

大学英语分级试题

精 编

叶 敏 庄玉兰 王莉梅 主编



宇航出版社

大学英语分级试题精编

主 编	叶 敏	庄玉兰	王莉梅
副主编	陈葵阳	周自强	赵寒松
编 委	徐其珍	朱菊芬	范嘉碧
	徐金荣	陈海洪	程 瑾
	周秀霞	辛 升	曾中平
	阮晓梅	黄 翠	
主 审	孙桂香		

中航出版社

(京)新登字 181 号

内 容 提 要

本书根据大学英语教学大纲,配合《大学英语》教材编写。

本书共分四大部分:阅读理解,词语用法和语法结构,完形填空和短文写作(1、2级为汉译英)。每级精编了与《大学英语》教材配套的5套同步试题和2套模拟试题。全书共计28套大学英语分级试题,融汇了《大学英语》教材各单元的词汇、短语以及语法结构要点和难点,并对阅读理解、词汇结构两大部分进行了简明扼要、恰到好处的注释;编写了紧扣《大学核心英语》(1~4级)词汇语法200例及其注释;并对大学英语4级统考应试技能进行了通俗易懂的阐述和分析。本书附有全部参考答案。

本书可作为大学英语教学的配套教材。重点读者对象是参加英语4级统考的考生,也可供报考英语6级、研究生的考生使用,又不失为大学英语教师的一本有价值的参考书。

大学英语分级试题精编

主编:叶敏 庄玉兰 王莉梅

责任编辑:邱光纯

宇航出版社发行

北京和平里滨河路1号(100013)

发行部地址:北京阜成路8号(100830)

各地新华书店经销

宁旭照排中心照排

河北地质六队美术胶印厂印刷

开本:787×1092 1/32 印张:15.25 字数:439千字

1995年3月第1版第2次印刷 印数:5500—10500册

ISBN 7-80034-736-2/G·116 定价:9.60元

前 言

本书的编写旨在帮助理工科学生掌握大学英语教材的重点和难点,及早适应大学英语4级统考,推动和促进学生尽快达到大纲的要求。

与其它同类书比较,本书具有内容全面,重点突出,试题精练,注释精辟,技能剖析通俗易懂等特色。具体表现在:

1. 以试题为线索,以实用为出发点,精选了《大学英语》(1~4级)各单元的语言重点和难点。

2. 模仿4级统考题型,设计了28套试题,对测试中的阅读理解、词汇结构两大部分进行了注释。注释简明扼要,恰到好处。

3. 精选了《大学核心英语》(1~4级)的词汇语法重点200例,并加以简明扼要的注释,以期通过对另一本全国高等学校理工科通用教材的比较和对比,进一步帮助学生掌握大学英语的语言重点和难点。

4. 分别对听力理解、阅读理解、词汇用法和语法结构和短文写作四大部分的题型特征和解题思路进行了科学的阐述,以便全面地、有效地提高考生应试能力。

参加本书编写工作的有:王莉梅、陈葵阳(1级的Test1,4级的Test1~5);徐其珍、徐金荣、周秀霞、黄翠玉(1级的Test2、Model Test1、2,4级的Model Test1、2);陈海洪、阮晓梅(1级的T3~5);庄玉兰、周自强、赵寒松(2级);叶敏、朱菊芬(3级、附录三);曾中平(附录一);程瑾、辛升(附录二、附录四);范嘉碧(附录五,负责1级部分试题的增补和修改)。

由于编者水平有限,加之时间仓促,书中难免有不妥之处,恳请读者批评指正。

编 者

1994年5月

目 录

Band One

Test 1 (Unit 1, Unit 2)	1
Test 2 (Unit 3, Unit 4)	10
Test 3 (Unit 5, Unit 6)	21
Test 4 (Unit 7, Unit 8)	31
Test 5 (Unit 9, Unit 10)	41
Model Test 1	50
Model Test 2	61
答案及部分注释	73

Band Two

Test 1 (Unit 1, Unit 2)	95
Test 2 (Unit 3, Unit 4)	106
Test 3 (Unit 5, Unit 6)	118
Test 4 (Unit 7, Unit 8)	131
Test 5 (Unit 9, Unit 10)	143
Model Test 1	155
Model Test 2	165
答案及部分注释	176

Band Three

Test 1 (Unit 1, Unit 2)	197
-------------------------------	-----

Test 2 (Unit 3, Unit 4)	208
Test 3 (Unit 5, Unit 6)	219
Test 4 (Unit 7, Unit 8)	230
Test 5 (Unit 9, Unit 10)	240
Model Test 1	251
Model Test 2	263
答案及部分注释	276

Band Four

Test 1 (Unit 1, Unit 2)	302
Test 2 (Unit 3, Unit 4)	313
Test 3 (Unit 5, Unit 6)	324
Test 4 (Unit 7, Unit 8)	336
Test 5 (Unit 9, Unit 10)	347
Model Test 1	359
Model Test 2	370
答案及部分注释	382
附录一 《大学核心英语》词汇语法 200 例及其注释	410
附录二 如何提高听力理解应试技能	443
附录三 如何提高阅读理解应试技能	453
附录四 如何提高词汇用法和语法结构应试技能	462
附录五 如何提高短文写作应试技能	469

Test 1

—Band One—

Part I Reading Comprehension

(1)

Franklin D. Roosevelt's active and intelligent mind helped him to get through the worst periods of his illness. He was always curious about every detail of the various treatments given him. As soon as he could sit up he worked on his stamp collection, and he began to write a history of the United States and a book about John Paul Jones, a navy hero.

He was ready to try anything that might help him get well. A member of his family has written that Roosevelt got a great deal of exercise by crawling around on the floor. Although over forty years of age, he spent many hours crawling around his library floor like a child.

Next he decided to learn how to go up the stairs by himself. Day after day he would put himself up the stairs by the power of his hands and arms. While doing this, he insisted that his family and friends watch him and talk with him. He wanted to give the impression that what he was doing was an everyday, routine activity.

1. Which gives the main idea of the passage?

A. Roosevelt showed great will-power.

B. Roosevelt crawled around the house.

C. Roosevelt carried out everyday activities.

D. Roosevelt got a great deal of exercise.

2. One of Roosevelt's hobbies was to ____.

A. read stories

B. collect stamps

- C. sail his boat D. write letters
3. Roosevelt got exercise by ____.
- A. playing with babies B. riding
- C. reading in the library ~~D.~~ crawling around the floor
4. How did he go upstairs? He went upstairs ____.
- A. with his family helping B. with his friends helping
- C. by crawling ~~D.~~ using his hands and arms
5. An everyday action is ____.
- ~~A.~~ a common-place action B. an unusual action
- C. a rare action D. an easy action

(2)

The attack ended sometime before dawn. There then followed a period of anxious waiting to see whether the attack had succeeded or failed. If the flag still waved, then the Americans had won the battle; if the flag was no longer there, then the fort had fallen to the British. The "dawn's early light" settled the fears of the Americans. The flag still waved. The British, realizing that they were unable to capture the fort, had given up the attack and were already preparing to withdraw from the harbour.

Francis Scott Key wrote the words to the first part of his poem on the back of an envelope that same morning while his ship made its way toward shore. In this poem he described what he had actually seen, his feelings while he had watched the battle, and his sense of relief when the battle was over and he saw, in the words of the poem, that "that flag was still there"—and that it still waved "over the land of the free and the home of the brave." Key finished the poem that same night in his hotel room in Baltimore.

The following day he showed the poem to a friend, Judge Nicholson. Nicholson was greatly impressed by the poem and sent it to a printer to be printed in handbill form. Set to music, it was later sung in the theater

in Baltimore. It became popular, and finally established itself as the American national anthem.

6. The battle raged during the ____.
- ☒ A. morning ☒ B. night C. afternoon D. evening
7. The signal that the Americans had won was ____.
- A. a period of waiting B. the dawn's early light
C. a cannon shot D. a waving flag
8. It took ____ to write the song.
- A. a month ☒ B. a day C. a morning D. a week
9. Another word for sentiments is ____.
- ☒ A. feelings B. relief ☒ C. senses D. brave
10. The song first appeared in ____.
- A. a newspaper story B. a poem
☒ C. a handbill D. a march

(3)

Football is, I believe, the most popular game in England; one has only to go to one of the important matches to see this. Rich and poor, young and old, one can see them all there, shouting for one side or the other.

To a stranger one of the most surprising things about football in England is the great knowledge of the game which even the smallest boy seems to have. He can tell you the names of the players in most of the important teams, he has pictures of them and knows the results of large numbers of matches. He will tell you who he expects will win such and such a match, and his opinion is usually as good as that of men three or four times his age.

Most schools in England take football seriously — much more seriously than nearly all European schools, where lessons are all that are important, and games are left for the children themselves. In England it is believed that education is not only a matter of filling a boy's mind with

facts in the classroom, education also means the training of character, and one of the best ways of training character is by means of games, especially team games, instead of working for himself alone. The school therefore plans games and matches for its pupils. Football is a good team game, it is good both for the body and the mind. That is why it is every school's game in England.

11. At football matches, people often ____ one team or the other by shouting.
A. watch B. win over C. laugh at D. support
12. In England school boys seem ____ football games.
A. to know a great deal about
B. not to know much about
C. to know a little about
D. to know nothing about
13. In the sentence "His opinion is as good as that of men three or four times his age", "that" means ____.
A. the match B. the opinion C. the age D. the team
14. In England, education means ____.
A. filling a boy's mind with stories
B. more than teaching of knowledge
C. the teaching of knowledge only
D. training character by means of football games.
15. Football games are very popular among ____.
A. all people B. adults
C. boys and girls D. boys only

Part I Vocabulary and Structure

16. We must show respect for the local ____ of the various nationalities.
A. customs B. habits C. hobbies D. models
17. "What's your score on the test?"

"I got 60 ____."

- A. grades B. scores ☒ C. points D. mark

18. Even a small factory can produce colour TV sets, ____ such a big factory as yours.

- A. don't mention ☒ B. not to mention
C. no mentioning D. not to speak

19. It was confidence ____ him to defeat all the other players.

- A. which enabled B. that has enabled
☒ C. that enabled D. that abled

20. You don't have to tell him! He is fully ____ the danger.

- A. sure of ☒ B. aware of
C. blind to D. confident of

21. Cars moved very slowly in the 1920's, but they ____ move more quickly than in 1911.

- A. were to B. would ☒ C. did D. could

22. I'd like to ____ the holiday arrangements once more before we leave.

- A. go forward ☒ B. go over C. go round D. go about

23. Their assignments ____, Tom and John went to play table tennis in the room.

- A. are done B. doing ☒ C. done D. did

24. Would you speak English ____ everyone could understand you?

- A. so B. so as to
☒ C. so that D. in order to

25. ____ such a kind man when I was in danger.

- A. I little dreamed to meet with
☒ B. Little did I dream of meeting with
C. I dreamed little to meet
D. Little had I dreamed to see

26. Money ____ anyone. But one shouldn't get money by ill means.

- ☒ A. is welcome to B. welcomes

- A. on B. away C. over ~~D. out~~
38. He attempted ____ her ____ the club.
 A. dissuading...to join B. to dissuade...to join
 C. preventing...to join ~~D. to dissuade...from joining~~
39. Mary finished her lessons ____.
 A. of herself ~~B. all by herself~~
 C. by her own D. on herself
40. The situation today is obviously quite different from ____ it was only 40 years ago.
~~A. what~~ B. which C. when D. that
41. She used to go swimming in the sea, ____?
 A. wasn't she B. wouldn't she
~~C. didn't she~~ D. doesn't she
42. Although the town has been attacked by the storm several times, ____ was done.
 A. few damages B. a few damages
~~C. little damage~~ D. a little damage
43. The car accident left a ____ scar on his face.
 A. forever B. eternal C. everlasting ~~D. permanent~~
44. ____ what I've told you to do before you leave home.
~~A. Be sure not to forget~~
 B. You should not be sure to forget
 C. Be sure to not forget
 D. You should be sure not forget
45. Thank you for your gifts, but you ____ such expensive things.
 A. mustn't buy B. shouldn't buy
 C. mustn't have bought ~~D. shouldn't have bought~~
46. His new inventions will. ____ great changes in industry.
~~A. lead to~~ B. prove to be C. get D. take
47. With the changes in their social role, women's position in the family

has been improved ____.

A. however ☒ B. as well C. yet D. so

48. She is ____ the best teacher, we all like her very much.

A. so far B. far from C. far of ☒ D. by far

49. China has no intention to ____ other countries.

☒ A. conquer B. conquest C. contest D. contrast

50. Professor Anderson went into the lab, his students ____ him closely.

☒ A. following B. being followed
C. followed D. to follow

51. My hat was blown off by the wind ____ in a street.

A. while walking B. walking
☒ C. while I was walking D. while I walked

52. The boy ____ his seat to the old lady.

A. gave in ☒ B. gave up
C. gave away D. gave off

53. The young girl ____ for the South yesterday.

A. set in B. set about
☒ C. set off D. set apart

54. We haven't decided which hotel ____.

A. to stay ☒ B. to stay at
C. staying at D. we will stay

55. I am disappointed with the new officer elected in our club, but there's no point ____ about it.

A. to worry ☒ B. in worrying
C. at my worrying D. if I worry.

Part II Cloze

People who have been ill in hospital are always full 56 praise for the nurses there.

Dressed in their white 57 they move from bed 58 bed, carrying out

the orders of the doctor and 59 to the needs of the sick. They are always friendly, doing 60 they can to make the sick people comfortable and to 61 their pain.

But hospitals were not always 62 this. When Florence was a young woman, hospitals were dirty and 63. The nurses were women of bad 64 who were often drunk. 65 Florence came from a rich family, and had 66 need to work, she longed to do something useful in her life. She became interested 67 hospitals. Then came her big 68. War had broken out 69 England and Russia in the Crimea. The wounded soldiers suffered badly for 70 were not enough doctors, nurses and supplies. Florence was asked to 71 for the wounded. She agreed 72 for this was her big chance. She thought that if nurses could be 73 at a time like that, nurses and nursing would never be considered 74. She was right 75 because of her efforts, there and later in England, nursing is what it is today.

- | | | | |
|------------------|------------|----------------|---------------|
| 56. A. with | B. for | C. in | D. of |
| 57. A. uniforms | B. sheets | C. shirts | D. shoes |
| 58. A. in | B. to | C. along | D. upon |
| 59. A. meeting | B. looking | C. attending | D. showing |
| 60. A. what | B. that | C. which | D. how |
| 61. A. ease | B. mend | C. save | D. ignore |
| 62. A. as | B. like | C. about | D. for |
| 63. A. nice | B. orderly | C. overcrowded | D. similar |
| 64. A. character | B. never | C. range | D. profession |
| 65. A. If | B. So | C. For | D. Although |
| 66. A. no | B. none | C. some | D. much |
| 67. A. at | B. in | C. to | D. behind |
| 68. A. luck | B. fate | C. chance | D. wonder |
| 69. A. against | B. both | C. between | D. in |
| 70. A. here | B. there | C. these | D. those |
| 71. A. care | B. look | C. help | D. support |

72. A. ~~greatly~~ B. happily C. calmly D. silently
 73. A. activity B. influence C. something D. service
 74. A. meaningful B. valuable C. primitive D. worthless
 75. A. or B. but C. and D. so

Part IV Translation

76. 我们要保持身体健康,以便将来更好地为祖国服务。
 77. 如果你每天拿出半小时读英语,你的英语水平将大大提高。
 78. 养成良好的学习习惯非常重要。
 79. 在过去的十五年中,我们国家经历了巨大的变化。
 80. 成功地绕过合恩角后,Chechster 向伦敦发了一份无线电报。

Test 2

— Band One —

Part I Reading Comprehension

(1)

The private automobile(汽车) has long played an important role in the United States. In fact, it has become an integral part of the American way of life. In 1971 eighty-three percent of American families owned at least one car, and twenty-eight percent had more than one. By giving workers rapid convenient transportation, the automobile has freed them from having to live near their place of work. This has fostered the growth of the suburbs, but it has also led to traffic problems in the city. In addition, the automobile has contributed to the weakening of neighborhood ties by making it easy to keep up friendships at a distance and to enjoy leisure activities far from home.

sb from
 sbh oneself
 of

For farm families the automobile is a great boon. It has relieved their isolation, making it possible for them to travel to town frequently for business and for pleasure, and also to transport their children to distant schools.

Family life has been affected in various ways. The car helps to keep families together when it is used for picnics, outings, camping trips, and other shared experiences. However, when teenage children have the use of the car (or own one), they can easily escape from family supervision. If they are immature (不成熟的), they sometimes become involved in situations which lead to serious trouble. For some—young or old—having the use of an automobile lead to dangerous traffic accidents, caused by carelessness or by deliberate breaking of the driving laws. In 1971, over 5,000 people were killed in auto accidents in the United States, and many more were injured. This toll (伤亡人数) has been somewhat reduced by the gasoline shortage which has decreased driving to some extent and has also lowered the speed limit.

For many Americans the automobile is a necessity as well as a convenience. But for some, it is also a mark of social status, an important middle-class symbol, and for young people, a sign of becoming an adult. Altogether, cars mean very much to Americans.

1. In 1971, seventeen percent of American families _____.
A. did not own a car B. owned less than two cars
C. owned more than two cars D. owned just one car
2. Before the automobile became popular in the United States, workers _____.
A. did not have freedom
B. had to live far away from their place of work
C. had to live near their place of work
D. had to travel long distances to their work
3. The automobile has caused traffic problems in the city, but on the