21世纪大学英语

测试(-)

21st Century College English Test

Book One 翟 象俊 郑 树 棠 主审 施 英 程 审 复旦大学出版社



《21世纪大学英语》测试(一)

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编写说明

为了帮助学生更好地学习和掌握《21世纪大学英语》,巩固所学的基本知识和技能,上海交大外语学院和复旦大学英语部的部分教师合作编写了这本《21世纪大学英语测试(一)》、该试题册有以下几个特点。

- 一、 针对性强: 参加试卷编写的教师们早在1997年就参加了《21世纪大学英语》试用本的教学,对教材内容比较熟悉,积累了一定的经验,所以能有的放 矢地根据学生应该掌握的基本知识和技能对试卷进行设计。
- 二、题型多样:除了沿用国家四、六级考试的题型外,还新加了主观填空、选词完成句子等新题型。主观题的比重也由通常的15%~25%增加到现在的25%~50%。部分客观题分值减少,主观题分值增加,如阅读理解由原来每题2分减为1.5分。所有这些都有助于提高学生的应变能力和综合运用语言的能力,做到学以致用。
- 三、本测试题集中有五大类型的题目: (一) 听力理解,包括对话、短文、听写填空和复合式听写; (二) 阅读理解; (三) 词汇与结构,内含客观和主观题两种类型; (四) 简短问答,客观和主观填空题; (五) 翻译和作文。每套测试卷中,根据需要安排不同的题目类型,使学生有机会从各种不同类型的题目中得到锻炼。

四、素材新颖,题材广泛:考题素材大多选自近年出版的英文报纸、杂志、书籍,有些则直接取自因特网,因此具有语言新、内容新、时代感强等特点。选材内容涉及人物、历史、语言、心理学、环保和其他学科、具有一定的趣味性。

五、实用性强: 从实际出发考虑到不同地区学生英语水平的差异, 我们把试卷分为中级和高级两个水平, 但内容都涵盖了考试大纲的各项要求。

本书由翟象俊、郑树棠审阅,由施英、程寅主编,参加编写的有施英、魏先军、丁竹、曹微、陶庆、伍芳林、李家瑞、程寅、徐欣、石敏、宋梅、张晓晔、 赵海。

由于编者水平有限,时间仓促,书中难免有错误和不足之处,敬请读者批评指正。

编 者 1999年12月

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Test One (Mid-term)

(Intermediate Level)

Part I Listening Comprehension (20 minutes) 20%

Section A 10%

Directions: In this section, you will hear 10 short conversations. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the question will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, read the four choices marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

Example: You will hear:

M: Is it possible for you to work late, Miss Grey?

W: Work late? I suppose so, if you really think it's necessary.

Q: Where do you think this conversation most likely took place?

You will read:

A) The man's office.

B) The cinema.

C) The airport.

D) A restaurant.

The best answer is A), so you should blacken the letter A on the Answer Sheet.

1. A) Tom.

B) Mary.

C) Jerry.

D) Tim.

2. A) Look for the bag.

B) Search the plane.

C) Sort those bags.

D) Fill out a form.

3. A) To ask for leave.

C) To take a rest.

B) To see a doctor.

4. A) He wants her to be rich.

D) To go home at once.

C) He wants her to turn on the light.

B) He wants her to remain in the dark.D) He wants her to leave the room.

5. A) She is too old to lift the package.

B) The man is very cruel.

- C) The woman feels sorry for the man.
- D) She was ill a few days ago.
- 6. A) In 1985.
- B) In 1986.
- C) In 1987.
- D) In 1988.

- 7. A) The man hasn't seen a monkey.
 - B) The woman hasn't seen a monkey.
 - C) The man believes her.
 - D) The woman doesn't like the zoo.
- 8. A) They are going to a farm.
- B) They are going to the church.
- C) They are going to a shop.
- D) They are going home.

- 9. A) Classmates.
 - B) A customer and a shop assistant.
 - C) A patient and a doctor.
 - D) A teacher and a student.
- 10. A) The man was a stamp-collector.
 - B) The man doesn't like stamps any more.
 - C) The woman feels sorry for him.
 - D) The woman gives him some stamps.

Section B 10%

Directions: In this section, you will hear 3 short passages. At the end of each 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). Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

Passage I

Questions 11 to 13 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 11. A) He had experienced an air crash.
 - B) He knew about many air accidents from reading.
 - C) He was airsick.
 - D) His friend wasn't a reliable pilot.
- 12. A) He was so frightened that he screamed.
 - B) He seized his friend by the arm.

- C) He closed his eyes.
- D) He called a taxi and escaped.
- 13. A) People.
- B) Ants.
- C) Aunts.
- D) Birds.

Passage II

Questions 14 to 17 are based on the passage you have just heard.

14. A) Keep silence.

B) Follow him.

C) Pretend to know.

- D) Drink and eat.
- 15. A) An English dramatist.
- B) A friend.
- C) A kind of alcohol.
- D) A kind of cheese.
- 16. A) They burst into laughter.
- B) They didn't say anything.
- C) They agreed with what he said. D) They corrected his answer.
- 17. A) The first man.

B) The second man.

C) Both of them.

D) None of them.

Passage III

Questions 18 to 20 are based on the passage you have just heard.

18. A) Spring.

B) Summer.

C) Autumn.

D) Winter.

19. A) In the car.

B) At a shop.

C) At the airport.

- D) At the railway station.
- 20. A) His bathing suit.

B) Their passports.

C) The piano.

D) Their plane tickets.

Part II Reading Comprehension (35 minutes) 30%

Directions: There are 4 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 and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage.

At school children are instructed to protect birds. Teachers encourage the children to build nests (鸟窝) for birds in their gardens, schoolyard or in a park and remind them that it's against the law to remove or damage a nest in the wild, even if it is old and of no use.

Birds build their nests in all kinds of places. Some are high in trees, on the sides of buildings or on the top of hills while others on the ground, in fields or by stream banks. Birds also use various nesting materials to build their nests, including sticks, mud, stones, grass and so on. Some birds are able to change to be suitable for different conditions. They'll build their nests wherever they can find a spot and use whatever materials they can find. But other birds will build their nests only in certain places and use only certain materials.

In the activity to build nests, the kids are asked to observe birds first and to fill out the information sheet. Then teachers take them to a park that has a good environment for birds. Divide the group into several teams. Have the kids search for the perfect spots. Remind them that most birds build their nests near a food source and that the nests are usually kept safe from rain and the hot sun. Let the kids talk about why the location is good and decide on the sites. Afterward, have each group work together to try to build the nests, using the same materials the bird would use. Each nest should also be in the correct size and shape.

Children would be happy to see the nests built by themselves.

21.	It is against the law for people to
	A) move from one continent to another
	B) go and observe how birds are nesting
	C) destroy even the useless nests
	D) build nests in trees and fields
22.	The passage mainly introduces
	A) how birds build their nests
	B) an activity to guide the children in building bird nests
	C) how to protect birds
	D) why children love animals
23.	The children are urged to build bird nests in order to
	A) be trained to protect birds
	B) find that building a nest is an easy job
	C) learn how to keep birds

- D) be aware that they must care for birds
- 24. How do children learn to build nests in this activity?
 - A) Teachers first take the children to a park, then ask them to observe birds.
 - B) The kids are asked to write something about nests, to find spots in a park and to build nests individually.
 - C) Under the guidance of the teachers, children observe birds, search for spots and build the nests in teams in a park.
 - D) Teachers take the kids to a park, have them build nests near a food source and then divide them into teams.

25. The author presents the pa	assage in a (an)	fashion.	
A) hostile	B) enthusiastic		
C) instructive	D) critical		

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage.

Ice fishermen know better that the cold temperatures mean a more challenging sport — the fish aren't feeding as much so they are harder to catch. The fishermen also know that there are still plenty of opportunities. Ice-fishing techniques are a little different from regular fishing. Follow these guidelines and few fish will disappoint you.

Put safety first. Make sure the ice you walk on is three to six inches thick. Avoid thin spots by cutting a new hole every few steps before moving over deeper water. The actual fishing hole needs to be wide enough to pull your fish through.

Be properly equipped. Instead of using fishing poles, many ice fishermen prefer a little device with a bait (年) on one end and a flag a few inches away. When a fish bites and pulls down the baited end, the flag moves to catch the fisherman's eye. Cold-water bites are much gentler than usual.

Keep fish guessing. Ice fishermen change baits often to see which kind the fish find most tasty. Most fish prefer live baits for their winter meals. Next are freeze-dried baits. This idea is to let the fish tell you which they prefer.

Draw fish's attention. Move your baits in a slow, circular motion. That helps fish detect in their poorly lit environment.

You will be lucky enough to catch some fish because they are hungry. So ice fishing can make a long winter seem a lot shorter.

26.	Freezing weather makes fishing	·
	A) difficult	B) easy
	C) tiring	D) unrealistic
27.	If you know how to go ice fishing,	
	A) you will catch much more fish th	nan you expect
	B) you can let fish talk with you	
	C) you'll probably catch some fish	
	D) it's still impossible for you to car	tch any fish
28.	Why should a flag be tied on the bai	ited line?
	A) It is a custom.	
	B) A flag is used as a signal for fisher	ermen.
	C) Fish only bite the bait near a flag	in winter.
	D) To draw fish's attention.	
29.	Most fish like baits that are	·
	A) alive	B) frozen
	C) soft	D) mature
30.	For what purpose does the author w	rite this passage?
	A) To inspire his readers to start a ne	ew business.
	B) To encourage his readers to take	adventures.
	C) To introduce an interesting winte	r outdoor activity to his readers.
	D) To make a long winter shorter.	

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage.

There was a rather old-fashioned lady, always quite careful and refined, especially in language. She and her husband were planning a week's vacation in Florida, so she wrote to a campground and asked for arranging a room for them. She wanted to make sure the campground was fully equipped, but didn't know how to ask about the toilet (厕所) facilities. She just could not bring herself to write the word "toilet" in her letter. After much consideration she finally came up with the term "bathroom commode". But she still thought she was being too forward, so she referred to the "bathroom commode" merely as the "BC". "Does the campground have its own BC?" is what she actually wrote.

Well, the campground owner wasn't old-fashioned and when he got the letter, that

"BC" really puzzled him. He showed the letter to several couples, but they couldn't imagine what the lady meant either. So he finally concluded that the lady must be asking about the nearest Baptist Church(浸礼会教堂), sat down and wrote the following reply:

"DEAR MADAM,

I now take the pleasure of informing you that a BC is located 9 miles north of the campground with 250 seats. Sometimes it is so crowded that there are five to a seat. It may interest you to know that right now there is a supper planned to raise money to buy more seats. If you decide to come to our campground, perhaps I could go with you the first time you go and sit with you and introduce you to all the other folks. We will be sure to get a seat up front where everyone can see you. Remember, we are a friendly community.

Sincerely,
The Campground Owner"

- 31. What problem did the old lady have when she wanted to ask about the toilet facilities?
 - A) She didn't know how to spell the word "toilet".
 - B) She couldn't stand herself writing the word "toilet".
 - C) She thought that "BC" was an acceptable expression.
 - D) She tried to avoid misunderstanding.
- 32. According to the old-fashioned lady, BC referred to _____.
 - A) the toilet
 - B) the campground
 - C) a room
 - D) a Baptist Church
- 33. Which of the following statements about BC is NOT true?
 - A) The campground owner thought of BC as a church.
 - B) The old lady intended to play a word game with the campground owner.
 - C) To the lady and the campground owner BC meant differently.
 - D) No tourists in that campground knew the meaning of BC.
- 34. The campground owner would introduce the old lady to _____.
 - A) the people on the campground
 - B) the people at church

C) folk artists	
D) several couples	
35. This story is written in a (an)	tone.
A) serious	B) sentimental
C) alert	D) comic

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage.

Quite probably, no one appreciates the power of the written word more than a writer and a teacher. Since I am both, my inability to write with any power to my mother is one of the most serious failures of my life.

My mother is the only person to whom I write in Chinese. She was born and brought up in China. Although her four America-born children can converse in her language, our fluency is elementary. Our literacy (读写能力) is less than that.

People from Asia have poured into the United States in recent years, and much has been written about their need and efforts to learn English and the American culture. But my situation is the reverse, and no less trying. I am an American attempting to reach to a language in order to communicate with a non-English-speaking parent. And I constantly find myself at a loss for words. There were Chinese words that will speak what I mean. I grasp at anything to dig them out; but they were never planted in my mind, and I unearth nothing. This happens whenever I speak to my mother in ordinary conversation. Writing, of course, is just as difficult, if not more.

36.	The author is	
	A) a writer	B) a teacher
	C) a Chinese	D) both A and B
37.	By "Our literacy is less than that." (Line 3, Para. 2) the author means that their
	literacy is less	
	A) than their fluency	
	B) than fluent	
	C) than elementary	
	D) than both	
38.	Which of the following statements is	s NOT true?
	A) Most people from Asia make gre	at efforts to learn English.

	B) The author	has problems in spea	aking Chinese.	
	C) The author	's mother does not sp	eak English.	
	D) Writing in	Chinese is less diffic	ult than speaking in	Chinese.
39.	The word "un	earth" (Line 7, Para.	3) is nearest in mear	ning to
	A) bury		B) discover	
	C) plant		D) reap	
40.	What is the be	est title for this passag	ge?	
	A) Words fail	me in Chinese.		•
	B) Language	problems facing a Ch	ina-born child.	
	C) My difficu	Ity in learning Chines	se.	
	D) The import	tance of Chinese in m	ny family.	
Pa	rt III Voca	bulary and Structu	re (20 minutes) 20	0%
Sec	ction A 10%			
Dir	ections: In thi	s part there are 20 inc	complete sentences.	For each sentence there are
				best completes the sentence.
		responding letter on		
41.	It is my experie	nce that the more you r	ead, the more informa	tion you tend to
	A) form	B) maintain	C) master	D) retain
42.	He feels	lonely for he	has few friends in l	nis class.
		B) somewhat		
43.	I saw Allison's	s pictures everywhere	, even on the cover of	of a French magazine, while
		in Paris.		
			C) assignment	D) job
44.			when I drove back h	nome because it was already
	dark.			
	A) had to be	B) must have been	C) was to be	D) must be
45.				humans, animal interests
	n		-	
	A) count for	B) set in	C) come across	D) look to
46.	Most students	spend two years doir	ng research for their	thesis (毕业论文) and one

	year writing it _	·		
	A) down	B) in	C) up	D) off
47.	Most evenings l	ne helps himself to so	ome fish. He can take	one he likes.
			C) whenever	
48.	Additional loan	s and gifts from rela	tives have	personal savings.
	A) added up	B) amounted to	C) counted up to	D) supplemented
49.	Churchill becan	ne Prime Minister d	uring the darkest per	iod of the Second World
	War, helping sa	ve Great Britain froi	m being	Hitler.
	A) conquered b	y B) fought by	C) invaded into b	y D) prevailed by
50.	It was not until	she arrived in class _	realized s	she had forgotten her book.
	A) and she	B) when she	C) she	D) that she
51.	The rabbit was	lucky that it just mis	ssed	
	A) being caugh	t B) to be caught	C) catching	D) to catch
52.	When I was onl	y 100 meters off the	coast, the conditions	s changed the
	worse, so I deci	ded to head back to	shore.	· ·
	A) to	B) at	C) for	D) on
53.	No one would h	nave time to read or l	isten to everything _	going on in the
	world.			
	A) it is	B) that is	C) what is	D) as is
54.	Lee has contrib	uted fifty dollars, bu	it he wishes he could	contribute
	A) another fifty	,	B) one other fifty de	ollars
	C) the same am	ount also	D) more fifty dollar	rs
55.	Dogs left alone	in large cages could	la high	er temperature.
	A) exceed	B) explore	C) endure	D) suffer
56.	It's true that the	old road is less direc	et and so a bit longer.	We don't take the new one,
	, b	ecause we don't fee	l safe on it.	
	A) unless	, 0	C) therefore	·
57.	It is not necessa	ary that all the requir	ed money should be	or stored up
		order to carry on the		
	A) shared	B) accumulated	C) anticipated	D) approached
58.	The play is said	I to be worth seeing.	You must have seen	it yesterday evening,
	yo	ou?	•	
	A) mustn't	B) did	C) can't	D) didn't

	orry	B) wo	orry	C) worried	d :	D) worrying	
60. Just as 1	he soil i	s a part	of the earth,	arth, the atmosphere.			
A) as it	is	B) the	same is	C) and so	is	D) so is	
Section B	10%						
Directions:	In this	section	there are 10	incomplet	e sentence	s. Fill in the	blanks with
words or ph	rases giv	ven bel	ow. Change 1	he form wh	here necess	sary.	
				·			
current	a fact	of life	prompt	offend	absorb	just as	indicate
attribute	even tl	hough	participate	whereas	establish	speak of	resume
6364. She wor 65. It was si 66. Everyon	the a't leave lly of hi e in the ank was	French the TV m to class is	and the poor a enjoy their set, an expected to in Scot	wine, so the her su	e German e apper is on arks in these	enjoy their be the table. discussions.	
	ountry.	y are h	ighly paid fo	r their work	ς	that what	t they do is

Part IV Cloze (15 minutes) 10%

//91 出台上洛生法》 测量 (一)

Directions: There are 20 blanks in the following passage. Each blank is provided with four possible choices marked A), B), C) and D). Choose the ONE that best fits into the passage. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.