

COLLEGE ENGLISH TESTS
PRACTICE

大学英语

一级水平测试试题集
Band 1 (新题型)

上海外语教育出版社



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大学英语一级水平测试试题集

新题型 Band 1



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修订前言

《大学英语一级水平测试试题集》(新题型)是根据国家教委颁布的《大学英语教学大纲通用词汇表》(1—4级)的要求编写,旨在检查学完一级课程的学生英语综合运用能力。在编写过程中,我们参考了《大学英语》及《大学核心英语》一级教材,并采用了大学英语考试委员会1997年使用的新题型,因此,本试题集符合大学英语四级考试要求。一级试题集中的词汇、语法、阅读理解、汉译英及听力理解难易度与《大学英语》及《大学核心英语》一级教材相同,可作一级辅助教材。

本书有十套试题,每套试题分听力、阅读理解、词汇与结构、综合填空、汉译英,新题型包括听写填空、英译汉、简短回答。

每套试题附听力原文、答案及答题纸,便于学生自测。

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Part One

College English Practice Tests Band 1

Practice Test 1

Part I Listening Comprehension

(20 minutes)

Section A

Directions: In this section you will hear 10 statements. Each statement will be read only once. Then there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four suggested choices marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which is closest in meaning to the sentence you have just heard. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

1. A) John can understand his teacher very well.
B) John is not able to understand his teacher.
C) John works hard so that he can understand his teacher.
D) John has ear trouble.
2. A) Mr. White depends on you.
B) Mr. White has trouble.
C) Mr. White tells a lie.
D) Mr. White is reliable.
3. A) Mary paid \$ 100 for the book.
B) Mary lost \$ 100 each year.
C) Mary wasted \$ 100 each year.
D) Books cost Mary \$ 100 each year.
4. A) Mary looked after her sick mother first, then Jane.
B) Mary and Jane looked after their sick mother because their mother once looked after them.
C) If Mary looked after her mother, Jane would do the same.
D) Mary and Jane looked after their mother at the same time.
5. A) He lived in Beijing in the past.
B) Now he lives in Beijing.
C) He has never been to Beijing.
D) His father used to live in Beijing.

6. A) This is the first time that I felt so happy.
B) I have never felt happy.
C) I have always been a lucky person.
D) I have never been very lucky.
7. A) The train left at 10:50.
B) The train left at 10:58.
C) The train left at 11:00.
D) The train left at 11:10.
8. A) Bob enjoys swimming most.
B) Bob enjoys lying on the beach most.
C) Bob likes swimming best and then sitting in the sun.
D) To Bob, swimming and sitting on the beach are a waste of time.
9. A) This dictionary cannot be borrowed.
B) Someone wants to use this dictionary now.
C) This dictionary is on the shelf.
D) This dictionary is not in the library.
10. A) It is 6:22 now.
B) It is 6:20 now.
C) It is 6:18 now.
D) It is 6:30 now.

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 and the question will be spoken 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 mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre:

11. A) England
B) America
C) Australia
D) Canada
12. A) 7:30
B) 8:30
C) 9:00
D) 9:30
13. A) She baked the cake herself.
B) She wants the man to bake the cake.
C) Tom made the cake for her.
D) Tom bought the cake for her.

14. A) In the hospital.
B) Home in bed.
C) At work.
D) In Bill's home.
15. A) A dance.
B) A lecture.
C) The Student Center.
D) A meeting.
16. A) He found something missing while packing.
B) He's got everything ready to leave.
C) He can't find his camera.
D) He'll pack one more thing into the suitcase.
17. A) She thought that the job would be difficult.
B) The experiment was the same as usual.
C) She was unable to continue the experiment.
D) The job was not like what she had expected.
18. A) Monday morning.
B) Monday afternoon.
C) Wednesday morning.
D) Thursday afternoon.
19. A) He has been told to call back.
B) He is talking on the phone.
C) He is not in at the moment.
D) He is going out this afternoon.
20. A) She's almost recovered.
B) She enjoys working in the fields.
C) She'll be home tomorrow.
D) She still has pains in her back.

Part II Reading Comprehension

(35 minutes)

Directions: There are 4 reading passages in this part. 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 the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:

From the beginning rivers have played an important part in the life of man. Primitive man used rivers as a means of travel.

In ancient times, man settled near rivers or on river banks and built up large empires and civilizations. Rome today still stands on both sides of the Tiber. The Menam runs through modern Bangkok, still serving as a great waterway for the transport of goods and people.

Water is Nature's most precious gift to man. Man needs water to irrigate his crops, to cook and to wash. In nations far and wide rivers mean life and wealth. The Irrawaddy, Nile, Ganges and a host of other rivers feed and clothe the nation around them. A shortage of water in heavily populated agricultural areas will cause great hardship and starvation as crops fail.

Water is also a source of energy and power. Man constructs huge dams across rivers to control the water for irrigation and obtain the energy needed to drive generators. The electrical power is then channelled to homes, cities, factories, television stations and the military.

Man uses billions of litres of water each day. His main source of water comes from reservoirs which in turn obtain their water from the rivers.

21. Rivers have been important to man _____.
A) since Roman times
B) since many years ago
C) since a few hundred years ago
D) for a very long time
22. In ancient times empires and civilizations grew up near _____.
A) the Tiber
B) the Menam
C) rivers
D) the Irrawaddy
23. Rivers bring _____.
A) life and wealth
B) the most precious gifts
C) food and clothes
D) crops
24. A heavily populated agricultural area is one where _____.
A) there is a shortage of water
B) there are huge dams
C) there are hardship and starvation
D) there are too many farmers living close to one another
25. Energy is obtained from rivers by _____.
A) controlling the water
B) building dams across them
C) building bridges
D) driving generators

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

Television, the modern wonder of electronics, brings the world into your own home in sight and sound. And the word 'television' means seeing far.

Television works in much the same way as radio. In radio, sound is changed into electromagnetic waves which are sent through the air. Experiments leading to modern television took place more than a hundred years ago. By the 1920s inventors and researchers had turned the early theories into working models. Yet it took another thirty years for TV to become industry.

The influence of TV on the life of the people is incalculable: it can influence their thoughts and their way of life. It can also add to their store of knowledge. Educational TV stations offer teaching in various subjects. Some hospitals use TV for medical students to get close-up views of operations. At first television programs were broadcast in black-and-white. With the development of science and technology, the problem of how to telecast them in full color was solved and by the middle 1960s the national networks were broadcasting most of their programs in color.

The programs that people watch are not only local and national ones. Since the launching of the first communications satellite, more and more programs are telecast 'live' from all over the world. People in San Francisco were able to watch the 1964 Olympic Games in Tokyo. And live telecasts now come from outer space. In 1969, the first astronauts to land on the moon televised their historic 'moon walk' to viewers on the earth. Since then, astronauts have regularly sent telecast to the earth.

26. The launching of communications satellites made it possible for people in San Francisco to _____.
- A) get close-up views of operations
 - B) store knowledge
 - C) watch the 1964 Olympic Games in Tokyo
 - D) watch national programs
27. The development of science and technology made it possible for television programs to _____.
- A) be telecast in full color
 - B) be telecast in San Francisco
 - C) be telecast in Tokyo
 - D) be telecast in black-and-white
28. The word 'incalculable' means _____.
- A) easy to tell
 - B) very great
 - C) difficult to tell
 - D) very small
29. Television is said to be the modern wonder of electronics, because _____.
- A) it influences people's way of life
 - B) it makes people see far
 - C) it brings the world into people's own home in sight and sound

D) it works as radio

30. Television became an industry in _____.

A) 1950

B) the 1960s

C) the 1920s

D) the 1950s

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:

How men first learnt to invent words is unknown; in other words, the origin of language is a mystery. All we really know is that men, unlike animals, somehow invented certain sounds to express thoughts and feelings, actions and things, so that they could communicate with each other; and that later they agreed upon certain signs, called letters, which could be combined to represent those sounds, and which could be written down. Those sounds, whether spoken or written in letters, we call words.

The power of words, then, lies in their associations — the things they bring up before our minds. Words become filled with meaning for us by experience; and the longer we live, the more certain words recall to us the glad and sad events of our past; and the more we read and learn, the more the number of words that mean something to us increases.

Great writers are those who not only have great thoughts but also express these thoughts in words which appeal powerfully to our minds and emotions. This charming and telling use of words is what we call literary style. Above all, the real poet is a master of words. He can convey his meaning in words which sound like music and by their association can move men to tears. We should therefore learn to choose our words carefully and use them accurately, or they will make our speech silly and vulgar.

31. We will make our speech silly if we _____.

A) use words carefully

B) use words in a literary style

C) use words without accuracy

D) use words with caution

32. One of the reasons why men invented certain sounds to express thoughts and feelings was that _____.

A) they could express actions and things

B) they could communicate with each other

C) they could agree upon letters

D) they could write and combine them

33. What is true about the words?

A) They are used to express only thoughts and feelings.

B) They are signs.

C) They are simply sounds.

D) They can only be written.

34. Which of the following statements is not true?

- A) The more we read and learn, the more the number of words mean something to us.
 - B) The more we read and learn, the more knowledge we will acquire.
 - C) The more we read and learn, the more learned we are.
 - D) The more we read and learn, the more illiterate we become.
35. In expressing their thoughts, great writers are able _____.
- A) to move men to tears
 - B) to be masters
 - C) to sing
 - D) to be charming

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage:

Time spent in a bookshop can be most enjoyable, whether you are a book-lover or only there to buy a book as a present. You may even have entered the shop just to find shelter from a sudden shower. Whatever the reason, you can soon become totally unaware of your surroundings. The desire to pick up a book with an attractive design is irresistible, although this method of selection ought not to be followed, as you might end up with a rather uninteresting book. You soon become lost in some book or other, and usually it is only much later that you realise you have spent far too much time there and must hurry to keep some forgotten appointment — without buying a book, of course.

The opportunity to escape the realities of everyday life is, I think, the main attraction of a bookshop. There are not many places where it is possible to do this. A music shop is very much like a bookshop. You can go to such places as much as you wish. If it is a good shop, no assistant will approach you with the greeting: "Can I help you, sir?" You needn't buy anything you don't want. In a bookshop, an assistant should remain in the background until you have finished reading. You may want to find out where a particular section is. Then, and only then, are his services necessary. But when he has led you there, the assistant should leave politely and look as if he is not interested in selling a single book.

36. The best title for this passage may be _____.
- A) The Attraction of Bookshops
 - B) How To Spend Your Time
 - C) Bookshops and Their Assistants
 - D) Buying Books
37. According to the author, the best way to escape the realities of everyday life is _____.
- A) to chat with assistants in a bookshop
 - B) to take a walk in the streets
 - C) to make some appointment in a bookshop
 - D) to stay reading books of various kinds in a bookshop
38. In a good bookshop, _____.
- A) all the books there are interesting
 - B) you are satisfied
 - C) you can find shelter from a shower

- D) you need to buy something you don't want
39. An assistant in a bookshop helps you _____ .
- A) on your entering the shop
- B) just before you finish reading
- C) only when you want to find out where a particular section is
- D) when you are reading
40. According to the passage, which of the following statements is true?
- A) Time spent in a bookshop can be enjoyable only for book-lovers.
- B) There are only a few places where it is possible to escape the realities of life.
- C) People go to bookshops only to buy books.
- D) A book with an attractive design must be an interesting one.

Part III Vocabulary and Structure

(20 minutes)

Directions: There are 30 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Choose the ONE that best completes the sentence. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

41. Don't you know he is an old friend of _____?
- A) my brother B) my brothers
C) my brother's D) my brother's friend
42. _____ you return those books to the library immediately, you will have to pay a fine.
- A) Until B) Unless
C) If D) Provided
43. When you worry you can't sleep and when you can't sleep you worry _____. .
- A) much more B) even more
C) many more D) few more
44. The river was high because it _____ for several weeks.
- A) had been raining B) was raining
C) has been raining D) rained
45. _____ the few who have failed their examinations, all the students in the hall are in very high spirits.
- A) Except for B) Besides
C) Due to D) Apart from
46. It _____ a fine day, we went for a walk.
- A) is B) be
C) being D) to be
47. You _____ a letter to him. However, you didn't.
- A) ought to write B) ought to have written
C) should write D) should be writing

61. Many things do not _____ quite as satisfactory as we had expected.
A) set out B) come down
C) lay down D) turn out
62. We'll have to _____ the matter carefully before we can draw any conclusion.
A) find out B) base on
C) look into D) search for
63. He is _____ more hard-working than any of the other boys in the class.
A) by far B) by way of
C) by now D) by and by
64. She _____ a sum of money for her old age.
A) set up B) set aside
C) set in D) set off
65. Try to _____ what had happened just before the accident.
A) talk B) speak
C) say for D) describe
66. The explorer told the boys about his _____ in the African forests.
A) excursion B) voyage
C) flight D) adventures
67. They were rather disappointed _____ the result of the test.
A) in B) on
C) at D) for
68. Do you think this present is _____ for a little girl?
A) sufficient B) qualified
C) suitable D) useful
69. Improvements are increasing _____ number day by day.
A) over B) in
C) for D) on
70. If you feel sympathy _____ them, you'd better try your best to help them.
A) for B) with
C) from D) up

Part IV 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 the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

The air surrounding us is important 71 everyone. Without air, we could not 72. Everyone understands that. But air is necessary 73 many other ways that are not always so 74 or widely known.

For example, if we did not have air, 75 would be no sound. Sound travels through air. 76 there is no air, there is no sound. 77 air, there would be no fire. There would be no automobiles, 78 motors need air in order to 79.

Without air there would be no wind or clouds. There would be no 80, as we know it. The night time would be very 81, the days very hot. We would be 82 to seek shelter from the sun, 83 there would be no atmosphere to protect us from the sun's 84 rays.

The 85 is all the air surrounding the 86. Atmosphere pressure is the weight of all that air against the 87 of the earth. If we did not have 88 pressure, we could not have automobile tires. The tires would 89 or burst if they did not have the pressure of the atmosphere 90 their surface.

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------|
| 71. A) to | B) by |
| C) for | D) in |
| 72. A) living | B) lively |
| C) exist | D) alive |
| 73. A) under | B) of |
| C) on | D) in |
| 74. A) clearly | B) obviously |
| C) obvious | D) knowingly |
| 75. A) there | B) they |
| C) it | D) we |
| 76. A) What | B) Where |
| C) Which | D) Why |
| 77. A) Despite | B) With |
| C) As | D) Without |
| 78. A) however | B) but |
| C) since | D) and |
| 79. A) operate | B) being operated |
| C) having been operated | D) for operating |
| 80. A) air | B) weather |
| C) breeze | D) climate |
| 81. A) warm | B) cool |
| C) cold | D) hot |
| 82. A) forcing | B) forceful |
| C) force | D) forced |
| 83. A) as | B) so |
| C) that | D) so that |
| 84. A) dying | B) dead |
| C) deadly | D) death |
| 85. A) atmosphere | B) gas |

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|
| C) cloud | D) wind |
| 86. A) floor | B) ground |
| C) land | D) earth |
| 87. A) top | B) surface |
| C) face | D) coverage |
| 88. A) the atmosphere | B) atmosphere |
| C) atmospheric | D) atmospherics |
| 89. A) sweet | B) swell |
| C) sweep | D) smell |
| 90. A) under | B) against |
| C) beneath | D) above |

Part V Translation from Chinese into English

91. 他激动得一句话也说不出。(too...to...)
92. 不下苦功是学不好外语的。(unless)
93. 人类终究将战胜自然灾害。(after all)
94. 她慢慢走,以防滑倒。(lest)
95. 他本该去看医生。(ought to)

新题型

Part I Spot Dictation

Directions: In this section you will hear a passage of about 90 words three times. The passage is printed on your Answer Sheet with about 30 words missing. First, you will hear the whole passage from the beginning to the end just to get a general idea of it. Then, in the second reading, you will hear a signal indicating the beginning of a pause after each sentence, sometimes two sentences or just part of a sentence. During the pause, you must write down the missing words you have just heard in the corresponding space on the Answer Sheet. There is also a different signal indicating the end of the pause. When you hear this signal, you must get ready for what comes next from the recording. You can check what you have written when the passage is read to you once again without the pauses.

Good driving can only be learned by (1) _____ and a strong desire to be a (2) _____ driver. Many drivers only look (3) _____ while driving. You must train yourself to (4) _____ your eyes (5) _____ you can see not only the road ahead of you but (6) _____ on each side of you and behind you. Concentration is one of the most important (7) _____ in safe driving. The driver's seat is