

COLLEGE ENGLISH PRACTICE TESTS BAND ONE

# 大学英语

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## 分级同步测试

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一级

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College English Practice Tests Band One  
大学英语分级同步测试(一级)

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## 内 容 简 介

本书在题型设计上充分兼顾了四、六级考试的要求和变化,在内容、题型构成和难度系数方面与大学英语一级水平保持同步,既可与大学英语一级水平的教材配套使用,又可供学生进行自我测试,为考生顺利通过大学英语四、六级考试先行打好基础。全书共由 10 套同步测试题构成,每一套题包含写作、听力理解、阅读理解、词汇、完型填空或改错、翻译 6 个部分。书后附参考答案和听力部分的录音文字材料。

本书的读者对象为大学英语一级水平的学生和相当水平的英语学习者。

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# 前 言

《大学英语分级同步测试》一级、二级、三级、四级系列丛书是根据《大学英语教学大纲》及《大学英语四、六级考试改革方案(试行)》的精神,参照 2005 年最新的“大学英语四级考试”试点考试样卷,结合第一线教师在一至四级的教学和研究中所积累的经验和收集的资料,参考学生在学习、考试中反馈的问题编写而成的。编委们集思广益,力求通过此书帮助学生解决英语学习和考试中暴露出来的语言知识、应用能力及应试技巧等方面的问题,以提高他们的外语综合文化素养,为以后实现语言交际能力、顺利通过英语各级考试打好基础。

每册书由三部分组成:(1) 10 套完整的模拟试题;(2) 参考答案和听力理解录音文字材料;(3) 随书附赠光盘一张。

除具备同类参考书的一般特点外,本系列丛书具有以下几个鲜明的特点:

## 1. 遵循教学大纲精神,符合考试大纲标准

本系列丛书严格遵守教育部最新制定的《大学英语教学大纲》和《大学英语四、六级考试改革方案(试行)》的要求,根据我们的教学经验,按照标准化的四级考试新题型编写而成,从而突出教材中的重点和难点。部分试题的材料选自国内外图书、报刊、字典和网络。本系列丛书选材广泛,内容新颖,前瞻性好。

## 2. 紧扣教材重点内容,同步分层训练

本系列丛书力求严格与现行教材同步,兼顾各项语言技能。依据教材各单元、各章节的课程目标,把课文中的重点和难点知识融入到试题当中,尤其是词汇题、翻译题和作文题,紧扣课本,注重学生实用能力的培养,帮助学生高效率地掌握相关知识和基本技能。同时,一些原创题的开发可以帮助学生在测试训练中构建自主学习和迎接考试的平台。

## 3. 搭建学习特色平台,构筑考试绿色通道

本系列丛书针对性强,重点围绕学生英语学习中共性的、需要掌握的语言知识和能力,在命题素材、角度和方式等方面均做到精、新、活、准。题项设置上,注重典型性、实用性、灵活性,以期举一反三、触类旁通;题型选择上,注重应用性、科学性、新颖性,以期稳中求进,开阔视野;思路点拨上,注重可操作性、通俗性、规律性,以期激发创新、拓展思维。

本系列丛书各套试题间以及每套试题的题项间都考虑到知识的系统性,内容的

针对性,题量的适度性,题型的代表性和形式的多样性。

本系列丛书可供大学基础阶段准备参加各层次英语考试,尤其是大学英语四级考试前备考复习、自学、自测及强化训练使用。竭诚希望广大师生选用此参考书。

因编写时间仓促,不足之处在所难免,望不吝赐教。

编者

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# Model Test 1

## Part I Writing

**Directions:** For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition on the topic given below in English. You should write at least 100 words.

### Failing to pass an exam

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡上作答。

## Part II Listening Comprehension

### Section A

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear 8 short conversations and a long conversation. At the end of each conversation, one or more questions 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 centre.

- |  |                          |
|--|--------------------------|
| 1. A. At a mine.                         | B. In a parking lot.     |
| C. In a factory.                         | D. At a car repair shop. |
| 2. A. The weather.                       | B. About the hotel.      |
| C. The price of the plane fare.          | D. About Hawaii.         |
| 3. A. Doctor and patient.                | B. Teacher and student.  |
| C. Husband and wife.                     | D. Lawyer and client.    |
| 4. A. Because she didn't like the color. |                          |
| B. Because it was too small.             |                          |
| C. Because it was too big.               |                          |
| D. Because it was too expensive.         |                          |

5. A. Mother. B. Nurse.  
C. Teacher. D. Student.
6. A. The teacher postponed the meeting.  
B. There won't be a science test this afternoon.  
C. The students will be attending the meeting.  
D. The students took a science test this afternoon.
7. A. At 7:30. B. At 7:13.  
C. At 7:00. D. At 6:30.
8. A. Wait a queue. B. Come back in five minutes.  
C. Come back for a later show. D. Forget about going to the movies.

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

9. A. To know one's level and needs.  
B. To lay a good foundation.  
C. To get a tape recorder.  
D. To watch English TV programs.
10. A. It can improve the woman's listening, speaking, reading and writing ability.  
B. It can keep the woman busy.  
C. The woman can listen to the native voices and repeat the sounds as many times as she wish.  
D. It can help the woman to know her level and needs.
11. A. *New Horizon English*. B. *First Step Abroad*.  
C. *Family Album USA*. D. *New Concept English*.
12. A. Listening. B. Speaking.  
C. Writing. D. Both A and B.

## Section B

**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 question 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 centre.*

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡上作答。



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

13. A. Adding vocabulary by remembering them everyday.  
B. A rapid way to add vocabulary.  
C. A simplest way to add daily vocabulary.  
D. A plan to add technical vocabulary.
14. A. Just forget it.  
B. You must look it up in the dictionary and possess it.  
C. Just enter it in your notebook and remember it.  
D. First look it up, then only which of help need to be possessed.
15. A. To look up any words you meet.  
B. To list useful words in your notebook.  
C. To keep on practising helpful words in your notebook every day.  
D. To write down example sentences from the dictionary.

### 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 numbered from 16 to 30 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.*

(16) \_\_\_\_\_ improve your language skills, but you don't have the time to go overseas to attend school? More and more universities around the world are offering (17) \_\_\_\_\_ for students to obtain degrees online from the comfort of their own homes, and many of these institutions are accepted, meaning that they have met certain (18) \_\_\_\_\_ of excellence.

If you decide to take language courses online, be sure to evaluate the (19) \_\_\_\_\_ of studying online verses going (20) \_\_\_\_\_. The advantages of studying online are that the (21) \_\_\_\_\_ are usually lower, you can study at your own (22) \_\_\_\_\_, and you have (23) \_\_\_\_\_ to the materials 24 hours a day from almost any computer in the world. However, you won't get the human interaction of meeting people (24) \_\_\_\_\_ like you would if you were physically attending a school overseas.

On the other hand, the advantages of going overseas may include day-to-day (25) \_\_\_\_\_ to learn a new culture, meet new friends with whom you can use and practice the language, and chances to see different parts of the world. However, there may be a number of disadvantages for some including expense, time away from one's school, family, or work life, and the (26) \_\_\_\_\_ of (27) \_\_\_\_\_ a new culture and way of life.

Whatever you do, consider an online education program that meets your educational (28) \_\_\_\_\_ and is within your budget, and (29) \_\_\_\_\_ important, provides you with chances to grow beyond the classroom through cultural and educational (30) \_\_\_\_\_.

## Part III Reading Comprehension

### 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 the **Answer Sheet** with a single line through the center. **You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.***

**Questions 31 to 40 are based on the following passage.**

The Internet is an international collection of computer networks that all understand a standard system of addresses and commands, connected together through backbone systems. It was started in 1969, when the U. S. Department of Defense 31 a nationwide network to connect a handful of universities and contractors. The 32 idea was to increase computing capacity that could be shared by users in many 33 and to find out what it would take for computer networks to 34 a nuclear war or other disaster by providing multiple paths between users. People on the ARPNET (as this nationwide network was originally called) quickly 35 that they could exchange messages and conduct electronic "36" with distant colleagues for purposes that had nothing to do with the military industrial complex. If somebody 37 had something interesting stored on their computer, it was a simple matter to 38 a copy (assuming the owner did not protect it).

Over the years, additional networks joined which added 39 to more and more comput-

ers. The first international connections, to Norway and England, were added in 1973. Today thousands of networks and millions of computers are 40 to the Internet. It is growing so quickly that nobody can say exactly how many users “On the Net”.

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡上作答。

A) conferences	I) give
B) compared	J) else
C) connected	K) original
D) interview	L) obtain
E) established	M) transaction
F) access	N) survive
G) discovered	O) locations
H) junior	

Section B

**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 the **Answer Sheet** with a single line through the centre.*

Passage One

**Questions 41 to 45 are based on the following passage.**

If you say, “The cat’s out of the bag” instead of “The secret is *given away* (泄露)”, you are using an idiom. The meaning of an idiom is different from the actual meaning of the words used. “An apple a day keeps the doctor away” is a proverb. Proverbs are old but familiar sayings that usually give advice. Both idioms and proverbs are part of our daily speech, and many are very old and have interesting histories. Now let’s see the following two examples.

“Saved by the bell”: In 17th-century England, a guard at Windsor Castle was *accused* (指控) of falling asleep at his post. He claimed he was wrongly accused and could prove it. He had heard the church bell chime thirteen times at mid-night. Townspeople supported his claim and he was not excused. Today we think of the bell that ends a round in *boxing* (拳击), often saving the boxer from injury, or the bell at the end of a class pe-

riod, saving you from more work. Regardless of its origin, this idiom means *rescue* (救援) from a situation at the last possible moment.

“A close shave”: In the past, student *barbers* (理发师) learned to shave on customers. If they shaved too close, their clients might be cut or even barely escape serious injury. Today, we use the idiom if a person narrowly escapes disaster.

41. The purpose of this article is to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. compare idioms and proverbs  
B. explain the meaning of some interesting everyday expression  
C. show the importance of using proverbs and idioms in your writing  
D. show the difference between the idioms and proverbs
42. It can be inferred from the article that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. it is difficult to guess the meaning of idioms  
B. you should not use idioms in your writing  
C. proverbs are more common than idiom  
D. you should be careful to use proverbs and idioms
43. Which of these statements is an example of “a close shave”?  
A. My brother bought a new bicycle to ride to school.  
B. A car nearly hit me on my way to school.  
C. No one in my school has ever been to Canada.  
D. A barber cut his clients seriously.
44. What does the word “chime” (third line, paragraph 2) mean \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. strike the hour                      B. sing the song  
C. sound the alarm                    D. give beautiful sound
45. What is the best title of the passage?  
A. Everyday expressions              B. Idioms  
C. Proverbs                              D. The difference between idioms and proverbs

## Passage Two

**Questions 46 to 50 are based on the following passage.**

Friends play an important part in our lives, and although we may take the friendship for granted, we often don't clearly understand how we make friends. While we get on well with a number of people, we are usually friends with only a very few, for example,

the average among students is about 6 per person. In all the cases of friendly relationships, two people like one another and enjoy being together, but beyond that, the degree of *intimacy* (亲密关系) between them and the reasons for their shared interest vary enormously. As we get to know people we take into account things like age, race, economic condition, social position, and intelligence. Although these factors are not of prime importance, it is more difficult to get on with people when there is a marked difference in age and background.

Some friendly relationships can be kept on argument and discussion, but it is usual for close friends to have similar ideas and beliefs, to have attitudes and interests in common—they often talk about “being on the same wavelength”. It generally takes time to reach this point. And the more intimately involved people become, the more they rely on one another. People want to do friends favors and hate to break a promise. Equally, friends have to learn to put up with annoying habits and to tolerate differences of opinion.

In contrast with marriage, there are no friendship ceremonies to strengthen the association between two people. But the supporting and understanding of each other that results from shared experiences and emotions does seem to create a powerful bond, which can overcome differences in background, and break down barriers of age, class or race.

46. According to the author, \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. all those who get on well with each other are friends
  - B. friends are closer than people who just get on well with each other
  - C. everyone understands clearly how to make friends
  - D. every student has 6 friends
47. When we make friends, we should consider such things as age, race, and background, because \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. it is not easy to have a friendly relationship with people when there is a great difference in age and background
  - B. the degree of friendship between two people and the reason for their shared interest can vary greatly
  - C. friends need to know all these things
  - D. these are the most important factors to make friends
48. In para. 2, “being on the same wavelength” means \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. using the same frequency while talking

- B. keeping the same friendly relationship as other people do
  - C. having similar ideas, beliefs, attitudes and interests
  - D. having the same background
49. Which of the following is NOT correct according to the passage?
- A. Even friends may have differences of opinions.
  - B. Friends never argue with each other.
  - C. It generally takes time for people to become close friends.
  - D. Someone's habits may annoy his friends.
50. To strengthen friendly relationship, people \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. must hold friendship ceremonies
  - B. have to eliminate differences in background
  - C. should make friends with those who are of the same age and of race
  - D. should support and understand each other through shared experiences and emotions

## Part IV Vocabulary

**Directions:** Complete each of the following sentences with a proper word form.

51. His new essay on traditional Chinese medicine is both \_\_\_\_\_ and rewarding. (insight)
52. Learning is no fun as some students may believe. It is actually quite \_\_\_\_\_ from time to time. (frustrate)
53. They managed to hold on until the armies were \_\_\_\_\_. (reinforce)
54. To be honest with you, I am actually \_\_\_\_\_ at the moment, but I will be able to pay you next month. (embarrass)
55. Ten people died and thirty were \_\_\_\_\_ injured in a rail crash yesterday in a European country. (critical)

**注意:**此部分试题请在答题卡上作答。

## Part V Cloze

**Directions:** There are 20 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A, B, C and D in the right side of the paper. 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 centre.

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡上作答。

<p>Strange things happen <u>56</u> time when you travel, <u>57</u> the earth is divided <u>58</u> twenty-four time <u>59</u>, one hour <u>60</u>.</p>	<p>56. A. on B. for C. to D. in 57. A. and B. because C. but D. if 58. A. among B. into C. with D. from 59. A. zones B. places C. regions D. parts</p>
<p>You can have days with more or <u>61</u> than 24 hours, and weeks with more or fewer than <u>62</u> days.</p>	<p>60. A. away B. nearby C. apart D. almost 61. A. sooner B. few C. fewer D. most 62. A. six B. seven C. eight D. common</p>
<p>If you <u>63</u> a five-day trip <u>64</u> the Atlantic Ocean, your ship enters a different time zone every day. As you enter each zone, the time changes <u>65</u>.</p>	<p>63. A. do B. make C. lead D. fly 64. A. across B. above C. under D. on 65. A. 24 hours B. 1 hour C. 23 hours D. 2 hours</p>
<p>Traveling <u>66</u>, you set your clock back; traveling east, you set it <u>67</u>.</p>	<p>66. A. backward B. west C. forward D. east 67. A. forward B. ahead C. before D. prior</p>
<p>Each day of your trip has <u>68</u> 25 or 23 hours. If you travel <u>69</u> ship across the Pacific, you cross the international date line. <u>70</u> agreement, this is <u>71</u> a new day begins. When you <u>72</u></p>	<p>68. A. not B. both C. neither D. either 69. A. in B. with C. on D. by 70. A. At B. By C. With D. In 71. A. when B. where C. which D. that</p>

<p>the line, you change your calendar one full day, <u>73</u> or forward. Traveling <u>74</u>, today be-</p> <p>comes yesterday, traveling west, it is <u>75</u>.</p>	<p>72. A. crossed      B. will cross C. crossing      D. cross</p> <p>73. A. before      B. after C. backward      D. outward</p> <p>74. A. north      B. south C. east      D. west</p> <p>75. A. the day before yesterday B. tomorrow C. today D. the day after tomorrow</p>
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## Part VI Translation

**Directions:** Finish the sentences on the **Answer Sheet** by translating into English.

76. 英语不但是世界上最有用的语言,也是世界上最易学、易用的语言之一。(not only...but also...)
77. 她在抽屉里偶然发现了一些旧照片。(come across)
78. 学生要有使用好图书馆的便利条件。(have access to)
79. 与其将家里的垃圾扔掉,为什么不将其再利用呢?(instead of)
80. 你驾驶考试既然已合格,就可以单独开车了。(now that)



## 答题卡 (Answer Sheet)

## Part I Writing

## Failing to pass an exam

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There is no handwriting or other markings on the paper.

## Part II Listening Comprehension

1. [A][B][C][D]    2. [A][B][C][D]    3. [A][B][C][D]    4. [A][B][C][D]  
5. [A][B][C][D]    6. [A][B][C][D]    7. [A][B][C][D]    8. [A][B][C][D]  
9. [A][B][C][D]    10. [A][B][C][D]    11. [A][B][C][D]    12. [A][B][C][D]  
13. [A][B][C][D]    14. [A][B][C][D]    15. [A][B][C][D]

## Section C

- (16) \_\_\_\_\_ (17) \_\_\_\_\_ (18) \_\_\_\_\_  
(19) \_\_\_\_\_ (20) \_\_\_\_\_ (21) \_\_\_\_\_  
(22) \_\_\_\_\_ (23) \_\_\_\_\_ (24) \_\_\_\_\_