

A New Collection of Questions with Answers and Explanatory Notes

# 新编大学英语分级测试题

## 集注

主编：张广奇 主审：刘悦

COLLEGE  
ENGLISH  
ACHIEVEMENT  
TESTS

**1 级**

BAND 1

外文出版社

新编大学英语分级测试题集注  
**COLLEGE ENGLISH ACHIEVEMENT TESTS**  
A New Collection of Questions with Answers and Explanatory Notes

**BAND 1**

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## 前 言

为了更好地配合大学英语分级教学,适应全国大学英语统考新题型的需要,我们在大学英语测试理论的指导下,依据《大学英语教学大纲》编写了《新编大学英语分级测试题集注》。这套教学辅助教材共包括一至四级,每一级均有十套精编试题,内容包括:听力理解(含听写)、词语用法、语法结构(含综合改错)、阅读理解、完形填空、翻译(含英译汉,汉译英)、简答题、短文写作等八部分;另外还有:听力理解部分录音材料的文字稿、全部试题的参考答案、详细注解、翻译译文和写作范文。

这套书紧扣大纲、选材广泛、内容新颖、注释详尽,既可供大学英语课堂教学使用,亦可供修读相应级别的学生自测之用。相信对学生牢固掌握所学知识及提高语言运用能力会有很大帮助。听力理解部分由美籍教师朗读,语音语调流畅标准,录音清晰。

在这套书编写的过程中,得到了翟天利教授的热情鼓励和支持,在此表示衷心的感谢。

由于时间及水平有限,书中不当之处在所难免,望读者不吝指正。

编 者

2000年7月于北京

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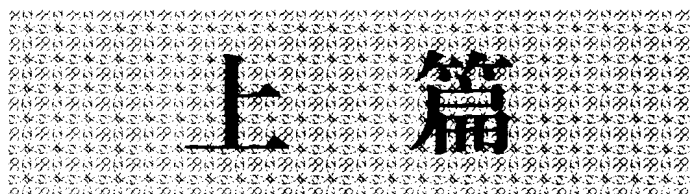
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# 试题部分

**College English Achievement Tests**



# College English Achievement Test 1

## (Band 1)

### Paper One

#### Part I Listening Comprehension (15 points, 20 minutes)

##### Section A

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear 15 short statements. The statements will be spoken only once. After each statement, there will be a pause. During the pause, you must 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 with a single line through the center.

**Example:** You will hear:

You will read:

- |                    |                           |
|--------------------|---------------------------|
| A) Many times.     | B) A large number.        |
| C) Never too busy. | D) It's very interesting. |

Sample answer ~~[A]~~ [B] [C] [D]

From the statement, we know A) 'many times' is the best answer. You should choose answer [A] on the Answer Sheet and mark it with a single line through the center.

- |                                                    |                                |
|----------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. A) No one came.                                 | B) Everyone came.              |
| C) Ted came.                                       | D) Fred came.                  |
| 2. A) Probably tomorrow.                           | B) I don't think so.           |
| C) I think I will.                                 | D) Never on Saturdays.         |
| 3. A) At the restaurant.                           | B) In the hospital.            |
| C) In the school.                                  | D) Any time.                   |
| 4. A) No, I usually left with Tom.                 | B) No, I moved before she did. |
| C) No, I usually gave them to Tom.                 | D) No, she left after I did.   |
| 5. A) Jim and Gary do not like each other.         |                                |
| B) Jim and Gary will be roommates.                 |                                |
| C) Jim and Gary are too different to be roommates. |                                |
| D) Jim and Gary will have different roommates.     |                                |
| 6. A) No, I don't.                                 | B) Yes, thank you.             |
| C) Yes, please.                                    | D) Never mind.                 |
| 7. A) Alice is a teacher.                          | B) Yes, she is good.           |
| C) Alice is friendly.                              | D) No, her sister is Jean.     |



8. A) No city is as large as Philadelphia.  
B) The United States has three large cities.  
C) Two cities are larger than Philadelphia.  
D) Philadelphia is not so large as most American cities.
9. A) George thinks he is a great actor.  
B) George thinks his friend is a great actor.  
C) George's friend thinks he is a great actor.  
D) George's friend thinks George is a great actor.
10. A) Do you think the fruit costs much there?  
B) Do you think that farm sells fruit?  
C) That farm isn't for sale, is it?  
D) You like the fruit there, don't you?
11. A) Frank and Marty will stay in the store until two o'clock.  
B) Frank can't go to the store until two o'clock, but Marty can.  
C) Marty can't go to the store until two o'clock, and Frank can't either.  
D) Frank and Marty can both go to the store by two o'clock.
12. A) Glen didn't go to the meeting.  
B) Glen went to the meeting.  
C) Glen had originally planned to go to the meeting.  
D) Glen wasn't able to change his plans at the last minute.
13. A) Last week. B) A swimming suit.  
C) By plane. D) In the south.
14. A) I enjoy walking through the park.  
B) My house is next to the park.  
C) I live far away from the park.  
D) My house is on the other side of the park.
15. A) The boys and girls went to the movies and the theater.  
B) The boys and girls went out together.  
C) The boys and girls went to the same places.  
D) The boys went to one place, while the girls went to another.

## Section B

**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. The conversation and the question will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must 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 with a single line through the center.

**Example:** You will hear:

You will read :

- A) At the office.                      B) In the waiting room.  
C) At the airport.                      D) In a restaurant.

Sample answer ~~[A]~~ [B] [C] [D]

From the conversation we know that the two were talking about some work they have to finish in the evening. This is most likely to have taken place at the office. Therefore, A) 'At the office' is the best answer. You should choose answer [A] on the Answer Sheet and mark it with a single line through the center.

16. A) Red.                      B) Blue and green.                      C) Blue.                      D) Green and red.  
17. A) Five dollars.                      B) Six or seven dollars.  
C) Seven dollars.                      D) Two or three dollars.  
18. A) She doesn't want him to smoke.                      B) She doesn't smell any smoke.  
C) She doesn't have a cigarette for him.                      D) She doesn't smoke much.  
19. A) \$ 16.00.                      B) \$ 9.00.                      C) \$ 7.00.                      D) \$ 15.00.  
20. A) At 2:20.                      B) At 1:20.                      C) At 2:30.                      D) At 12:20.  
21. A) That Mary won't come.                      B) That Mary will be late.  
C) That Mary doesn't want to come.                      D) That Mary will come at 7:00.  
22. A) Paint the garage.                      B) Go to the beach.  
C) Wash the car.                      D) Watch the car.  
23. A) Very soon.                      B) In about one hour.  
C) Tomorrow morning.                      D) Before three thirty.  
24. A) She bought them from the director.  
B) The director gave her the tickets.  
C) She bought them at the theater.  
D) A friend of the director bought them for her.  
25. A) Cold.                      B) Warm.                      C) Hot.                      D) Mild.

### Section C

**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), and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the passage you have just heard.

26. A) Wood.                      B) Trees in the forest.  
C) Grass.                      D) Hairline parts of plants.  
27. A) Paper boots are too cold to wear in winter.

- B) Paper boots are too warm for boys to wear.  
C) No other boots are warmer than paper boots.  
D) Other boots are warmer than paper boots.
28. A) Paper houses. B) Paper boots.  
C) Paper planes. D) Paper cars.
29. A) Paper makers will wait instead of making paper cars.  
B) People will make more paper boats in the future.  
C) There will be paper planes and cars in the future.  
D) People will make more paper boots.
30. A) Paper will be more widely used in the future.  
B) Paper will be less used in the future.  
C) Papermaking industry will become the biggest one in the world.  
D) Paper industry will be more important in China.

## Part II Vocabulary (10 points, 10 minutes)

**Directions:** Each of the following sentences is provided with four choices. Choose the one that best completes the sentence. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

31. It is \_\_\_\_\_ nothing that the selections of Poe's work has nothing to do with America.  
A) worth B) worthy C) worthwhile D) unworthy
32. I've heard him tell the story at least ten times; it \_\_\_\_\_ me to death each time I heard it.  
A) excited B) bored C) confused D) disturbed
33. They have \_\_\_\_\_ a trip to Beijing this summer.  
A) concentrated on B) caught sight of  
C) come up with D) decided on
34. Mr. Jones said he was \_\_\_\_\_ the possibility of buying the house.  
A) going over B) holding in C) looking into D) laying out
35. If you want to telephone him you will have to \_\_\_\_\_ the number in the book.  
A) look at B) look up C) look through D) look over
36. The manager \_\_\_\_\_ one of the hotel servants of stealing the money.  
A) complained B) blamed C) accused D) charged
37. The general election was round the corner. He began to \_\_\_\_\_ the prime minister.  
A) dream of becoming B) dream of electing  
C) long for D) look forward to

38. Reading detective stories is one of his favorite \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) occupation    B) hobbies    C) engagements    D) habits
39. The firm has \_\_\_\_\_ an increased number of bicycles this month.  
 A) put down    B) put about    C) put out    D) put over
40. If you \_\_\_\_\_ your money to mine, we shall have enough.  
 A) add    B) combine    C) join    D) unite

### Part III Structure (20 points, 10 minutes)

#### Section A

**Directions:** Each of the following sentences is provided with four choices. Choose the one that best completes the sentence. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

41. The symptoms were so unusual \_\_\_\_\_ to perplex even the specialist.  
 A) that    B) as    C) ever    D) not
42. "I was busy." "Did you really work hard \_\_\_\_\_?"  
 A) all day    B) all the day    C) all the day long    D) all of day long
43. \_\_\_\_\_ were well taken care of and respected in that mountain village.  
 A) Aging    B) Age    C) The aged    D) Of the age
44. It is important that he \_\_\_\_\_ his reservations before Friday.  
 A) will confirm    B) confirms    C) confirm    D) must confirm
45. It is time Tom \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) went to school    B) is going to school  
 C) had been school    D) have been school
46. The cold wind from \_\_\_\_\_ is blowing hard.  
 A) the Lake Baikal    B) Baikal Lake  
 C) Lake Baikal    D) a Lake Baikal
47. "How did you pay the workers?"  
 "As a rule, they were paid \_\_\_\_\_."  
 A) by an hour    B) by the hour    C) by a hour    D) by hours
48. "Those shirts are very expensive." "Do you know \_\_\_\_\_?"  
 A) how much cost them    B) what do they cost  
 C) they cost how much    D) what they cost
49. Why is there \_\_\_\_\_ traffic on the streets in February than in May?  
 A) less    B) fewer    C) few    D) little
50. \_\_\_\_\_ France Viuard an excellent political speaker but she was also among the first members of the populist party.  
 A) Not only    B) If only    C) Only was    D) Not only was

51. "What do you usually do after dinner?"  
"I usually listen to \_\_\_\_\_."  
A) little music    B) few music    C) a few music    D) a little music
52. The prince, \_\_\_\_\_ courtiers, came to visit the sick master.  
A) accompanied by    B) as well as    C) also with    D) and
53. \_\_\_\_\_ we have finished the book we shall start doing some exercises.  
A) For now    B) Since that    C) Now that    D) Since now
54. \_\_\_\_\_ they don't fancy eels, they stare at them in fish shops.  
A) Although    B) Since    C) If    D) Therefore
55. Advertising is distinguished from other forms of communication \_\_\_\_\_ the advertiser pays for the message to be delivered.  
A) in that    B) which    C) whereas    D) because of

### Section B

**Directions:** Each of the following sentences has four underlined parts marked A, B, C and D. Identify the one that is not correct. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

56. "It is I who is the only guest you have invited," Mary told him pointedly.  
A                  B                  C                  D
57. They asked us, Helen and me, that we thought the field of education needed new ideas and fresh headers.  
A                  B                  C                  D
58. The scientists who are probably mostly interested in flights to the moon are Geologists.  
A    B                  C                  D
59. A five - thousand - dollars reward was offered for the capture of escaped criminals.  
A                  B                  C                  D
60. Coffee is my favorite hot drink, even though it kept me awake at night.  
A                  B                  C                  D

### Part IV Cloze (10 points, 10 minutes)

**Directions:** Each blank in the following passage is provided with four possible choices. Read the whole passage and choose the best answer for each blank. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

Our boat floated on, between walls of forest too thick to allow us a view of the land we were passing 61 though we knew from the map that our river must 62 be passing through chains of hills. 63 did we find a place where we could have landed:

where the jungle did not actually spread right down into the river, bands of soft mud prevented us going 64 . So we stayed in the boat hoping that when we 65 the sea, a friendly fisherman would pick us up and take us to the civilization.

We lived 66 fish, any fruit and nuts we could pick up out of the water. As we had no fire, we had to eat everything, 67 the fish, raw. I had never tasted raw fish before, and I must say I did not much enjoy the 68 : perhaps seafood which do not live in the mud are 69 tasteless. 70 water, there was 71 : we could drink the muddy river water, 72 die of thirst. We drank the water. Men who have just escaped what had appeared 73 death lose all 74 about such small things as diseases caused by dirty water. In fact, 75 of us suffered from any illness 76.

One day we passed another village, but 77 nobody saw us. We did not wish to risk 78 prisoners a second time; we might not be so lucky 79 escape in a 80 boat again.

- |                          |                   |                       |                    |
|--------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| 61. A) in                | B) down           | C) along              | D) through         |
| 62. A) from time to time |                   | B) for the time being |                    |
|                          | C) at one time    | D) against time       |                    |
| 63. A) Anywhere          | B) Everywhere     | C) Somewhere          | D) Nowhere         |
| 64. A) aboard            | B) ashore         | C) around             | D) ahead           |
| 65. A) got               | B) came           | C) arrived            | D) reached         |
| 66. A) through           | B) by             | C) with               | D) on              |
| 67. A) including         | B) involving      | C) having             | D) containing      |
| 68. A) procedure         | B) exercise       | C) experience         | D) practice        |
| 69. A) less              | B) more           | C) least              | D) most            |
| 70. A) As far            | B) As for         | C) As if              | D) As though       |
| 71. A) a selection       | B) an alternative | C) a choice           | D) a way           |
| 72. A) and               | B) or             | C) so                 | D) but             |
| 73. A) in certain        | B) to certain     | C) be certain         | D) to be certain   |
| 74. A) opinions          | B) hopes          | C) minds              | D) worries         |
| 75. A) many              | B) some           | C) none               | D) a few           |
| 76. A) to the end        | B) at an end      | C) as a result        | D) with the result |
| 77. A) finally           | B) actually       | C) eventually         | D) fortunately     |
| 78. A) taking            | B) to take        | C) being taken        | D) take            |
| 79. A) to                | B) that           | C) as to              | D) as that         |
| 80. A) stolen            | B) borrowed       | C) rented             | D) bought          |

## Part V Reading Comprehension (20 points, 35 minutes)

**Directions:** In this part there are three passages. Each passage is followed by a number of comprehension questions. Read the passages and answer the questions. Then mark the

*corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.*

**Questions 81 to 85 are based on the following passage:**

In the last fifty years communications throughout the world have been improved greatly. This is because of the telephone, radio and television. Recently the use of satellites has increased the speed of communications as well as the distance over which people can communicate. Television pictures can now be sent from one side of the world to the other by means of satellites.

In the world of tomorrow the television will still play an important part. One important development will be a phone call anywhere in the world. Another important development is the "videophone". This telephone will have a small screen on which the speakers will be able to see each other.

The laser beam will also be very helpful to future communications. It has been shown that over seventy television programs can be shown at the same time by means of a single laser beam. The laser beam will also help in the sending of television and telephone messages by satellites.

Computers are also important in communications at present and will become even more important in the future. For example, one large company has over 2,000 offices, all of which are connected to a single computer. If one of the branch offices wants some information, it sends a demand to the computer center. Here the demand is changed into computer language. Computer language may be different for different kinds of computers. One kind of computer language is in the form of small cards with the patterns of small holes in them. The computer reads the patterns in the cards and then produces the information. This is sent back to the computer center where it is changed back into ordinary language. Then it is sent on to the office that wanted it.

Scientists have been developing a new form of TV - confavision. In the future when businessmen want to hold a meeting with other businessmen they will use "confavision". In a special meeting room they will be connected by television to other businessmen who may be in another country. They will carry on their meeting as though they were all in the room together.

In tomorrow's world the speed of communications and amount of material sent and received will be greatly increased. Telephoning a friend on the other side of the world will be like telephoning a friend in the same city; and computers and television meetings will be a part of everyday business life.

81. This passage tells us \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) the videophone is a kind of new telephone
- B) the laser beam will help in sending of television and telephone messages by computer center
- C) in tomorrow's world the speed of communications sent and received will be great-

- ly increased
- D) recently the use of telephone, radio and television have increased the speed of communications
82. \_\_\_\_\_ communications throughout the world have been improved greatly in the last fifty years.
- A) Because of the satellites
- B) Because of the laser beam
- C) Because of the telephone, radio and television
- D) Because of the computers
83. Videophone is a kind of new telephone \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) which is used for sending written words
- B) which is used for meeting
- C) which enables the speakers to see each other
- D) which can help to send messages to the computer center
84. Which of the following sentences is not correct?
- A) A computer center can send information to different places.
- B) A certain computer language can only be understood by a certain computer.
- C) Different computers have different computer languages.
- D) All the computer languages are in the form of small cards with patterns of small holes in them.
85. Confravision is a new kind of \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) radio used for sending messages
- B) TV used for meeting
- C) TV used by businessmen
- D) telephone used in a special meeting room

**Questions 86 to 95 are based on the following passage:**

If you have to miss one meal a day (or if you want to do so), which meal will cause you fewest health problems if you don't eat it? If they have to make a decision of this type, most people (especially dieters or very busy people) will choose to skip breakfast.

However, many experts in the field of health consider breakfast (the meal which "breaks" your "fast" which started the night before) to be the most important meal of the day. If we eat a good breakfast, they say, we will have the energy and nutrients we need to begin our working day with vigor and hopefully with good humor. Nevertheless, many people skip breakfast or substitute a donut and a cup of coffee for a well-balanced meal. What happens if we ignore the importance of breakfast?

One recent study conducted in the United States tested a large number of people. Participants included both males and females who ranged in age from 12 to 83. During the experiment, these people were given a variety of breakfasts, and sometimes, they



had to skip breakfast completely. Special tests, including blood tests and endurance tests, were set up to analyze how well the participants' bodies functioned when they had eaten a certain kind of breakfast.

The results showed that if a person eats an adequate breakfast, he or she will work more efficiently and more productively than if he or she skips breakfast or eats a very poor breakfast. This fact appears to be especially true if a person's work involves mental activity. The study showed that if schoolchildren eat fruit, eggs, bread, and milk before going to school, they will learn more quickly and will be able to concentrate on their lessons for a longer period of time than if their breakfast diet is inadequate.

The study also showed that, contrary to what many people believe, if you skip breakfast, you will not lose weight. This is because people become so hungry if they skip breakfast that they eat too much for lunch and end up gaining weight instead of losing. So remember, if you are on a diet, skipping breakfast will not help you. You will probably lose more weight if you reduce your other meals.

86. The word "dieters" means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) those who eat less food than ordinary people  
B) those who want to be slim  
C) big eaters  
D) those who restrict themselves to a special diet in order to control their weight
87. In the word "breakfast", "fast" probably means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) moving quickly  
B) going without food  
C) unlikely to go fast  
D) fast food
88. Many experts in the field of health think \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) that one must miss one meal a day  
B) that most people should skip breakfast  
C) that to skip one meal a day is no good for one's health  
D) that breakfast is most important in a working day
89. Some people will substitute a donut and a cup of coffee for \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) solid food  
B) a regular breakfast  
C) three meals  
D) milk and bread
90. Those participating in the experiment \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) were all adults  
B) were males of different ages  
C) were both teenagers and grown-ups  
D) were mostly young people under 20
91. During the experiment, these people were given \_\_\_\_\_, and sometimes they had to skip breakfast completely.  
A) different kinds of breakfast  
B) very good breakfast  
C) adequate breakfast  
D) all kinds of meals