



Collection of
CEAT1-3 Papers

湖南省科教语言音像出版社

大专英语

1—3级试题集

(第一级) 廖瑛 主编

责任编辑：施 蓉 肖文昭

终 审：喻明星

技术设计：苟新民

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Grade 1

第一册

大专英语 1—3 级试题集 (第 1 级)

A collection of CEAT 1—3 papers

主 编 廖 瑛

副主编 赵碧华 余光文

编 委 王超海 蔡 纯

主 审 张克宁 易文章

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内 容 简 介

本书是为适应专科院校和本科院校大学英语1—3级学业成绩测试的需要,根据《大学英语教学大纲》编写的。选题时参照了四级考试TOEFL和EPT的命题方式。1—3级共分三册,每册精选八套试卷。试题大多选自国内外新近出版的学报、杂志。本书语言地道,句式典型,实用性强。另外,书后还附有答案。为方便读者,听力理解另成一册,由外国专家录成九盒音带。本书可供文、理科大专院校学生和本院校学生通过1—3级英考试时使用,也可供英语教师教学和考试命题时参考。

本书是大学英语教学大纲的配套教材,由上海外语教育出版社出版。本书共分三册,每册八套试卷。本书语言地道,句式典型,实用性强。另外,书后还附有答案。为方便读者,听力理解另成一册,由外国专家录成九盒音带。本书可供文、理科大专院校学生和本院校学生通过1—3级英考试时使用,也可供英语教师教学和考试命题时参考。

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序

学习英语，贵在多练。英语教师在课堂中应精讲多练。学生在课堂内外，要多做练习。自学英语者更是要多听多练。多练，则熟能生巧。《大专英语1—3级试题集》共有三级，每级一册。听力理解另编专集。全书内容丰富，题型新颖，为大学英语的教和学提供多练的素材和机会。

本科院校《大学英语教学大纲》的制订和全国各高等院校大学英语四、六级英语统考的实行，对大学英语教学起了很大的推动作用。但大专英语教学习目前尚无统一的教学大纲。《大学英语教学大纲》指出：对基础低于本科入学要求的学生，“可参照本大纲‘教学安排’中有关部分执行”。《大专英语1—3级试题集》编写的主要宗旨是把大专英语教学的目标定在第三级。这就为大专英语教学提出了要求，使之有纲可循。这样能把本科和大专英语教学统一在一个进程表上，分级要求，分级测试，很有好处。

本书是由湖南省十几所大专院校中二十多位富有教学经验的英语教师编写的，是一本实用的学习和教学参考书。

陈慕竹

1989年10月

前言

本科院校《大学英语教学大纲》公布以来。全国各高等院校非英语专业学生的英语课普遍采取了分级教学的形式，并设计了标准化试题，对结束四、六级学习的学生进行了统一的测试。大纲规定：“基础阶段各级教学结束时，均应安排考试。”因此，客观合理地逐级测定完成教学大纲的情况，恰如其分地评定各级学生的成绩，对各级学生采取相应的测试手段，是十分必要的。但本科院校1—3级分级测试，至今尚无统一的试题和测试手段，专科院校更是无纲可循。

《大专英语1—3级试题集》（以下简称《试题集》）是湖南省高等院校公共外语教学协会《大专英语试题库》编写组集体劳动的成果。本书根据高等专科学校英语教学的特点、目的、要求和课时安排，参照本科院校理工科和文理科两种《大学英语教学大纲》1—3级的教学要求进行编写。

《试题集》的题型设计基本上与大学英语四级考试的题型配套。但根据1—3级的要求和大专英语教学的特点，参照托福和EPT考试的命题方式，我们在题型设计方面作了相应的变化。

《试题集》所用词汇和短语，均按大纲规定，各级难易适当。试题大多选自国内外新近出版的书报杂志，语言地道，结构新颖，内容广泛，句式典型。本书旨在体现1—3级各级教学要求。

参加本书编写的人员有：廖瑛、易文章、张克宁、盛定、沈松君、陈德明、石银华、赵碧华、余光文、戴金星、王超

Contents

Model Test One	1
Key to Model Test One	19
Model Test Two	21
Key to Model Test Two	39
Model Test Three	41
Key to Model Test Three	60
Model Test Four	62
Key to Model Test Four	81
Model Test Five	83
Key to Model Test Five	101
Model Test Six	103
Key to Model Test Six	121
Model Test Seven	123
Key to Model Test Seven	143
Model Test Eight	145
Key to Model Test Eight	162

Model Test One

Section I. Listening Comprehension

(20 minutes)

Section II. Reading Comprehension

(35 minutes)

Directions: There are some reading passages in this section. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. Each question or unfinished statement is given four suggested answers marked (A) (B) (C) and (D). You should choose the ONE best answer and blacken the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a pencil.

Passage 1

Almost everyone knows the meaning of Mr., Mrs. and Miss. Mr. is used before the names of men. Mrs. is for married women and Miss is for single women. But what is Ms?

For some time, businessmen in the U.S. have used Ms before a woman's name when they do not know whether the woman is married or not. Today,

however, many women prefer to use Ms rather than Mrs. or Miss. The word Mr. doesn't tell us whether or not a man is married. Many women think this is an advantage for men. They want to be equal to men in this way. These women feel that it is not important for people to know whether they are married or not.

Not all women like Ms. Some like the old ways of doing things. Some find it difficult to pronounce. Generally young women like it better than older women do. It is difficult to know whether or not Ms will be used by more American women in the future.

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the above passage.

21. Mrs. is used before the name of _____

- A. a married man
- B. an unmarried woman
- C. a married woman
- D. a young woman

22. We call _____ Miss.

- A. a young woman
- B. an unmarried woman
- C. a girl without friends
- D. a married young woman

23. Sometimes people in America call a woman _____

- A. Mrs.
- B. Miss
- C. Ms
- D. Mr.

24. Many women like to be called Ms because they

C.

A. find it interesting

B. think Ms is a good word for them

C. want to be equal to men

D. feel the word sounds wonderful

25. C like the word Ms in the United States.

A. Only young women B. No women

C. Not all women D. Only women

Passage 2

William Henry Harrison, the ninth president of the United States, was born in a small town. As a boy, he was very quiet and shy. In fact, he was so quiet that everyone thought he was stupid. The people of the town liked to play tricks on him. For example, they often put a nickel and dime in front of him and told him to choose which one he wanted. He always chose the nickel, and then all laughed at him. One day a woman took pity on him, she said "William, why do you always choose the nickel instead of the dime? Don't you know that a dime is twice as much as a nickel?" "Certainly, I know it," William answered slowly. "But if I choose the dime, they won't play the trick on me any more, and I won't get any money."

Questions 26 to 29 are based on the above passage.

26. According to the passage, people thought he was

stupid because .

A. he always chose the less worth coin

B. he was too quiet

C. he was very quick to learn to speak

D. he was indeed a foolish boy

27. The phrase "played tricks on him" in the passage means " ".

A. made fun of him

B. disliked him

C. had good time with him

D. looked down upon him

28. He always chose the nickel instead of the dime because .

A. he was too stupid to know that a nickel is worth much less than a dime

B. he liked people to play tricks on him

C. he wanted to get more money

D. he simply didn't want the dime

29. A nickel is worth five cents, how much is a dime worth then?

A. twelve cents

B. ten cents

C. one pound

D. one coin

Passage 3

There are thousands of volcanoes all over the world. What makes volcanoes? What happens?

The inside of the earth is very, very hot. Because

it is very hot, the rock has melted like ice. It has become liquid, like water. It is always boiling, like water in a kettle. If you have seen a kettle boiling, you know that the steam and boiling water try to get out. The very hot melted rock inside the earth also tries to get out. Usually it cannot because the outside of the earth is too thick and strong.

But in some places the outside of the earth is thin and weak. Sometimes a crack (a small opening) appears. The hot melted rock, which we call 'lava', pushes up through the crack and bursts through. Steam and gas shoot up into the air and the hot melted lava pours out. Big pieces of rock may be thrown high into the air.

After a while the volcano becomes quiet again. The melted lava becomes hard. Later the same thing happens again and again. Each time more hot lava pours out on top of the cold lava and then becomes hard. In this way a kind of mountain is built up, with a hole down the middle. Perhaps the volcano will then be quiet and no more lava will burst out. Perhaps it will start again hundreds of years later.

Although there are thousands of volcanoes in the world, most of them are dead. Only about 500 volcanoes sometimes start to throw out lava again.

Vesuvius is the name of a very famous volcano in Italy. After it first came to life many, many years ago, it was quiet for hundreds of years. Then in the

year 79 it suddenly burst through. A great cloud of smoke shot up into the sky with great burning rocks, which fell all around. Hot lava poured down its sides. About 3,000 people were killed.

This has happened again many times since that year. Sometimes no damage was caused, or only a little damage. But there was serious damage in the years 472, 1631, 1794, 1861, 1872 and 1906. You can see that a volcano can stay alive for many years. In 1906 part of the top of the mountain fell off. There was also serious damage in 1914 but there has not been any since that year.

Questions 30 to 34 are based on the above passage.

30. Inside a volcano there is .

A. boiling water B. melted ice

C. steam D. melted rock

31. The lava bursts out where there is .

A. a crack B. a hut

C. melted rock D. water

32. When lava cools it becomes .

A. hard B. water

C. steam D. liquid

33. Approximately how many years ago did Vesuvius suddenly burst through after it was quiet for hundreds of years?

A. 79 years ago

B. 10 years ago

C. more than 1900 years ago

D. more than 2000 years ago

34. Which of the following is not true?

A. There are thousands of dead volcanoes in the world.

B. All over the world the outside of the earth is thin and weak.

C. A volcano is a mountain of lava with a hole down in the middle.

D. Mount Vesuvius is sometimes quiet for many years.

Passage 4

Ben Jonson is one of the few men ever to be buried standing up. As the story goes, king Charles I once made him a promise. The king told the great writer that he would be buried in England's famous Westminster Abbey. But what's more, Jonson could choose any place he liked for his grave.

Jonson died in 1637. Then it was found that the spot he had picked was already filled.

The ground space left in it was just eighteen inches square. But Charles kept his word. He had Jonson's coffin placed on its end in the small space. That way it would just fit.

Questions 35 to 40 are based on the above passage.

35. Ben Jonson was a great .

A. king B. leader

C. artist D. writer

36. Which probably happened first?

A. Jonson picked a place in the Abbey.

B. Jonson died.

C. Jonson received Charles's promise.

D. Jonson told the king of his choice.

37. Charles found out that the place was filled after

_____.

A. Jonson's death

B. Jonson's burial

C. the reading of Jonson's will

D. 1638

38. Jonson's coffin was placed upright so that it would

_____.

A. face the east

B. look bigger

C. take less room

D. reach the floor

39. The story shows that Charles tried to

A. rule Britain well

B. keep his promise

C. learn about art

D. write poems and stories

40. The writer doesn't tell

A. what work Jonson did

B. where the story happened

C. when Jonson died

D. how Jonson's grave was marked

Section III. Vocabulary and Structure

(20 minutes)

Part A

Directions: There are 20 incomplete sentences or sentences with a word or phrase underlined. For each sentence there are four choices marked (A) (B) (C) and (D). Choose the ONE answer that best completes the sentence or substitutes for the word or phrase underlined.

Example:

I happened to be out when he

- (A) called (B) rescued
(C) showed (D) inserted

Sample answer: (B) (C) (D)

41. We can take precautionary measures to protect ourselves _____ earthquakes.

- (A) out of (B) against
(C) across (D) through

42. You are not so well these days. Take good care _____ yourself, please.

- (A) for (B) to
(C) of (D) on

43. Her little girl is not _____ to go to school.

- (A) old enough (B) so old
(C) enough old (D) older

44. _____ to our work!
 (A) How important a device it is
 (B) How an important device it is
 (C) How important it is a device
 (D) How it is an important device
45. There was a large box behind the door and John could not _____ falling over it.
 (A) prevent (B) resist
 (C) fail (D) avoid
46. The driver didn't see the danger _____.
 (A) at first (B) first
 (C) the first (D) from the first
47. This ticket _____ one person to the show.
 (A) permits (B) delivers
 (C) enters (D) admits
48. The room was so quiet that she could hear the _____ of her heart.
 (A) hitting (B) striking
 (C) knocking (D) beating
49. When he heard the terrible noise he asked me what _____ on.
 (A) had taken place (B) was happening
 (C) has occurred (D) was going
50. _____ he gets up at six every morning.
 (A) As a rule (B) As a whole
 (C) As usual (D) As a result
51. Look! The light is out in her room. She _____