



骆河芊 主编

一级

**大学英语综合
能力分级教程**

**COLLEGE
ENGLISH
TESTS
BAND
ONE**

東華大學出版社

College English Band One

大学英语综合能力分级教程

一级

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東華大學 出版社

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图书在版编目(CIP)数据

大学英语综合能力分级教程. 一级 / 骆河芊 主编. —上海: 东华大学出版社, 2018. 8
ISBN 978-7-5669-1420-0

I. ①大… II. ①骆… III. ①英语-高等学校-教材 IV. ①H319.39

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2018)第 123630 号

责任编辑 曹晓虹

封面设计 姚大斌

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大学英语综合能力分级教程 一级

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出版发行 东华大学出版社(上海市延安西路1882号 邮政编码:200051)

联系电话 编辑部 021-62379902

营销中心 021-62193056 62373056

出版社网址 <http://www.dhupress.net>

天猫旗舰店 <http://dhdx.tmall.com>

印 刷 江苏省南通印刷总厂有限公司

开 本 787mm×1092mm 1/16

印 张 13.5

字 数 628 千

版 次 2018 年 8 月 第 1 版

印 次 2018 年 8 月 第 1 次

I S B N 978-7-5669-1420-0

定 价 33.90 元

* 音频文件(听力录音)下载地址:

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修订说明

《大学英语综合能力分级教程》(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(试行)》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(试行)》来编写的。与大学英语教学课程和计划同步,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。在编写时,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。

此次修订,我们特别聘请了具有丰富教学经验的老师,着重修改了第二部分听力Section C、第三部分阅读理解和第四部分翻译(中译英)等部分,使之更贴近近年通行的大学英语四、六级考试题型。为使学生在作文写作时,能学会运用标准地道的英语语言,此次修订,我们还特别聘请了美籍教师 Andy, Amanda, Chad, Daisy, Leona 和 Luke 等几位专家,对所有试题中的作文范文进行审阅,并替换了部分与大学英语四、六级考试难易程度不相匹配的作文范文。相信这对广大学生的写作水平的提高有较大的帮助!

一级中的写作、听力、阅读和翻译等的难易程度与上述教材的一级水平相当,可与上述教材同步使用。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。

Contents

College English Test 1	(1)
College English Test 2	(16)
College English Test 3	(31)
College English Test 4	(45)
College English Test 5	(60)
College English Test 6	(74)
College English Test 7	(89)
College English Test 8	(104)
College English Test 9	(119)
College English Test 10	(134)
参考答案和高分范文	(150)
听力文字材料和答案	(160)

College English Test 1

Part I

Writing

(30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition on the topic **Exercise or Diet**. You should write at least 120 but no more than 150 words following the outline given below:

1. The disadvantage of diet.
2. The advantage of exercise.
3. My choice.

注意:此部分试题写在答题卡1上。

Part II

Listening Comprehension

(25 minutes)

Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear three news reports. At the end of each news report, you will hear two or three questions. Both the news report 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 1** with a single line through the centre.

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡1上作答。

Questions 1 and 2 will be based on the following news item.

1. A) 320.
B) 130.
C) 312.
D) 322.
2. A) The team has 16 squads.
B) The Chinese mainland now has 30 operational nuclear power generating units.
C) 22 nuclear power generating units are under construction.
D) China ranks the second in the world for nuclear power.

Questions 3 and 4 will be based on the following news item.

3. A) Thousands of discussion forums about films.
B) Thousands of discussion forums about pop stars.

- C) Thousands of discussion forums about novels.
 - D) Thousands of discussion forums about sports.
4. A) It refers to an online games platform.
B) It refers to an online community platform.
C) It refers to an online shopping platform.
D) It refers to an online working platform.

Questions 5 to 7 will be based on the following news item.

5. A) The second female President of the United States.
B) The first male president of the United States.
C) The first black president of the United States.
D) The first female President of the United States.
6. A) On Sunday.
B) On Friday.
C) On Saturday.
D) On Thursday.
7. A) To New York.
B) To Washington D. C.
C) To Iowa and New Hampshire.
D) To Manhattan.

Section B

Directions: *In this section, you will hear two long conversations. At the end of each conversation, you will hear four questions. Both the conversation 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 1** with a single line through the centre.*

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡 1 上作答。

Conversation One

Questions 8 to 11 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

8. A) Drug abuse among young people.
B) The negative effect of young people's curiosity.
C) How to deal with drug abuse efficiently.
D) Health and social risks caused by drugs.
9. A) Its low price.
B) Pressure from other young people.
C) The curiosity of young people.
D) Drive to succeed.

10. A) Some TV program are concerned with drug abuse.
 B) The media have take advantage of the curiosity of teenagers.
 C) The media have not shown the bad effects of drugs to teenagers.
 D) The media have made drug abuse appealing to young people.
11. A) Rules and regulation laid down by government.
 B) A good education programme about the risks of drug abuse.
 C) High fines.
 D) Prison sentences.

Conversation Two

Questions 12 to 15 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

12. A) How one can become a good taxi driver.
 B) The complicated road condition in London.
 C) There're really lots of things required for a taxi driver in London.
 D) How to get a driving license.
13. A) Have a medical examination.
 B) Have a nineteen-month training.
 C) Do the Knowledge examination.
 D) Renew the driving license.
14. A) Because he hasn't come to London for a long time.
 B) Because his special appearance.
 C) Because he was not born in London.
 D) Because he still got the Bristol accent.
15. A) Once every 3 years.
 B) Once a year.
 C) 3 times a year.
 D) Every 19 months.

Section C

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 1** with a single line through the center.

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡1上作答。

Passage One

Questions 16 to 18 are based on the passage you have just heard.

16. A) They couldn't find their seats.

- B) They had not got seats.
 - C) They got lost in the dark.
 - D) They found their seats with difficulty.
17. A) Because it was afternoon.
- B) Because they wanted to make the seats cheaper.
 - C) Because the lights were being repaired.
 - D) Because they wanted to save money.
18. A) different films.
- B) both films.
 - C) only the first film.
 - D) only the second film.

Passage Two

Questions 19 to 21 are based on the passage you have just heard.

19. A) The content of dreams.
- B) The meaning of dreams.
 - C) The process of sleeping.
 - D) Dreamers while they dream.
20. A) Everyone dreams every night.
- B) Dreams are easily remembered.
 - C) Dreams are likely to be frightening.
 - D) Persons dream only one dream a night.
21. A) As soon as the student wakes in the morning.
- B) At stated intervals during the night.
 - C) About five minutes after the end of each dream.
 - D) Immediately after dream.

Passage Three

Questions 22 to 25 are based on the passage you have just heard.

22. A) Use of library facilities.
- B) Library regulations.
 - C) Library personnel.
 - D) Location of the library.
23. A) Book publishers.
- B) Librarians.
 - C) Returning faculty members.
 - D) New university students.
24. A) Graduate students.

- B) Undergraduate students.
 C) Professors.
 D) Library employees.
25. A) The special section.
 B) The reading room.
 C) The reference section.
 D) The stacks.

Part III**Reading Comprehension****(40 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 26 to 35 are based on the passage you have just heard.

Because McDonald's is a good business, thousands of people apply for restaurant _____ 26 _____ each year. McDonald's, however, chooses only 10 percent of the applicants. Every year, many businesspeople, doctors, or lawyers _____ 27 _____ their jobs to become owners. Guy Roderick, a lawyer, gave up his law practice, moved to Florida, and opened 4 restaurants. He works every day of the week, but he _____ 28 _____ "a million dollars in happiness".

It is not _____ 29 _____ to become the owner of a McDonald's restaurant. New applicants must first _____ 30 _____ and then work in a McDonald's restaurant for about 500 hours. Then they spend 10 days at Hamburger University. They learn how to clean a grill, how much food to buy, and how to balance the cooks. They graduate with a _____ 31 _____ in "hamburgerology" and a minor in "French fries".

The applicant's name then goes to the _____ 32 _____ of a list. When each name gets to the top of the list, the applicant gets a restaurant. Applicants cannot choose a city or town, but they can accept or _____ 33 _____ a location.

After the new owner accepts a location, he or she chooses the basic design of the restaurant. Most McDonald's look almost the same on the outside, but _____ 34 _____ there are about 16 different basic designs. Then the owner designs the inside of the restaurant. The design may have a western, a sports, or _____ 35 _____ theme. Each design, however, will suit each owner's taste.

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| A) major | I) inevitably |
| B) easy | J) ownership |
| C) reject | K) tough |
| D) earns | L) quit |
| E) friendship | M) actually |
| F) historical | N) recognize |
| G) observe | O) satisfies |
| H) bottom | |

Section B

Directions: In this section, you are going to read a passage with ten statements attached to it. Each statement contains information given in one of the paragraphs. Identify the paragraph from which the information is derived. You may choose a paragraph more than once. Each paragraph is marked with a letter. Answer the questions by marking the corresponding letter **Answer Sheet 2**.

Bad Study Habits

- A) I've been teaching part-time for the past one and a half years. I enjoy what I do and I like my students (so far). That doesn't mean that I'm not a strict one. In fact, I have already gained the reputation for strictness and difficulty of exams. I once made my entire class re-take a certain exam because nobody passed! But a lot of them passed and graduated last April, so I guess I wasn't that bad. Unfortunately, not everyone graduated. One or two of them failed the whole subject. I couldn't do anything about it because their grade was a solid 5 (which is an F grade here) and no matter how hard I pushed and pulled, I just couldn't give a remedy for their failing grade. So, bottom-line, they did not graduate.
- B) Some of my students right now asked me about these failed students. They wanted to know the "whys" and the "hows" for these cases. I tried to answer as tactfully as I can but their questions really got me thinking. Is it them or is it me? Am I not a good teacher or were they simply not good students? Any simple answer? More of the latter instead of the former. I'm not kidding. I'm not saying I'm a good one but I'm not that bad either. And from jogging my memory, I can see how they failed and I can count the reasons why they failed. Three words — bad study habits — in plural, not singular. So what are these bad study habits? Let me count seven of them.
- C) Poor Attendance. For any subject, attendance is really a must. Unless, of course, you're a genius who can just scan your teacher's or classmates' notes and you can readily understand the lesson. If you're not, the next best thing is to hear firsthand what your teacher has to say

and to read through your own eyes everything written on the board. If you do not attend classes, your chance of understanding the subject is almost zero and your points for the subject go down as well.

- D) No Assignments. Let's face it. Usually the only way a student can learn a subject is through practice. And practicing the subjects or topics means diligently doing the exercises and the assignments all on your own. I noticed some of my students (even those who passed) depend on their classmates for their assignments. So who learns the subject? The ones who did the assignments.
- E) Failing to Take Down Notes. I know that the student can always photocopy the classmates' notes. But, personally, I don't think this really works for those students who do not take down notes and just depend on their classmates. Taking down notes means you are listening and are focused on the subject. A student who doesn't take down notes is either somebody who has a photographic memory or just plain lazy or is not concentrating on the subject at hand. The first reason is a good one but is quite rare. The second reason may be okay if the student is intelligent in the first place, but this is still not an excuse. The third reason may be the worst because the student is really not absorbing anything from the class. And when this happens, your grades are bye-bye.
- F) Poor Time Management. There's this one time I gave a major exam for my students. Imagine my surprise when I saw some of them were not taking the exams and they were just hanging around the school! Their reason for not taking the exam? They were not able to study on my subject. Needless to say, I got hopping mad and told them to take the exam or I won't give a make-up exam for them. I mean I know that they have a lot on their plates with their subjects, case studies, thesis, exams and etc. But they have to know how to manage their time and accommodate everything. That's part of a student's life. And to think their schedule of exams were announced right from the start, so they should have properly prepared and planned their time to coincide with the official school schedule.
- G) Procrastination. This one can follow poor time management skills, but it's a habit that can be left on its own. Let's put it in another word - cramming (which was common when I was in college, still is apparently). What's worse right now is that a lot of students have more distractions than when I was in college. These distractions (like Facebook, online games, play stations, chatting) make cramming or procrastination a more dangerous bad habit now than it was before.
- H) Not Following Teacher's Instructions. Okay, here comes the exam. The students are asked to write T for True and F for False. What do they do? Write the whole word. Or worse, give entirely different answers. Failing to follow instructions like in the first case means deductions(扣分) from me. Failing to follow instructions like in the second case means a

failed grade in the exam or worse, in the subject itself.

- I) Negative Thinking. This one bad habit can wipe out all the student's good study habits. I mean if the student always thinks he or she does not understand the subject or that the subject is just too hard for him or her, no amount of studying or copying notes or doing assignments can really make up for this one bad habit. It will just simply block everything because the student is setting himself or herself up for failure. I'm a strong believer of mind over matter when it comes to study and if the student thinks he or she cannot understand the subject, chances are, he or she will never understand it. This is what one of my students did and she, needless to say, failed my subject.
- J) And that's it. There are actually more bad study habits but these are the ones I saw from my former and even my present students. I guess I ranted(夸张) a little bit but I do hope I managed to get my message across. I know there's no such thing as a perfect student, but I don't think there is also a thing as a bad student with a bad study habit passing a subject. Or am I wrong? What are your thoughts on this?

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

36. Some students do not do their assignments by themselves; instead, they just rely on their classmates.
37. The students who do not show up at classes would hardly understand the subject unless they are geniuses.
38. Students who do not do as the teacher required may get a lower grade or even a failed grade in the exam or the subject.
39. As a teacher, I think the failed students' failing grade can be attributed to their bad study habits.
40. In my opinion, students with bad study habits would not pass the subject though there's no perfect student.
41. Students should know how to manage their time though they are busy with their subjects.
42. As a bad habit, students' negative thinking will destroy all their good habits.
43. More often than not, only by means of practice can a student learn a subject.
44. Reasons for students' not taking down notes vary, but the worst may be the lack of concentration on the subject they learn.
45. More distractions that students have right now make the procrastination habit worse than it was before.

Section C

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 46 to 50 are based on the following passage.

I was six when I joined my father and two elder brothers at sunrise in the hayfields of Eufaula, Oklahoma. By the time I was eight I was helping Dad fix up low-income rental properties. He gave me a penny for every nail I pulled out of old boards.

I got my first real job, at JM's Restaurant in town, when I was 12. My main responsibilities were clearing tables and washing dishes, but sometimes I helped cook.

Every day after school I would head to JM's and work until ten. Saturdays I worked from two until eleven. At that age it was unlucky going to work and watching my friends run off to swim or play. I didn't necessarily like work, but I loved what working allowed me to have. Because of my job I was always the one playing when my friends and I went to the local bar Tastee Freez. This made me proud.

Word that I was honest and hard-working got around town. A local clothing store extended credit to me although I was only in the seventh grade. I immediately charged a '68 sports coat and a '22 pair of trousers. I was making only 65 cents an hour and I was already '90 in debt! So I learned early the danger of easy credit. I paid it off as soon as I could.

My first job taught me discipline, responsibility and brought me a level of personal satisfaction few of my friends had experienced. As my father, who worked three jobs, once told me, "If you understand sacrifice and commitment, there are not any things in life you can't have." How right he was!

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

46. When the author was a child, he was made to help his father work because _____.
- A) the restaurant was short of hands
B) his family belonged to the low-income group
C) he wanted to earn some money
D) he was stronger than his two bothers
47. At the age of 12, the author got a job at a restaurant and often worked till late at night because _____.
- A) he liked that work
B) he didn't like playing
C) he was hard-working
D) he felt rewarded by doing that work
48. The word "Word" in the sentence "Word that I was honest and hard-working got around town" in the fourth paragraph means _____.
- A) statement

- B) advice
C) news
D) promise
49. When the author was in the seventh grade, he was in debt because _____.
- A) he did not work any more
B) he bought clothes on credit
C) he was charged too much of the sports coat
D) he made little money at that time
50. What does the author want to tell the reader by this text?
- A) If you know sacrifice and responsibility, you can have many things in life.
B) Children from poor families usually have a very unhappy childhood.
C) Children should be made to work and earn some money by themselves.
D) You will learn discipline and responsibility by working early in life.

Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

In most large Japanese companies, there is a policy of lifetime employment. What this means is that when people leave school or university to join an enterprise, they can expect to remain with that organization until they retire. In effect, the employee gets job security for life, and can only be fired for serious mistakes in work. Even in times of business recession, he or she is free from the fear of being laid off.

One result of this practice is that the Japanese worker identifies closely with his company and feels strong loyalty to it. By working hard for the company, he believes he is safeguarding his own future. It is not surprising that devotion to one's company is considered a great virtue in Japan. A man is often prepared to put his firm's interests before those of his immediate family.

The job security guaranteed by this system influences the way employees approach their work. They tend to think in terms of what they can achieve throughout their career. This is because they are not judged on how they are performing during a short period of time. They can afford to take a longer perspective than their Western counterparts.

This marriage between the employee and the company — the consequence of lifetime employment — may explain why Japanese workers seem positive to love the products their company is producing and why they are willing to stay on after work, for little overtime pay, to participate in earnest discussions about the quality control of their products.

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

51. Lifetime employment in the Japanese company means that the employee _____.
- A) leaves his company only when business is bad
B) gets a job soon after he leaves school or university

- C) can work there throughout his career
 D) can have his serious mistakes in work corrected
52. Which of the following statements is INCORRECT?
 A) Family and company interests are equally important.
 B) The Japanese worker is very loyal to his company.
 C) One's future is guaranteed through hard work.
 D) Devotion to one's company is encouraged.
53. Lifetime employment influences one's _____.
 A) achievements at work
 B) performance at work
 C) career options
 D) attitude toward work
54. The Japanese worker is fond of his company's products because of _____.
 A) his marriage with the daughter of the president
 B) the close link between him and his company
 C) his willingness to work overtime
 D) his active participation in quality control
55. The passage mainly discusses _____.
 A) how lifetime employment works in Japan
 B) what benefits lifetime employment has brought to Japanese workers
 C) what lifetime employment is
 D) how lifetime employment is viewed

Part IV**Translation****(30 minutes)**

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to translate a passage from Chinese into English. You should write your answer on **Answer Sheet 2**.

中华大地是龙的故乡,龙文化广泛地渗入到社会生活的各个方面,不管是工艺美术、建筑名胜、歌舞影视,还是岁时节令、婚丧礼仪、服饰冠履,龙都作为重要的组成部分,体现着不可或缺的文化蕴涵。龙是一种内涵丰富的文化符号,是中华民族的象征。

注意:此部分试题请在**答题卡 2**上作答。

答题卡 1 (Answer Sheet 1)

学校:		准考证号															
姓名:		[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]
画线要求		[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]
		[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]
		[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]
		[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]
		[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]
		[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]
		[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]
		[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]
		[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]

Part I

Writing

(30 minutes)
