

新·编·大·学·英·语·教·学·配·套·丛·书

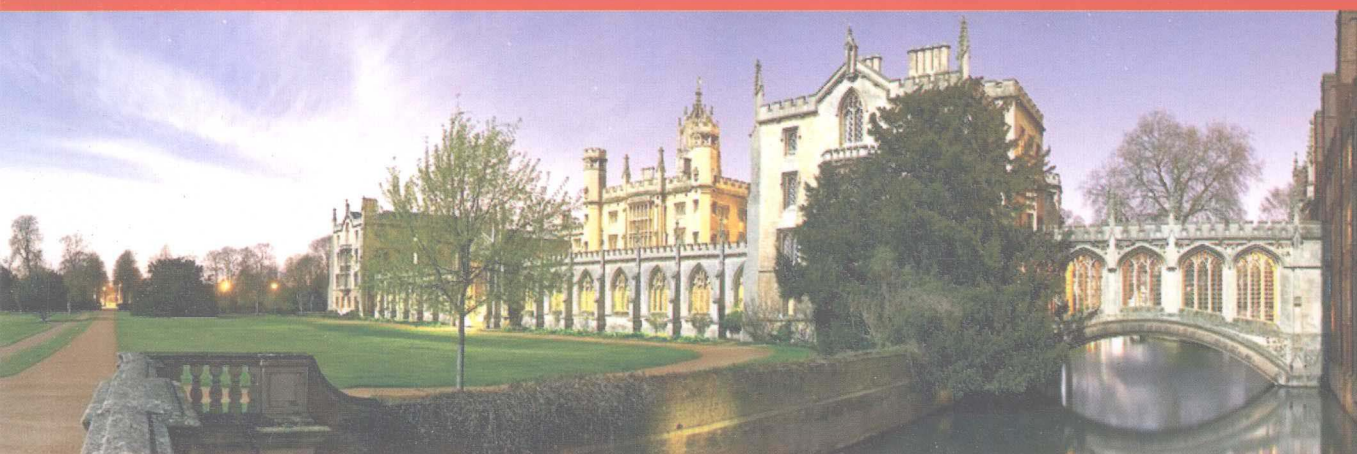
大学 英语

新题型 **①** 级

分级教学同步训练

College English Practice Tests

Band 1



总 主 编 李予军

本册主编 杨燕平



国防工业出版社

National Defense Industry Press



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内 容 简 介

本书是《新编大学英语教学配套丛书》的第1册,内容基本控制在大学英语一级水平要求之内;在题型编排设计上既考虑学生学习现状,又兼顾大学英语四级考试的试题形式,使学生从一开始就能把学习内容和测试形式结合起来,有针对性地达到训练的目的。全书包括训练试题10套,内容涵盖写作、听力理解和听写、阅读词汇理解、阅读简答、篇章阅读、词汇结构和翻译等。书后附有参考答案和听力部分的录音原文。

本书可供大学基础阶段的入学新生或相当于一水平水平的英语学习爱好者使用。

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前 言

大学英语教学改革是教育部“高等学校教学改革与教学质量工程”的重要组成部分。《新编大学英语教学配套丛书》正是根据教育部颁发的《大学英语课程教学要求》(以下简称《课程要求》)和《大学英语四、六级考试改革方案(试行)》的精神,结合高校一线教师在大学英语一级至四级的教学和研究中所积累的经验和资料,针对学生在学习、考试中反映出来的问题编写而成的,是探索大学英语教学改革,改进教学模式和教学方法,提高教学效果的一次新尝试。

大学英语的教学目的是培养学生的英语综合能力。《课程要求》提出各校应根据实际情况制定科学、系统、个性化的大学英语教学大纲,指导本校的大学英语教学。大学阶段英语教学的一般要求是高等学校非英语专业本科毕业生应达到的基本要求。较高要求或更高要求是为有条件的学校根据自己的办学定位、类型和人才培养目标所选择的标准而推荐的。各高等学校应根据本校实际情况确定教学目标并创造条件,使那些英语起点水平较高、学有余力的学生能够达到较高要求或更高要求。这是本丛书编写的理论依据。

近年来,一大批专科学院校纷纷“升本”。这些院校基本都定位于“应用型”大学,即把培养应用型人才作为自己的培养目标;同时,这些院校还有一个共同的特点,就是生源基本来自“三本”学生。这两个实际情况就决定了这些院校的大学英语教学必须走自己的特色之路,既要努力达到一般要求的规定,又要保证满足一些水平较好的学生的求知欲望。这是本丛书编写的现实依据。

《课程要求》指出,教学评估是大学英语课程教学的一个重要环节。全面、客观、科学、准确的评估体系对于实现教学目标至关重要。过去过于关注期中和期末考试,并一度出现“以考代学,以考代教”的现象,导致教学效果不佳,甚至停滞不前。形成性评估是教学过程中进行的过程性和发展性评估,即根据教学目标采用多种评估手段和形式,跟踪教学过程,反馈教学信息,促进学生全面发展。这是本丛书编写的基本指导思想。

本丛书主要是配合大学英语教学之用,分为新题型1级、2级、3级、4级和4级冲刺,共5册,分别供大学基础阶段二学年4个学期使用,一学期一级,与教材和教学同步配套使用。每册由3个部分组成:(1)完整的标准模拟试题10套;(2)参考答案和

听力原文;(3)配套光盘一张。

本丛书有以下几个主要特点:

1. 严格按照《课程要求》规定和《大学英语四、六级考试改革方案(试行)》的要求,力求体现科学性、实用性和针对性,总结实际教学过程中的经验,结合学生学习的现状,按照标准化的四级考试新题型编写而成,力争突出教材中的重点和难点,旨在通过这些综合内容测试训练,考察学生在综合知识和能力上的掌握程度,并以此作为形成性评估的重要依据和手段。

2. 严格按照《课程要求》精神和规定,突出分级分层教学理念。丛书各分册的内容都分别精选或参考各高校目前的主打教材,紧扣教学内容和教学进度,力求把每册各单元的课程目标和课文重点、难点融入综合测试当中,特别是学生感到难以突破的词汇、完型、翻译和写作;注重学生综合能力和应用能力的培养,既能促进学生有效地掌握语言相关知识和基本技能,又能培养学生自觉的学习意识,开发自主性学习方法。

3. 本丛书各分册试题都是经过精心挑选配套完成的,试题之间、每册之间都有侧重并在难易程度上有区别,特别是在听力、写作题目和要求上更是如此。这既有助于学生在学习过程中注意由易到难的循序过程,也便于教师在教学中不断掌握学生的学习动态,及时调整教学进度和内容。

4. 本丛书既可以作为大学英语教学同步配套教材,也可以用于学生自学自测;既可以整套使用,也可以按需分开使用,以适用于不同阶段不同程度的学生,真正体现出分层、分级、同步和实用,达到训练的目的。另外,本丛书也可供大学基础阶段准备参加各级各类英语考试的学生使用。

参加本丛书编写的人员都是来自首都高校教学第一线的骨干教师,年富力强,具有丰富的教学经验,在编写丛书的同时,也融入了他们自己的教学理念。

在编写过程中,我们参考了部分教科书、参考书和网站的内容,在此特向有关作者、出版单位和网站表示诚挚的谢意。

由于时间仓促,书中难免会有不足之处,恳请广大读者提出宝贵意见和建议。本丛书在编写过程中得到有关方面的大力支持,在此表示衷心的感谢。

编者

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Model Test 1

Part One Writing

Directions: *For this part , you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition on the topic “The Main Difference between My College Life and My Middle School Life” in English . You should write at least 120 words .*

Notice: This part should be written on the Answer Sheet.

Part Two Listening Comprehension

Section A

Directions: *In this section you will hear 10 short conversations . At the end of each conversation , a question will be asked about what was said , both the conversation and the question 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 the Answer sheet with a single line through the center .*

1. A. There is no hope for the man.
B. The man's hard work has no result.
C. The man should have failed.
D. The man should have worked harder.
2. A. This is the first time he's seen the piano.
B. The photographs have not been developed.
C. The photographs are on the piano.
D. The man should play the piano.
3. A. She thought the lecture was a little too long.
B. She wanted to have more time for discussing the lecture.
C. She didn't like to discuss the lecture.

- D. She likes discussion.
4. A. They must go to an orientation session.
B. They are not new students.
C. They won't be allowed to register.
D. They were given the wrong schedule.
5. A. Come back later.
B. Send a book.
C. Read the book.
D. Return the book.
6. A. He wants to buy lunch.
B. He wants to get something to eat right now.
C. He wants to hurry home.
D. He wants to stay and watch the game.
7. A. The man is getting money from a bank.
B. The man is robbing the woman.
C. The man is giving money to the woman.
D. The man is admitting her to a hospital.
8. A. She is a close friend.
B. She doesn't know her at all.
C. She knows her only slightly.
D. Julia is her daughter.
9. A. They might pay less tax.
B. They don't pay tax.
C. They might pay more tax.
D. They might have fewer children.
10. A. No, news is bad news.
B. The man works in the post office.
C. The woman's family forgot him.
D. The woman expects to hear from her family.

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 mark A, B, C and D, and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

Passage One

Questions 11 to 13 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 11. A. From the door.
B. From the roof.
C. From the kitchen.
D. From the window.
- 12. A. He had been doing exercise all day.
B. He had been working several hours.
C. He had been studying several hours.
D. He had traveled for long time.
- 13. A. The speaker should have reported earlier.
B. There were more and more thieves.
C. He couldn't come to investigate in the morning.
D. People were often too careless.

Passage Two

Questions 14 to 16 are based on the passage you just heard.

- 14. A. High school.
B. Black life.
C. Children.
D. Family life.
- 15. A. He won a prize.
B. He used his set of oil paints.
C. He painted on the wall paper.
D. Because of his birthday.
- 16. A. Listen to music.
B. Smoke a cigarette.
C. Talk to himself.

D. Paint silently.

Passage Three

Questions 17 to 20 are based on the passage you just heard.

17. A. He lived too far away from school.
B. He didn't come back home every day.
C. He went to school with his mother.
D. He walked to school.
18. A. A pond.
B. A lake.
C. A wet ground.
D. A playground.
19. A. Tom was all wet.
B. Tom was dry.
C. Tom was punished.
D. It rained.
20. A. Tom played in the water three times.
B. Tom didn't play in the water the third day.
C. Many older boys played in the water with Tom the third day.
D. Tom became a good boy the third day.

Section C

Directions: *In this section, you will hear a passage of about 100 words three times. The passage is printed on your Answer Sheet with about 10 words missing. First you will hear the whole passage from the beginning to the end just to get a general idea of it. Then, in the second reading, you will hear a signal indicating the beginning of a pause after each sentence, sometimes two sentences or just part of a sentence. During the pause, you must write down the missing words you have just heard in the corresponding space on the Answer Sheet. There is also a different signal indicating the end of the pause. When you hear this signal, you must get ready for what comes next from*

the recording. You can check what you have written when the passage is read to you once again without the pauses.

Recently Dr. Cleiman has (21) that everyone has a daily energy cycle.

During the hours when you (22) through your work, you may say that you are “hot”. The time of day when you feel most energetic is when your cycle of body (23) is at its peak. For some people the peak comes during the forenoon. For others it comes in the (24) or evening. No one has (25) why this is so.

Much family quarreling ends when husbands and wives (26) what this energy cycle (27) and which cycle each member of the (28) has.

(29). Habits can help, Dr. Cleiman believes. If your energy cycle is low in the morning but you have an important job early the day, rise before your usual hour, and then you will work better at your low point.

(30). Get up with a lazy yawn (呵欠) and stretch (伸腰). Sit on the edge of bed before putting your feet on the floor. Avoid the troublesome searching for clean clothes by laying them out the night before.

Part Three Reading Comprehension

Section A

Directions: *In this section, there is a passage with 10 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 with a single line through the center. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.*

- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------|
| A. made | E. sights | I. expect | M. small |
| B. France | F. places | J. control | N. congratulate |
| C. freedom | G. special | K. celebrate | O. designed |
| D. independence | H. motor car | L. elevator | |

In the water around New York City is a very small island called Liberty Island. On

Liberty Island there is a very (31) Statue called the Statue of Liberty. It is one of the most famous (32) in the world.

The Statue of Liberty was a gift from the people of (33) to the people of the United States. The statue was (34) by a French sculptor named Frederic August Bartholdi. The inner support system was (35) by Gustave Eiffel, the same man who made the famous Eiffel Tower in Paris.

Liberty, of course, means (36), and the Statue of Liberty was given to the United States to (37) the one-hundredth anniversary of U. S. (38) from England. The statue was built in France, taken apart piece by piece, and then rebuilt in the United States. It was opened for the public on October 28, 1886.

As you might (39), the statue is very big. Visitors can ride an (40) from the ground to the bottom of the statue. If they want to, they can then walk up the 168 steps to reach the head of the statue where they can look out and enjoy the beautiful sight of the city of New York.

Section B

Directions: *There are 2 passages in this section. Each passage is followed by some questions. 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 with a single line through the center.*

Passage One

Questions 41 to 45 are based on the following passage.

Many people are frightened by spiders. They are especially afraid of large, hairy ones. The largest and most frightening of all spiders is the bird-eating spider, which lives in the hot, thick rain forests of northern South America.

Bird-eating spiders are a type of tarantula (狼蛛). They are very hairy. Some of these giant spiders can spread eighteen centimeters (seven inches) with their legs. Tarantulas are not, as most people think, poisonous spiders. They can bite, and the bite is painful, but it will not kill a grown-up. The poisonous bite of a black widow spider is far more dangerous.

Bird-eating spiders often hide in holes and under rocks during the day, but at night they creep out and hunt for insects. As you might guess from their name, they also catch

birds and eat them.

They have another unusual ability. They can walk up windowpanes (窗玻璃) because of sticky, silky hairs on their feet that cling to glass.

41. The bird-eating spider can be described as _____.
A. a very hairy spider B. a very frightening spider
C. the largest of spiders D. all of the above
42. This spider lives where the climate is _____.
A. wet and hot B. cool and dry
C. hot and dry D. cool and wet
43. The article says that the bird-eating spider is a kind of _____.
A. large crab B. tarantula
C. black widow spider D. all of the above
44. Compared with the bite of a black widow spider, the bite of a tarantula is _____.
A. more dangerous B. less dangerous
C. just as dangerous D. none of the above
45. According to the story, bird-eating spiders _____.
A. can catch birds and eat them B. can walk up windowpanes
C. can give a person a painful bite D. all of the above

Passage Two

Questions 46 to 50 are based on the following passage.

The family in the Western world has changed greatly during the last two centuries. Social scientists say this is one of the important changes from a traditional society to a modern society. Before the nineteenth century, families usually arranged marriages for their children. Young people did not decide whom they wanted to marry. After they got married, they usually had a lot of children. This family was an important part of the large family of aunts, uncles, cousins, grandparents, and other relatives.

By the nineteenth century, most young people could choose whom they wanted to marry. Marriages joined two people and not two families. The reason two people got married was because they loved each other.

At the same time, parents began to realize that they had to take very good care of their children. They had to take care of their health and try to give them an education.

Before this, most people did not go to school. But now education was necessary for a good life.

The parents decided they should have fewer children as they could give each one a good life. They thought it was important for the mother to spend as much time as possible with her children. Before, the family all worked together at home. After 1800s more fathers worked outside the home for money. Mothers stayed home and had greater control of the home and children.

Family life is changing even faster in the United States today. There is almost one divorce for every two marriages. Over 10 percent of families have a mother and children but no father. At least half of all children will live part of the time with only one parent. Fifty percent of all mothers work outside the home.

In Canada people are getting divorced and remarried more often. They are having fewer children. This is having a powerful effect on a country where change has usually been slow. Some social scientists think that soon there will be no family life in the United States as we know it today. They do not know how people will live. Others think society needs families, and we will always have them.

46. What does the passage mainly talk about?

- A. The attitude of Western people toward family life.
- B. Why parents decided to have fewer children.
- C. The change of family life in the Western world.
- D. How families arranged young people's marriages.

47. When were young people able to get married only for love?

- A. Before the 19th century.
- B. By the 19th century.
- C. Before the 18th century.
- D. By the 18th century.

48. Mothers stayed home and had greater control of the home and children.

"Control" here means _____.

- A. to have power to command
- B. to take care of
- C. to give guidance to
- D. to earn money

49. In what way is family life changing in the United States today?
- A. The divorce rate is lower.
 - B. Over 10% of the children live with the single parent.
 - C. People get divorced and remarried more often.
 - D. 50% of all mothers stay at home.
50. Why do some social scientists say that they do not know how people will live in the U.S.?
- Because they think that _____.
- A. there will be no family life at all
 - B. today's family life will continue to exist
 - C. families will have fewer children
 - D. society needs family changes

Part Four Vocabulary

Directions: For this part you are required to choose the best answer from A, B, C and D to complete the following sentences.

51. You probably think you will never be a top student. This is not _____ the case, however.
- A. necessarily
 - B. doubtfully
 - C. surely
 - D. possibly
52. You should fill in _____ time such as eating, sleeping, meetings, classes, etc.
- A. directed
 - B. committed
 - C. given
 - D. pointed
53. It's important to _____ time for relaxation, as well.
- A. set forth
 - B. set before
 - C. set aside
 - D. set about
54. This weekly schedule may not _____ all of your problems.
- A. answer
 - B. resolve
 - C. solve
 - D. deal
55. It will make you more _____ of how you spend your time.
- A. clear
 - B. aware
 - C. solve
 - D. deal
56. There may be some points that you remain _____ about.
- A. confused
 - B. confusing
 - C. being confused
 - D. being confusing
57. Tests help make your new knowledge _____.
- A. easy
 - B. difficult
 - C. old
 - D. permanent

58. Regular review leads to _____ performance on tests.
 A. improve B. improved
 C. improving D. improvement
59. Susan has to _____ the bedroom _____ her three sisters.
 A. separate...with B. share...with
 C. apart...with D. divide...with
60. _____ forget to write back home as soon as you reach New York.
 A. Be sure to B. Not be sure to
 C. Be sure to not D. Be sure not to
61. He gave me support _____ helpful advice.
 A. as good as B. as well as
 C. as better as D. as well
62. It was the Hope Project _____ her to go back to school.
 A. which enabled B. that enabled
 C. which abled D. that abled
63. Let's go to the cinema together, _____?
 A. shall we B. will you C. shan't we D. won't you
64. _____ arrived at his aim, John will never stop to have a rest.
 A. Having not being B. Being not C. Having not D. Not having
65. We will go to the cinema, _____.
 A. as soon as he came back B. as soon as he comes back
 C. as soon as he will come back D. as soon as he is coming back
66. You must be very _____ not to say anything to Paul.
 A. care B. careful C. carefully D. careless
67. _____ English, you'd better learn another foreign language.
 A. Except B. Except for
 C. In addition D. In addition to
68. This is a very _____ dictionary for beginners of English.
 A. useful B. useless
 C. usage D. use
69. You can sit very _____ in this new car.
 A. comfort B. comfortable
 C. comfortably D. calm