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大学英语
1—4级
自我水平
测试

College
English
Self-Test
Band 1

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内 容 提 要

本书根据教学大纲的要求,共设计了四个级别的试题,与大学英语 1—4 级的教学要求相一致。每级试题分三套试卷,分别侧重于教材要求、语言技能和水平测试。书末附有答案,对读者进行自我评估和改进不足很有帮助。

大学英语 1—4 级自我水平测试

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前 言

大学英语的教学改革已推进到新的阶段,其突出特点是切实抓好学生语言技能(读、听、写和说的能力)培养,以至最终获得语言的交际能力。本书的宗旨是以教学大纲为依据,在现有教材基础上,重点围绕读和写两种书面交际形式的技能培养,向师生提供一套语言规范,题材体裁多样、编排新颖、体系科学、较为实用的训练材料,力争回答好教师“教什么”、“怎么教”,学生“学什么”、“怎么学”的问题。

《大学英语 1—4 级自我水平测试》以中等水平为编写原则,力求多形式、多角度测试大纲规定的各级要求,以指导学生发现自己的不足,不断改进方法、提高效率。全书各级自测题中,一套偏重教材语言知识,一套偏重语言技能培养,一套为学绩与水平相结合的综合试题,充分体现抓知识积累,促知识向能力转化,从而提高语言能力的教学指导思想。

湛馨荪教授全面精心细致的审阅,大大提高了本书的质量。在此,向湛馨荪教授表示衷心感谢。

由于编者的学识和经验有限,书中疏漏之处恐难于避免,敬请同行和读者赐教,以便修改。

编 者

1989年2月

使用说明

本书旨在为学生提供高质量的若干套自测题,帮助和指导学习者进行自我评估,发现并分析知识漏洞和薄弱环节,以此为镜子,对学习方法加以调整并对不足之处加以弥补。只有下大力气抓好平时的学习,切实打好语言基础,才有可能达到大纲的培养目标。舍此,都会事倍功半。

本书的命题,质和量结合,既照顾到中下档次也满足中上水平学生的要求。

本书的自测题分为四个级别,标号为 ST1—ST4,与大纲的分级教学要求相一致。每级分三套试卷,标号为 A, B, C,均应在二小时内完成。每级试题的分数分配体现了该套试卷的测试重点,见下表:

项 卷 目	Listening	Reading	Cloze	Trans. or comp.	Grammar & Structure
A	15%	25%	10%	15%	35%
B	20%	30%	10%	15%	25%
C	20%	40%	10%	15%	15%

试题与教材的关系是这样处理的:各级的 A 卷均以教材的语言知识为主;B 卷以语言技能为主;C 卷则以学绩和水平测试相结合的方式安排。因此,我们建议,读者尤以按 A, B, C 卷的顺序进行练习为好。然后,可对每卷的成绩进行对比,找

出学习上的漏洞所在。

书后附有答案或供参考的范文。全书配有听力测试磁带和磁带文字材料。

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Self-Test I -A

Part I . Listening Comprehension (15 points)

Section A (5 points)

Directions: In this section, you will hear 10 sentences. In each sentence, there is a blank. Fill in the blank with the word you hear. Each sentence will be spoken only once.

1. There are _____ students in my class.
2. We've made much _____ in English learning.
3. Before we entered college, we had learned _____ English words.
4. We are surprised at the _____ he made at the meeting.
5. The new shoes cost me \$ _____.
6. Great changes have taken place in the _____ since 1979.
7. The small country won her independence in _____.
8. The teacher _____ him on the shoulder and smiled.
9. Our classroom is on the _____ floor.
10. He is not only our teacher, but our _____ friend as well.

Section B (5 points)

Directions: In this section, you will hear 5 short conversations. At

the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. The conversation will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four suggested answers marked a, b, c, and d and decide which is the best answer.

Example; You will hear;

Man; Whose keys are these, Mary? I found them on my desk.

Woman; They are not mine. I saw them on your desk this morning, after George left.

3rd voice; Who probably left these keys there?

you will read;

a. The man. b. The woman. c. Mary. d. George.

The best answer is d.

- | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------|
| 11. a. Wife and husband. | b. Brother and sister. |
| c. Teacher and student. | d. Mother and son. |
| 12. a. There. | b. The Great Wall. |
| c. Not mentioned. | d. The war. |
| 13. a. During high school. | b. After high school. |
| c. During college. | d. After college. |
| 14. a. In the street. | b. In a hotel. |
| c. In a car. | d. In the plane. |
| 15. a. Two days ago. | b. Three days ago. |
| c. Yesterday. | d. Last weekend. |

Section C (5 points)

Directions: In this section, you will hear a short passage. At the end of the passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked a, b, c, and d.

16. a. The spring semester. b. The summer semester.
 c. The autumn semester. d. The winter semester.
17. a. Two weeks. b. Three weeks.
 c. Four weeks. d. A month and a half.
18. a. Warm. b. Cold. c. Rainy. d. Snowy.
19. a. Some students will go to famous places to see the sights.
 b. Some students will go to beaches in California.
 c. Some students will go home to visit their parents.
 d. Some students will stay at the college to review their lessons.
20. a. She'll go to see the sights.
 b. She'll go home to visit the family.
 c. She'll go to a friend's home for a visit.
 d. She'll go to some old friends from high school.

Part II . Reading Comprehension (25 points)

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. You should choose the best choice.

Passage One (6 points)

When the weather is hot, you go to a lake or an ocean. When you are near a lake or an ocean, you feel cool. Why? The sun makes the earth hot, but it cannot make the water very hot. Although the air over the earth becomes hot, the air over the water stays cool. The hot air over the earth goes up. Then the cool air over the water moves in and takes the place of the hot air. When you are near a lake or an ocean, you feel the cool air when it moves in. You feel the wind. And the wind makes you cool.

Of course, scientists cannot answer all of our questions. If we ask, "Why is the ocean full of salt?" Scientists will say that the salt comes from rocks. When a rock gets very hot or very cold, it cracks. Rain falls into the cracks. The rain then carries the salt into the earth and into the rivers. The rivers carry the salt into the ocean. But then we ask, "What happens to the salt in the ocean? The ocean does not get more salty every year." Scientists are not sure about the answer to this question.

We know a lot about our world. But there are still many answers that we do not have, and we are curious.

1. The main idea of this passage is

- a. People feel cool when they are near a lake or an ocean
- b. Scientists can explain everything we want to know

- c. Scientists can explain many things, but not everything
 - d. The salt in the ocean comes from rocks
2. You feel cool when you are near a lake or an ocean because
- a. the water is cold
 - b. the earth is hot
 - c. the water is colder than the earth
 - d. cool air from the water moves towards the land
3. Now scientists know
- a. what makes people feel cool near a lake or an ocean in summer
 - b. everything about the ocean
 - c. why the ocean does not get more and more salty
 - d. what happens to the salt in the ocean
4. Scientists say that the salt in the ocean comes from
- a. air
 - b. rocks
 - c. rain
 - d. rivers and lakes
5. A rock cracks when
- a. rain falls
 - b. it gets very hot
 - c. it gets very cold
 - d. either b or c
6. People are always curious because
- a. they know nothing about the world
 - b. they know little about the world
 - c. there are many answers they do not have
 - d. either a or b

Passage Two (5 points)

We cannot feel speed. But our senses let us know that we are moving. We see things moving past us and feel that we are being shaken.

We can feel acceleration, an increase in speed. But we notice it for only a short time. For instance, we feel it during the takeoff run of an airliner.

We feel the plane's acceleration because our bodies do not gain speed as fast as the plane does. It seems that something is pushing us back against the seat. Actually, our bodies are trying to stay in the same place, while the plane is carrying us forward.

Soon the plane reaches a steady speed. Then, because there is no longer any change in speed, the feeling of forward motion stops.

7. We can tell that we are moving by

- a. watching things move past
- b. feeling the speed
- c. feeling ourselves being shaken
- d. both a and c

8. Acceleration is the name for

- a. an increase in speed
- b. a steady speed
- c. any kind of movement
- d. the movement of a plane

9. During the takeoff of a plane, we feel that we are being
- thrown forward
 - pushed back against the seat
 - lifted out of the seat
 - pushed down into the seat
10. We feel the plane's acceleration because our bodies gain speed
- just as fast as the plane
 - faster than the plane
 - more slowly than the plane
 - before the plane
11. This feeling stops when
- the plane stops climbing
 - the plane lands
 - there is no longer a change in speed
 - we begin to feel speed

Passage Three (4 points)

In Africa I heard a story about a giraffe that did not believe in himself.

The giraffe's mother had left him when he was a few days old because she couldn't feed him. For three years he lived in the warden's house and played with the children. Then he grew too large for the house.

The family decided that he should return to his fellows. They took him to join a herd of wild giraffes.

One look was enough for the giraffe's small brain. He could

not believe that such extraordinary animals existed. Or that he was one of them! He turned and bolted.

The family took him back several times. In the end they gave up. Now their giraffe lives by himself near the warden's house.

12. The baby giraffe was separated from his mother because
 - a. the warden took him away
 - b. she couldn't feed him
 - c. the warden's children took him
 - d. he ran away
13. After a while the giraffe became
 - a. too wild to play with the children
 - b. too large to play with the children
 - c. lonesome for other giraffes
 - d. too big to live in the house
14. The warden's family tried to
 - a. let the giraffe run loose
 - b. find the giraffe's mother
 - c. tell the giraffe what he was
 - d. take the giraffe to join the herd
15. When he met the herd, the giraffe could not understand
 - a. how animals like giraffes could exist
 - b. why he couldn't join the other giraffes
 - c. that he was a really a giraffe, too
 - d. both a and c

Passage Four (10 points)

Centuries ago when a man was accused of a crime he often had to go through a strange test. In one country, the local prince used a pot of boiling oil. A metal bar was dropped into the pot. The prisoner then had to put his hand into the oil and take out the bar. The prince believed that the oil would not burn the hand of an innocent man. He thought that a guilty man would be burnt by the hot oil. There is no record that any prince ever plucked up the courage to try the justice of this harsh test on himself.

Another foolish method was used in Europe hundreds of years ago. When a man was accused of a crime, he was taken to a pool or a river. A rope was tied to the man and he was then thrown into the water. If he floated, the people declared that he was guilty. They took him out of the water and punished him. Sometimes he was killed. However, if the man sank, the people maintained that he was innocent. They pulled him out of the water quickly and released him. We don't know what happened if he had learnt to swim under the water.

Today our methods are much better. An accused man is taken to a law court. When the offence is small, a magistrate judges the case. If the offence is serious, the people on the jury decide whether the prisoner is innocent or guilty. An innocent man is set free, while a judge decides the punishment for a guilty man.

16. Did accused men have to face the boiling oil test in 1932? Give

a reason for your answer.

a. The passage doesn't tell us about 1932 so I cannot answer the question

b. No and Yes. In Europe the men were taken to a pool or river but in some parts of the world this use of boiling oil continued in 1932 and later years

c. No and Yes. The men mentioned in the passage did not have to face the test in 1932 but other men faced the same test in that year

d. No. The passage refers to a time hundreds of years ago. By 1932 this type of test had almost certainly disappeared

17. What was put into the pot before the metal bar was dropped in?

- a. a man's hand b. nothing
c. some oil d. a strange test

18. In the last sentence of the first paragraph, which word suggests that the test was an unjust one?

- a. record b. plucked
c. justice d. harsh

19. Which expression in the second paragraph shows that the author thought that the boiling oil test was not a good one?

- a. hundreds of years ago
b. taken to a pool or river
c. another foolish method
d. we don't know

20. The last paragraph says, "Today our methods are much bet-