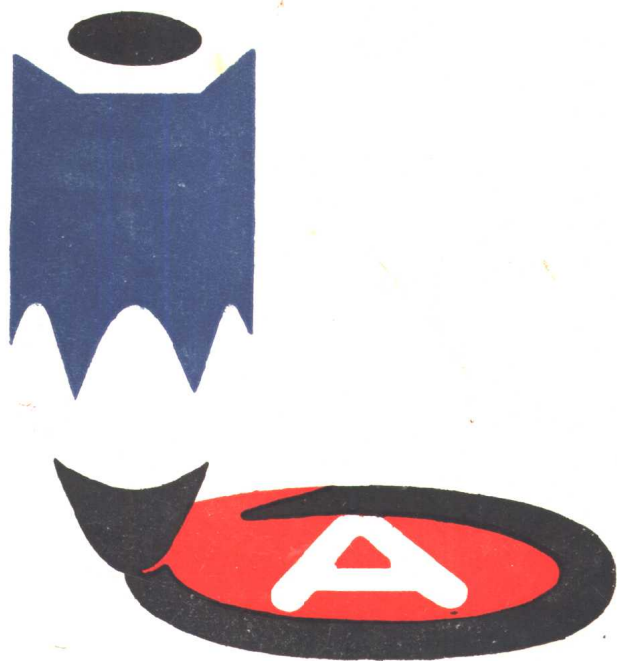


# 大学核心英语系列考试大纲和样题

• 一级和二级 •

College Core English Test Series  
Syllabuses and Sample Tests  
for Bands 1 & 2

上海交通大学语言测试学科组编著



上海交通大学出版社

**大学核心英语系列考试大纲和样题**  
(一级和二级)

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## 前 言

自从《大学英语教学大纲》公布以来，各高等院校非英语专业的英语课普遍采用了分级教学的形式。为了客观合理地逐级测量完成教学大纲的情况，恰如其分地评定各级学生的成绩，有必要采取相应的分级测试手段。《大学英语教学大纲》指出：“语言测试要做到科学、客观、统一和标准化。”大纲还规定：“基础阶段各级教学结束时均应安排考试。”

我们自1985年便开始在校内试行统一的各级考试，力求按照教学大纲的要求制定出合乎标准的试卷，并提供兄弟院校试用，广泛收集意见。根据几年来我们对试卷、试题和测试结果的各种分析，听取了广大师生提出的宝贵意见，经过多次修改，目前我们已制定出《大学核心英语系列考试 (College Core English Test Series)》第一、二级的考试大纲与样卷。我们将以此为依据，每学期制定出一套试卷，供考试使用。

《大学英语系列考试》的分级与《大学核心英语》的各级相对应，但这一系列考试又不单纯是学业成绩测试 (Achievement Test)，其目的在于测量学生的语言知识与语言技能是否达到教学大纲某一级所规定的要求，从而确定学生能否升入高一级学习。

为使本系列考试与国家举行的大学英语四级考试相衔接，其题型是参照大学英语标准测试设计组所制定的考试大纲和样题确定的，旨在使学生逐渐熟悉和适应全国统一的四

级考试。

我们希望通过《大学核心英语系列考试》大纲与样题的制定,使各级的测试能做到稳定和标准化。但由于我们的经验不足,水平有限,不当之处尚请广大师生批评指正。

编 者

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# 大学核心英语系列考试一级考试大纲

## Syllabus for CCETS - 1

大学核心英语系列考试一级 (CCETS-1) 是根据《大学英语教学大纲》关于一级的各项具体要求制定的。教学大纲规定, 学生学完一级应达到下列要求:

“1. 词汇: 掌握480—530单词…以及由这些单词构成的常用词组。对其中350左右的常用词要求拼写正确, 能英汉互译, 并掌握它们的基本用法。

2. 读: …能运用学到的词汇和语法结构正确理解与课文难度相仿的文章, 阅读速度达到每分钟30词。阅读难度略低, 生词不超过总数3%的材料, 速度达到每分钟40词, 理解准确率以70%为合格。

3. 听: 能听懂英语讲课, 对题材熟悉。句子结构简单、基本上没有生词、语速每分钟约100词的听力材料, 2~3遍可以听懂, 理解准确率以70%为合格。

4. 写: 能运用学到的词汇和语法结构组词成句。

5. 说: 学会基本的课堂用语和日常用语。能用英语提问并回答教师就课文提出的问题。”

一级考试包括上述要求中的前四项, 不包括第五项 (“说”的部分)。考试采用笔试形式。

对学生“说”的能力, 可在平时测验中测定。

一级考试的难易程度与《大学核心英语》(读写教程与听

说教程)第一册相适应。试题中应有50%—60%的内容与教材有关(包括题材、词汇短语、语法结构、功能意念、语言技能,等等)。

试卷中90%的试题(第I, II, III, IV部分)采用多项选择题,占85分;10%的试题(第V部分)采用主观性试题,占15分。

## 考 试 内 容

一级考试包括五个部分:一、听力理解,二、阅读理解,三、词语和语法结构,四、完形填空,五、组词成句和汉译英。共100题。全部题目按顺序统一编号。

### 第一部分:听力理解(Part I. Listening Comprehension)

共20题。分两节:A节(Section A)测试学生听辨句子中单词和短语的能力,共10题;B节(Section B)测试学生理解句子的能力,共10题。每题一个句子,全部为多项选择题,每题读两遍。考试时间为20分钟。

语速为每分钟100词左右。每题后有15秒左右的间隙,供学生选出答案。本部分的题材为日常生活和一般常识,句子结构和内容较简单,词语不超出“大学英语一级词汇和短语表”(见附录I)的范围。

### 第二部分:阅读理解(Part II. Reading Comprehension)

共15题。本部分包括短文3—4篇,总词汇量约750词,测试学生获取书面语言信息的能力。每篇短文之后有若干个多项选择题。考试时间为35分钟。

短文的难度与学生所学的一级阅读材料相仿;题材包括一般常识、人物介绍、风俗习惯、历史地理,等等。体裁以

说明文和描述文为主。除要求猜测的词语外，可以有个别生词（总数不超过4个），但对于影响答题的生词应注明汉语词义。

### 第三部分：词语和语法结构（Part III. Vocabulary and Structure）

共35题。测试学生运用词汇和短语以及语法结构的能力。本部分包括词语用法20题，语法结构15题。词语部分以《大学英语核心英语》第一册中的重点词汇和短语为主。全部为多项选择题。考试时间为20分钟。

### 第四部分：完形填空（Part IV. Cloze）

共20题。测试学生理解和综合运用语言的能力。本部分包括一篇与教材中课文的题材近似的短文（约200词），其中留有20个空格；每个空格为一个多项选择题。其中结构词和实义词约各占50%，即各占9—11个空格。短文中如有个别影响理解的生词，应注明其汉语词义。考试时间为15分钟。

### 第五部分：组词成句和汉译英（Part V. Sentence Making and Translation）

共10题。测试学生遣词造句的能力。分两节：A节（Section A）共5题，每题为一组任意排列的词和词组，要求将其组成一个句子；每题的第一个词为句首词。B节（Section B）共5题，每题为一个汉语句子，要求译成英语；各题可给出英语关键词（置于句末括号内）。本部分的词语不超出“大学英语一级词汇及短语表”（见附录I）的范围。



# 试 卷 安 排

题项	题 号	题 目 名 称	题 数	计 分	考试时间
I	1—20	听 力 理 解	20题	20分	20分钟
II	21—35	阅 读 理 解	15题	30分	35分钟
III	36—55	词 语 和 { 词汇短语 语法结构 { 语法结构	20题	10分 } 25分	20分钟
	56—70		15题		
IV	71—90	完 形 填 空	20题	10分	15分钟
V	91—95	组词成句 { 造句 和汉译英 { 翻译	5题	5分 } 15分	30分钟
	96—100		5题		
合 计			100题	100分	120分钟

# College Core English Test Series

## —Band One—

### Sample Test

Part I Listening Comprehension (20 minutes)

#### Section A

*Directions: In this section, you will hear 10 statements. For each statement, four choices A), B), C) and D) are given. Each statement will be read two times and then there will be a pause. During the pause, you must find the ONE item that is exactly the same as a word or phrase in the statement. Then blacken the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a pencil.*

*Now you will hear an example:*

*You will read:*

- A) cheering folk
- B) sharing a boat
- C) changing world
- D) shining clothes

*Sample Answer: A B ● D*

*The phrase you heard in the sentence is "in a fast changing world". Therefore you should choose C) and*

*blacken the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a pencil.*

- |                     |                   |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| 1. A) 30th July     | C) 13th June      |
| B) 30th June        | D) 13th July      |
| 2. A) connected     | C) selected       |
| B) collected        | D) elected        |
| 3. A) worked away   | C) within a way   |
| B) walked away      | D) wandered away  |
| 4. A) in the land   | C) in the lane    |
| B) in the rain      | D) in the ring    |
| 5. A) next          | C) best           |
| B) lest             | D) rest           |
| 6. A) tripped along | C) tried the line |
| B) traded along     | D) travel alone   |
| 7. A) British money | C) this money     |
| B) sweet honey      | D) some honey     |
| 8. A) more saying   | C) motor-racing   |
| B) move the railing | D) modern singing |
| 9. A) dirty chairs  | C) thirty yards   |
| B) thirty years     | D) thirteen pairs |
| 10. A) sleep        | C) sweep          |
| B) speak            | D) slip           |

## **Section B**

*Directions: In this section, there are 10 more statements. Each statement will also be read two times. 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 a pencil.*

*Now you will hear an example:*

- You will read:*
- A) Jack is sleeping.
  - B) Jack is speaking.
  - C) Jack is working.
  - 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 a pencil.*

- 11. A) Do You want some cheese?  
B) Is this cup cheap?  
C) Have some tea, please.  
D) You must like to see it.
- 12. A) Many people can do it well.  
B) Well, I can do it now.  
C) Ann is in the reading room.  
D) Mary is ill now.
- 13. A) I didn't see any book.  
B) Could you give me that notebook?  
C) Please hand in your exercise-book at once.  
D) There is a lot of homework to do.

14. A) Could you complete the experiment in two hours?  
B) I think you can finish the experiment in a short time.  
C) The experiment will last for twelve hours.  
D) Do you think it's possible to do the experiment now?
15. A) Nobody likes to see the three people.  
B) No one can tell where to find that kind of tree.  
C) There is not a single apple in the tree.  
D) No one knows where he is.
16. A) We must read the second part of page fifty.  
B) Please look at the top of page sixty.  
C) Now read the first and second paragraphs on page fifty.  
D) Will you turn to page sixty and read the first paragraphs?
17. A) He is only a good scientist.  
B) He is only a good inventor.  
C) He is rather an inventor than a scientist.  
D) He became famous as an inventor.
18. A) He has taken my shoes on purpose.  
B) He has taken my shoes without reason.  
C) He has taken my shoes by himself.  
D) He has taken my shoes for his shoes.
19. A) I didn't want to study at all last night.  
B) I couldn't study last night because I was sad.  
C) I was too tired to study last night.

- D) I studied very hard last night though I was tired.
20. A) The guests had only a little food.  
B) The guests brought a lot of food themselves.  
C) The guests asked for a lot of food.  
D) The guests were given different sorts of food.

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. Each of them is given four suggested answers A), B), C) and D). You should choose the ONE best answer and blacken the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a pencil.*

Questions 21 to 23 are based on the following passage:

Want to see a good film without leaving the house? Well, just switch on the television. That's fine for most of us, but people couldn't do so 20 or 30 years ago. A visit to the cinema was "an evening out" ; a film was something special. Today young people still go to the cinema often, while children watch a lot of television. Films and film stars are a strong force in our lives. So it is surprising how little film education there is in schools. Why don't more children learn how films are made, and why they are made? The best film education is when children make a film of their own.

This is not difficult. A 4-minute film can cost as little as \$10. Schools can hire the necessary equipment. They can also borrow films that other children have made. This helps them to see what is possible in a short film. Children will be making the film, so the main ideas for the film must come from them. Someone must write the film and plan the filming. Some children will be actors, others cameramen, lighting men, technicians and so on. They learn a great deal about the technical problems of films, and about themselves.

21. In the past a film was something special because \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) people didn't like to see films
  - B) there weren't many films 20 or 30 years ago
  - C) people had to go to the cinema to see a film
  - D) no one could watch films on television
22. It is good if children make their own films at school because \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) they like films and film stars
  - B) children need to have film education
  - C) they don't watch films very often
  - D) many children would like to be film stars
23. What is NOT TRUE according to the passage?
- A) People no longer visit cinemas as often as they used to.
  - B) We should not encourage children to act in a

film.

- C) Young people often see films in cinemas.
- D) Children have the ability to make good films.

Questions 24 to 26 are based on the following passage:

The first true piece of sports equipment that man invented was the ball.

In ancient Egypt, as everywhere, pitching (投) stones was a favorite children's game. But a badly thrown rock could hurt a child. Looking for something less dangerous to throw, the Egyptians made what were probably the first balls.

At first, balls were made of grass or leaves held together by vines (藤). Later, they were made of pieces of animal skin sewed together and filled with feathers.

Even though the Egyptians were warlike, they found time for peaceful games. Before long they had developed a number of ball games, each with its own set of rules. Perhaps they played ball more for instruction than for fun. Ball playing was thought of mainly as a way to teach young men the speed and skill they would need for war.

24. The ball was invented probably because\_\_\_\_\_.

- A) throwing stones was not safe
- B) rocks were often difficult to throw
- C) games with stones did not have rules



- D) rocks were too heavy to throw
25. Egyptian children played ball games\_\_\_\_\_.
- A) as a training for war
- B) for entertainment
- C) with similar rules
- D) in a peaceful way
26. The best title for this selection is\_\_\_\_\_.
- A) The First Ball Games
- B) How Egyptian Children Played Games
- C) An Interesting Egyptian Sport
- C) The Beginning of Sports Equipment

Questions 27 to 31 are based on the following passage:

Visitors to Britain are often surprised to find that the weather is an almost endless topic (话题) of conversation. This is not, as some people think, because the British are not bright enough to think of anything else to talk about, but because there is always a feature of surprise in the British climate. In England, we never know from one day to the next what is in store for us.

One year, we had a period of very hot weather in early June and decided to spend the weekend at the seaside. I packed the bags and got the children ready to leave. When at last everything was in the car, I sat down in the front seat, hot and tired, and gradually felt relaxed in the cool wind as my husband drove towards the coast. For the first few miles I thought