

College English
Practice Tests-Band 1
大学英语
分级测试(一)

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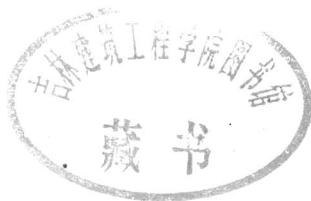
主编 王丽荣 杨峥

东北朝鲜民族教育出版社

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(一级)

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编者的话

《大学英语分级测试》是为适应《大学英语教学大纲》的分级教学要求,根据《大学英语四级考试大纲及样题》而设计编写的。在编写过程中,我们参考了全国同类精华试题,融汇了各类教材的重点、考点,因而具有典型、实用、规范的特点。

本书是一级试题集分册,共有十五套题,每套分五个部分:阅读理解、词汇与语法结构、完型填空、翻译及短文写作,并附有全部试题参考答案。

特别要说明的是,根据大学英语教材最新修订版的编写精神和体例,我们首次在一级试题里增加了写作一项,既配合学生们对大学英语教材的学习,又提高了他们对表达能力的要求,因而极具实际意义。由于时间有限,书中不妥之处,恳请读者指正。

1998年5月于长春

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Test One

Part I Reading Comprehension

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. Choose the best answer.

Questions 1 to 3 are based on the following passage :

Reading is probably the most important skill for success in your studies. You will have to read lengthy assignments in different subjects with varying degrees of detail and difficulty. If you read inaccurately, you will fail to understand some of the information and ideas that you read . If you read slowly, you will have to spend too much time reading your assignments so that your other work may suffer.

1. Which sentence best expresses the main idea?

- A. Reading skills can assure your success in the studies.
- B. It is always difficult for you to read lengthy assignments.
- C. It is more important to read fast than to understand what is read .

- D. The more slowly you read, the more time you waste.
2. Which title is the best one for the paragraph?
- A. Importance of Reading Skill
- B. How to read Assignments
- C. Fast Reading and Slow Reading
- D. Understanding and Speed in Reading
3. Underline the topic sentence of the paragraph.

Questions 4 to 8 are based on the following passage :

Newton was one day deep in thought, when his servant entered his study. She brought an egg which she intended to boil on a spirit lamp(酒精灯), in his presence, so as to be sure of its being just right. Newton, who wanted to be left alone, told her she would leave, and that he would boil the egg himself. The servant put egg on the table beside Newton's watch and suggested that the egg should not be left in the boiling water more than two minutes and a half. Imagine her astonishment when, on her return, she found her master standing in front of the mantel piece (壁炉台) looking attentively at the egg which he held in his hand, while the watch was being boiled in the little saucepan (平底锅) over the lamp.

4. When his servant came into his study,
- A. Newton was busy doing his experiment.
- B. Newton was thinking deeply about something .
- C. Newton was boiling his egg .

- D. Newton was looking at his egg .
5. Newton wanted to be left alone because
- A. he was too tired .
 - B. he wouldn't like to be disturbed .
 - C. he wouldn't like to see the servant.
 - D. he wanted to have the egg himself.
6. His servant was very _____ when she returned .
- A. happy
 - B. tired
 - C. worried
 - D. surprised
7. Newton was looking at the egg attentively which he held in his hand, while the watch was being boiled because
- A. he was so deep in thought that he had forgotten what he was doing at that time.
 - B. he wanted to see what would happen to his watch in boiling water.
 - C. he wanted his servant to check the egg .
 - D. the egg the servant brought was bad .
8. The proper title for this passage would be
- A. Newton and His Servant.
 - B. An Egg and a Watch.
 - C. The Absent-Minded Philosopher.
 - D. Newton and the Egg .

Questions 9 to 13 are based on the following passage :

April Fool's Day is the first day of April. The sport of the holiday is to play silly but harmless jokes on family members, co-workers, and friends. A victim of one of these pranks is called an April fool. If one succeeds in tricking someone, one laughs and says, 'April Fool', and then the person who has been tricked usually laughs, too.

This holiday originated in France. When the French first adopted the Gregorian calendar in 1564, some people continued to use the old calendar to celebrate New Year's Day on April 1. These people were called April Fools. The custom of playing tricks on this day became popular in France and then spread to many other countries. April Fool's jokes are as ingenious, humorous, or cruel as the people who perform them.

Here are some typical pranks:

- Telling somebody to call the zoo and ask to speak to Mr Fox.
- Putting salt in the sugar bowl.
- Setting the clock back an hour.
- Saying to friends, 'Oh my ! You have four holes in your coat buttonholes!'
- Tying a string to a wallet and leaving the wallet in the middle of the sidewalk. When someone stops to pick it up, the pranker yanks it out of reach.

In the United States today, April Fool's jokes are mostly played by children, who enjoy the holiday immensely.

9. On whom are April Fool's jokes NOT played?

- A. Family members.
- B. Colleagues.
- C. Strangers.
- D. Acquaintances.

10. Who are called 'April Fools'?

- A. People who play good-humored tricks.
- B. People who play April Fool's jokes.
- C. People who do not celebrate New Year's Day.
- D. People who fail to recognize April Fool's jokes.

11. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as an April Fool's joke?

- A. Putting other people's wallets in the middle of a street.
- B. Setting the clock back an hour.
- C. Phoning the zoo, asking to speak to a fox.
- D. Putting salt in the sugar bowl.

12. Which of the following has nothing to do with the origin of April Fool's Day?

- A. France and the French people.
- B. Adoption of a new calendar.
- C. Sports.
- D. Celebration of New Year's Day.

13. What is the victim of an April Fool's trick supposed to do?

- A. To say 'April Fool'.

- B. To play a trick back.
- C. To get angry.
- D. To join in the laughter.

Questions 14 to 20 are based on the following passage :

Ever since early man lit his first fire he has been polluting, or fouling, the atmosphere. It is, however, only since the Industrial Revolution, in the last century, that pollution of the air we breathe has reached dangerous levels.

Air pollution arises from modern man's demands for energy—to light and heat his home, to run factories and to power vehicles and aircraft for travel.

Whenever a fuel like petroleum, fuel oil, natural gas or coal is burned, it produces heat, which can be turned into power. But it also produces dirt and dangerous chemicals.

Burning these fuels produces many unwanted substances, such as smoke, and the gases sulphur dioxide, and carbon monoxide. Complicated chemicals called hydrocarbons—some of which can cause cancer—and acids and poisonous compounds are produced. Into the air in the United States are pumped every year 65 million tons of carbon monoxide, 23 million tons of sulphur compounds, 15 million tons of sooty and oily compounds, 12 million tons of dust, and 8 million tons of nitrogen compounds—and these figures could very well double by the end of the century.

Smoke, sulphur dioxide and carbon monoxide are main pollutants of the air. Smoke is made of very tiny particles of solid tarry material, which float in the air. Under special weather conditions the particles may mix with water vapour in the air and cause fog .

Fog is the biggest air pollution killer: in the famous London smog of 1952, about 4,000 people died as a result of breathing the sooty fumes. The sooty particles stick in the lungs and cause severe coughing . For a person whose lungs are already strained because of disease, the fog can be fatal.

In 1956 Britain introduced the first clean air laws. London air now contains 80 per cent less impurities than it did in 1961 and there is 50 per cent more sunshine in winter.

Most fuels contain small amounts of sulphur. When these are burned they produce a colourless gas , sulphur dioxide. Most of this gas mixes with water in the air and comes back to earth as very weak sulphuric acid . This eats into buildings and attacks fabrics like curtains in the home. It is also dangerous for people with chest complaints, such as bronchitis.

The third major pollutant, carbon monoxide, is a deadly poison when it is concentrated . The automobile is the main source of carbon monoxide in the air. This colourless gas mixes with the hemoglobin of the blood to stop the body using oxygen properly. In a healthy person there is none of this gas in the blood . However, cigarette smoking puts more of this poison in the blood than anything

else. The highest level found in a non-smoker occurred in a policeman after three hours directing traffic; 3.8 per cent of the hemoglobin was affected. In smokers, levels as high as 16 per cent have been found.

Automobile exhausts not only contain carbon monoxide but also nitrogen compounds, lead and hydrocarbons. These hydrocarbons usually blow away. But under certain weather conditions they linger and cause smog of the kind regularly seen in places like Los Angeles.

The bright sunlight causes the hydrocarbons to decompose partially, producing a haze that stings the eyes and makes breathing difficult. One of the hydrocarbons, called benzpyrene, has caused cancer in experiments with animals.

Lead is a known poison too, and although the levels in the air from automobile exhausts are still small, many countries are bringing in laws to control them.

14. There are three main pollutants of the air

- A. sulphur, hydrocarbon and nitrogen.
- ☒ B. smoke, sulphur dioxide and carbon monoxide.
- C. carbon monoxide, lead and hydrocarbon.

15. In this article the author says that

- ☒ A. fog may result in a lung disease.
- B. fog may result in a skin disease.
- C. heart diseases are more dangerous than lung disease.

-
16. According to the information of this article
- ☒ A. bad weather conditions contribute to fog .
 - B. water vapour causes fog .
 - C. automobile exhausts cause fog .
17. The polluted air in major cities is directly related to
- A. the weather.
 - B. man's travel.
 - ☒ C. the development of industry.
18. _____ are mainly responsible for carbon monoxide in the air according to this article.
- A. Chemicals
 - B. Factories
 - ☒ C. Automobiles
19. In this article it is implied that
- A. air pollution is one of the most serious problems facing the United States.
 - B. the air in the United States contains less poisonous gases now.
 - ☒ C. nitrogen compounds could double by the end of the twentieth century.
20. Some paragraphs of this article show
- A. cigarette smoking is dangerous.
 - ☒ B. automobiles endanger health.
 - C. automobiles are controlled .

Part II Vocabulary and Structure

Directions: There are 40 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.

21. The young clerk tries to earn more money by working _____ hours.
A. remaining
☒ B. extra
C. extended
D. added
22. A person who is constantly _____ the loss of his job is not likely to do very good work.
A. worried about
B. curious about
C. particular about
☒ D. concerned with
23. We have all got up, and _____.
☒ A. so has Mary
B. Mary hasn't
C. also has Mary
D. Mary has too
24. His books _____ a lot of space.
A. take
C. get