



普通高等教育“十二五”精品课程规划教材

大学英语

综合技能分级教程(新版)

COLLEGE ENGLISH

一级

BAND ONE

■ 主编 戴艳云

 北京理工大学出版社
BEIJING INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY PRESS

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College English Band One

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序 言

《大学英语综合技能分级教程(新版)(1—4级)》是根据教育部高教司主持和领导下的大学英语四、六级考试改革项目组和考试委员会制定的《全国大学英语四、六级考试改革方案》所推行的新的计分体制和成绩报道方式,依据《大学英语课程教学要求》来编写的。该系列与大学英语教学课程和计划同步,对大学生的“听、说、读、写、译”等综合技能进行全面培养和训练,由浅入深、循序渐进,一学期一册,共分四级。每册有10套考试题,每套试卷都有从写作到翻译比较完整的考试题型。本系列属水平能力练习与检测题,可独立用于课堂测试,也可供学生课后自学。参加本套书编写的作者,都是长期从事大学英语教学且有着四、六级考试指导丰富经验的大学老师。编写时,作者还将近期教学与考试中出现的新内容、新题型吸收进来,使该套书具有较强的**时效性**和**实用性**,可与各高校现行使用的《全新版大学英语》、《新视野大学英语》、《大学英语》、《新编大学英语》、《当代大学英语》和《大学核心英语》等教材配套使用并配有MP3录音光盘。

此次修订,我们特别聘请了具有丰富教学经验的老师,着重修改了第二部分听力Section C、第三部分阅读理解和第四部分翻译(中译英)等部分,使之更贴近2013年12月的大学英语四、六级考试题型。为使学生在作文写作时,能学会运用标准地道的英语语言,此次编写,我们请了美籍教师Andy, Amanda, Chad, Leona, Luke, Joyce, Stephanie等几位专家,对所有试题中的作文范文进行审阅,相信对广大四、六级学生的写作水平的提高有较大的帮助!

一级中的写作、阅读、听力、完形填空和翻译等的难易程度与上述教材的一级水平相当,可与上述教材同步使用。

本书由华南师范大学、湖南师范大学、江西师范大学、南京师范大学、山东师范大学、上海师范大学、浙江师范大学、福建师范大学、安徽科技学院、徐州师范大学、泰山学院以及安徽外国语学院等学校共同参与编写而成。由于时间仓促和编者水平局限,书中难免有不足之处,真诚欢迎同行和使用者提出宝贵意见。

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College English Test 1

Part I

Writing

(30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write **A Letter of Inquiry**. Suppose you are John Smith. You wish to attend a course (of your choice) at a teaching organization in your spare time. Write the letter according to the suggestions given below in Chinese. You should write at least 120 but no more than 150 words.

1. 开门见山说明来信目的;
2. 提出希望了解的信息(时间、学费等);
3. 礼貌结尾。

注意:此部分试题写在答题卡 1 上。

Part II

Listening Comprehension

(30 minutes)

Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear 8 short conversations and 2 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) At 2:00.
B) At 2:30.
C) At 3:00.
D) At 3:20.
2. A) 617.
B) 640.
C) 657.
D) 670.
3. A) Classmates.
B) Reader and writer.
C) Editor and writer.
D) Teacher and student.

4. A) Go to the concert.
B) Go shopping.
C) Clean the table.
D) Clean the house.
5. A) The woman wants to sell newspaper.
B) The woman wants to be a journalist.
C) The woman is skillful in selling.
D) Good sales skills are necessary for the job.
6. A) Her hairstyle is very beautiful.
B) Her hairstyle is not nice.
C) She doesn't like the new hairstyle.
D) The man is good at observing.
7. A) At a theatre.
B) In a travel agency.
C) At a train station.
D) At an airport.
8. A) A waitress.
B) A cook.
C) The man's wife.
D) The man's friend.

Questions 9 to 12 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

9. A) It demands another class first.
B) It's too expensive.
C) It's too difficult to get the credit.
D) It's already full.
10. A) The course has already full.
B) Her boss didn't like her to attend this course.
C) The class meets during her working hours.
D) She is not interested in the course.
11. A) Her boss is not so good-tempered.
B) There is no suitable work schedule for her.
C) She prefers to work in the evening.
D) She doesn't want to ask her boss to change her working schedule again.
12. A) The credit can be transferred.
B) It may provide the class she need during the day.
C) It is cheaper.
D) It is easier to get the credit.

Questions 13 to 15 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

13. A) Nutrition classes in the university.
B) Food served in the cafeteria.
C) The price of meals in students' dining room.
D) A research project on Nutrition.
14. A) To work in his cafeteria.
B) To give some advice on nutrition.
C) To give him some ideas about the cafeteria menu.
D) To discover students' likes and complaint concerning food service.
15. A) Somewhat curious.
B) Quite annoyed.
C) Very doubtful.
D) Not at all interested.

Section B

Directions: In this section you will hear 3 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 centre.

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡1上作答。

Passage One

Questions 16 to 19 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

16. A) Thunderstorm.
B) Old age.
C) Car accident.
D) Lightning.
17. A) A clock.
B) His wife.
C) His doctor.
D) A tree.
18. A) He woke up some 30 minutes later.
B) He went into the house and lay down on the ground.
C) He took refuge under a roof when a thunderstorm approached.
D) He had been blind for nine years.
19. A) Sightseeing.
B) A terrible accident.
C) A severe blow.

D) Cold water.

Passage Two

Questions 20 to 22 are based on the passage you have just heard.

20. A) The United States, England and Sweden are less advanced.
B) Different people mean different things by the word advanced.
C) How advanced the country is.
D) Some countries use 50 kilograms of paper for each person in a year.
21. A) Before 1400.
B) In 1400.
C) After 1400.
D) In 1240.
22. A) Because they are forest countries.
B) Because there are many people in those countries.
C) Because most people in those countries are intellectuals.
D) Because they are short of paper.

Passage Three

Questions 23 to 25 are based on the passage you have just heard.

23. A) To the Middle East.
B) To the suburbs.
C) To small towns.
D) To metropolitan areas.
24. A) The towns with a population of 2, 500 or fewer people.
B) The towns with a population of 25,000 or more people.
C) The big cities with population of more than 2, 500 people.
D) The areas around the Middle East.
25. A) Because people prefer living in cities.
B) Because people feel secure in small towns.
C) Because a majority of people like moving about.
D) Because people are not satisfied with crowded places.

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。

Sport is not only physically challenging, but it can also be mentally challenging.

_____ 26 _____ from coaches, parents, and other teammates, as well as pressure to win can create

an 27 anxiety or stress for young athletes. Stress can be physical, 28, or psychological, and research has indicated that it can lead to burnout. Burnout has been 29 as dropping or quitting of an activity that was at one time 30.

The early years of development are critical years for learning about oneself. The sport setting is one where valuable 31 can take place. Young athletes can, for example, learn how to 32 others, make friends and gain other social skills that will be used throughout their lives. Coaches and parents should be aware, at all times, that their feedback to youngsters can greatly affect their children. 33 may take their parents' and coaches' criticisms to heart and find a flaw in themselves.

Coaches and parents should also be cautious that youth sport participation does not become work for children. The outcome of the game should not be more important than the process of learning the sport and other life lessons. In today's youth sport setting, young athletes may be worrying more about who will win instead of enjoying themselves and the sport. Following a game, many parents and coaches focus on the outcome and 34 youngster's performances. Positive reinforcement should be provided 35 the outcome. Research indicates that positive reinforcement motivates and has a greater effect on learning than criticism. Again, criticism can create high levels of stress, which can lead to burnout.

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.**

Questions 36 to 45 are based on the following passage.

Students who want to come to America to study must have enough money to pay for their education. There are different costs to 36. The cost to attend classes is called 37. Room and board is the cost for a place to live at the school and for meals, and money for books and supplies.

If you want to take part in 38 activities or buy thing like music and clothes, you will need money for that, too. Educational advisers say foreign students should keep enough money in a local bank to pay for at least two months of 39.

Let's use the University of Arizona as an example. The school says foreign students pay almost \$26,000 a year.

The university says it generally offers no 40 aid to undergraduate foreign students. However, some foreign students can receive aid that lets them avoid out-of-state cost. These are

costs of 41 paid by any student whose family does not live in Arizona.

Foreign students who want to attend an American school must explain 42 they plan to pay for their education when you apply to the university, you must 43 any person who will help you pay for your education. That person must sign the documents and sent 44 from a bank to show that he has the money. If you will be paying the costs yourself, a banker in your country must write to 45 that you have enough money.

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| A) consider | I) confirm |
| B) application | J) spending |
| C) discovered | K) normally |
| D) social | L) assume |
| E) how | M) tuition |
| F) proof | N) identify |
| G) academic | O) financial |
| H) additional | |

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**.

We All Need Friends

- A) Having good old friends is a good thing, but making new ones can be even better. No matter what age we are, all of us appreciate the support and help which friends give us. The help may be for only a small thing, or it may be for something that could save our life. The size of the help or support is not really the most important thing, but the fact of having friends is very important.
- B) I've just made a new friend, Joan. She's not just another person I can talk with or wave to as we pass one another on the street, but a good friend. She is someone who will go out with me for lunch, or drop by my home for a cup of tea. She is someone who will listen and make me feel understood the next time I may feel sad or worried for no apparent reason.
- C) This is no small matter for me. I barely have enough time or energy to keep up with my old friends, let alone make new ones. But, as I grow older — and I am now 35 years old — it is important to me to have a safety net of friends. Holes keep opening up in the net as old friends move away. I've got to spend the energy now to include new friends.

- D) Making friends is a lot like dating after a terrible breakup. You hesitate and drag your feet because you can't believe you have to start over again. But when you do, it's not half as hard as you thought it would be, and it's twice as rewarding as you might have hoped.
- E) For example, I almost didn't meet Joan who is now one of my best friends. We were at the city swimming pool, waiting for our 5-year-old sons to finish their swimming lessons. Joan was reading a book that I had read for my book club, and I wanted to say something, but didn't. It was almost as if I'd lost the ability to say hello.
- F) In the locker room we were together again as our sons got dressed and ready to go home. I said, mostly to her back, "What do you think of Amy Tan's writing?" She turned around, and like a teenager, I blushed. "Oh," she said, "I'm really enjoying *The Bonesetter's Daughter*. I read *Joy Luck Club*, and she's been my favorite writer since then."
- G) We talked after the next two lessons, compared our reading lists, and chased our sons out of the dressing room again. By the fifth swimming lesson, we arranged to spend a day together shopping in the city. That's pretty wild, don't you think for a person of my age?
- H) I didn't always choose my friends. For years, I let fate choose them for me. A new job, a new city, an expensive apartment made me be friends with people I'd never have said hello to otherwise. But, as I grew older I grew impatient with some of my friends, and I decided that accidental relationships don't always survive changes in life. Those types of friends don't often help you during life's difficult times when you really need help.
- I) We can be ourselves with our friends, and that is a wonderful thing; too precious a gift to deny other friends. It really doesn't take that much time, or that much effort to share the gift of making friends.

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

46. Making friends is not as difficult as you think and is twice as rewarding as you might have hoped.
47. The writer and Joan have become good friends by their sons' fifth swimming lesson.
48. A good friend is one who can both go out for lunch with you and listen and make you feel understood when you feel sad or worried.
49. The writer didn't say hello to Joan when she first met Joan reading a book.
50. Accidental relationships don't help when you meet difficulties in your life.
51. It's wonderful to be ourselves with our friends.
52. The writer keeps losing old friends and therefore needs to make new friends.
53. We all need the support and help of friends no matter how old we are.
54. The writer made friends only when there was a new change in her life.
55. The writer and Joan both read Amy Tan's books.

Section C

Directions: There are 2 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 center.

Passage One

Questions 56 to 60 are based on the following passage.

Apple computer introduced its pioneering, user-friendly Macintosh computer in 1984. The “Mac (苹果公司发明的操作软件)” quickly became popular and appeared likely to dominate the field. But Apple officials were reluctant to license the Mac’s operating system to other manufacturers and give up control of their product. Meanwhile, Microsoft developed the “Windows” system for rival IBM computers and compatible machines. Microsoft licensed its operating system to whoever could pay the price, and its sales boomed.

Last September Apple finally licensed the Mac technology. But by then, most computer manufacturers were committed to Windows and few customers signed up. “Apple made the right decision”, says financial analyst Douglas Kass of Santa Cruz, Calif. “They just waited too long to make it.”

Our lives are a sum of our decisions — whether in business or personal spheres. And in every decision, there comes a crucial point when you must make up your mind. Deciding too quickly can bring disastrous consequences; delaying too long can mean missed opportunities. Often, when you decide is as important as the decision itself. And everyday life and history are full of lessons that can help us recognize that critical moment.

In July 1862, in the midst of the Civil War, Abraham Lincoln summoned his Cabinet members to the White House to inform them of a decision he had made. The president read aloud to them the Emancipation Proclamation (美国解放宣言), intending the slaves in the Southern states at war with the Union. When he finished, the Cabinet members were silent. It was a radical idea for the time and bound to stir controversy even in the North. Then Secretary of State, William Seward spoke up. The Confederates had recently routed (彻底打败) the Union Army, Seward said. Why not wait until the picture was brighter? Lincoln welcomed Seward’s advice and delayed the proclamation until September. The decision was then well received by supporters of the Union.

The speedy decision makers knew the danger of becoming so bogged (陷于泥潭) down in data that they could never see the big picture and make the decision.

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

56. The reason why Apple Computer lost its markets was that _____.

- A) its computer was out of date
- B) it was defeated by Microsoft

- C) it didn't invest more money on new products
 D) it was short-sighted at the beginning in trying to control its product
57. According to the passage, as far as the decision-making is concerned, what is considered more important?
- A) What to be decided.
 B) The strategies involvement.
 C) Timing of the decision.
 D) Market investigation.
58. From the passage we can infer that the word "dominate" (Para1, Line2) means _____.
 A) have control over
 B) occupy
 C) appear in
 D) grasp
59. What do the words of Douglas Kass indicate in Para. 2?
 A) It is the right time for Apple computer to make the decision now.
 B) Apple computer should have made the decision early.
 C) It took too long for Apple computer to make the decision.
 D) Both A) and B).
60. Which of the following statement is NOT true according to the passage?
 A) It is important to choose the moment if decision-making is going to be a tough job.
 B) The fast decision-makers always do better than the slow decision-makers.
 C) If it is going to be an important decision, you should decide at once.
 D) Instincts sometimes play important role in decision-making.

Passage Two

Questions 61 to 65 are based on the following passage.

Let us now consider a modern case of telepathy (心灵感应). A girl of about ten years of age was walking along a country path, reading a book on geometry. Quite suddenly her surroundings seemed to fade away, and she saw her mother lying apparently dead on the floor of a little-used room at home, known as the "white room". Near her on the floor was a handkerchief. The child was so upset by this vision that instead of going straight home she rushed to the doctor's house and persuaded him to go home with her. They found the woman lying on the floor of the "white room" suffering from a severe heart attack. Beside her was the handkerchief. The doctor arrived in time to save her life.

The case is a good one. The story is not one that a child of ten would be expected to invent a crisis. Moreover, it was verified that she did visit the doctor before going home. Quite possibly, however, the tale was "helped" by the addition of details after the event. The mention of the handkerchief may have been added later to make the story sound more impressive, or it

may even have been a distortion of memory. What is more important is that the child acted on her vision and went straight to the doctor.

Quite recently in the New York Times Magazine a physician tried to discredit the case by suggesting that the child's mother may have been an hysteric (歇斯底里者) who frequently imagined she was having heart attacks, and so there would be nothing very remarkable in the child's inventing a vision of her parent suffering from such a disease. The suggestion does not seem very likely. Had the woman been subject to such attacks, genuine or imagined, the doctor would surely have mentioned the fact.

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

61. The fact that the child went straight to the doctor proves that _____.

- A) the whole story was an invention
- B) she could not have added the detailed later
- C) she believed in the truth of her vision
- D) her memory could not be trusted

62. The physician mentioned in the passage suggested that _____.

- A) the mother had been pretending to have a heart attack on this occasion
- B) the mother was a liar
- C) the mother suffered from imaginary attacks of hysteria
- D) it was normal for the child to invent the vision

63. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

- A) The author believes that the case is absolutely true.
- B) The author agrees with the physician.
- C) The vision is not a mere exercise of the imagination.
- D) The author believes that the vision is a distortion of memory.

64. The word "discredit" in Line 1, Par. 3 means _____.

- A) explain
- B) support
- C) throw fresh light upon
- D) bring into question

65. Which of the following would be the appropriate title for the passage?

- A) A Good Case of Telepathy.
- B) Telepathy, Genuine or Mere Imagination.
- C) Telepathy and Hysteric.
- D) A Modern Case of Telepathy.

Part IV

Translation

(30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to translate a passage from Chinese into English. You should write your answer on **Answer Sheet 2**.

北京 2008 夏季奥运会的口号是“同一个世界,同一个梦想”,集中体现了奥林匹克精神的实质和普遍价值观——团结、友谊、进步、和谐、参与和梦想,表达了全世界在奥林匹克精神的感召下追求人类美好未来的共同愿望。

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

