

COLLEGE ENGLISH

(Revised Edition)

How Much Have You Learned?

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大学英语

(修订本)

1-4级课程自测题集

·新题型·



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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。

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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.
- 8. A. They want to eat dinner slowly.
 - B. They don't like eating in restaurants.
- 9. A. During busy times.
 - B. At lunch.

D. When they eat with their families.

of the moon. Behind us

- C. They are very busy.
- D. They don't like to eat.
- C. At dinner.
- D. At either breakfast or lunch.
- 10. A. Americans like eating with friends.
 - B. Americans have little time for rest at noon.

We have just climbed out of a spaceship onto the (11)

- 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.

. A few miles ahead is a wall
re, as though resting on the
in blue and green and brown
world — the earth.
at, and down again. Hopping
ls, the shadowy crater floors.
, no wind; there are no (18)
g but rock and dust, (20)

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. <u>However</u>, 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. <u>Parking is a great problem</u>, 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 i	s much	different	from	what	has	been	described	in	poems and	Songs	because
			CITTOI CIT	110111	*** 1144	TICLO	OCCII	acscrisca	111	poems and	LOUILED	

Δ	i+	ic	too	for	0117017	for	most	people	+0	cot	thora	
Α.	н	18	too	Iar	awav	ıor	most	- peoble	TO	get	there	

- C. the moon is unable to keep water from escaping into space
- D. there is no plants of any kind to reserve water

8.		l rave	lers t	o tl	he moon	need	protection	against	the sun	's ravs	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
 - 4 •

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

- D. there is no atmosphere to regulate the temperature
- 10. Which of the following statements is NOT true about the moon?
 - A. The change of temperature on the moon is even greater during a solar eclipse.
 - B. There might once exist water on the moon.
 - C. The sun rays are dangerous to life on the moon.
 - D. The moon has been existing for more than 4,600 million years.

Questions 11 to 15 are based on the following passage:

One hot night last July, when our new baby wouldn't or couldn't sleep, I tried everything I could think of: a warm bottle, songs, gentle rocking. Nothing would settle him. Guessing that I had a long night ahead of me, I brought a portable TV into his room, figuring that watching the late movie was as good a way as any to kill off the hours until dawn. To my surprise, as soon as the TV lit up, the baby quieted right down, his little eyes focused brightly on the tube. Not to waste an opportunity for sleep, I then walked softly out of the room, leaving him to watch the actors celebrate John Bellushi's forty-fifth birthday.

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.

I found in my baby's behavior a symbol of the new generation. My wife and I had given him some books to examine, but he merely spit(吐唾沫) upon them. When we read to him, he did not feel comfortable. And so it is in the schools. We find that our students don't read, that they look down upon reading and scold those of us who teach it. All they want to do is watch TV. After this experience with the baby, I have reached a conclusion: "Let them watch it!" If television is that much more attractive to children than books, why should we fight it? Let them watch it all they want!

- 11. Why did the author bring a TV set into his son's room?
 - A. To make his son keep quiet.
 - B. To spend the night by watching TV programs.
 - C. In order not to let his son feel lonely.
 - D. To make his son go to sleep as soon as possible.
- 12. The baby's reaction to the TV program was _____.

A. unexpected C. exciting
B. encouraging D. calm

13. From the passage we know that author is ______.

A. a doctor C. an editor
B. a reporter D. a teacher

- 14. According to the passage, which is true of the school children?
 - A. They prefer reading to watching TV.
 - B. They like watching TV after school.
 - C. They would rather watch TV than read books.

D.	They like their teachers who teach the	m rea	ading.					
15. W	hat do you think is the author's attit	ude t	towards TV expressed in the last two					
ser	ntences?							
Α.	Favorable.	C.	Not favorable.					
В.	Serious.	D.	Not serious.					
Part I	II Vocabulary (25%)							
Section	A							
Directio	ons: Complete each of the following sens	ence	s with the proper word derived from the					
	one given in the brackets.							
1. Wi	th one or two, there are few y	voma	an conductors. (except)					
2. An	charge is made on baggage ov	er th	ne weight allowance. (addition)					
3. Th	ey are talking about the work	ng w	veek. (short)					
	rden plants are finally showing signs of							
5. He	r to talk to the Press was quit	e und	lerstandable. (reluctant)					
6. It	It was to think that we could build the house in such a short time. (practical)							
7. Ma	ary was upset when she heard	abou	t Irene's death. (evident)					
8. He	smiled, with the full that he	didn'	t believe me. (imply)					
9. He	has had to pay tax on his since	e he	started at the firm. (earn)					
10. Th	is café's too for me — I'm sta	rting	to get a sore throat. (smoke)					
Section	В							
Direction	ons: For each of the following sentences	, the	re are four choices marked A, B, C and					
	D. Choose the one answer that is cl	osest	in meaning to the underlined part in the					
	sentence.							
11. Wo	ould you please <u>fill in</u> your name and tele	ephon	ne number here in the form?					
A.	provide	C.	make out					
В.	write	D.	put on					
12. Son	me people think he's dishonest but that's	s sim	ply <u>not the case</u> .					
A.	no excuse	C.	not the way					
В.	no matter	D.	not true					
13. Th	ey only live just <u>round the corner</u> — so	we se	ee them all the time.					
A.	next door	C.	nearby					
В.	closely	D.	nearly					
14. Ha	we you seen the <u>current</u> issue of Sports r	nagaz	zine?					
A.	latest	C.	latter					
В.	later	D.	late					
15. As	a member of a body, I cannot stick to	ny pe	ersonal opinion.					
• 6	•							

	A. rely on	C. believe in						
	B. insist on	D. think about						
16.	I'm on duty until 2 p.m. and then Peter							
	A. assist me	C. take my place						
	B. relax me	D. help me out						
17.	"It was him — I saw him take it." "Are							
	A. active	C. determined						
	B. certain	D. reliable						
18.	She paused to get her breath back and th	hen went on running.						
	A. rested	C. interrupted						
	B. postponed	D. stopped						
19.	Police are <u>looking into</u> the disappearance	e of two children.						
	A. investigating	C. observing						
	B. searching for	D. finding out						
20.	Have the results from the blood test com							
	A. turned out	C. showed up						
	B. proved	D. arrived						
21.	The fact that something is cheap doesn't							
21.	The fact that something is cheap doesn't	mean it is of low quality.						
	A. necessarily	C. especially						
	B. essentially	D. practically						
22.	Of course she's good at her job — that's	true.						
	A. scarcely	C. necessarily						
	B. undoubtedly	D. possibly						
23.	I live on a bus so I can easily get to work.							
	A. way	C. route						
	B. path	D. track						
24.	For wildlife enthusiasts the journey is	— the region is known for its sea bird						
	A. funny	C. pleased						
	B. worthy	D. worthwhile						
25.	Children normally feel a lot of	about their first day at school.						
	A. anxiety	C. feelings						
	B. difference	D. trouble						
26.								
	In order to turn the deserts into fertile (800-mile canal.	肥沃的) and land, engineers built						
		肥沃的) and land, engineers built C. productive						

.

	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 v	vho l	have been affected by the earthquake.
	A. reaching out	C.	extending
	B. holding out	D.	contributing
29.	You don't get much sitting at desi	k 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
Par	t IV Structure (15%)		
Sect	tion A		
Dire	ections: For each of the following sentences,	the	re are four choices marked A, B, C and
	D. Choose the one answer that best	com	pletes the sentence.
1.	We are going to the cinema tonight, why do	on't	you come along?
	A. either	C.	as well
	B. also	D.	in addition
2.	The grass snake is the most comm	on s	snake in this region.
	A. so far	C.	as far
	B. much far	D.	by far
3.	The rent is reasonable and, the lo	catic	on is perfect.
	A. moreover	C.	therefore
	B. though	D.	however
4.	Grandma was insistent that we he	r soo	on.
	A. went and visited	C.	went visiting
	B. go and visit	D.	go and visiting
5.	She pulled away from the window	any	one should see them.
	A. lest	C.	even though
	B. unless	D.	only if
6.	He hardly ever leaves the house after ten at	nigh	it,?
	A. doesn't he		does he
	B. so does he		nor does he
7.	the strength of the opposition, we	did	very well to score two goals.
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	A. To consider	C. Considered
	B. Considering	D. Consider
8.	We have to get that car fixed	
	A. no matter it costs how much	C. no matter how much costs it
	B. no matter how much it costs	D. no matter how much does it cost
9.		e said, but the more I thought about it,
	A. the more did I become confused	C. the more confused became I
	B. the more I became confused	D. the more confused I became
10.	, we'd better make some changes	in the plan.
	A. That is the case	C. That to be the case
	B. That having been the case	D. That being the case
Sect	tion B	
Dire	ections: Each of the following sentences has	four underlined parts marked A, B, C and
	D. Identify the one part that is gran	mmatically incorrect.
11.	It wasn't till I got married that I could afford B	
12.	His parents are both in the hospital and he's	s all by him in that big house.
13.	Clark would probably win the race but his of A	car went out of control and crashed. C D
14.	A	$\frac{\text{for}}{\text{B}}$ the accident and went on $\frac{\text{explaining}}{\text{C}}$ how
	damages would be paid to the victims. D	
15.	$\frac{\text{For}}{\text{A}}$ the past $\frac{\text{month}}{\text{B}}$ he's been $\frac{\text{spending}}{\text{C}}$ all h	is energy <u>try</u> to find a job. D
Par	et V Cloze (10%)	
		ing passage. For each blank there are four
		Thoose the one answer that best fits into the
	A big battle was going on (1) th	ne First World War. Guns were firing, and
shel		After an hour of this, one of the soldiers
		erous for him, (4) he left the front
		he had walked for an hour, he saw
		icer stopped him and said, "Where are you
goin		suppose min and baid, where are you
00		s possible from the battle that's going (8)
	behind us, sir," the soldier answered.	
	beining us, sii, the soluter answered.	

	"D	o you know (9)?" th	e officer sa	aid to him angrily, "I'm your commanding			
offic	er.	"					
	Th	e soldier was very (10)	when l	ne heard this and said, "My God, I didn't			
kno	w tl	hat I was so far back already!"					
1.	A.	when	C.	during			
	B.	since	D.	while			
2.	A.	anywhere	C.	somewhere			
	В.	everywhere	D.	nowhere			
3.	A.	got	C.	was getting			
	В.	get	D.	had got			
4.	A.	however	C.	yet			
	В.	moreover	D.	so			
5.	A.	Since	C.	Until			
	В.	After	D.	Unless			
6.	A.	come	C.	coming			
	В.	be coming	D.	to come			
7.	A.	such far	C.	by far			
	В.	so far	D.	as far			
8.	A.	on	C.	forward			
	В.	up	D.	along			
9.	A.	who am I	C.	whom am I			
	В.	who I am	D.	whom I am			
10.	A.	surprise	C.	surprised			
	В.	surprisingly	D.	surprising			
Pa	rt V	I Translation (20%)					
Sec							
Dir	ecti			ences from the reading passages. Translate			
	them into Chinese. Refer to the related passages they are chosen from if neces-						
	sary.						
1.	H	owever, cars are used for more	than pleasi	ure. They are a necessary part of life.			
	_			0.5 00,			
2	_ D	1	- '- Al A	efficient and around siting. The many come are			
2.				affic in and around cities. Too many cars are			
	be	ing driven. Something will hav	e to be dot	le about the use of cars.			
	_						
2		harafara travalara ta tha maan	require not	only overgen and water but also protection			

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