

COLLEGE ENGLISH

How Much Have You Learned?

大学 英语

修订本 • Revised Edition

1-4级课程
自测题集
(新题型)

学(北京)

2.6

5



外教社

上海外语教育出版社

COLLEGE ENGLISH

(Revised Edition)

How Much Have You Learned?

张成祎 夏晓晨 陆 林 编

大学英语

(修订本)

1-4 级课程自测题集

· 新题型 ·


外教社

上海外语教育出版社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

大学英语(修订本)1—4 级课程自测题集:新题型/张

成祎等编. —上海:上海外语教育出版社,1999

ISBN 7-81046-730-1

I. 大… II. 张… III. 英语—水平考试—高等学校—试题

IV. H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(1999)第 64779 号

出版发行: **上海外语教育出版社**

(上海外国语大学内) 邮编: 200083

电 话: 021-65425300 (总机), 65422031 (发行部)

电子邮箱: bookinfo@sflep.com.cn

网 址: <http://www.sflep.com.cn> <http://www.sflep.com>

责任编辑: 谢 宇

印 刷: 上海长阳印刷厂

经 销: 新华书店上海发行所

开 本: 787×1092 1/16 印张 17.75 字数 438 千字

版 次: 2000 年 3 月第 1 版 2001 年 3 月第 2 次印刷

印 数: 5 000 册

书 号: ISBN 7-81046-730-1 / G · 860

定 价: 19.50 元

本版图书如有印装质量问题,可向本社调换

前 言

近几年,我们曾为《大学英语》系列教材(修订本)的出版者——上海外语教育出版社编写大学英语课程考试题,在每学期末,由出版社寄往国内使用该系列教材的院校,供他们在期末考试时参考使用。四年来,共编写了各级试题 16 套。现在出版社打算将这些试题结集出版,我们遂对原来的试题加以修订,编成这本自测题集。

这几年正是大学英语全国四、六级统一考试进行题型改革试验的时期。课程考试虽然是直接针对各级教材的,它的试题都忠实地以教材内容为基础,题型也不可能完全与四、六级试题一致。但为了使学生对以后的四、六级考试有所准备,对一些新题型有所了解,我们在课程考试题中分别加入了新的题型。由于这些新题型是陆续推出的,在细节上也有改进和变化,因此这次修订时,我们除了修改润色外,还对题型进行了调整,使之前后统一,更好地体现当前的四、六级考试的要求。

本书可供使用《大学英语》系列教材修订本的教师在期末命题时参考。学生在学完各册教材后,可拿它来进行自测,检查自己对教材内容的掌握程度,为期末考试作准备。

编 者

1999 年 6 月于南开园

编写说明

本书包括《大学英语》系列教材(修订本)1—4级的课程考试题共16套,每级四套。为适应各级教材内容和考试要求的不同,试题题型分两种。考试时间为120分钟。每套题后附答题纸,读者使用时可裁下。题型和评分标准安排如下:

一级、二级

第一部分:听力理解(15%)。这部分包括3节:A节5分,共5题,每题含一个句子,要求从所给的4个答案中选出在意思上最接近题句的一个句子;B节5分,含一篇短文或一段对话,后有5个问题;C节5分,含一篇短文,文中有10个空格,要求根据所听到的内容,在每个空格中填入一个单词。

第二部分:阅读理解(15%)。这部分包括3篇短文,每篇短文后有5个问题,共15题,15分。

第三部分:词汇(25%)。这部分包括3节:A节10题,共5分,每题含一个句子,句中有一个空格,要求根据句后括弧内所给的词,填入一个派生词;B节10题,共10分,每题含一个句子,句中有一个或数个词是划线的,要求从所给的4个答案中选择一个可替换划线部分的答案;C节10题,共10分,每题含一个句子,句中有一个空格,要求从所给的4个答案中选择一个从意思和结构上能使句子保持完整的答案。

第四部分:语法结构(15%)。这部分包括2节:A节10题,共10分,每题含一个句子,句中有一个空格,要求从所给的4个答案中选择一个符合句子语法要求的答案;B节5题,共5分,每题含一个句子,句中有4处划了线,要求从中找出不符合语法结构要求的一处。

第五部分:完型填空(10%)。这部分包括一篇短文,文中有10个空格,每个空格有4个答案,要求从中选出一个答案,使短文的意思和结构保持完整。这部分为10分。

第六部分:翻译(20%)。这部分包括2节:A节5题,共10分,每题含一个或两个英文句子,句子均选自阅读理解中的短文,要求根据上下文翻译成汉语;B节5题,共5分,每题含一个中文句子,要求根据课文中学到的词汇和句型翻译成英语。

三级、四级

第一部分:听力理解(20%)。这部分包括3节:A节5分,共5题,每题含一组对话,共两句,对话后有一个问句,要求从所给的4个答案中选择一个符合对话内容的答案;B节5分,含一篇短文,后有5个问题;C节10分,含一篇短文,短文的前半部分印在试卷上,中有8个空格,要求根据所听的内容在每个空格中填入一个单词,这部分为4分,后半部分要求根据所听内容写出其摘要,这部分为6分。

第二部分:阅读理解(20%)。这部分包括2节:A节15分,含3篇短文,每篇短文后有5个问题,要求根据短文内容从4个答案中选择一个正确答案;B节含1篇短文,下有5个问题或不完整的句子,要求根据读懂的短文内容用尽可能简洁的语言回答或完成这些句子。

第三部分：词汇(20%)。这部分包括2节：A节10题,共10分,每题含一个句子,句中有一个或数个词是划线的,要求从所给的4个答案中选择一个可替换划线部分的答案;C节10题,共10分,每题含一个句子,句中有一个空格,要求从所给的4个答案中选择一个从意思和结构上能使句子保持完整的答案。

第四部分：语法结构(15%)。这部分包括2节：A节10题,共10分,每题含一个句子,句中有一个空格,要求从所给的4个答案中选择一个符合句子语法要求的答案;B节5题,共5分,每题含一个句子,其中有一处不符合语法要求,要求标出错误并予以改正。

第五部分：翻译(10%)。这部分包括5题,共10分,每题含一个或两个英文句子,句子均选自阅读理解中的短文,要求根据上下文翻译成汉语。

第六部分：写作(15%)。共1题,15分。要求根据题意和提示的内容用英语写一篇100个单词左右的短文。

CONTENTS

College English Achievement Tests Band 1

Band 1 Achievement Test (1)	1
Band 1 Achievement Test (2)	14
Band 1 Achievement Test (3)	26
Band 1 Achievement Test (4)	38
Key to Achievement Tests Band 1	51
Scripts for Listening Comprehension	59

College English Achievement Tests Band 2

Band 2 Achievement Test (1)	65
Band 2 Achievement Test (2)	78
Band 2 Achievement Test (3)	91
Band 2 Achievement Test (4)	104
Key to Achievement Tests Band 2	118
Scripts for Listening Comprehension	126

College English Achievement Tests Band 3

Band 3 Achievement Test (1)	133
Band 3 Achievement Test (2)	148
Band 3 Achievement Test (3)	161
Band 3 Achievement Test (4)	175
Key to Achievement Tests Band 3	189
Scripts for Listening Comprehension	198

College English Achievement Tests Band 4

Band 4 Achievement Test (1)	207
Band 4 Achievement Test (2)	221
Band 4 Achievement Test (3)	234
Band 4 Achievement Test (4)	248
Key to Achievement Tests Band 4	261
Scripts for Listening Comprehension	270

College English Achievement Tests Band 1

Band 1 Achievement Test (1)

Part I Listening Comprehension (15%)

Section A

Directions: You'll hear five statements in this section. Each will be read only once. After hearing one statement, you should read the four choices marked A, B, C and D. Decide on the one which is closest in meaning to the statement you've just heard.

1. A. Mary did not call Bill. C. Mary answered Bill's call.
B. Mary called Bill. D. Bill answered Mary's call.
2. A. Did we enjoy ourselves at the party?
B. We didn't enjoy ourselves at the party.
C. We enjoyed ourselves very much at the party.
D. We didn't go to the party.
3. A. No offer should be accepted according to the talk.
B. The offer will not be accepted because of the talk.
C. Don't accept his offer before we've talked.
D. Don't accept his offer after we've talked.
4. A. I expected she would learn English quickly.
B. I expected she would learn English more slowly than she did.
C. She has not been able to learn English very quickly.
D. She learned English more quickly than I did.
5. A. Bill gets to class at eight o'clock. C. Bill seldom goes to class.
B. Bill gets to class 15 minutes earlier. D. Bill gets to class at 8:15.

Section B

Directions: In this section, you'll hear a short passage. The passage will be read twice. At the end of the passage, you'll hear five questions. Listen carefully and choose the best answer to each question.

6. A. What time Americans eat dinner.
B. Where Americans eat.
C. Why Americans eat in a hurry.
D. Which meal Americans eat more slowly.
7. A. When the food is too hot. C. When there is no one waiting.

- B. When they enjoy the food. D. When they eat with their families.
8. A. They want to eat dinner slowly. C. They are very busy.
B. They don't like eating in restaurants. D. They don't like to eat.
9. A. During busy times. C. At dinner.
B. At lunch. D. At either breakfast or lunch.
10. A. Americans like eating with friends.
B. Americans have little time for rest at noon.
C. Americans don't eat much on weekends.
D. Americans like simple food.

Section C

Directions: There is a passage with ten blanks in this section. You'll hear the passage read twice. Listen carefully and fill in the blanks with what you have heard.

We have just climbed out of a spaceship onto the (11) _____ of the moon. Behind us is the ship, half in the sunlight and half in deep (12) _____. A few miles ahead is a wall of mountains (13) _____ against the black sky. And there, as though resting on the mountains, is a great ball of light, beautifully (14) _____ in blue and green and brown with a patch of dazzling white at the top. It is our own (15) _____ world — the earth.

We take a step and rise like prize (16) _____ — up, float, and down again. Hopping carefully, we explore the valleys, the (17) _____ crater walls, the shadowy crater floors.

Not a sound can be heard — there is no air to carry sound, no wind; there are no (18) _____, no (19) _____, no animals. There is nothing but rock and dust, (20) _____ sunlight and cold black shadows.

Part II Reading Comprehension (15%)

Directions: There are three reading passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four suggested answers marked A, B, C and D. Choose the best answer to each question.

Questions 1 to 5 are based on the following passage:

The United States is full of automobiles. There are still many families without cars, but some families have two or even more. However, cars are used for more than pleasure. They are a necessary part of life.

Cars are used for business. They are driven to offices and factories by workers who have no other way to get to their jobs. When salesmen are sent to different parts of the city, they have to drive in order to carry their products. Farmers have to drive into the city in order to get supplies.

Sometimes small children must be driven to school. In some cities school buses are provided only when children live more than a mile from the school. When the children are too

young to walk that far, their mothers take turns driving them to school. One mother drives on Monday, taking her own children and the neighbors' children as well. Another mother drives on Tuesday, another on Wednesday, and so on. This is called forming a car pool. Men also form car pools, with three or four men taking turns driving to the place where they all work.

More car pools should be formed in order to put fewer automobiles on the road and to use less gasoline. Parking is a great problem, and so is the traffic in and around cities. Too many cars are being driven. Something will have to be done about the use of cars.

1. Which is NOT true according to the passage?
 - A. Each American family has got at least one car.
 - B. Some American families have got more than one car.
 - C. Cars are very common in the United States.
 - D. Americans do not use cars for pleasure only.
2. According to the passage, children must be taken to school by car when _____.
 - A. their homes are over one mile away from their school
 - B. there are no school buses available and the school is too far away for the children to go to on foot
 - C. there are a number of children in the neighborhood and their families have their own cars
 - D. the children are too young to walk to school every morning
3. Which people are forming a car pool?
 - A. Three or four people who drive in turns to the office or the factory where they all work.
 - B. A woman who takes her own children and her neighbors' children to school by car.
 - C. Children who drive to school in turns.
 - D. Parents who drive their own children to school in turns.
4. What does the author think of forming car pools?
 - A. It is a good practice.
 - B. It is good just for mothers taking children to school.
 - C. It will solve parking problems.
 - D. It helps cut down the number of cars put out each year.
5. What does the author think is the problem about cars in the United States?
 - A. There is a shortage of gasoline for cars.
 - B. There are too many cars in the streets and on the roads.
 - C. There are not enough cars to go around.
 - D. Some families still do not have their own cars.

Questions 6 to 10 are based on the following passage:

The moon has been described by songwriters and poets as a place for a romantic escape.

We know of course that the moon is actually a very unfriendly environment for human beings.

The moon is completely empty of water because the force of gravity on the moon is much less than on the earth. The lack of a strong force of gravity has caused any water the moon may have had to leak out into space over the 4,600 million years that it has been in existence. Of course, since there is no water, there is no plant life either. So if you go, bring your lunch.

There is no air on the moon because its gravity is not sufficient to keep an atmosphere. Therefore travelers to the moon require not only oxygen and water but also protection against the rays that are not filtered by an atmosphere. No atmosphere also means no weather — no wind, no rain, no clouds.

Temperatures on the moon are quite extreme, ranging from 110°C to -173°C . This occurs because there is no atmosphere to filter the sun's rays when it is shining and then to blanket in warm air when the sun goes down. These extremes of temperature are particularly unusual during a solar eclipse(日蚀), when the earth passes directly between the sun and the moon, for the time being, blotting out the sun's light. At such times the temperature on the moon falls very rapidly and then rises immediately as the sun emerges from the earth's shadow. The change in temperature may be as much as 200°C in one hour! Thus if you visit the moon, deciding what to wear could be a problem.

6. The moon is much different from what has been described in poems and songs because _____.

- A. it is too far away for most people to get there
- B. the environment on the moon is unfit for people to live in
- C. the poets and songwriters are ignorant of the moon
- D. poems and songs are not to be believed

7. There is no water on the moon because _____.

- A. there has never existed water on the moon
- B. the temperature there is so high that water evaporates rapidly
- C. the moon is unable to keep water from escaping into space
- D. there is no plants of any kind to reserve water

8. Travelers to the moon need protection against the sun's rays because _____.

- A. the sun shines directly over the moon
- B. there are no trees to offer shelter from the sun
- C. there is no atmosphere to filter the sun's rays
- D. there are no wind, rain, or clouds on the moon

9. The temperature on the moon changes sharply between day and night because _____.

- A. the moon is much closer to the sun than the earth is
- B. there is no water to absorb the sun's heat
- C. solar eclipses have great effect on the temperature

- Questions 11 to 15 are based on the following passage:

My wife and I heard no more of the baby that night, and the next morning when I went into his room, I found him still watching TV himself.

11. Why did the author bring a TV set into his son's room?

- 5 •

- B. growing D. bettered
27. What she said sounded convincing, but I _____ it to be a lie.
A. doubt C. seem
B. suspect D. turn out
28. The government is _____ aid to people who have been affected by the earthquake.
A. reaching out C. extending
B. holding out D. contributing
29. You don't get much _____ sitting at desk all day like this.
A. exercise C. practice
B. strength D. improvement
30. She _____ herself during the winter with the thought of the warm sunny weather to come.
A. delighted C. interested
B. supported D. fortified

Part IV Structure (15%)

Section A

Directions: For each of the following sentences, there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one answer that best completes the sentence.

- We are going to the cinema tonight, why don't you come along _____?
A. either C. as well
B. also D. in addition
- The grass snake is _____ the most common snake in this region.
A. so far C. as far
B. much far D. by far
- The rent is reasonable and _____, the location is perfect.
A. moreover C. therefore
B. though D. however
- Grandma was insistent that we _____ her soon.
A. went and visited C. went visiting
B. go and visit D. go and visiting
- She pulled away from the window _____ anyone should see them.
A. lest C. even though
B. unless D. only if
- He hardly ever leaves the house after ten at night, _____?
A. doesn't he C. does he
B. so does he D. nor does he
- _____ the strength of the opposition, we did very well to score two goals.

- A. To consider
B. Considering
C. Considered
D. Consider
8. We have to get that car fixed _____.
A. no matter it costs how much
B. no matter how much it costs
C. no matter how much costs it
D. no matter how much does it cost
9. At first I thought I understood what she said, but the more I thought about it, _____.
A. the more did I become confused
B. the more I became confused
C. the more confused became I
D. the more confused I became
10. _____, we'd better make some changes in the plan.
A. That is the case
B. That having been the case
C. That to be the case
D. That being the case

Section B

Directions: Each of the following sentences has four underlined parts marked A, B, C and D. Identify the one part that is grammatically incorrect.

11. It wasn't till I got married that I could afford to buy my own house.
A B C D
12. His parents are both in the hospital and he's all by him in that big house.
A B C D
13. Clark would probably win the race but his car went out of control and crashed.
A B C D
14. She admitted her company's responsibility for the accident and went on explaining how damages would be paid to the victims.
A B C D
15. For the past month he's been spending all his energy try to find a job.
A B C D

Part V Cloze (10%)

Directions: There are 10 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one answer that best fits into the passage.

A big battle was going on (1) _____ the First World War. Guns were firing, and shells and bullets were flying about (2) _____. After an hour of this, one of the soldiers decided that the fighting (3) _____ too dangerous for him, (4) _____ he left the front line and began to go away from the battle. (5) _____ he had walked for an hour, he saw an officer (6) _____ towards him. The officer stopped him and said, "Where are you going?"

"I'm trying to get (7) _____ away as possible from the battle that's going (8) _____ behind us, sir," the soldier answered.

“Do you know (9) _____?” the officer said to him angrily, “I’m your commanding officer.”

The soldier was very (10) _____ when he heard this and said, “My God, I didn’t know that I was so far back already!”

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. A. when | C. during |
| B. since | D. while |
| 2. A. anywhere | C. somewhere |
| B. everywhere | D. nowhere |
| 3. A. got | C. was getting |
| B. get | D. had got |
| 4. A. however | C. yet |
| B. moreover | D. so |
| 5. A. Since | C. Until |
| B. After | D. Unless |
| 6. A. come | C. coming |
| B. be coming | D. to come |
| 7. A. such far | C. by far |
| B. so far | D. as far |
| 8. A. on | C. forward |
| B. up | D. along |
| 9. A. who am I | C. whom am I |
| B. who I am | D. whom I am |
| 10. A. surprise | C. surprised |
| B. surprisingly | D. surprising |

Part VI Translation (20%)

Section A

Directions: In this section there are some sentences from the reading passages. Translate them into Chinese. Refer to the related passages they are chosen from if necessary.

1. However, cars are used for more than pleasure. They are a necessary part of life.

2. Parking is a great problem, and so is the traffic in and around cities. Too many cars are being driven. Something will have to be done about the use of cars.

3. Therefore travelers to the moon require not only oxygen and water but also protection