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# 大学英语同步水平

## 练与考

( 全新版 )

— 级

## College English Tests

### Band one

蔡月娥 主编



东华大学出版社

# College English Tests Band One

## (710 分) 大学英语同步水平练与考

### 一级(全新版)

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## 前言

《(710分)大学英语同步水平练与考(全新版)(1-4级)》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,每套试卷都有从听力到作文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。

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 Tre, Amanda, Chad, 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!

一级水平测试题中的听力理解、阅读理解、完形填空、翻译和写作等与上述教材的一级水平同步,可作一级辅导教材,也可作大学英语一级测试题。

参加本书编写的人员有:于百川、于晓芳、王木春、王慧敏、刘淑梅、华玉香、吴凤兰、李辉、李佑坝、杨靖、杨丽娇、汪凯、陆玲妹、陈适、陈海峰、武小玲、郑晓行、郑曦临、姚志英、洪桢、骆河芊、秦罡引、崔丽、曹志蕊、曹芳菲、梁莉、梁松鹤、黄颖、童海纳、鲁可、满永珍、裘正铨、詹惠春、蔡月娥等。

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)

注意:此部分试题写在答题卡1上。

## Part II Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning) (15 minutes)

**Directions:** In this part, you will have 15 minutes to go over the passage quickly and answer the questions on **Answer Sheet 1**.

For questions 1 - 7, mark

Y (for YES) if the statement agrees with the information given in the passage;

N (for NO) if the statement contradicts the information given in the passage;

NG (for NOT GIVEN) if the information is not given in the passage.

For questions 8 - 10, complete the sentences with the information given in the passage.

### Whales and Whaling

The whale lives its entire life in water but it is not a fish. It is a mammal, a warm-blooded animal that gives birth to living young ones and suckles them with its milk. The whale has lungs instead of gills(鳃), and will drown if kept under the water too long. It does not have scales. Its skin is smooth, though some whales have thin hair growing on the snout(长鼻) and the top of the head. The growth of hair shows that this sea animal once had fur, just as most land mammals have. The whale has a well-developed brain and nervous system, as other mammals have.

### Big Size and Other Characteristics

Some species of whales are only four or five feet long when fully grown. Others, such as the blue whale, or sulphur-bottom, are by far the largest and heaviest animals that ever lived. One has been measured that was 113 feet long and weighed more than 150 tons. The largest of the giant dinosaurs(恐龙) that roamed the earth during the Age of Reptiles weighed probably only about 50 tons.

A whale can grow so big because it lives in water, which helps to support its weight. If a land animal gets too big and heavy, its legs cannot hold it up and it is unable to move about. It cannot get sufficient food, and falls an easy prey to agile(动作敏捷的) animals. If a bird is too heavy, its wings cannot support it in the air. But water is so dense that it permits whales to grow

larger than land and air animals.

Whales differ in size and in other characteristics, but they are all remarkably alike in outline. They have long, streamlined bodies that taper (渐细) toward the tail. There are no external divisions between the head, trunk, and tail. All whales have paddlelike flippers (鳍) on the forepart of the body, and all have paired, horizontal flukes (裂片) at the end of the tail.

### Origin and Adaptation

Zoologists believe that the ancestors of all whales were land-dwelling mammals. The skull bones and teeth of fossil whales form a link between present-day whales and the Creodonts, a type of flesh-eating mammal that became extinct about sixty million years ago.

In the millions of years since they left the land, whales have become almost completely adapted to water life. A warm-blooded animal could not survive in the cold depths of the ocean without protection. Whales are protected from cold by a thick cushion of tough, fatty tissue called blubber (脂肪), lying just beneath the skin. The forelegs have been modified into flippers, which help steering and balancing. The bones of the flippers are like those of the forelegs and feet of land mammals. The hindlegs have disappeared except for small remaining parts on some whales.

The tail makes up about a third of the whale's body. It has strong, springy muscles that move the back end of the whale up and down. This motion, together with the bending of the flukes, gives the whale a powerful forward drive. Finback whales can travel at a speed of about thirty-five land miles per hour for some distance, and have been known to go faster in short bursts of speed.

Whales see better under than above water, but they can see perfectly well above the surface. Whales have no external ears except tiny openings into the inner ear canals. Water is such a good conductor of sound that no external ears are necessary.

### How Whales Breathe

One of the most remarkable adaptations to water life is the whale's breathing mechanism. Its respiratory (呼吸的) system is completely separated from its digestive tract. This is why it can eat under water without drowning. The whale cannot breathe through its mouth, because its windpipe and lungs are connected only with the nasal (鼻腔的) passages. The outer opening of the nasal passages, the blowhole, is on the top of the head. Toothed whales have one blowhole, and baleen whales have two. The blowholes stay tightly closed while the whale is under water. Whales ordinarily stay beneath the surface from five to fifteen minutes, but some kinds have been known to submerge for more than an hour. This is possible because the whale has a specialized network of blood vessels that slowly and thoroughly uses all the oxygen in the animal's lungs.

The air becomes moist (潮湿的) and heated while it is held in the lungs. When the whale

surfaces and breathes, this warm air is expelled from the blowholes. As it strikes the outside, colder air, it forms a visible column of vapor called a spout(水柱).

### Feeding

Whales are divided into two main groups according to their equipment for obtaining food. Toothed whales have simple, cone-shaped teeth in the lower jaw or in both jaws. The teeth are used only to catch prey, which is swallowed whole. Most toothed whales feed on shellfish, squid, and small fish.

Baleen, or whalebone, whales have thin parallel sheets of baleen hanging in two rows from the roof of the mouth down into the immense sac(囊) below the lower jaws. Baleen is a substance much like that of our fingernails. It may be white, yellow, or black, according to the kind of whale. The baleen sheets are triangular and are smooth on each side and at the outer edges. The inner edges are frayed into stiff bristles which form a strainer(滤网).

Baleen whales feed on plankton(浮游生物), especially that composed of shrimplike creatures called krill. The feeding whale swims with its mouth open. Then it closes its mouth and brings its great tongue up, forcing the water out between its upcurved lips but keeping the food, which is caught on the baleen fringes(边). Some baleen whales feed on small fish when krill cannot be had.

### Social Behavior

Whales seem to have a well-developed social sense. Most of them travel in schools, or herds. They play together and they show affection for one another. A bull whale will fight to protect its mate and young. The female, or cow, will risk its life defending its calf, and the calf will fight to death for its mother.

The gestation period(孕期) of whales is less than a year, and most whale cows give birth to young only about every two years. There is usually one calf, but occasionally twins are born. At birth the calf is from one third to one half as long as the mother and is able to swim. Calves stay with their mothers and are suckled for several months.

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡1上作答;8-10题在答题卡1上。

1. The largest animal that ever lived on earth is some species of whales, not dinosaurs.
2. It is water that helps whales grow so big.
3. Whales are not like each other in outline and other characteristics.
4. Whales have been living in water since a long time ago.
5. Blubber(脂肪) lying just beneath the skin protects whales from coldness in the ocean.
6. The whale's tail is the most important part of its body.
7. Whales see better above the surface water than under water.

**Part III Listening Comprehension (35 minutes)****Section A**

**Directions:** In this section, you're going to hear 12 sentences for three times. First repeat each sentence you hear. Then listen again and write the sentence down. Check your answer when you hear the sentence for the third time.

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

11. \_\_\_\_\_.
12. \_\_\_\_\_.
13. \_\_\_\_\_.
14. \_\_\_\_\_.
15. \_\_\_\_\_.
16. \_\_\_\_\_.
17. \_\_\_\_\_.
18. \_\_\_\_\_.
19. \_\_\_\_\_.
20. \_\_\_\_\_.
21. \_\_\_\_\_.
22. \_\_\_\_\_.

**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 passages 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 2** with a single line through the center.

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

**Passage One**

**Questions 23 to 27 are based on the passage you have just heard.**

23. A) A piece of news.  
B) An advertisement.  
C) A little story.  
D) A picture of a car.
24. A) £ 45.19.  
B) £ 54.99.  
C) £ 34.79.  
D) £ 74.89.
25. A) A pump.

- B) A girl.  
C) A lamp.  
D) An extra.
26. A) Because the lamp was in the advertisement but not on the bicycle.  
B) Because there was a girl in the advertisement.  
C) Because the price was too high.  
D) Because the shopkeeper didn't want to sell the bicycle to him.
27. A) There is no lamp on the bicycle in the advertisement.  
B) There is a pump on the bicycle.  
C) There is not a girl on the bicycle.  
D) There's also a girl in the advertisement, but we don't supply one with the bicycle.

### Passage Two

Questions 28 to 30 are based on the passage you have just heard.

28. A) The advantages of refrigeration.  
B) Cooking food in the summer.  
C) Food spoilage in the summer.  
D) Fun in the summer.
29. A) Cookies.  
B) Chickens.  
C) Eggs.  
D) Icecream.
30. A) Eat it immediately.  
B) Try a little.  
C) Throw it away.  
D) Cook it thoroughly.

### Passage Three

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the passage you have just heard.

31. A) Tom's father.  
B) Tom's mother.  
C) Tom.  
D) Susan.
32. A) He is watching his father cutting some red flowers.  
B) He is talking to Susan.  
C) He is doing his homework.  
D) He is writing a letter to his friend.
33. A) In the garden.

- B) Cooking in the kitchen.  
 C) In the house.  
 D) Standing beside the bird cage.
34. A) Taking care of her bird.  
 B) repairing her father's shirt.  
 C) Talking to her father in the garden.  
 D) Cutting some red flowers.
35. A) Red.  
 B) White.  
 C) Green.  
 D) Yellow.

### 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 36 to 43 with the exact words you have just heard. For blanks numbered from 44 to 46 you are required to fill in the missing information. For these blanks, 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.

注意:此部分试题在答题卡2上;请在答题卡2上作答。

### Part IV Reading Comprehension (Reading in Depth) (25 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 47 to 56 are based on the following passage.

Advertising can be thought of "as the means of making known in order to buy or sell goods or services". Advertising 47 to increase people's awareness and arouse interest. It tries to inform and to persuade. The media are all used to spread the message, and the press offers a 48 cheap method. Magazines are used to reach special sections for local markets. Television, although more expensive, can be very 49. Posters are quite cheap and more permanent in their power of 50. Other ways of increasing consumer interest are through exhibitions and trade fairs as well as direct mail advertising.

We might ask whether the cost of advertising is paid for by the 51 or by the consumer. Since advertising forms part of the cost of production, which has to be covered by the selling price, it is 52 that it is the customer who pays for advertising. However, if large-scale advertising leads to increased demand, production costs are 53, and the customer pays less.

It is difficult to measure 54 the influence of advertising on sales. When the market is growing, advertising helps to increase demand. When the market is shrinking, advertising may 55 a bigger fall in sales than would occur without its support. What is clear is that businesses would not pay large sums for advertising if they were not 56 of its value to them.

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

- |                 |               |
|-----------------|---------------|
| A) clear        | I) prevent    |
| B) tradition    | J) maintained |
| C) fairly       | K) aims       |
| D) vary         | L) tend       |
| E) manufacturer | M) effective  |
| F) exactly      | N) convinced  |
| G) denies       | O) reduced    |
| H) attraction   |               |

## 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 **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the center.

### Passage One

Questions 57 to 61 are based on the following passage.

My interest in Chinese food started many years ago, when I had my first job. I was a young reporter for the Daily Journal in San Francisco. Our office wasn't far from China town. I usually managed to arrange my schedule so that I could go there at least two or three times a week for a good meal.

The first time I ever ate Chinese food I loved it. And since then, it just tastes better and better to me. The first thing I noticed was the fresh taste of meat and vegetables. When I learned more about the food, I began to understand why it has this unique feature.

About 5,000 years ago, China lost much of its wood because of over-population and poor management of its forests. This loss was very bad for the country, of course, it turned out to be good for the food. Wood became very expensive and hard to get, so the Chinese had to either find a substitute for their valuable wood, or learn how to use it better. There weren't any

substitutes available, so people found ways to economize.

In order to economize in cooking, they had to use very little wood. So they started cutting their meat and vegetables into small pieces before they put them in the hot oil. In that way, the food cooked faster and saved their fuel. The food prepared in this manner kept its fresh flavor and it's this flavor that attracts people to the art of Chinese cooking.

I often wonder if the Chinese understood their solution to that ancient energy crisis as much as I do now – whenever I eat Chinese food.

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

57. The writer's interest in Chinese food started \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) from his childhood
- B) before he was a reporter
- C) when he had his first job
- D) weeks ago

58. The word "unique" in paragraph two means \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) wonderful
- B) specific
- C) pleasant
- D) unusual

59. Why did the Chinese cut the food into small pieces before they cooked it?

- A) They wanted to make it more attractive to people.
- B) They did not have enough wood.
- C) They wanted to make it tasty.
- D) They wanted to keep its flavor.

60. What makes Chinese food attract people most?

- A) The way it is cooked.
- B) The hot oil.
- C) The small pieces.
- D) The flavor.

61. According to the article, we can say that the ancient energy problem \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) made the Chinese helpless in their cooking
- B) was great disaster to the Chinese people
- C) helped the Chinese to find economical ways of cooking
- D) enabled the Chinese food to be cooked in hot oil

## Passage Two

Questions 62 to 66 are based on the following passage.

Chess must be one of the oldest games in the world. An Arab traveler in India in the year

900 wrote that it was played “long long ago”. Chess was probably invented in India, and it has been played everywhere in the world, from Asia to Europe, from America to Africa ever since 1400. The name “chess” is interesting. When one player is attacking the other’s king, he says in English “check mate”. These words came from the Persian words of “Shan mat”, which means “the king is dead”. That is when the game is over, and one player has won.

Though such an old game changes very slowly, its present rules haven’t always been the same as they used to. For example, at one time the queen could only move one square at a time. Now she is the strongest piece on the board. It would be interesting to know why this has happened.

Chess takes time and thought, but it is a game for all kinds of people. You don’t have to be a champion in order to enjoy it. Nor is it always played by two people sitting at the same table. The first time the Americans beat the Russians was in a match played by radio. What’s more, some of the chess masters are able to play many people at the same time. The record was set when one man played 400 games. It is also said that some people play chess by post, which must make chess the slowest game in the world.

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

62. According to the passage, chess \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) was invented by an Arab traveler in India  
 B) is the oldest game in the world  
 C) had been played everywhere before 1,400  
 D) had been played in India long before 900
63. One player will win the game when \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) he attacks his own king  
 B) the other player’s king cannot move  
 C) the other player says “Shan mat” to him  
 D) the other player says “check mate” to him
64. One of the present rules is that \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) the queen can move more than one square at a time  
 B) the queen cannot move more than one square at a time  
 C) the queen cannot move anywhere  
 D) the king cannot move anywhere
65. Which of the following is NOT a feature of chess?  
 A) Chess is a slow game.  
 B) Chess must be played across the table.  
 C) Everyone can enjoy chess.  
 D) Chess takes thought.

66. Which of the following could best replace the title of the passage?

- A) The Slowest Game.
- B) A History of Games.
- C) Chess — an Old Game.
- D) A Game in India.

## Part V

## 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 **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the center.

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

When my wife, who is Spanish, spent her first winter in London a few years ago, she used to ask me time again and again, "Where is the fog?" Almost all foreigners 67 to find the city wreathed in yellow-grey mist for most of the year. Dickens, who was 68 responsible for painting this 69 in people's minds, certainly wasn't exaggerating in those days. People 70 in the nineteenth century that when someone 71 suicide by jumping into the Thames he was choked by the fog and poisoned by the terrible 72 of the river before he had time to drown himself. In fact, the situation 73 in recent years. When I was a boy in London thirty years ago I was often unable to see 74 of the road when I left home on winter mornings.

The decisive steps that have turned London into one of the 75 cities in the world 76 taken at the end of the 1950s. But Londoners still 77 that fog 78 returns. The change took place as a result of two main improvements. Factories were compelled to install clean air equipment 79 close down, and private householders were not allowed to 80 coal unless it was smoke-free. But the 81 ecological miracle in London occurred 82 1964 onwards when the Thames Water Authority began to pump vast 83 of dissolved oxygen into the river. 84, all the species of fish that had gradually disappeared from the Thames 85 1800 have returned. Some are even caught by fishermen 86 the House of Parliament.

- |                            |                   |                     |                  |
|----------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|------------------|
| 67. A) look forward        | B) manage         | C) wish             | D) expect        |
| 68. A) first of all        | B) above all      | C) after all        | D) all the more  |
| 69. A) picture             | B) image          | C) photo            | D) portrait      |
| 70. A) were used to saying | B) used to saying | C) were used to say | D) used to say   |
| 71. A) made                | B) committed      | C) did              | D) was committed |
| 72. A) fume                | B) smell          | C) smoke            | D) gas           |
| 73. A) only has changed    | B) only changes   | C) has only changed | D) changed only  |

74. A) other side      B) another side      C) the other side      D) along side
75. A) clean      B) cleaner      C) cleanest      D) more clean
76. A) was      B) were      C) have been      D) had been
77. A) find it strange      B) find out strange      C) find strange      D) find out it strange
78. A) hardly      B) barely      C) scarcely      D) seldom
79. A) and      B) but      C) to      D) or
80. A) use      B) make      C) produce      D) burn
81. A) true      B) truly      C) real      D) really
82. A) in      B) from      C) on      D) through
83. A) numbers      B) number      C) amount      D) quantities
84. A) Therefore      B) Nevertheless      C) However      D) As a result
85. A) before      B) since      C) after      D) in
86. A) outside      B) in the front of      C) inside      D) beside

## Part VI

## Translation

(5 minutes)

**Directions:** Complete the sentences on **Answer Sheet 2** by translating into English the Chinese given in brackets.

注意:此部分试题在答题卡2上;请在答题卡2上作答。

