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大学英语

考试题典

主编 左克文 汪蓉琼

1~3 级

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前 言

《大学英语考试题典(1~3级)》是专为学习大学英语的学生撰写的。随着社会的进步,经济的发展,大学英语已成为一门十分重要的基础课。如何学好英语,考好英语,自然成为在校学生的热门话题之一。

《大学英语考试题典(1~3级)》含有1至3级考题各5套,均配有录音磁带、听力试题的文字材料和参考答案。

《大学英语考试题典(1~3级)》按正常规范考试命题,每份试卷实际使用均为5个部分。1,2,3级试题详细的题型分布,每一部分的时间安排及评分标准请参见附表。

1级试题和2级试题的题型基本相同,但略有区别。题型主要区别在于听力理解部分。1级的听力理解由10个短句和10篇小对话一共20题组成。而2级的听力理解为10个短句和10个小段落共20题组成。大学英语考试的3级试题在题型上有较大的变化。

3级的听力理解有3个Section组成,读者可以选择使用其中的2个Section。Section A: 10篇小对话;Section B: 3篇听力短文(10个题);Section C: Spot Dictation (Test 1-2); Compound Dictation (Test 3-5)。其中Section B与Section C为两者选一使用的题型。具体来说在做Test 1和Test 2的时候,可以只选做Spot Dictation部分,而不做Short Passages部分;而在做Test 3-5时,可以只选做Compound Dictation部分,而不做Short Passages部分。另外,第3部分英译汉与第5部分Cloze,也是两者任选其一。所以3级试题虽然提供了6个部分,实际上也只需做其中的5个部分。这里要说明一点:3级试题第1部分听力试题中的选择

和第3与第5部分选一的做法,均是从考试的时间安排和评分标准考虑出发的。读者如果仅作为练习使用,也可以全部做,但练习的时间可以适当考虑延长25分钟,其中听力做3个Section,延长10分钟;第3,第5部分均选做,则应延长15分钟。

读者使用每套试题应按规定在2小时内做完。做完之后再对照参考答案,从而了解自己在哪些项目上较好,在哪些项目上尚需进一步努力。建议使用本书时,试题可以一套一套地分开使用,做完一套之后在总结提高的基础上再做第二套,有利于了解自己并能有个逐步提高的过程。

编者认为考试不能取代教学,也不能用应试技巧来取代教学。本书编写的目的是为了让学生了解题型,熟悉题型,加深对考试内容的正确理解。通过自我测试了解自己的不足之处。当然编者不想否认应试技能本身也是一种能力,但应试技能不能取代学习的过程。使用本书的读者,发现了自己不足方面之后,应加强语言基本功的训练,有的放矢地掌握英语学习的途径和方法,提高语言应用能力。在教师的指导下,在英语课本上下功夫,使自己的语言水平得到提高,才能在考试中取得更加理想的成绩。

欢迎广大读者对本书错漏之处提出批评和改进意见。

本书稿由上海交通大学外语学院郑树棠教授审读,在此表示感谢。

编者

1999年5月

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大学英语考试题典

(1 级)

一
级

Model Test 1

Part I Listening Comprehension (20 minutes)

Section A

Directions: *In this section , there are 10 statements . Each statement will be read twice . Then there will be a pause . Choose the BEST answer from the four choices A) , B) , C) and D) given for each statement . Then blacken the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with your pencil .*

Now you will hear an example :

You will read :

A) Jack is sleeping. C) Jack is working.

B) Jack is speaking. D) Jack is waiting.

Sample Answer: A) B) ●) D)

Answer C) is closest in meaning to the statement "Jack is busy with his report in the office" . Therefore you should choose C) and blacken the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with your pencil .

1. A) Only the bag is mine.

B) Only the hat is mine.

C) Both the bag and the hat are mine.

- D) Neither the bag nor the hat is mine.
2. A) Diana is by the chair.
B) The coat is on the washing machine.
C) The coat is on the chair.
D) Diana is by the washing machine.
3. A) Jane did not telephone Mike.
B) Mike didn't answer Jane's call.
C) Jane borrowed Mike's telephone.
D) Mike wanted to give Jane something.
4. A) We didn't get good seats although we arrived on time.
B) We got good seats although we were late.
C) We got good seats because we arrived on time.
D) We didn't get good seats because we were late.
5. A) Mary said Bill was the only one she loved.
B) Mary said only she loved Bill.
C) Mary said Bill loved her only.
D) Mary said no one else loved Bill.
6. A) Jack gets to class at 7:50.
B) Jack gets to class at 8:10.
C) Jack gets to class at 8 o'clock.
D) Jack doesn't have class in the morning.
7. A) Someone stole Sue's or Betty's watch.
B) Sue and Betty stole his watch.
C) Sue stole Betty's watch.
D) Sue or Betty stole his watch.
8. A) We must try to forget the question.
B) The question is easy to forget.
C) We must remember the question.
D) The question is not important.

9. A) Frank's sister did her homework while Frank played football.
B) Frank's sister did his homework.
C) Frank did his homework after he played football.
D) Frank did his sister's homework.
10. A) Mr. Baker is neither from Germany nor from Italy.
B) Mr. Baker speaks both German and Italian.
C) Mr. Baker is either from Germany or from Italy.
D) Mr. Baker does not speak German or Italian.

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear 10 short conversations. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. The conversation will be read twice, but the question will be read 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 blacken the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with your pencil.

Now you will hear an example:

You will read:

- A) He left his notes in class.
B) He couldn't borrow the notes.
C) He didn't take the exam.
D) A classmate borrowed his notes.

Sample Answer: A) B) C) ☒ D)

From the conversation we know that the man did not study

because he had lent his notes to his classmate. Therefore, D) "A classmate borrowed his notes" is the best answer. You should choose answer D) on the Answer Sheet and blacken it with your pencil.

11. A) He thought it was not as good as Dr. Black's.
B) He thought it was better than Dr. Black's.
C) He didn't like it.
D) He didn't hear it.
12. A) Henry. C) John.
B) John and Henry. D) Henry and Jim.
13. A) The woman feels much worse than she did before.
B) The woman still doesn't feel very well, but is much improved.
C) The woman is feeling very well now.
D) The woman doesn't know where she is.
14. A) At a department store. C) At a bookstore.
B) At a restaurant. D) At a post office.
15. A) It is not a very new car.
B) It is a nice new car.
C) It is about four years old.
D) It is in good condition.
16. A) He is younger than Jane. C) He is the oldest child.
B) He is the youngest child. D) He is younger than Billy.
17. A) Swimming and Bowling. C) Bowling.
B) Skating. D) Swimming.
18. A) French. C) Arabic.
B) Japanese. D) Spanish.
19. A) Simon is in the army. C) Simon sells cars.

- B) Simon can fix her car. D) Simon doesn't like cars.
20. A) Japan. C) China.
 B) Home. D) India.

Part II Reading Comprehension (35 minutes)

Directions: There are 3 reading passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. Each of them is given four suggested answers A), B), C) and D). You should choose the BEST answer and blacken the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with your pencil.

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage :

The word "hello" is probably used more often than any other one in the English language. Everybody in the United States—and elsewhere—uses the word again and again, every day of the week.

The American inventor, Thomas Alva Edison, is believed to be the first person to use "hello" in the late 1800's, soon after the invention of the telephone.

At first, people had greeted each other on the telephone with, "Are you there?" They were not sure the new instrument could really carry voices.

Thomas Edison, however, was a man of few words. He wasted no time. The first time he picked up the phone he did not ask if anyone was there. He was sure someone was, and simply said, "Hello."

Of course, there are other ways Americans greet one another. Not long ago, people often said, "How are you?" when they first met someone. This later became "hiyah." Then, someone thought that two syllables were too much and "hiyah" became "hi". Laziness is a strong force in changing language.

Answering a telephone in America still presents problems, however. Telephone companies think that Thomas Edison's short "hello" is too long. "Why waste time?" the telephone company says. "Simply pick up the phone, give your name, and start talking."

21. Which of the following statements is true?
- A) The word "hello" came into use even before the telephone was invented.
 - B) People use "hello" not only in English-speaking countries.
 - C) Thomas Edison was famous for his invention of "hello".
 - D) The word "hello" has been used for nearly 200 years.
22. Why did people greet each other on the phone with "Are you there"?
- A) Because they could not hear each other.
 - B) Because they could not see each other.
 - C) Because they didn't believe they could hear each other.
 - D) Because they weren't certain they could hear each other.
23. The simplest way of greeting is to say " _____ ".
- A) hey
 - B) hi
 - C) hello
 - D) hiyah
24. Which of the following statements is NOT true about Thomas Edison?
- A) He used "Hello" instead of "Are you there?".

- B) He wanted himself to be the first man to say "Hello".
 - C) He did not like to talk much.
 - D) He did not want to waste any time.
25. What is the best way to answer a telephone according to the telephone company?
- A) Saying "How Are You?"
 - B) Saying "Hi!"
 - C) No greeting at all.
 - D) Talking about the business directly.

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage :

An "apple polisher" is one who gives gifts to win friendship or special treatment. It is not exactly a bribe, but is close to it.

"Apple-polishing" is as old as human society, but the phrase itself is recent, about 50 years old. It comes from the schoolroom. For a long time, some schoolboys would leave a shiny apple on the teacher's desk.

They would rub and polish the apple to give it a bright shine, so as to make it look more tasty.

Such a gift, the student hoped, might make the teacher shut her eyes to his poor work and give him a good mark.

All sorts of people are apple-polishers, including politicians and people in high offices—almost everybody.

There are other phrases meaning the same thing as "apple-polishing" — "soft-soaping" or "buttering-up". A gift is just one way to "soft soap" somebody, or to "butter him up". Another that is just as effective is flattery(奉承), giving someone high praise—telling him how good he looks, or how well he speaks, or how talented and wise he is. Flattery, of course, is the cheapest kind of

26. An “apple polisher” is one who _____.

27. The phrase “apple-polishing” comes from _____.

28. Why did the student polish the apple for his teacher?

29. All the following have the same meaning EXCEPT

30. According to the passage, the easiest way to please another person is _____.

- A) to flatter him C) to talk freely with him
B) to bribe him D) to play jokes on him.

The printed word is just about the most important way we have of communicating with one another. Look around you at the books