

外教社

全新大学英语水平测试

系列

College English Practice Tests

大学英语

主 编 庄恩平

副主编 庄恩忠

(Band 1)

1

级水平测试题集

College English

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上海外语教育出版社

SHANGHAI FOREIGN LANGUAGE EDUCATION PRESS

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图书在版编目(CIP)数据

大学英语一级水平测试试题集 / 庄恩平主编.

—上海: 上海外语教育出版社, 2004

(外教社全新大学英语水平测试系列)

ISBN 7-81095-207-2

I. 大… II. 庄… III. 英语—高等学校—水平考试

—习题 IV. H319.6

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2004)第018940号

出版发行: 上海外语教育出版社

(上海外国语大学内) 邮编: 200083

电 话: 021-65425300 (总机)

电子邮箱: bookinfo@sflep.com.cn

网 址: <http://www.sflep.com.cn> <http://www.sflep.com>

责任编辑: 杨自伍

印 刷: 昆山市亭林印刷有限责任公司

经 销: 新华书店上海发行所

开 本: 787×1092 1/16 印张 16 字数 423 千字

版 次: 2005 年 1 月第 1 版 2005 年 8 月第 3 次印刷

印 数: 10 000 册

书 号: ISBN 7-81095-207-2 / G · 125

定 价: 20.00 元

本版图书如有印装质量问题, 可向本社调换

前 言

《大学英语一级水平测试试题集》初版于 1991 年,1998 年经过一次局部修订。本书自初版以来,历时十余年久销不衰,可以说明它符合我国大学英语教学的实际需要,受到广大教师和学生的欢迎。

随着 1999 年底新的教学大纲的实施以及教学方法的改革,近年来大学英语教学面貌有了较大改观,本书第二版已不能完全适应新世纪大学英语教学的要求。我们决定再次对本书作全面修订,此次修订主要集中在以下几个方面:

调整题型

新近提出的大学英语教学改革要求切实提高学生的听说能力,又根据大学英语四、六级考试的具体情况,我们将第二版听力部分第二项 Spot Dictation 全部改换为 Compound Dictation。关于 Translation 一项,虽然大学英语四、六级考试近年来已很少采用,但新的大学英语教学改革仍然重视提高学生的阅读和翻译能力,事实上许多学校在课程考试中也包括了这方面的要求,因此本书仍保留这部分内容。

更新和拓宽内容

随着科技的进步和生活方式的变化,人们所关注的问题越来越多,兴趣也越来越广泛,这使得原书的内容略显陈旧和狭窄,为此我们全面更新了 Reading Comprehension 中的短文,并对 Short Answer Questions 和 Cloze 的内容进行部分调整,力求更能反映时代特点。另外,原书中 Vocabulary and Structure 部分涵盖的内容也显得不够广泛,本次修订我们就此作了全面调整。

此外,为便于自学,这次修订还扩大了注释范围,对 Reading Comprehension、Vocabulary and Structure 和 Cloze 的答案也加了简要的分析说明。

本书共收大学英语一级水平测试试题集(College English Practice Test)十套,题后为答案及简要的分析说明,书末附听力部分的录音文字材料。

本试题集的命题以现行《大学英语教学大纲(修订本)》的要求为依据。《大纲》规定,大学英语教学的目的是培养学生具有较强的阅读能力和一定的听、说、写、译能力,使他们能用英语交流信息。因此,试题主要考核学生运用语言的能力,同时也考核学生对语法结构和词语用法的掌握程度。

本书的修订量约占全书的 70%,因此事实上可以说是一本全新的书,我们希望它更能适应新世纪新读者的需要。

本书的责任编辑杨自伍先生为此次修订提供了宝贵意见,谨此表示感谢。

编 者

2004 年 10 月

CONTENTS

PART ONE PRACTICE TESTS 1

 PRACTICE TEST 1 3

 PRACTICE TEST 2 17

 PRACTICE TEST 3 31

 PRACTICE TEST 4 46

 PRACTICE TEST 5 61

 PRACTICE TEST 6 76

 PRACTICE TEST 7 91

 PRACTICE TEST 8 105

 PRACTICE TEST 9 120

 PRACTICE TEST 10 134

PART TWO KEY AND NOTES 149

PART THREE TAPESCRIPTS 219

PART ONE

PRACTICE TESTS

PRACTICE TEST 1

PART I LISTENING COMPREHENSION (20 minutes)

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) The man worked hard.
B) The man has passed the test.
C) The man will never succeed.
D) The man ought to have worked harder.
2. A) Make it an inn.
C) Rent it out.
B) Sell it.
D) Paint it.
3. A) It was good.
C) It was worth seeing.
B) It was bad.
D) It was too expensive.
4. A) On a bus.
C) At an airport.
B) 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.
C) She'll be late for work.
B) She'll stay for a cup of tea.
D) She'll have to catch the last bus.
7. A) He posted the letter.
C) He didn't know about the letter.
B) 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.
9. A) The woman was trying to sleep.
C) The woman was making a loud noise.
B) The man was very quiet.
D) The man was trying to sleep.
10. A) In England.
C) In Canada.
B) In China.
D) In the United States.

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 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) 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 on the river.
12. A) It hurt the man's eye.
C) It told the bird a danger ahead.
- B) It flew to the bird.
D) It threw a leaf to the bird.
13. 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 14 to 16 are based on the passage you have just heard.

14. A) Florida.
C) South America.
- B) California.
D) Central and South Africa.
15. 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.
16. 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 17 to 20 are based on the passage you have just heard.

17. 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.

18. 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.
19. 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.
20. 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.

PART II READING COMPREHENSION (35 minutes)

Directions: There are 4 passages in this part. 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 the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

Passage One

Questions 21 to 25 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, simply 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.

21. Anyone who takes an interest in the crime rate, according to the passage, will 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) houses are more likely to be broken into than before
22. 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
23. According to the passage, we get the impression that the Protect Alarms system is _____.
A) elementary B) everlasting C) experimental D) economical
24. The passage claims that Protect Alarms will _____.
A) show burglars that they have nothing worth stealing
B) warn burglars not to break into your house
C) make the burglars' job more difficult
D) persuade burglars to try coming another time
25. 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 26 to 30 are based on the following passage.

Albert Einstein had a great effect on science and history, greater than only a few other men have achieved. An American university president once commented that Einstein had created a new outlook, a new view of the universe. It may be time before the average mind understands fully the identity of time and space and so on — but even ordinary men understand now that the universe is something larger than ever thought before.

By 1914 the young Einstein had gained world fame. He accepted the offer to become a professor at the Prussian Academy of Sciences in Berlin. He had few duties, little teaching and unlimited opportunities for study, but soon his peace and quiet were broken by the First World War.

Einstein hated violence. The *misery* (悲惨) of war affected him deeply, and he sat unhappily in his office doing little. He lost interest in his research. Only when peace came in 1918 was he able to get back to work.

In the years following World War I honors were increasingly heaped on him. He became the head of the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute of Theoretical Physics. In 1921 he won the Nobel Prize, and he was honored in Germany until the rise of the Nazism when he was

driven from Germany because he was a Jew.

26. The main idea of the first paragraph is _____.
 - A) the time when people know Einstein
 - B) the feeling of an American college president
 - C) the change in human thought produced by Einstein
 - D) the difficulty of Einstein's thought to teachers
27. According to the American university president, _____.
 - A) everyone understands Einstein's theory today
 - B) Einstein achieved more than any other scientists in history
 - C) the theory of relativity can be quickly learned by everyone
 - D) our ideas about the universe are different today because of Einstein
28. According to the second paragraph, Albert Einstein _____.
 - A) was a famous chemist
 - B) headed a research institute
 - C) was famous in the world
 - D) enjoyed reading about war
29. According to the passage, Einstein did his greatest work _____.
 - A) during World War I
 - B) when he was young
 - C) when Nazism rose
 - D) between 1906—1915
30. It may be concluded that _____.
 - A) Albert Einstein was forced to serve in the German army
 - B) Albert Einstein had no other interests besides science
 - C) Germans usually have a high respect for science
 - D) his reputation was ruined because of his work during World War I

Passage Three

Questions 31 to 36 are based on the following passage.

At most institutions in America students may purchase meals in cafeterias, dining rooms, or snack bars that are either owned and operated by the institution or are *concessions* (出让) that are permitted to operate on the premises under a *contractual* (契约的) arrangement. Meals served in cafeterias or dining rooms that are associated with college dormitories are prepared for the dormitory residents and must meet certain government *nutritional* (营养的) standards as well as satisfy local (state or municipal) *sanitary* (卫生) requirements. The menus are more or less varied, depending on the imagination and resourcefulness of the managements, the taste or demands of the student residents, and many other factors. These dining facilities are usually open only during specified meal hours each day.

In contrast to this, other campus eating establishments that charge "by the meal" may be open all day and may cater to the taste of a particular clientele (students, faculty and staff, guests of the institution, etc.). Both the cost of a meal and the choice of food served will vary according to the clientele. *Shack* (简陋的) bars and food *vending machines* (自动售货机) provide light meals or snacks throughout the day often remain open until late at night.

31. The places where students may have their meals are _____.
A) dining rooms B) cafeterias C) snack bars D) A), B) and C)
32. Meals served in cafeterias or dining rooms are prepared for _____.
A) dormitory residents B) faculty members
C) all the students D) not mentioned
33. Meals must come to _____.
A) certain government nutritional standards
B) local sanitary requirements
C) under a contractual arrangement
D) A) and B)
34. Other campus eating establishments may be open _____.
A) during specified meal hours B) all day
C) all day and night D) A) and B)
35. This passage mainly tells us about _____.
A) American colleges
B) American students
C) food services in American colleges
D) how to run a cafeteria in an American college

Passage Four

Questions 36 to 40 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 spaceplane; 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 the sun "rises" and shines through our windows for about fifty minutes; then it "sets" as our path takes us around the dark side of the Earth. To keep the sun out of our eyes, we wear black sleep masks.

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.

36. When it's bedtime, astronauts put their sleeping bags _____.
A) near the windows B) in the flight deck
C) above the seats D) in any place they like

37. The phrase "watch over" (Para. 2) has the closest meaning to _____.
 A) take care of B) see C) look at D) pay attention to
38. How long does it take for the space shuttle to go round the Earth?
 A) Twenty-four hours. B) Fifty minutes.
 C) Ninety minutes. D) Nineteen minutes.
39. According to the passage, in order to get comfortable and fall asleep in space, it is necessary to _____.
 A) wear a sleep mask B) listen to music
 C) sleep upside down D) sleep sideways
40. The best title for this passage can be _____.
 A) Bedtime Doesn't Mean Nighttime B) Sleeping in Space
 C) Traveling in Space D) Sleeping on the Space Shuttle

PART III VOCABULARY AND STRUCTURE (20 minutes)

Directions: There are 30 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Choose the ONE answer that best completes the sentence. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

41. I am going to the passport office _____.
 A) to stamp my passport B) for stamping my passport
 C) to have stamped my passport D) to have my passport stamped
42. Difficult _____ the project was, I managed to finish it on schedule.
 A) no matter B) as C) despite D) though
43. I wish I _____ to the movie with you last night.
 A) have gone B) could go C) went D) had gone
44. The reason I didn't take the trip was _____ I got a new profitable job.
 A) that B) which C) because D) why
45. Mary got to the station in a hurry only _____ that the last train had gone.
 A) tell B) having been told
 C) being told D) to be told
46. Learning to do routine car maintenance oneself is often easier _____ competent people to do it.
 A) as finding B) than finding C) than to find D) as to find
47. As I have given up trying to convince her, _____.
 A) there is no point to argue with her B) there is no point arguing with her
 C) it is no point arguing with her D) it is no point to argue with her
48. The only thing _____ really bothers students is whether they will have access to the resources room of the department.

- A) that B) what C) which D) where
49. He rarely goes to the cinema, _____.
A) so does she B) she doesn't as well
C) nor does she D) either does she
50. I didn't know what to do but then an idea suddenly _____ me.
A) happened to B) happened upon
C) occurred to D) occurred upon
51. If you had told earlier, I _____ like that.
A) would not have done B) would not do
C) would do D) didn't do
52. _____, I decided to send them a cable.
A) Haven't received an answer B) Having not received an answer
C) Not receiving an answer D) Not having received an answer
53. To be honest, usually I don't like _____.
A) making fun of B) being made fun of
C) to make fun of D) having made fun of
54. The child was sorry _____ his mother when he arrived at the station.
A) to miss B) having missed C) missing D) to have missed
55. At first I wasn't used _____ when I did something wrong.
A) to criticize B) to be criticized C) to criticizing D) to being criticized
56. We were all overjoyed at the news _____ the experiment turned out to be a success.
A) which B) that C) when D) what
57. Not until Mr. Smith came to China _____ what kind of country she is from.
A) he knew B) he didn't know
C) did he know D) he couldn't know
58. Mother requested that her children _____ to bed early on week nights.
A) to go B) must go C) go D) went
59. I _____ of his course of action, so I told him to go ahead.
A) accepted B) agreed C) approved D) consented
60. It was your carelessness that _____ the accident.
A) resulted from B) resulted on C) resulted with D) resulted in
61. I appreciate _____ that letter for me.
A) you to write B) your writing C) you write D) that you writing
62. _____ yesterday, I would have asked him not to do that.
A) Had he come B) Provided he came
C) If he came D) Has he come
63. Three-fourths of the surface of the earth _____ sea.
A) is B) have been C) are D) was
64. They sent the letter to me _____.
A) with mistake B) by mistake C) on mistake D) for mistake
65. The advertisement said that an expanding company wished to _____ a secretary at their head office.

- A) explore B) exploit C) employ D) accept
66. My watch is nowhere to be found. I _____ when I was on the bus.
A) must drop it B) should have dropped it
C) must have dropped it D) ought to have dropped it
67. Last year Mary earned _____ her brother, who has now got a better position.
A) twice as much as B) twice as many as
C) twice more than D) twice as more as
68. He _____ his coffee before tasting it.
A) stirred B) streamed C) boiled D) burned
69. The harbor can _____ large liners and cargo ships.
A) receive B) admit C) accept D) involve
70. The pupil was so _____ that he didn't hear what the teacher said in class.
A) disappointed B) exhausted C) confused D) absent-minded

PART IV CLOZE (15 minutes)

Directions: There are 20 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should choose the ONE that best fits into the passage. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

Princeton, New Jersey, is a small quiet town of family homes, even though it does have a world-famous university. It is not a place 71 anyone would expect to see 72 characters on the streets.

73 day in 1940, a little girl in 74 saw a funny-looking man 75 towards her. His white hair was wild and 76 to be standing straight out. His 77 were much too big and seemed to have 78 pulled on like a blanket 79 him. He was short, had a big nose and deep-set eyes. He was 80 looking anywhere. It was 81 that he was thinking deeply. He almost 82 into the girl before he 83 her. He smiled at her, then walked on and went on 84. The girl turned around to get 85 look at the strange old man. She noticed that he was wearing his 86 slippers (拖鞋).

That night 87 dinner, the girl told her family about the strange, funny man she had seen. "He was almost 88 a character out of a fairy story," she exclaimed. 89 her surprise, her father put 90 his knife and fork, looked at her, then said, "my child, remember this: today you saw one of the greatest men in the world."

The “strange character” was Albert Einstein, the world-famous scientist.

71. A) that B) where C) which D) but
72. A) good B) kind C) bad D) strange
73. A) Some B) A C) That D) One

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|--------------|-------------|
| 74. A) Princeton | B) New Jersey | C) street | D) town |
| 75. A) go | B) coming | C) to run | D) moved |
| 76. A) was | B) liked | C) seemed | D) going |
| 77. A) cars | B) clothes | C) hands | D) feet |
| 78. A) not | B) just | C) never | D) been |
| 79. A) over | B) in | C) beside | D) under |
| 80. A) always | B) then | C) sometimes | D) not |
| 81. A) clearly | B) clear | C) he | D) there |
| 82. A) went | B) knocked | C) ran | D) thought |
| 83. A) talked | B) told | C) saw | D) greeted |
| 84. A) thinking | B) smiling | C) looking | D) saying |
| 85. A) one | B) more | C) good | D) another |
| 86. A) father's | B) mother's | C) sleeping | D) bedroom |
| 87. A) before | B) after | C) at | D) in |
| 88. A) probably | B) like | C) as | D) terribly |
| 89. A) To | B) On | C) By | D) Seeing |
| 90. A) down | B) away | C) up | D) off |

PART V TRANSLATION FROM CHINESE INTO ENGLISH

91. 现在各行各业的人们越来越多地依靠计算机来解决各种难题。
92. 他已做出计划,每月留出一些钱明年去北京旅行。
93. 现代科学技术的发展使社会发生了巨大的变化。
94. 直到会议结束之后他才放弃自己的想法。
95. 我们不要怕别人指出我们的缺点。

新题型

PART I COMPOUND DICTATION

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 numbered from S1 to S7 with the exact words you have just heard. For the blanks numbered from S8 to S10 you are required to fill in the missing information. You can either use the exact words you have just heard or write down the main points in your own words. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.