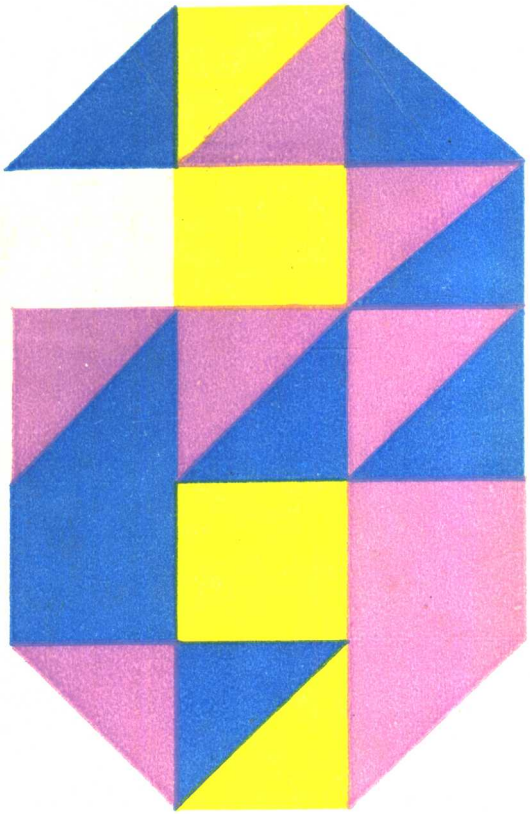
刘路喜 俞美娟 编

大学英语考试模拟试题集

(1-3)级

CET CET



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大学英语考试模拟试题集

（1～3级）

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内 容 提 要

大学英语考试(CET)是国家教委组织的全国性标准化考试。本书依照大学英语考试大纲的要求,汇编了 10 套内容和水平相当的模拟题,供参加 1～3 级考试的考生训练、复习和模拟自测。

每套试题均分五大部分:听力理解、阅读理解、词语和结构、完形填空、写作。模拟题立足于大学英语考生必备的基本语言知识和技能,有的放矢,以求有效地提高考生的应试能力。为方便学生自测,书末配有全部答案、写作的参考范文和听力录音文字材料。

本书注重实用,针对性强,是大学英语考生和广大英语学习者必备的复习资料。

大学英语考试模拟试题集(1～3 级)

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前　言

《大学英语考试模拟试题集(1～3)级》共有10套模拟试题，包括一级模拟题3套，二级模拟题3套，三级模拟题4套。本书是根据国家教委批转的理工科和文理科用的两份《大学英语教学大纲》以及最新出版的《大学英语教学大纲通用词汇表》编写的。全部素材选自近年来的英、美书刊，语言规范，题材新颖，涉及面广。每套模拟试题均分为五大部分：听力理解、阅读理解、词语和结构、完形填充、写作。其内容、形式、题量、计分、计时等均附合考试大纲的规定。为便于读者自测，书末附有全部参考答案、写作的参考范文以及听力录音文字材料。

本书注重实用，针对性强，难度逐级增加，是在校学生顺利通过大学英语考试的必备复习资料，同时也是广大英语爱好者自测英语水平的参考书。模拟题的听力部分配有5盒录音磁带，特聘美籍教师专门录制，发音标准、清晰。

本书主编为柯应中，由刘路喜、俞美君共同编写。由于编者水平有限，时间仓促，倘有疏漏，恳请读者批评，指正。

编者

1995年5月

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大学英语一级考试模拟题 1

Part I Listening Comprehension (20 minutes)

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. 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 suggested answers 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.

Example:

You will hear:

You will read: A)At the office.
B)In the waiting room.
C)At the airport.
D)In the restaurant.
Sample Answer [~~A~~] [B] [C] [D]

From the conversation we know that the two were talking about some work they have to finish in the evening. This is most likely to have taken place at the office. Therefore, A) "At the of-

fice" is the best answer. You should choose answer [A] on the Answer Sheet and mark it with a single line through the centre.

1. A)He has not recovered yet.
   B)He is still telling lies.
   C)He is afraid of getting up.
   D)He is very lazy.

2. A)At a post office.
   B)At an airport.
   C)At a book shop.
   D)In an office.

3. A)She feels strange here.
   B)She does not know the way.
   C)She does not want to see anyone now.
   D)She is not sure of herself.

4. A)She will thank the waiter for his quick service.
   B)She'd like to have as many chickens as possible.
   C)She wants to be served quickly.
   D)She likes the chicken very much.

5. A)A TV program they've seen recently.
   B)Disadvantages of seeing films in the cinema.
   C)The role they've played in the film.
   D)How to choose the TV program.

6. A)It is hard to buy fruits and vegetable.
   B)Flooding has caused many damages right now.
   C)There has been too much rain.
   D)There won't be any good harvest this year.

7. A)No, because John refused to loan her any money.
   B)No, because she did not have enough money.
   C)Yes, because she borrowed money from others.
   D)Yes, because John paid for her.

8. A)At 7：00.　　C)At 8：00.
B)At 7：30.　　D)At 9：00.

9. A)He enjoyed staying at home.
B)The coffee makes him excited.
C)He doesn't like to see movies outside.
D)The movie is not as good as he expected.

10. A)Because he has lost his job for no reason.
B)Because his employer treats him unfairly.
C)Because he does not feel well today.
D)Because he has been working too hard.

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear 3 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 ONE best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

Passage 1

Questions 11 to 13 are based on the passage you have just heard.

11. A)In 1889.　　C)In 1914.
B)In 1910.　　D)In 1918.

12. A)In the United States.　　C)In Switzerland.
B)In Britain.　　D)In Canada.

13. A)About the films made by Chaplin.
B)About the life of Chaplin.
C)About the history of films.
D)About the origin of films.

Passage 2

Questions 14 to 17 are based on the passage you have just heard.

14. A)A man argued with the lecturer and threatened to shot him.
    B)A man came in and threatened to shoot the students.
    C)A man entered and shot the lecturer.
    D)A man shot the lecturer after a struggle.
15. A)He hoped to give an interesting lecture.
    B)He wanted to know how his students would describe it.
    C)He was interested in people's memory of events.
    D)He was teaching his students writing skills.
16. A)All the students were too frightened to write.
    B)Students' descriptions were quite different.
    C)Some students did not remember what had happened.
    D)Students' response to the event was almost the same.
17. A)People's accounts of events vary greatly even after a short time.
    B)Some people's memory is better than other people's.
    C)People find it hard to describe the event.
    D)People's memory of events is often very short.

Passage 3

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

18. A)A secretary.　　C)A travel agent.
    B)A waiter.　　D)A skillful worker.
19. A)Typing letters.　　C)Answering phones
    B)Making arrangements.　　D)Working late at home.
20. A)She does a little routine work.
    B)She goes to lunch with her boss.
    C)She has something new to do every day.

D)She makes all arrangements for her boss.

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:

Florence Nightingale came from a rich family and was very pretty. In her family, young girls usually spent their time going to parties until they married rich young men. But Florence found parties boring; she wanted to be a nurse. Finally, in 1850, when she was 30, her parents accepted her decision. So she went to study in a hospital in Germany. Then she was in charge of a nursing-home for women in London. So she was asked to go to the Crimea to take charge of the wounded soldiers.

The conditions in the Crimean hospital were terrible. Forty percent of the patients died. Certain beds seemed fatal; soldiers died in them after two days. Nightingale decided that this was because of bad drains, and insisted that the government do something about it. Workmen put in a proper drainage[管道的] system and supplied pure drinking water. The death rate dropped to two percent. On her return to England people greeted Florence Nightingale as a heroine. She was an important force in the movement to reform hospitals and nursing in England. By 1900 unsafe hospitals and ignorant nurses were things of the past.

21. From this passage, we can know Nightingale was _____.

A)an ambitious girl　　C)a famous writer

B)a dancing fan　　D)an unkind girl

22. She went to the Crimea to _____.

A)look over the books about nursing

B)look into the Crimea War

C)take care of the wounded soldiers

D)take advantage of the Crimea war

23. Soldiers died after they had been sent into the Crimean hospital because _____.

A)no one would look after them

B) their drinking water was polluted

C)there was no enough medicine to be supplied

D)they were wounded seriously in the war

24. She began her career as a nurse _____.

A)before her parents promised her in 1850

B)after she had attended those parties for a long time

C)after she went to the Crimea

D)when her parents gave her the definite answer in 1850

25. From the last sentence of this passage, we can learn that _____.

A)qualified nurses as well as hospitals have been provided since 1900

B)different kinds of trained nurses were required by hospitals before 1900

C)nurses as well as hospitals haven't brought any safety to patients after 1990

D)too many nurses have been brought up in the world since

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1900

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

Most of the languages of Europe—and some Middle-Eastern and Indian languages— are related to each other. They belong to a large family which linguists call the 'Indo-European' family of languages. Although they may look and sound completely different from each other, linguists can show that their grammar and vocabulary are similar in many ways. The Indo-European languages can be divided into eight main groups: Germanic (including English); Romance (the languages which are passed from Latin, for example Spanish); Celtic(for example Scottish Gaelic); Balto-Slavonic(for example Russian); Indo-Iranian(for example Hindi, Farsi); Greek, Albanian and Armenian. Not all European languages belong to the Indo-European family. Finnish and Hungarian, for example, are members of a quite different language family, and Basque(spoken in northern Spain and south-western France) seems to be completely different from all the other languages in the world.

26. What is TRUE according to this passage?

A)Most European languages belong to the Indo-European family as well as some Middle-Eastern and Indian languages.

B) All European languages have something to do with some Middle Eastern and Indian languages.

C)The 'Indo-European' family of languages refer to all the Indian and European languages.

D) The Indo-European family of languages includes most languages in the world.

27. In Line 3, the word 'linguists' refers to _____.

A)people who can speak different languages

B)students who are studying foreign languages

C)teachers who give the lectures of Indo-European languages

D)experts who study the characteristics of languages

28. The writer points out that the Indo-European family of languages _____.

A)are completely similar in grammar and vocabulary but slightly different in pronunciation

B)are different in written forms and pronunciation but almost the same in grammar and vocabulary

C)have the same system of written forms but the different system of spoken forms

D)can be distinguished from one another in grammar, vocabulary and pronunciation

29. This passage indicates a fact that _____.

A)more than one language is spoken by the British people

B)German as well as English is the national language in Britain

C)the British people speak English, Spanish, German and Scottish Gealic

D)the British people only speak English with each other

30. We can infer from this passage that _____.

A)Basque belongs to the Indo-European family of languages

B)the language family of Finnish is completely different from that of Hungarian

C)Basque seems to differ from all the other languages in the world

D)Basque, Finnish and Hungarian belong to the same language family

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:

There are about 4,500 kinds of mammals [哺乳动物]. These can be divided into 19 groups— scientists call them orders— for instance the carnivores, or meat-eaters. Typical carnivores are dogs, tigers or polar bears.

Man is mammal, belonging to the order called primates[灵长目动物]. There are several different kinds of primates, including monkeys (which have tails), and apes (which do not). Most primates live in tree. They have hands and large brains, and can communicate very well.

We are closely related to apes, and are very like them in most ways. Nobody knows exactly when the first people appeared, but 4-5 million years ago there were man-like primates in Africa. One and a half million years ago there were meat-eating primates which were very like us. The first skeletons which are certainly of modern man date from about half a million years ago.

31. In line 3, the word 'carnivores' means _____.

A)man C)tails

B)meat-eaters D)dogs

32. In the writer's opinion, primates mainly include _____.

A)dogs, monkeys and polar bears

B)tigers, monkeys and apes

C)dogs, tigers and apes

D)man, monkeys and apes

33. According to this passage, primates have hands and large brains so that _____.

A)they can communicate with each other very well

B)they can control other animals successfully

C)they can quickly run away from those dangerous situations

D)all of them can easily live in trees

34. The writer points out that man is mainly similar to _____.

A)apes C)monkeys

B)cats D)rats

35. From this passage, we can know that modern man might have appeared _____.

A)one and half million years ago

B)five million years ago

C)half a million years ago

D)four to five million years ago

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage:

Copper and tin were used before iron: they melt at a lower temperature, and can be mixed to form a useful metal called bronze.

Iron was probably first extracted[提炼] from meteorites [陨石头], perhaps around 3000 BC. (Iron ornaments [装饰物] dating from 5,000 years ago have been found in the Middle East.) Later, iron was extracted from iron ore (impure iron) by the Hittites, around 2000 BC. The iron was first heated, then hammered to remove the impurities, then cooled. Finally, the iron was heated again and shaped into tools or weapons.

Later, in India first of all, people found out how to make fires hot enough to melt iron, by driving air through the fuel. This made it possible to produce steel. Steel is made from iron mixed with a little carbon. Steel is harder than pure iron, and is less brittle (it does not break as easily). Every motorist is the owner of a ton of steel.

36. According to this passage, bronze was first made from _____.

A)tin and iron C)iron and steel

B)copper and tin D)copper and iron

37. According to this passage, people got iron from meteorites _____.

A)about 3000 BC C)5,000 years ago

B)about 2000 BC D)3,000 years ago

38. Steel is a kind of metal _____.

A)produced from iron ore C)harder than iron

B)for decoration D)for daily tools

39. In Line 5, Paragraph 3, the word 'brittle' means _____.

A)breaking easily C)strong

B)unbreakable D)hard

40. The last sentence of Paragraph 3 suggests that _____.

A)iron becomes less and less

B)life is more comfortable

C)steel is very important in our life

D)the production of steel is easier than before

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 answer that best completes the sentence. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

41. The old man and his dog were _____ to each other.

A)supported C)relied

B)helped D)devoted

42. You can see a(n) _____ of cars in the square.

A)plenty C)quantity

B)amount D)number

43. I'm wondering how he can manage to _____ such a difficult problem.

A)look into C)go over

B)deal with D)get through

44. Many old houses are being _____ to make room for the apartment buildings.

A)pulled down C)given up

B)laid aside D)broken away

45. I'm not feeling _____ well today.

A)as C)too

B)rather D)very

46. The truck was late _____ the heavy snowstorm.

A)as a result of C)for the sake of

B)in case of D)by means of

47. A new war broke _____ between the two countries.

A)out C)up

B)down D)off

48. It is said that this bridge has _____ for more than three centuries.

A)appeared C)risen

B)existed D)lived

49. It is not _____ that this situation will continue very long.

A)similar C)likely

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