

大学英语教学和考试指导丛书

大学新生英语分级考试
模拟试题集注

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内 容 简 介

本书由清华大学外语系几位教师根据多年经验编写而成,供准备参加英语入学分级考试的大学新生使用。全书共收有 6 套模拟试题,全面反映了分级考试的各项要求。试题针对性强,覆盖面大并附有详尽的注释、听力测试题的文字材料及答案,便于学生自学和自测,能使学生在短期内熟悉考试的要求和方法,了解试题的类型,从而提高考试成绩。本书亦可用作考前短期培训的教材。

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出版说明

目前全国各高等院校都按教委颁发的《大学英语教学大纲》实施教学并参加了大学英语四、六级考试,从而极大地激发了大学生的英语学习积极性和提高了他们的英语水平。各院校师生都在为贯彻教学大纲各项要求而努力,并且希望学生在四、六级考试前能得到一整套完整材料以便系统地、有针对性地进行考前强化训练。为此,《大学英语》编辑部经过几年努力,组织在全国大学英语统考中成绩优异的院校中有丰富教学经验的教师编写了一套大学英语教学与考试指导丛书。我们相信,这套丛书的出版将为高校师生提供大学英语统考前的系列复习的材料和测试手段。该丛书还可在词汇用法、语法结构、阅读理解、综合填空和写作各方面为教师提供选择,以便对学生进行系统、全面的训练。这套丛书不仅重视考前模拟训练,而且强调学生的基本功训练,对各项考试内容都配有指导性讲解、单项训练和综合训练。当然,教师也可根据教学中的薄弱环节,有针对性地选用以便更好地指导学生备考。

我们希望这套丛书能帮助大学生们顺利通过大学英语四、六级考试。谢谢!

《大学英语》编辑部

1994年5月

前 言

根据大学英语教学大纲规定,为了科学地组织教学,因材施教,大学英语实行分级教学,分为六级。每学期学完一级。第四级和第六级结束时,分别参加全国统考。考试合格者能获得国家教委颁发的证书。为了实行分级教学,新生入学时需参加英语分级考试。按照考试成绩,分别编入相应的等级,即一级、二级或三级学习。因此,分级考试对学生今后大学期间的外语学习将起重要的作用。

历年来,有相当数量的学生,由于不适应分级测试的要求和方法,未参加过分级测试的训练,不熟悉分级测试的题型,因而在考试中未能发挥自己的实际水平,造成考试失利。有的学生外语总体水平较好,但由于某一方面语言技能较弱,也影响考试成绩。这些学生本来有可能进入二级或三级,由于上述原因被编入一级,甚至被编入预备级,对他们的外语学习产生了不利影响,致使他们的潜能得不到充分发挥,外语水平的提高受到限制。反之,学生在分级考试中,如能适应考试要求,充分发挥自己的实际水平,取得较好成绩,则有可能进入较高一级学习,从而有利于今后外语水平的提高。如从一级开始,两年后仅能学完四级;如从二级开始,两年后可学完五级;如从三级开始,两年后则可学完六级。根据历年的资料统计,分级考试进入二级者,四级全国统考通过率几乎为百分之百;分级考试进入三级者,四级全国统考优秀率高达百分之六十。

由此可见,分级考试对学生的外语学习有着重大影响。

为使考入大学的新生全面了解分级考试的要求和方法,熟悉考试的题型并提高应试能力,我们认真总结了历年来组织新生分级考试的经验,精心设计并编写了这本模拟试题集,供考入大学的新生准备分级考试使用。

本书力求准确反映分段考试对听力、阅读、词汇、语法结构和完形填空等各项要求,题型多样,覆盖面广。听力部分包括单句、对话和短文;阅读理解部分题材广泛,包括社会状况、文化教育、科普常识及生活故事等;词汇、语法结构和完形填空部分力求覆盖重要的、常考的各类语言现象。

本书特别注重实用性。从学生的实际出发,针对学生做题的困难,对各题的语言难点均作了译尽的注释,并附有听力试题的文字材料及全部答案,便于学生查阅。总之,它为学生在入学前的短暂时间内复习准备考试提供了方便条件,同时也为他们今后大学期间的外语学习起到良好的促进作用。

李兴复 1994年6月
于清华大学

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SIMULATED PLACEMENT TEST 1

I. Listening Comprehension (听力理解)

听力理解分三部分, 共 30 题.

Section A 第一部分:

本部分为单句听力测试, 共 10 题, 每题读两遍。每听完一句后, 从 A、B、C、D 四个选择项中选出最合适的答案.

1. A. We had no supplies.
B. We just left the supply store.
C. We went out to get supplies.
D. We need more supplies.
2. A. Jane had to call her office at 10:15.
B. Jane had called her office at 10:50.
C. Jane didn't call her office at 10:15.
D. Jane was supposed to call her office at 10:50.
3. A. Mary didn't go to class because she didn't know there was going to be an exam.
B. Mary didn't want to take the exam.
C. Mary went to the class and took the exam.
D. Mary was happy with her result in yesterday's exam.
4. A. My sister wants me to use her pencils.
B. My sister buys many new pencils.
C. I lent my sister my pens.

- D. I can't use my sister's pens.
5. A. She is frightened, too.
B. She is so frightened that she can't speak.
C. She is forced to speak.
D. She speaks although she is frightened.
6. A. The plane owner must be rich.
B. This man must be the owner.
C. There must be a lot of money in the plane.
D. The man stays in the plane with a lot of money.
7. A. One person was absent.
B. Everyone was present to take the test.
C. The test lasted more than a single day.
D. He missed the test when he was absent.
8. A. You are taller than she not I.
B. We are both shorter than you.
C. We are exactly the same height.
D. There isn't much difference in our heights.
9. A. Sandy didn't know that we changed plans.
B. Our change in plans didn't affect Sandy's plans.
C. Sandy didn't tell us about the changed plans.
D. We had told Sandy about the changed plans.
10. A. John wouldn't like to read the story book.
B. John will buy a pair of new glasses tomorrow.
C. John was not able to read his story book because he broke his glasses.
D. Because he was cut by some broken glass, John didn't read his story book.

Section B 第二部分:

本部分为十组对话，每组对话后有一个问题。对话和问题都读两遍。听完一个问题后，从A、B、C、D四个选择中选出最合适的答案。

11. A. By taxi. B. By bus.
C. On foot. D. By train.
12. A. At the office. B. At school.
C. In the bank. D. In a restaurant.
13. A. Jimmy. B. Joe.
C. The woman. D. The man.
14. A. 6:55 B. 7:05
C. 7:55 D. 8:05
15. A. Black B. Blue
C. Brown D. Red
16. A. It's still raining, and the wind is blowing.
B. Both the rain and the wind have stopped.
C. The rain stopped, but the wind didn't.
D. The wind stopped, but it's raining.
17. A. Henry is going to the U. S.
B. Bob is leaving for the U. S.
C. They will meet on Sunday.
D. Bob wants to see Henry at once.
18. A. Friends B. Husband - wife
C. Father - daughter D. Teacher - student
19. A. Home B. To a restaurant
C. To a shop D. To the school
20. A. Yes. He'll be back from abroad.

- B. TV programmes on Chinese television.
 - C. Effects of television on our lives.
 - D. School-age children in China.
28. A. Tens of thousands.
B. Tens of millions.
C. Ten million.
D. Ten billion.
29. A. Two and a half hours.
B. Three hours.
C. Three and a half hours.
D. Four hours.
30. A. There are about 185 million TV sets in China.
B. There are news programmes on television.
C. A survey in Beijing found 63% of those surveyed got news from TV.
D. A survey in Shanghai showed that, on average, young people devoted half of their free time to watching TV.

II. Reading Comprehension (阅读理解)

本部分共五篇文章, 20 个问题, 根据文章内容, 选出最适合的答案。

(1)

Substances which are made up of only one kind of atom are called elements and there are about a hundred of these—the same number as there are kinds of atom. These are the substances from

which everything else is made. Aristotle taught that there were four elements—earth, air, fire and water—but he was very wrong. None of these is an element in any sense of the word and no further progress could be made until this idea was given up.

There is nothing obvious about the appearance of an element which makes it different from other substances, and this explains why man took so long to discover the building blocks that made up this world. Only patient and methodical chemical experiments were able to show that sulphur, copper and carbon were elements, but air, water and sand were not. Many of the most important elements are not found on the earth in a pure state, but have to be prepared in the laboratory. For example, the two elements of which water is made are the gases oxygen and hydrogen; oxygen occurs in the air, but it is mixed with a large amount of other gases, and hydrogen is not even present in the air.

31. According to the passage, which of the following statements is wrong?

- A. An element is made up of only one kind of atom
- B. Everything is made up from substances called elements
- C. Earth, air, fire and water are not elements
- D. The substances from which everything else is made exceed in number the elements

32. It took a long time to discover the elements because _____.

- A. elements are not obviously different from other substances in appearance
- B. man took too long to find the right kind of building blocks
- C. there is nothing obvious for man to do with elements
- D. man gave up the idea of Aristotle

33. Which of the following statements is true?
- A. There are hydrogen and oxygen in the air
 - B. Oxygen and hydrogen are mixed in water
 - C. Oxygen is found in a pure state on the earth
 - D. There are various gases in the air
34. The best title of the passage is _____.
- A. the Composition of Air
 - B. Elements
 - C. How to Find Elements
 - D. Oxygen and Hydrogen

(2)

Washington Irving was America's first man of letter to be known internationally. His works were received enthusiastically (热情地) both in England and in the United States. He was, in fact, one of the most successful writers of his time in either country, delighting a large general public and at the same time winning the admiration of fellow writers like Scott in Britain and Poe and Hawthorne in the United States. The respect in which he was held was partly owing to the man himself, with his warm friendliness, his good sense, his urbanity, his gay spirits, his artistic integrity, his love of both the Old World and the New. Thackeray described Irving as 'a gentleman, who, though himself born in no very high sphere, was most finished, polished, witty; socially the equal of the most refined Europeans.' In England he was granted an honorary degree from Oxford — an unusual honor for a citizen of a young, uncultured nation — and he received the medal of the Royal Society of Literature; America made him ambassador to Spain.

Irving's background provides little to explain his literary achievements. A gifted but delicate child, he had little schooling. He studied law, but without zeal, and never did practice seriously. He was immune to his strict Presbyterian (长老会的) home environment, frequenting both social gatherings and the theater.

35. The main point of the first paragraph is that Washington Irving was _____.
A. America's first man of letters
B. a writer who had great success both in his own country and outside it.
C. a man who was able to move from literature to politics.
D. a man whose personal charm enabled him to get by with basically inferior work.
36. What is implied by the comment about Scott, Poe, and Hawthorne?
A. Irving enjoyed great popular admiration.
B. Scott, Poe, and Hawthorne were primarily responsible for Irving's success.
C. Irving's work was not only popular, but also of high literary quality.
D. More Americans than Britons admired Irving.
37. According to this passage, which of the following is true?
A. His personal qualities were entirely responsible for his literary success.
B. His personal qualities were primarily responsible for his literary success.
C. His personal qualities had some effect on his literary success.

- D. His personal qualities had no effect on his literary success.
38. What can be said about Irving's law career?
- A. it was so successful that he won an ambassadorship.
- B. Irving began to practice law only late in life.
- C. He was an expert on commercial law.
- D. He spent very little time working as a lawyer.

(C)

Criticism is judgement. A critic is a judge. A judge must study and think about the material presented to him, accept it, correct it or reject it after thinking over what he has read, watched or heard.

Another word for criticism is appreciation. When I criticize or appreciate some object or another, I look for its good points and its bad points. In reading any printed or written matter, I always have a pencil in hand and put any comments in the book or on a separate piece of paper. In other words, I always talk back to the writer.

That sort of critical reading might well be called creative (创造性) reading because I am thinking along with the writer, asking him questions, seeing whether he answers the questions and how well he answers them. I mark the good passages to store them in my memory and ask myself about every other part and about the complete piece of writing: where, how and why could or should I improve upon it?

You might think that doing what I suggested is work. Yes, it is, but the work is a pleasure because I can feel my brain expanding, my emotion reacting and my way of living changing.

39. The writer says a critic _____.

- A. asks what he does not understand
 - B. talks back to the author
 - C. understands the background on which the works are based
 - D. looks for the good and the bad points of the material he has read
40. By creative reading the writer means _____.
- A. raising questions and answering them for the author
 - B. reading and giving comments on the materials one has read
 - C. improving on the material one has read
 - D. storing up facts in one's memory
41. According to the writer, critical reading _____.
- A. broadens a person's horizon
 - B. makes a person rich
 - C. enables a person to write fluently
 - D. gives a person extra work

(4)

My formula for staying young is simple; concentrate on the part of you that's young and growing — your brain. Keep your mind awake and you'll stay young all over. These are exciting times. Take an interest in the world around you, and make a point of learning at least one new thing every day.

Regardless of your age, it's not too late to make your life more interesting. I know a housewife with no previous knowledge who made herself into an outstanding industrial designer; I know a retired electrical engineer who has become a highly paid ceramic artist.

Get over the notion that you are ever too old to go back to

school. I know a man who entered medical college at 70. He got his degree with honors and became an eminent physician. Another man went to law school at 71 and is now an active lawyer.

In spite of years, staying 'young is easy for those who live in the future. You can do it if you care enough to try. Keep your mind awake and active; that's the only youth elixir (万能药) guaranteed to work.

42. According to the passage, it is wrong to _____.
A. think oneself too old to go back to school
B. keep one's mind awake
C. try to stay young
D. get one's degree with honors
43. The selection states that a man who entered college at 70 became _____.
A. an active lawyer
B. an electric engineer
C. a distinguished doctor
D. a highly paid ceramic artist
44. The only youth elixir is to _____.
A. go back to school
B. disregard one's age
C. live in the future
D. keep one's mind awake and active
45. According to the author, you should _____ learning at least one new thing every day.
A. put up with
B. be skillful in
C. give up
D. lay stress on