



全国高等农林院校“十一五”规划教材

English 大学英语 分级测试题库

杨红英 主编

中国农业出版社

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前 言

随着对外交往的不断扩大,领域不断拓展,社会各方面对于大学生的外语能力有了更高的要求,国家教育部于2004年修订了原有的《大学英语教学大纲》,对大学英语教学提出了新的目标和要求,与此同时全国大学英语四、六级考试中心为了更好地引导和指导大学英语教学和学生的英语学习,对四、六级考试的题型和分值分布作了重大调整,这些改革举措目的是让我们在重视学生阅读水平提高的同时,在日常的英语教学中还要重视学生的听、说、读、写、译的能力的培养和发展,注重学生语言的实用技能的训练和提高。在这种情势下,我们组织了来自各校的有丰富教学经验的教师编写了这本《大学英语分级测试题库》。

本书共分为十套测试题。在设计测试题的类型和考察倾向性方面我们都作了精心的安排,既能有利于学生对于英语各项技能的训练和培养,又兼顾了四级考试新题型的要求。

听力部分顺应了四级变化的趋势,增加了长对话的训练,选材力求与学生的校园生活、活动、学习有一定的关联性;听写部分一直是学生的弱项,因此,我们把它作为听力的侧重点,在词汇和句子的选择上都作了精心的安排。

本书在词汇部分不同于同类的习题集,考虑到词汇一直都是学生十分重要的部分,但是词汇又是语言运用的基础,因此我们没有放弃词汇考查这个传统题型。在设计上吸收了托福考试的一些特点,考查的重点也集中在四级的高频词汇上,能够使学生有效地测试自己对重点常用词汇的掌握情况。

在作文方面,我们侧重实用写作题材,话题尽可能接近学生的生活,但又是社会生活的热点问题,精炼范文,有很强的借鉴性。

本书经过半年的准备工作,近十位大学英语一线教师的审定和核查,

各位编委的不懈工作，如今终于可以定稿。但是本书还要在使用中通过学生们的考验，如有疏漏或者不妥的地方，恳请大家不吝指正，我们会尽心竭力做得更加完美。

编 者

2006 年 12 月

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Test One

Part I Listening Comprehension

(35 minutes, 35 points)

Section A

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. Both 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.*

1. A) He echoed the women on the point.
B) He thought that her words were too pessimistic.
C) He thought that her words were too optimistic.
D) He didn't care what she said about the issue.
2. A) He is not enthusiastic about his English lessons.
B) He has made great progress in his English.
C) He is a student of the music department.
D) He is not very interested in popular songs.
3. A) He would like to know what happened.
B) He can help the woman.
C) He can't help due to something urgent.
D) He would have helped if he had the time.
4. A) The hotel. B) Bombay.
C) The supermarket. D) The hospital.
5. A) She doesn't receive letters from Canada.
B) Her neighbor would like to trade stamps.
C) The man should ask her brother for extra stamps.
D) She can't give the man the stamps.
6. A) He went to see the dentist a week ago.

- B) The woman should cancel her appointment with the dentist.
C) The woman's toothache will go away by itself.
D) The woman should have seen the dentist by now.
7. A) He's willing to teach the woman how to play chess.
B) He's not a very good chess player.
C) The woman needs a lot of time to play chess.
D) The woman should join the chess club.
8. A) He doesn't know anything about physics.
B) He wants the woman to postpone the talk.
C) He hasn't finished preparing for his presentation.
D) He regularly gives talks to high school students.
9. A) She expects the man to have it.
B) She's angry with the man for forgetting it.
C) She doesn't know where it is.
D) She'd like the man to return it by tonight.
10. A) She prefers to enjoy the movie with him.
B) She can't go with him for the movie.
C) She thinks the movie is really interesting.
D) She doesn't like comedy.

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear one long dialogue and 2 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage 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).

Conversation One

Questions 11 to 14 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

11. A) He drives too fast.
B) He plays his guitar too loudly.
C) His radio wakes her children up.
D) His friends are too noisy.
12. A) Mary's kids. B) Mary's neighbors.

- C) Mary's colleagues. D) The friends of Mary's neighbor's son.
13. A) She is afraid they won't listen to her.
B) She doesn't want to make a bad first impression.
C) She is afraid of getting off the subject.
D) She knows that they can't do anything about it.
14. A) Mary should bring the neighbors a gift.
B) Mary should introduce her children to the neighbors.
C) Mary should consult with them politely.
D) Mary should ask the neighbors' son to baby-sit.

Passage Two

Questions 15 to 17 are based on the passage you have just heard.

15. A) He forgot the appointment. B) He arrived late.
C) He was sick. D) He was very busy.
16. A) He was busy sightseeing.
B) He couldn't reach Mr. Thomas' office.
C) He didn't want to see Mr. Thomas any more.
D) He didn't want to take the trouble making it.
17. A) The trip didn't do any good to his health.
B) The trip was a complete disappointment.
C) The trip helped him meet many interesting people.
D) The trip was enjoyable but not fruitful in terms of business.

Passage Three

Questions 18 to 20 are based on the passage you have just heard.

18. A) He was good at writing about interesting people.
B) It was much easier to write stories about people.
C) He thought people played an important role in world events.
D) He believed that people are always eager to learn about other people.
19. A) Action. B) World news.
C) Enterprise. D) Faces and Places.
20. A) He is a sportsman. B) He is an actor.
C) He is a publisher. D) He is a photographer.

Section C

Directions: In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks numbered from S1 to S7 with the exact words you have just heard. For blanks numbered from S8 to S10 you are required to fill in the missing information. You can either use the exact words you have just heard or write down the main points in your own words. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.

If you are a young college student, most of your concerns about young health and happiness in life are probably (S1) _____ on the present. Basically, you want to feel good physically, mentally, and (S2) _____ now. You probably don't spend much time worrying about the (S3) _____ future, such as whether you will develop heart disease, or (S4) _____, how you will take care of yourself in your (S5) _____ years, or how long you are going to live. Such thoughts may have (S6) _____ your mind once in a while. However, if you are in your thirties, forties, or older, such health-related thoughts are likely becomes (S7) _____ important to you.

(S8) _____

_____ that will help you feel better physically and mentally. Recently, researchers have found that even in late adulthood, exercise, strength training with weights, and better food can help elderly individuals significantly improve their health and add happiness to their life.

(S9) _____

_____, giving us the opportunity to avoid some of the health problems that have troubled them. (S10) _____

Part II Reading in Depth

(25 minutes, 30 points)

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 center. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.

- | | |
|---------------|-------------------|
| A) symbols | I) economic |
| B) economical | J) professional |
| C) wreath | K) competition |
| D) year-round | L) qualifications |
| E) imaginary | M) route |
| F) represent | N) manner |
| G) contests | O) certificates |
| H) amateur | |

Sports are one of the world's largest industries, and most athletes are professionals who are paid for their efforts. Because an athlete succeeds by achievement only—not by 21 background or family connections, sports can be a fast, 22 to wealth, and many athletes play more for money than for love. This has not always been true. In the ancient Olympics the winner got only a wreath of olive leaves. Even though the winners became national heroes, the games remained 23 for centuries. Athletes won fame but no money. As time passed however, the 24 became increasingly less amateur and cities began to hire athletes to 25 them. By the fourth century A. D., the Olympics were ruined, and they were soon ended.

In 1896, the Olympic games were revived with the same goal of pure amateur 26. The rules ban athletes who have ever received a \$50 prize or an athletic scholar or who have spent four weeks in a training camp. At least one

competitor in the 1896 games meets these 27. He was Spiridon Louis, a water carrier who won the marathon race. After race, a rich Athenian offered him anything he wanted. A true amateur, Louis accepted only a cart and a horse. Then he gave up running forever. But Louis was an exception and now, as the Chairman of the German Olympic Committee said, "Nobody pays any attention to these rules". Many countries pay their athletes to train 28, and Olympic athletes are eager to sell their names to companies that make everything from ski equipment to fast food.

Even the games themselves have become a huge business. Countries fight to hold the Olympics not only for honor, but for money. The 1972 games in Munich cost the Germans 545 million dollars, but by selling medal, 29, TV rights, food, drink, hotel rooms, and souvenirs (纪念品), they managed to make a profit. Appropriately the symbol of victory in the Olympic Games is no longer a simple olive 30—it is a gold medal.

Section B

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.

Passage One

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage.

On the surface, AIDS appears to have barely touched Asia so far, and the few cases reported involved mainly foreigners, female and male prostitutes and imported contaminated blood. But complacency could be a fatal error. Experts have no doubts that the reported cases represent only the tip of an epidemic iceberg; many more people are infected than cases reported, in part because the virus takes five to seven years from infection to develop in AIDS. Says Dr. Johnson Mann, Director of the Special Program on AIDS of the World Health Organization: "AIDS is knocking on the door of Asia".

Yet because AIDS is occurring later in Asia than in other countries, Asians can benefit from the knowledge gained at a heavy price elsewhere. AIDS can be transmitted through heterosexual as well as homosexual contact and prevention through education is the key—indeed the only—defense so far

available. In the words of Dr. Mann, "the opportunity for protection of Asia against widespread dissemination of HIV" — the AIDS virus — "is obvious and may be vital to the future of the continent".

In contrast to Asia, Africa had no warning at all when the disease began to appear there. Today, several millions of men, women and children may have already been affected. Here is Reader's Digest report on the African crisis, followed by detailed information on AIDS and how it can be prevented.

31. AIDS can be spread through _____.
 - A) affected blood
 - B) polluted air
 - C) epidemic iceberg
 - D) some diseases
32. According to some experts _____.
 - A) only a few Asian people have been affected by AIDS
 - B) more people in Asia than in other countries have acquired AIDS
 - C) AIDS has stricken all the continents alike
 - D) More people than cases reported in Asia are already infected with AIDS virus
33. It can be inferred from the passage that _____.
 - A) nothing had been known of AIDS before it was found in Africa
 - B) Asians have suffered little as they all have good education
 - C) Foreigners in Asia may be the most vulnerable to AIDS
 - D) Other continents will fall victims of AIDS very soon
34. It is obvious that the writer of the passage _____.
 - A) feels confident about eliminating AIDS in the near future
 - B) is rather concerned with the future of the Asian continent
 - C) shows indifference to the situation in Africa
 - D) has doubts that education can be of any help in fighting against AIDS
35. What will the report that follows this passage most likely discuss?
 - A) The critical situation throughout the world.
 - B) AIDS victims in some African countries.
 - C) The aim of the special program on AIDS.
 - D) Reader's Digest and AIDS.

Passage Two

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage.

September 11, 2001.

It was America's darkest day, and also its finest hour. As the world watched, planes crashed and buildings crumbled (崩毁, 倒塌) — and ordinary men and women emerged as true heroes.

Adam Mayblum used to enjoy watching as storms lashed the windows of his office. You think that's power? Mayblum would scoff. I'm on the 87th floor of the World Trade Center. That's power. The drawstrings on his window shades would appear to sway slightly, but it was an illusion. Although they were 320 meters in the sky, WTC was quite steady.

When Mayblum felt a devastating rumble on that September morning, he glanced at the drawstrings. They were careening widely, one meter in either direction. Mayblum would be one of thousands cast into an extraordinary purgatory that morning. While as many as 25,000 would find their way to safety, 5,000 would not.

For some, it was a matter of geography — not just which tower they worked in or on which floor, but in which corner of the building. For some, the choices were as basic as which staircase to use. Others faced the ultimate moral dilemma: Save yourself or save another.

The confusion inside Adam Mayblum's office at May Davis, a financial services firm, lasted just seconds. He knew he needed to get out. He ripped his T-shirt into pieces, soaked the pieces in water and gave them to colleagues to cover their faces. Among them: Harry Ramos, head trader at May Davis. Mayblum had worked with Ramos off and on for 14 years.

36. What does the author suggest by the first sentence?

- A) The day on which the darkest disaster happened was also a sunny day.
- B) The day on which the weather was worst had an hour of finest weather.
- C) The day on which the most serious disaster happened was also the day many people did the most heroic deeds.
- D) The day on which the weather was poorest was also the day many heroes and heroines sprang up.

37. From the short sentence "That's power" in the third paragraph, we can infer that _____.

- A) only the WTC is the most powerful thing in Mayblum's opinion