

大学英语

分级测试

1

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主 审：李民权

外语教学与研究出版社
FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS

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前言

根据《大学英语课程教学要求(试行)》所规定的各项指标和要求,本着丰富学生语言知识,使他们在练习中巩固基础知识、加强语言技能、提高综合运用英语能力这一宗旨,我们归纳总结了大学英语1—4级的知识要点、难点,汇集了各种考试题型,编写整理出了《大学英语分级测试》这套综合测试丛书。

本套书分为1—4册,分别供大学本科一至四学期使用。每册书由15套模拟试题组成。一、二册模拟试题的内容包括:听力训练、阅读理解、词汇与结构练习、完形填空、英汉互译等。通过对这些模拟试题的练习,可以使将所学知识熟练掌握、灵活应用。三、四册模拟试题的内容包括:听力训练、阅读理解、词汇与结构练习、完形填空、翻译、写作等。通过对这些模拟试题的练习,可以帮助学生巩固基础知识、提高语言能力。

本套丛书的主要特色体现在以下几个方面:

实用性强。书中的听力材料贴近大众日常生活,主要从各种广播、会议、演讲、讲座等素材中筛选,真实感强、易于掌握。同时,听力部分配有听力原文,其他部分配有答案详解,具有较强的实用性。

覆盖面广。为了扩大本套书的使用范围,我们收集了现行教材中出现的《大学英语课程教学要求(试行)》词汇,将其分配到专项训练与模拟试题中,便于学生学习和掌握这些考点词汇,起到事半功倍的作用。

针对性强。参加本套书编写的都是教学一线的骨干教师,有多年丰富的教学经验,非常熟悉教材的内容、重点与难点以及学生的实际情况,从而有针对性地设计试题,有效检测学生应掌握的基本知识和技能。

本套书既可作为与大学英语教学同步的测试用书,也可作为考前强化训练的辅导用书,同时也可供学生自学、自测使用。

我们真诚希望本套书对面临大学英语四、六级考试的学生和广大英语爱好者有所帮助。

由于编写时间仓促,疏漏之处还望广大同仁批评指正。

编者

2006年4月

Contents

Tests

Test 1.....	2
Test 2.....	12
Test 3.....	22
Test 4.....	33
Test 5.....	44
Test 6.....	55
Test 7.....	66
Test 8.....	76
Test 9.....	86
Test 10.....	97
Test 11.....	108
Test 12.....	119
Test 13.....	130
Test 14.....	141
Test 15.....	152

Keys, Scripts and Analyses

Test 1.....	164
Test 2.....	173
Test 3.....	182
Test 4.....	191
Test 5.....	200
Test 6.....	209
Test 7.....	218
Test 8.....	226
Test 9.....	235
Test 10.....	244
Test 11.....	253
Test 12.....	262
Test 13.....	271
Test 14.....	280
Test 15.....	289

Test 1

Listening Comprehension

Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear 10 sentences. The sentences will be spoken only once. After each sentence, there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the three choices and choose the one which is the best answer.

1. (A) I want to cook the meat.
(B) She wants to cook the meat.
(C) I want to cook the meat.
2. (A) Anne visited her.
(B) Bob didn't play golf.
(C) The total is \$18.00.
3. (A) Bob didn't play golf.
(B) The total is \$21.00.
(C) The total is \$18.00.

Tests



Test 1

Part I *Listening Comprehension*

Section A

Directions: *In this section, you will hear 10 sentences. The sentences will be spoken only once. After each sentence, there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the three choices marked A), B) and C), and decide which is the best answer.*

1. A) I asked her to cook the meat.
B) She wants to cook the meat.
C) I want to cook the meat.
2. A) Anne visited her. B) Anne woke her. C) Anne telephoned her.
3. A) Bob didn't play golf. B) Bob is playing golf. C) Bob isn't playing golf.
4. A) The total is \$17.00. B) The total is \$21.00. C) The total is \$18.00.
5. A) John drove to Chicago.
B) Ed drove to Chicago.
C) John drove from Chicago to Detroit.
6. A) I used to live in the United States.
B) I came to the United States when I was a small child.
C) My family lived in the United States for a short time.
7. A) Working hard ensures success.
B) One must work hard to keep secrets.
C) One cannot succeed if he has secrets.
8. A) The team will practice swimming at the club in the country.
B) The team is taking a train to the country.
C) They're going by train to swim in the country.
9. A) Bert never makes decisions quickly.
B) Bert never changes his mind.
C) Bert always makes decisions quickly.
10. A) Carol will go. B) Carol will not go. C) Carol doesn't want to go.

Section B

Directions: *In this section, you will hear 5 short conversations. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. 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 three choices marked A), B) and C), and decide which is the best answer.*

- 11. A) To a concert. B) To the bank. C) To see movies.
- 12. A) Seven o'clock. B) Seven-thirty. C) Eight o'clock.
- 13. A) The woman wants to go to the movie.
 B) The man wants to go out for dinner.
 C) The woman does not want to go to the movies.
- 14. A) Tom is unable to hear well.
 B) Tom didn't say anything at the meeting.
 C) Tom doesn't listen to him.
- 15. A) 15 cents. B) 20 cents. C) 30 cents.

Section C

Directions: *In this section, you will hear a short passage. At the end of the passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the three choices marked A), B) and C), and decide which is the best answer.*

- 16. A) In the train. B) With his wife. C) In the mountains.
- 17. A) By boat. B) By train. C) By bus.
- 18. A) To make sure where he was.
 B) To enjoy the beautiful scenery.
 C) To get more air.
- 19. A) The man threw his bag and hat out of the window.
 B) Other people in the train threw Jone's bag out of the window.
 C) The wind blew the man's hat away when he put his head out of the window.
- 20. A) The man would get his bag back but not his hat.
 B) The man would lose both his hat and bag.
 C) Someone would send both the hat and the bag back.

Part II Reading Comprehension

Directions: There are 3 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.

Passage 1

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:

Foxes and farmers have never got on well. These small dog-like animals have long been accused of killing farm animals. They are officially classified as harmful and farmers try to keep their numbers down by shooting or poisoning them.

Farmers can also call on the service of their local hunt to control the fox population. Hunting consists of pursuing a fox across the countryside, with a group of specially trained dogs, followed by men and women riding horses. When the dogs eventually catch the fox they kill it or a hunter shoots it.

People who take part in hunting think of it as a sport; they wear a special uniform of red coats and white trousers, and follow strict codes of behavior. But owning a horse and hunting regularly are expensive, so most hunters are wealthy.

It is estimated that up to 100,000 people watch or take part in fox hunting. But over the last couple of decades, the number of people opposed to fox hunting has risen sharply, because they think it is brutal (残酷的). Nowadays it is rare for a hunter to pass off without some kind of confrontation (冲突) between hunters and hunter saboteurs (阻拦者). Sometimes these incidents lead to violence, but mostly saboteurs interfere with the hunting by misleading riders and disturbing the trail of the fox's smell, which the dogs follow.

Noisy confrontations between hunters and saboteurs have become so common that they are almost, as much a part of hunting as the pursuit of foxes itself. But this year supporters of fox hunting face a much bigger threat to their sport. A Labor Party Member of the Parliament, Mike Foster, is trying to get parliament to approve a new law which will make the hunting of wild animals with dogs illegal. If the law is passed, wild animals like foxes will be protected under the ban in Britain.

21. Rich people in Britain have been hunting foxes _____.
A) for recreation
B) in the interests of the farmers
C) to limit the fox population
D) to show off their wealth
22. What is special about fox hunting in Britain?
A) It involves the use of a deadly poison.
B) It is a costly event which rarely occurs.
C) The hunters have set rules to follow.
D) The hunters have to go through strict training.

23. Fox hunting saboteurs often interfere in the game _____.
A) making use of violence B) by confusing the fox hunters
C) by taking legal action D) by demonstrating on the scene
24. A new law may be passed by British Parliament to _____.
A) forbid (禁止) farmers from hunting foxes
B) forbid hunting foxes with dogs
C) stop hunting wild animals in the countryside
D) prevent large-scale fox hunting
25. It can be inferred from the passage that _____.
A) killing foxes with poison is illegal
B) limiting the fox population is unnecessary
C) hunting foxes with dogs is considered cruel and violent
D) fox-hunting often leads to confrontation between the poor and the rich

Passage 2

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

On June 17, 1744, the officials from Maryland and Virginia held a talk with the Indians of the Six Nations. The Indians were invited to send boys to William and Mary College. In a letter the next day, they refused the offer as follows:

We know that you have a high opinion of the kind of learning taught in your college, and that the costs of living of our young men, while with you, would be very expensive to you. We are convinced that you mean to do us good by your proposal; and we thank you heartily. But you must know that different nations have different ways of looking at things, and you will therefore not be offended if our ideas of this kind of education happen not to be the same as yours. We have had some experience of it. Several of our young people were formerly brought up at the colleges of the northern provinces: they were taught all your sciences; but, when they came back to us, they were bad runners, ignorant of every means of living in the woods... they were totally good for nothing.

We are however, not the less obliged by your kind offer, though we refuse to accept it, and, to show our grateful sense of it, if the gentlemen of Virginia will send us a dozen of their sons, we'll take care of their education, teach them in all we know, and make men of them.

26. Different from the officials' view of education, the Indians thought _____.
A) young women should also be educated
B) they had different goals of education
C) they taught different branches of science
D) they should teach the sons of the officials first

27. According to the letter, the Indians believed that _____.
A) it would be better for their boys to receive some schooling
B) they were being insulted by the offer
C) they knew more about science than the officials
D) they had a better way of educating young men
28. The tone of the letter as a whole is best described as _____.
A) angry B) pleasant C) polite D) inquiring
29. The Indians' chief purpose in writing the letter seems to be to _____.
A) politely refuse a friendly offer
B) express their opinions on equal treatment
C) show their prides
D) describe Indian customs
30. This passage is about _____.
A) the talk between the Indians and the officials
B) the colleges of the northern provinces
C) the educational values of the Indians
D) the problems of the Americans in the mid-eighteenth century

Passage 3

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:

There are two factors which determine an individual's intelligence. The first is the sort of brain he is born with. Human brains differ considerably, some being more capable than others. But no matter how good a brain he has to begin with, an individual will have a low order of environment unless he has the opportunities to learn. So the second factor is what happens to the individual — the sort of environment in which he is reared. If an individual is handicapped environmentally, it is likely that his brain will fail to develop and he will never attain the level of intelligence of which he is capable.

The importance of environment in determining an individual's intelligence can be demonstrated by the case history of the identical twins, Peter and Mark X. Being identical, the twins had identical brains at birth, and their growth processes were the same. When the twins were three months old, their parents died, and they were placed in separate foster homes. Peter was reared by parents of low intelligence in an isolated community with poor educational opportunities. Mark was reared in the home of well-to-do parents who been to college. He was read to as a child, sent to good schools, and given every opportunity to be stimulated intellectually. This environmental difference continued until the twins were in their late teens, when they were given to measure their intelligence. Mark's I.Q. was 125, twenty-five points higher than the average and fully forty points higher than his identical brother. Given equal opportunities, the twins, having identical brains, would have tested at roughly the same level.

31. The best title for the passage would be “_____”.
- A) Measuring Your Intelligence B) Intelligence and Environment
C) The Case of Peter and Mark D) Pitfalls for the I.Q. Test
32. The best statement of the main idea of this passage is that _____.
- A) human brains differ considerably
B) the brain a person is born with is important in determining his intelligence
C) environment is crucial in determining a person's intelligence
D) a person who is handicapped environmentally will never attain the level of intelligence of which he is capable
33. According to the passage, the average I.Q. is _____.
- A) 85 B) 100 C) 110 D) 125
34. The case history of the twins appears to support the conclusion that _____.
- A) individuals with identical brains seldom test at the same level
B) an individual's intelligence is determined solely by his environment
C) children reared under average conditions possess average intelligence
D) lack of opportunity hinders the growth of intelligence
35. This passage suggests that an individual's I.Q. _____.
- A) can be predicted at birth B) is inherited from his parents
C) stays the same throughout his life D) can be increased by education

Part III *Vocabulary and Structure*

Directions: *There are 40 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Choose the one that best completes the sentence.*

36. Our hospital has bought a special kind of medical facility _____ to dental treatment.
- A) devoted B) which devotes C) to devote D) devoting
37. Mountains have helped to protect the Swiss from invaders, and indeed, Switzerland has remained at peace while other European nations _____ in war.
- A) engaged B) have engaged C) engaging D) engage
38. She was surprised to find her luggage _____.
- A) go B) to go C) gone D) went
39. The article suggests that when a person _____ under unusual stress he should be especially careful to have a well-balanced diet.
- A) is B) were C) be D) was
40. Sometimes children have trouble _____ fact from fiction and may believe that such things actually exist.
- A) to separate B) separating C) for separating D) of separating

41. You have made a very _____ decision. It's probably the best thing you can do at this moment.
A) sensitive B) respective C) sensible D) respected
42. My brother could do nothing else than _____ books.
A) to read B) having read C) read D) reading
43. He is always _____ in face of danger.
A) cold B) cool C) chilly D) icy
44. When you _____ my age, you'll understand what I mean.
A) attain B) achieve C) acquire D) obtain
45. The doctor may recommend _____ the amount of fat in your diet.
A) to limit B) limit C) limiting D) limited
46. Our only request is that this _____ as soon as possible.
A) should be settled B) will be settled C) will settle D) shall settle
47. She is determined to finish the picture _____ long it takes.
A) whenever B) however C) whatever D) no matter
48. Though I am busy now, I have decided to lend him a hand _____.
A) here and there B) by and large C) on second thoughts D) in a big way
49. It was the first time she _____ at a summer school and she thoroughly enjoyed it.
A) had been B) was C) be D) were
50. _____ you live next door to Mrs. Blake, you ought to be able to recognize her.
A) In that B) Seeing that C) Seen D) Being seen
51. My lodging in Little Britain _____ too remote, I found another in Duke Street opposite to Catholic Chapel.
A) is B) has been C) to be D) being
52. College life will probably _____ a person's personality.
A) transport B) transfer C) shift D) transform
53. The industrial community should be close enough to the crowd centers but distant enough to reduce _____ hazards.
A) feasible B) positive C) potential D) substantial
54. At no time _____ take anything with you out of the reading room.
A) you would B) should you C) would you D) you should
55. Many a student _____ that mistake.
A) has made B) have made C) were made D) were making
56. The department store has installed the central air conditioning, _____ should make a tremendous difference to the hall next summer.
A) which B) that C) in that it D) by which it
57. It's strange that such a thing _____ in your school.
A) will happen B) happens C) should happen D) happened

58. It _____ that the necklace was not made of diamond, but of glass.
 A) resulted B) ended C) turned out D) turned up
59. I bought a pair of shoes yesterday. They will _____ at least a year.
 A) be lasted for me B) be lasted me
 C) last for me D) last me
60. Scientists look for alternative opportunities and solution _____ thinking in a straight line.
 A) rather than B) other than C) instead D) instead of
61. _____ most actors, Harris is a very shy man.
 A) Whereas B) Unlike C) Like D) As
62. The gene for the disease is _____ through the female line to subsequent generations of males.
 A) passed by B) passed out C) passed away D) passed on
63. The new tax _____ on the farmers by the government in the west led to a series of demonstrations throughout the country.
 A) composed B) proposed C) opposed D) imposed
64. There is no point _____ about it again.
 A) to talk B) in talking C) to be talked D) to talking
65. As the clouds drifted away, an even higher peak became _____ to the climbers.
 A) visible B) obvious C) apparent D) plain
66. Bread and butter _____ our daily food.
 A) are B) is C) were D) than
67. It's no good _____ until I'm reasonably sure when I'll be able to go for my holiday.
 A) to decide B) to have decided C) deciding D) being influenced
68. _____, I will marry him the same.
 A) Were he rich or poor B) Being rich or poor
 C) Be he rich or poor D) Whether rich or poor
69. The writer's choice of words is simply a matter of _____ style.
 A) personal B) personnel C) private D) individual
70. _____ I was not willing to do it _____ I couldn't do it.
 A) It was not what... but because B) It was not what... but that
 C) It was not that... but that D) It was not because... but what
71. It was not like Tom to be unfriendly, so he _____ you when you waved.
 A) would not see B) did not see
 C) should not have seen D) had not seen
72. You have a better command of English than _____ such mistakes.
 A) to make B) make C) having made D) making

73. Only twenty percent of the work _____ done yesterday.
 A) has B) was C) have D) were
74. The old man went into the room, _____ by his wife.
 A) supporting B) to support C) to be supported D) supported
75. If you _____ Bob, would you please tell him that I'm looking for him.
 A) run into B) run down C) run over D) run off

Part IV Cloze

Directions: There are twenty blanks in the following passage, and for each blank there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D) at the end of the passage. Choose the one that best fits into the passage.

Most children with healthy appetites (胃口) are ready to eat almost anything that is offered them and a child rarely dislikes food 76 it is badly cooked. The 77 a meal is cooked and served is most important and an 78 served meal will often improve a child's appetite. Never ask a child 79 he likes or dislikes a food and never 80 likes and dislikes in front of him or allow 81 else to do so. If the father says he hates fat meat or the mother 82 vegetables in the child's hearing, he is 83 to copy this action. Take it 84 granted that he likes everything and he probably 85. Nothing healthful should be omitted (省略) from the meal because of a 86 dislike. At meal times it is a good 87 to give a child a small portion and let him 88 back for a second helping rather than give him as 89 as he is likely to eat all at once. Do not talk too much to the child 90 meal times, but let him get on with his food, and do not 91 him to leave the table immediately after a meal or he will 92 learn to swallow his food 93 he can hurry back to his toy. Under 94 circumstance must a child be coaxed (哄骗) 95 forced to eat.

76. A) if B) until C) that D) unless
77. A) procedure B) process C) way D) method
78. A) adequately B) attractively C) urgently D) eagerly
79. A) whether B) what C) that D) which
80. A) remark B) tell C) discuss D) argue
81. A) everybody B) anybody C) somebody D) nobody
82. A) opposes B) denies C) refuses D) offends
83. A) willing B) possible C) obliged (被迫的) D) likely
84. A) with B) as C) over D) for
85. A) should B) may C) will D) must
86. A) supposed B) proved C) considered D) related
87. A) point B) custom C) idea D) plan
88. A) ask B) come C) return D) take

- | | | | |
|------------------|-----------|--------------|-------------|
| 89. A) much | B) little | C) few | D) many |
| 90. A) on | B) over | C) by | D) during |
| 91. A) agree | B) allow | C) force | D) persuade |
| 92. A) hurriedly | B) soon | C) fast | D) slowly |
| 93. A) so | B) until | C) lest (以免) | D) although |
| 94. A) some | B) any | C) such | D) no |
| 95. A) or | B) nor | C) but | D) and |

Part V Translation

Section A

Directions: Put the following sentences into Chinese. These sentences are all selected from the Reading Passages you have just read.

96. A labor Party Member of the Parliament, Mike Foster, is trying to get parliament to approve a new law which will make the hunting of wild animals with dogs illegal. (Paragraph 5, Passage 1)
97. We know that you have a high opinion of the kind of learning taught in your college, and that the costs of living of our young men, while with you, would be very expensive to you. (Paragraph 2, Passage 2)
98. We'll take care of their education, teach them in all we know, and make men of them. (Paragraph 3, Passage 2)
99. If an individual is handicapped environmentally, it is likely that his brain will fail to develop and he will never attain the level of intelligence of which he is capable. (Paragraph 1, Passage 3)
100. Given equal opportunities, the twins, having identical brains, would have tested at roughly the same level. (Paragraph 2, Passage 3)

Section B

Directions: Put the following into English by using the phrases or following the instructions given in the brackets.

101. 每位老年人都可以免费进入市立公园。(have access to)
102. 食物、睡眠和住房是人类生存的基本要素。(essential to)
103. 妇女的薪水平均比男人低 25%。(on average)
104. 如果我们不做充分的准备,会议是不会开得那么成功的。(虚拟语气表示与过去事实相反)
105. 我很抱歉,现在很忙。如果有时间,我肯定就陪你去看电影了。(虚拟语气表示与现在事实相反)

Test 2

Part I *Listening Comprehension*

Section A

Directions: *In this section, you will hear 10 sentences. The sentences will be spoken only once. After each sentence, there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the three choices marked A), B) and C), and decide which is the best answer.*

1. A) The teacher telephoned John.
B) The teacher visited John.
C) John telephoned the teacher.
2. A) Mary corrected the answers.
B) The questions were correct.
C) Mary's answers were right.
3. A) John caught a cold while he was helping us.
B) John did not help us because of his cold.
C) John got cold helping us.
4. A) The secretary told you because you asked her.
B) The secretary did not tell you because you did not ask her.
C) The secretary did not tell you when you asked her.
5. A) Don was still there.
B) Betty had left.
C) Betty was still there.
6. A) The pen costs \$2.00.
B) The pen costs \$5.00.
C) The pen costs \$7.00.
7. A) Eight people came.
B) Seven people came.
C) Twelve people came.
8. A) Dick was singing. B) Joe left. C) Dick left.
9. A) The other. B) The coats. C) The coat.