 1 上作答。

1. A) The man worked hard.
B) The man has passed the test.
C) The man will never succeed.
D) The man ought to have worked hard.
2. A) Make it an inn.
B) Rent it out.
C) Sell it.
D) Paint it.
3. A) It was good.
B) It was bad.
C) It was worth seeing.
D) It was too expensive.

4. A) On a bus. B) At an airport.
C) At a railway station. D) At a subway.
5. A) The man and his wife enjoyed their holiday very much.
B) The man's wife was quite disappointed with him.
C) The man's wife didn't enjoy the holiday.
D) The man was quite disappointed with his wife.
6. A) She will say goodbye. B) She'll be late for work.
C) She'll stay for a cup of tea. D) She'll have to catch the last bus.
7. A) He posted the letter. B) He didn't know about the letter.
C) He lost the letter. D) He forgot to post the letter.
8. A) He heard of that, too.
B) He will not believe it unless he sees it.
C) He saw it with his own eyes.
D) He believed it was true.

Questions 9 to 11 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

9. A) A manager's position.
B) Some information about the agency.
C) A chemical engineer.
D) An afternoon appointment.
10. A) By communication. B) By e-mail
C) By telephone. D) By appointment.
11. A) Positions at high levels. B) Positions of all kinds.
C) White-collar positions. D) Blue-collar positions.

Questions 12 to 15 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

12. A) He is depositing his money.
B) He is drawing his money.
C) He is asking for banking information.
D) He is opening an account.
13. A) At least \$ 50. B) At least \$ 100.
C) At least \$ 500. D) No minimum deposit.
14. A) At least \$ 50. B) At least \$ 500.
C) At least \$ 100. D) No minimum deposit.
15. A) In a few minutes. B) In about two working days.
C) In about a couple of weeks. D) In about a week.

Section B

Directions: *In this section, you will hear three short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 1** with a single line through the center.*

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 1 上作答。

Passage One

Questions 16 to 18 are based on the passage you have just heard.

16. A) The bird was angry with the bee.
B) The bee was washed away by the river water.
C) The bird liked to play with the bee.
D) The bee was drinking water at the river.
17. A) It hurt the man's eye.
B) It told the bird a danger ahead.
C) It flew to the bird.
D) It threw a leaf to the bird.
18. A) The bee and the bird are friends.
B) People should protect bees and birds from danger.
C) The bee is as clever as the bird.
D) A friend in need is a friend indeed.

Passage Two

Questions 19 to 21 are based on the passage you have just heard.

19. A) Florida.
B) California.
C) South America.
D) Central and South Africa.
20. A) There was no easy transportation at that time.
B) They didn't want to eat fruit from far away.
C) It would take them a long time to reach those places.
D) Fruit from far away was not good.
21. A) Fruit comes to us from many parts of the world.
B) People only want to eat oranges and bananas.
C) It is very expensive to eat fresh fruit.
D) Fruit growing in America is better than that in other countries.

Passage Three

Questions 22 to 25 are based on the passage you have just heard.

22. A) To see her father paint a woman without any clothes on.

- B) To see that her father could only paint a woman.
C) To see what her father was painting.
D) To see how her father was learning to paint.
23. A) She was too young to learn to paint.
B) She was too young to become an artist.
C) She was too young to understand her father.
D) She was too young to understand what art was.
24. A) She wanted to take care of her.
B) She wanted to see what her daughter was going to do.
C) She wanted to stop her daughter.
D) She wanted to talk to her daughter.
25. A) Why her mother didn't let the woman wear clothes.
B) Why her father painted the woman like this.
C) Why the woman had no clothes on.
D) Why she herself should wear shoes and socks.

Section C

Directions: *In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks with the exact words you have just heard. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.*

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 1 上作答。

We can make mistakes at any age. Some mistakes we make are about money. But most mistakes are about people. “Did Jerry really care when I (26) _____ with Helen?” “When I got that great job, did Jim really feel good about it, as a friend? Or did he (27) _____ my luck?” When we look back, doubts like these can make us feel bad. But when we look back, it's too late.

Why do we go wrong about our friends — or our enemies? Sometimes what people say (28) _____ their real meaning. And if we don't really listen, we miss the feeling behind the words. (29) _____ someone tells you, “You're a lucky dog.” That's being friendly. But “lucky dog”? There is a bit of envy in those words. Maybe he doesn't see it himself. But bringing in the “dog” puts you (30) _____ a little. What he may be saying is that he doesn't think you deserve your luck.

“Just think of all the things you have to be (31) _____ for” is another noise that says one thing and means another. It could mean that the speaker is trying to get you to see your problem as part of your life (32) _____. But is he? Hidden in this phrase is the thought that your problem isn't important. It's telling you to think of all the (33) _____ in the world when you haven't got a date for Saturday night.

How can you tell the real meaning behind someone's words? One way is to take a good look at the person talking. Do his words fit the way he looks? Does what he says agree with the (34) _____? His *posture* (姿态)? The look in his eyes? Stop and think. The minute you spend thinking about the real meaning of what people say to you may (35) _____ another mistake.

Part III

Reading Comprehension

(40 minutes)

Section A

Directions: *In this section, there is a passage with ten blanks. You are required to select one word for each blank from a list of choices given in a word bank following the passage. Read the passage through carefully before making your choices. Each choice in the bank is identified by a letter. Please mark the corresponding letter for each item on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.*

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

Questions 36 to 45 are based on the following passage.

Knowing why English people always look for an empty compartment and are reluctant to talk to strangers, I thought I was going to have a quiet trip to Scotland. That (36) _____ me as I had a lot of work to do in (37) _____ for my business meeting the following day. I always travel long distance by (38) _____ as I can sit down and work at a table and in any (39) _____ I find both driving and flying very nerve-racking and (40) _____.

The journey turned (41) _____ to be something of a nightmare. Our train was blocked by heavy snowfalls. When it became clear that rescue would take some time, everybody piled into one carriage to huddle together (42) _____ warmth. So I spent the night singing and (43) _____ and listening to stories. We were airlifted out (44) _____ helicopter in the morning.

Despite the (45) _____ on the way, I am glad I took the train as some of my colleagues, traveling by car, never arrived at the meeting.

A) suited	I) with
B) trouble	J) train
C) out	K) preparation
D) telling	L) deep
E) by	M) for
F) exhausting	N) tired
G) tour	O) case
H) fortunately	

Section B

Directions: *In this section, you are going to read a passage with ten statements attached to it. Each statement contains information given in one of the paragraphs. Identify the paragraph from which the information is derived. You may choose a paragraph more than once. Each paragraph is marked with a letter. Answer the questions by marking the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 2**.*

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

McDonald's

- A) Fast-food restaurants are very popular in the United States. They are popular because the service is fast and the prices are low. Of all the fast-food restaurants, McDonald's is probably the most famous and the most popular.
- B) McDonald's is popular for several reasons. Customers can get the same food at any McDonald's in any state or country. The employees are helpful and polite, and the tables and floors are clean. Ray Kroc, past president of McDonald's, believed that helpful employees, a clean restaurant, and good food were necessary.
- C) McDonald's customers do like the food. They like the sandwiches, the milk shakes, and the French fries. Of all the items on McDonald's menu, the French fries are probably the most popular. They are good because of their special preparation.
- D) Richard and Maurice McDonald, the original owners of McDonald's, had their own special preparation of French fries. In 1948, they opened their first self-service restaurant in San Bernardino, California. People would come from everywhere to buy their French fries and hamburgers. Workers would buy their lunches at McDonald's because the hamburgers and French fries tasted better than their lunches from home.
- E) By 1960, the McDonald brothers owned 228 self-service restaurants. Then, in 1960, Ray Kroc, a 56-year-old salesman, bought the name and most of the restaurants for 2.7 million.
- F) He then began to build new restaurants, and by 1982, he owned about 7,063. Of those restaurants, about 1,283 were in other countries: Japan, West Germany (at that time), England, and Australia. That same year, McDonald's Corporation earned about \$7 billion.
- G) McDonald's is a big business, but it is not too big or too rich to help ordinary people. For example, owners of restaurants participate in special community programs for children or senior citizens. Other owners have *carnivals* (游艺会) to get money for medical research.
- H) The corporation owns special houses near children's hospitals. These Ronald McDonald houses are for sick children and their parents. Sometimes a child has to stay at a hospital for several weeks or months. Then the child's parents can stay at a Ronald McDonald house. Staying at these houses is cheaper than staying at hotels, and the atmosphere is friendly and more homelike.
- I) People go to McDonald's not because of community programs or Ronald McDonald houses.

They go because of food, the fast service, and the low prices. They are like David Green. He says, "McDonald's is my favorite place to eat in the whole world. I wouldn't move to any town that didn't have one."

46. Richard and Maurice McDonald set up McDonald's in California in 1948.
47. The McDonald's Corporation has expanded a great deal since the 1960's.
48. Ray Kroc bought the name and most of the restaurants from the McDonald brothers.
49. Ray Kroc used to be president of McDonald's Corporation.
50. Owners of the McDonald's restaurants participate in special community programs to help ordinary people.
51. David Green is one of the loyal customers of McDonald's.
52. People liked the first McDonald's because of their hamburgers and French fries.
53. The food items served in McDonald's are the same throughout the world.
54. Ronald McDonald houses are built near children's hospital for sick children and their parents.
55. Of all the food items, the French fries are probably the most popular.

Section C

Directions: *There are two passages in this section. 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 **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre.*

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

Passage One

Questions 56 to 60 are based on the following passage.

Are you worried by the rising crime rate? If you are, then you probably know that your house, possessions and person are increasingly in danger of suffering from the tremendous rise in the cases of burglary and assault.

Figures indicate an ever-increasing crime rate but it is only too easy to imagine "It will never happen to me." Unfortunately, statistics show that it really can happen to you and, if you live in a large city, you run twice the risk of being a victim.

Fortunately, there is something definite which you can do. Protect Alarms can help to protect our house with a burglar alarm system which is effective, simple to operate and easily affordable.

You must remember that possessing a burglar alarm is no indication that your house is packed with valuable possessions. It quite simply indicates to unwelcome visitors that yours is one house they will not break into so easily as they carry on to an unprotected house where their job is made a lot easier.

Send now for our free leaflet telling you how we can Protect Alarm your house quickly, easily and cheaply. Complete and tear off the slip below and post it to us. Postage is free. Alternatively, telephone us at 32766721 where we have a round-the-clock answering service. It costs nothing to find out about Protect Alarms.

56. Anyone who takes an interest in the crime rate will, according to the passage, be aware that _____.
- A) more burglars are being caught than ever before
 - B) people have more possessions to worry about nowadays
 - C) burglars are more at risk than they used to be
 - D) homes are more likely to be broken into than before
57. It seems that people who live in cities are _____.
- A) more often victims than those living in the country
 - B) of the opinion that statistics on robbery is wrong
 - C) twice as well-off as people living in the country
 - D) convinced that burglars only rob unprotected houses
58. The writer of this text wants to give the impression that the Protect Alarms system is _____.
- A) elementary
 - B) experimental
 - C) everlasting
 - D) economical
59. The article claims that possessing an alarm system will _____.
- A) show burglars that they have nothing worth stealing
 - B) warn burglars not to break into your house
 - C) make the burglars' undertaking more complicated
 - D) persuade burglars to try coming another time
60. In order to find out more information about this alarm system, one can _____.
- A) buy a leaflet from the agent
 - B) write to the seller, enclosing a stamped, addressed envelope
 - C) read the specifications mailed to him
 - D) phone the seller any time of day and night

Passage Two

Questions 61 to 65 are based on the following passage.

We don't have beds in the space shuttle, but we do have sleeping bags. During the day, when we are working, we leave the bags tied to the wall, out of the way. At bedtime we untie them and take them wherever we've chosen to sleep.

On most space shuttle flights everyone sleeps at the same time. No one has to stay awake to watch over the space plane; the shuttle's computers and the engineers at Mission Control do that. If anything goes wrong, the computers ring an alarm and the engineers call us on the radio.

On the space shuttle, sleeping-time doesn't mean nighttime. During each ninety-minute orbit

It is surprisingly easy to get comfortable and fall asleep in space. Every astronaut sleeps differently. Some sleep upside down, some right side up. When it's time to sleep, I take my bag, my sleep mask, and my tape player with earphones and float up to the flight deck. Then I crawl into the bag, and float in a sitting position just above a seat, right next to a window. Before I pull the mask down over my eyes, I relax for a while, listening to music and watching the Earth go by beneath me.

- Part IV** **Translation** **(30 minutes)**

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to complete the sentences on **Answer Sheet 2** by translating into English the Chinese given in brackets.

66. _____ (从她甜甜的微笑可以看出), she has adjusted to life here.

67. He has made a plan to _____ (每月留出一些钱) for a trip to Beijing next year.

68. _____ (直到会议结束之后) that he gave up his idea.

69. We should not be afraid of _____ (别人指出我们的不足之处).
70. The city is building an amusement park _____ (以期能吸引更多的游客).

答题卡1

学 校:	
姓 名:	
填涂要求	<p>正确填涂方式</p>  <p>错误填涂方式</p> 

条形码粘贴位置
一旦粘贴请勿撕下

[illegible]

(30 minutes)

(请于正式开考后半小时内完成该部分,之后将进行听力考试)

必须使用黑色字迹签字笔书写：在答题区域内作答，超出以下红色矩形边框限定区域的答案无效。

从此处开始作答

请接背面继续作答