

COLLEGE ENGLISH

PRACTICE TESTS BAND 1

大学英语

一级水平测试试题集

College English Practice Tests—Band 1

大学英语一级水平测试

试 题 集

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出版说明

《大学英语水平测试试题集一至四级》是为适应各高等院校英语分级教学要求而设计编写的一套循序渐进的测试集。其目的在于帮助师生通过测试检验各级教学效果:掌握词汇用法和语法结构的程度及运用语言的能力。《试题集》为学生提供大量实践练习,帮助学生提高应试能力,为基础阶段各级教学结束时参加全国统一四级考试奠定基础。通过测试,教师可了解各级教学的薄弱环节,从而根据实际情况改进教学方法,提高教学质量。

《试题集》编者以国家教委审定批准的文理科与理工科《大学英语教学大纲》为依据,参考《大学英语》、《大学核心英语》等各类教材进行设计编写,适用于采用不同大学英语教材的院校使用。这套试题集既可作各类教材的综合水平测试练习用,也可供大学本科,专科文、理、工、农、医等专业学生自测使用。同时还可供参加工程技术人员 A、B、C 级考试者使用。

《大学英语一级水平测试试题集》由上海科技大学、华东化工学院等院校编写。

前 言

本书是根据《大学英语教学大纲》基础阶段分级要求编写的《大学英语一级水平测试试题集》，旨在检查学完一级课程的学生及同等水平的英语自学者掌握词汇用法和语法结构的程度和综合运用语言的能力。在编写过程中，我们参考了《大学英语四级考试大纲及样题》和高等院校非英语专业采用的《大学英语》、《大学核心英语》等各类教材，结合实际教学经验设计命题，有一定的针对性和实用性。

本书编有一级水平测试试题 10 套，每套试题分四个部分：词汇与语法结构、阅读理解、完形填空、连词成句与汉译英。按百分制计分(满分为 80 分)，测试时间为 100 分钟。

试题形式，计分方法及时间分配列表如下：

题项	题号	题目名称	题目数	计分	测试时间
I	1—35	词汇 语法结构	20 题 15 题 } 35 题	10 分 15 分 } 25 分	20 分钟
II	36—50	阅读理解	15 题	30 分	35 分钟
III	51—70	完形填空	20 题	10 分	15 分钟
IV	71—80	连词成句 汉译英	5 题 5 题	5 分 10 分 } 15 分	30 分钟
合计			80 题	80 分	100 分钟

每套试题后附有答题纸，实际使用时，可将答题纸撕下，选择题在相应部分的字母中间划一条横线，连句、翻译也写在答题纸上。书后附有参考答案，供师生检查教学效果，进行各项分析。本书既可作各类大学英语教材的练习册，又可供学生自测使用，也可供参加工程技术人员 A、B、C、级考试的学员使用。

本书由上海科技大学庄恩平和华东化工学院程和平主编，参加编写的有同济大学庄恩忠、华东化工学院陆伟忠、上海科技大学何汉滨、上海技术师范学院秦杰和上海医科大学叶莲丽。

编 者

1990 年 12 月

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9. Last night's strong wind nearly took the roof _____.
 A) away C) down
 B) out D) off
10. He is the manager of the company. He's _____ it.
 A) charged with C) charged
 B) in the charge of D) in charge of
11. He felt _____ tired, but he didn't stop studying.
 A) little C) rather
 B) fairly D) few
12. We went to the station to _____.
 A) see them out C) goodbye them
 B) see them off D) say them goodbye
13. I'd like to take _____ of this opportunity to thank you all for your co-operation.
 A) profit C) benefit
 B) occasion D) advantage
14. I should like to _____ touch with old friends but I have so little time.
 A) get into C) keep in
 B) be in D) lose
15. The firm has _____ an increased number of bicycles this month.
 A) put down C) put out
 B) put above D) put over
16. If you _____ your money to mine, we shall have enough.
 A) add C) join
 B) combine D) unite
17. You will soon _____ this climate and then the changes in temperature will not affect you.
 A) get used to C) get over
 B) get to D) get on with
18. The manager _____ one of the hotel servants of stealing the money.
 A) complained C) accused
 B) blamed D) scolded
19. Don't drop your cigarette butts on the floor. You could _____ fire to the house.
 A) cause C) set
 B) make D) start
20. We must _____ that our customs and habits are different from theirs.
 A) keep up with C) keep to ourselves
 B) keep in mind D) keep in touch
21. They have all got up, and _____.
 A) Jack has too C) Jack hasn't

34. You never told us why you were late for the last meeting, _____ ?
 A) weren't you C) had you
 B) didn't you D) did you
35. The guests said that they wouldn't mind _____.
 A) to have a little light music C) have a little light music
 B) having a little light music D) that they have a little light music

Part II Reading Comprehension

Directions: There are 3 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 mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage:

To us it seems so natural to put up an umbrella to keep the water off when it rains. But actually the umbrella was not invented as protection against rain. Its first use was as a shade against the sun!

Nobody knows who first invented it, but the umbrella was used in very ancient times. Probably the first to use it were the Chinese, way back in the eleventh century B.C.

We know that the umbrella was used in ancient Egypt and Babylon as a sunshade. And there was a strange thing connected with its use: it became a symbol of honour and authority. In the Far East in ancient times, the umbrella was allowed to be used only by royalty or by those in high office.

In Europe, the Greeks were the first to use the umbrella as a sunshade. And the umbrella was in common use in ancient Greece. But it is believed that the first persons in Europe to use the umbrella as protection against the rain were the ancient Romans.

During the Middle Ages, the use of the umbrella practically disappeared. Then it appeared again in Italy in the late sixteenth century. And again it was considered a symbol of power and authority. By 1680, the umbrella appeared in France, and later on in England.

By the eighteenth century, the umbrella was used against rain throughout most of Europe. Umbrellas have not changed much in style during all this time, though they have become much lighter in weight. It wasn't until the twentieth century that women's umbrellas began to be made, in a whole variety of colours.

36. According to this passage, the umbrella was probably first invented _____.
 A) in ancient China C) in ancient Greece
 B) in ancient Egypt D) in ancient Rome
37. Which of the following statements is not true about the umbrella?
 A) No one exactly knows who was the inventor of the umbrella. C) The umbrella changed much in style in the eighteenth century.

- B) The umbrella was first invented to be used as protection against the sun. D) In Europe, the Greeks were the first to use the umbrella.
38. A strange feature of the umbrella's use is that it was used as _____.
 A) protection against rain C) a symbol of honour and power
 B) a shade against the sun D) women's decoration
39. In Europe, the umbrella was first used against the rain _____.
 A) during the Middle Ages C) in Rome
 B) by the eighteenth century D) in Greece
40. This passage talks mainly about _____.
 A) when and how the umbrella was invented C) the development of the umbrella
 B) why the umbrella was so popular in Europe D) the history and use of the umbrella

Questions 41 to 45 are based on the following passage:

Most dog owners feel that their dogs are their best friends. Almost everyone likes dogs because they try hard to please their owners. One of my favorite stories is about a dog who wanted his owner to please him.

One of my friends has a large German shepherd named Jack. These dogs are often very intelligent. Every Sunday afternoon, my friend takes Jack for a walk in the park. Jack likes these long walks very much.

One Sunday afternoon, a young man came to visit my friend. He stayed a long time, and he talked and talked. Soon it was time for my friend to take Jack for his walk, but the visitor didn't leave. Jack became very worried about his walk in the park. He walked around the room several times and then sat down directly in front of the visitor and looked at him. But the visitor paid no attention. He continued talking. Finally, Jack couldn't stand it any longer. He went out of the room and came back a few minutes later. He sat down again in front of the visitor, but this time he held the man's hat in his mouth.

German shepherds aren't the only intelligent dogs. Another intelligent dog is a Seeing Eye dog. This is a special dog which helps blind people walk along the streets and do many other things. We call these dogs Seeing Eye dogs because they are the "eyes" of the blind people and they help them to "see". Seeing Eye dogs generally go to special schools for several years to learn to help blind people.

41. The writer tells the story about the dog Jack to show that _____.
 A) it, like many other dogs, always tried to please its owner master C) it was more intelligent than many other dogs
 B) it, unlike many other dogs, always wanted its master to please it D) it was the most faithful dog of his friend's

42. Jack came to sit in front of the visitor in order to _____.
 A) please him C) ask him to leave immediately
 B) be pleased D) invite him for a walk
43. "Finally, Jack couldn't stand it any longer." This means that Jack _____.
 A) could no longer put up with the visitor C) was very tired and wanted a rest
 B) could no longer stand but he might sit down D) was very angry with the visitor
44. Seeing Eye dogs _____.
 A) are more intelligent than German shepherds C) help blind people go to special schools
 B) have only one eye D) help and see for blind people
45. Which of the following titles would be the most suitable for this passage?
 A) Dogs—A Great Help to People C) An Introduction to Dogs
 B) Dogs—Our Faithful Companions D) Famous Dogs in Germany

Questions 46 to 50 are based on the following passage:

It doesn't matter when or how much a person sleeps, but everyone needs some rest to stay alive. That's what all doctors thought, until they heard about Al Herpin. Al Herpin, it was said, never slept. Could this be true? The doctors decided to see this strange man themselves.

Al Herpin was 90 years old when the doctors came to his home in New Jersey. They thought for sure that he got some sleep of some kind. So they stayed with him and watched every movement he made. But they were surprised. Though they watched him hour after hour and day after day, they never saw Herpin sleeping. In fact, he did not even own a bed. He never needed one.

The only rest that Herpin sometimes got was sitting in a comfortable chair and reading newspapers. The doctors were puzzled by this strange continuous sleeplessness. They asked him many questions, hoping to find an answer. They found only one answer that might explain his condition. Herpin remembered some talk about his mother having been injured several days before he was born. But that was all. Was this the real reason? No one could be sure.

Herpin died at the age of 94.

46. The main idea of this passage is that _____.
 A) large numbers of people do not need sleep C) everyone needs some sleep to stay alive
 B) a person was found who actually didn't need any sleep D) people can live longer by trying not to sleep

47. The doctors came to visit Herpin, expecting _____.
 A) to cure him of his sleeplessness C) to find out why some old people didn't need any sleep
 B) to find that his sleeplessness was not really true D) to find a way to free people from the need of sleeping
48. After watching him closely, the doctors came to believe that Al Herpin _____.
 A) needed some kind of sleep C) needed no sleep at all
 B) was too old to need any sleep D) often slept in a chair
49. One reason that might explain Herpin's sleeplessness was _____.
 A) his mother's injury before he was born C) his magnificent physical condition
 B) that he had gradually got rid of the sleeping habit D) that he hadn't got a bed
50. Al Herpin's condition could be regarded as _____.
 A) a common one C) very healthy
 B) one that could be cured D) a rare one

Part III Cloze

Directions: There are 20 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices (A, B, C), and D) at the end of the passage. You should choose the answer that best fits into the passage. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

The natives seem to have adopted the way of living in villages. There is no proportion to 51 size of their houses, however, some 52 large and spacious — forty to fifty 53 in length and twenty to thirty 54 — while others of them are mere 55. The entrance is made either at 56 end or side, 57 is an egg-shaped hole, so low that one must 58 down on one's hands and knees 59 creep in. No light enters the 60 but at the opening, and though 61 close habitations (住宅) may afford a comfortable 62 in bad weather, they seem poorly 63 to the hot climate. However, they 64 remarkably clean, and their floors are 65 with a large quantity of dried 66 over which carpet is spread to 67 and sleep upon. At one end 68 a bench about three feet high, 69 which their household utensils are placed. 70 consist principally of containers, which they use to hold water and food.

51. A) that C) the
 B) a D) some
52. A) being C) since
 B) that D) be
53. A) foot's C) feet

- B) foots
 54. A) long
 B) wide
 55. A) houses
 B) buildings
 56. A) one
 B) some
 57. A) and
 B) that
 58. A) come
 B) get
 59. A) for
 B) by
 60. A) house
 B) time
 61. A) being
 B) such
 62. A) house
 B) room
 63. A) adapted
 B) built
 64. A) come
 B) feel
 65. A) made
 B) covered
 66. A) roof
 B) clothes
 67. A) be
 B) sit
 68. A) stands
 B) finds
 69. A) over
 B) on
 70. A) Something
 B) That
- D) feets
 C) width
 D) wider
 C) construction
 D) huts
 C) a
 D) that
 C) but
 D) where
 C) going
 D) act
 C) come
 D) and
 C) morning
 D) afternoon
 C) some
 D) typical
 C) return
 D) place
 C) in
 D) shaped
 C) are
 D) be
 C) covering
 D) over
 C) grass
 D) wood
 C) talk
 D) run
 C) there
 D) were
 C) from
 D) to
 C) These
 D) This

Part IV Sentence Making and Translation

Section A

Directions: Arrange the following groups of scrambled words into correct and sensible

sentences. Write your sentences on the Answer Sheet.

71. Only when, how badly, I, did I, got there, the house, realize, damaged, had been
72. After school, Jimmy, to, asked, remain behind, was, poor
73. Without working, a certain amount of money, Tom, could finish, had to, he, borrow, from his brother, his education, so that
74. Just now, the, you, results, made, better than, the first one, are even, of the second experiment, that of
75. Concerning, the students, educational reform, made, constructive proposals, a lot of

Section B

Directions: Translate the following sentences into English. Write your translation on the Answer Sheet.

76. 有必要花更多的钱控制污染。(necessary)
77. 不管朋友怎样劝他休息,他还是直到所有的任务完成后才停止工作。(no matter how)
78. 他们喜欢参观这个城市中的许多地方,尤其是商店、剧院、医院和学校。(in particular)
79. 直到二十世纪初,人们才学会怎样防止这种疾病蔓延。(It was not until ... that)
80. 我们外语操练得越多,它就越容易。

Band 1 Practice Test 1

Answer Sheet

Dept. _____ Name _____ Score _____

Part I Vocabulary and Structure

- | | | | | |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. A B C D | 2. A B C D | 3. A B C D | 4. A B C D | 5. A B C D |
| 6. A B C D | 7. A B C D | 8. A B C D | 9. A B C D | 10. A B C D |
| 11. A B C D | 12. A B C D | 13. A B C D | 14. A B C D | 15. A B C D |
| 16. A B C D | 17. A B C D | 18. A B C D | 19. A B C D | 20. A B C D |
| 21. A B C D | 22. A B C D | 23. A B C D | 24. A B C D | 25. A B C D |
| 26. A B C D | 27. A B C D | 28. A B C D | 29. A B C D | 30. A B C D |
| 31. A B C D | 32. A B C D | 33. A B C D | 34. A B C D | 35. A B C D |

Part II Reading Comprehension

- | | | | | |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 36. A B C D | 37. A B C D | 38. A B C D | 39. A B C D | 40. A B C D |
| 41. A B C D | 42. A B C D | 43. A B C D | 44. A B C D | 45. A B C D |
| 46. A B C D | 47. A B C D | 48. A B C D | 49. A B C D | 50. A B C D |

Part III Cloze

- | | | | | |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 51. A B C D | 52. A B C D | 53. A B C D | 54. A B C D | 55. A B C D |
| 56. A B C D | 57. A B C D | 58. A B C D | 59. A B C D | 60. A B C D |
| 61. A B C D | 62. A B C D | 63. A B C D | 64. A B C D | 65. A B C D |
| 66. A B C D | 67. A B C D | 68. A B C D | 69. A B C D | 70. A B C D |

Part IV Sentence Making and Translation

71. _____
72. _____
73. _____
74. _____
75. _____
76. _____
77. _____
78. _____
79. _____
80. _____