

新编大学英语 分级水平测试

(一级)

主 编 王正忠

COLLECTION OF COLLEGE
ENGLISH
LEVEL TEST

中国纺织大学出版社

内容提要

本书是根据《大学英语教学大纲》和《大学英语四级考试大纲》的要求编写的英语分级水平测试题集一级分册。每书共编入 10 套试题,每套试题均包括听力理解(附录音带),阅读理解、词汇和结构、完形填空、写作五部分。试题后附有参考答案和简明的注释。本题集的试题设计在传统的四级题型上有所创新,适合四级考试改革的新趋势。

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(一级)

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前 言

《新编大学英语分级水平测试》(一~四级)是根据国家教委颁布的《大学英语教学大纲》(理工科、文理科用)和《大学英语四级考试大纲》的要求设计编写的。目的在于帮助广大师生测试、检查教学效果,提高教学质量,使学生顺利通过各级测试。

本书资料取材于当代英美报章、图书、杂志,各级试题的设计适量得当,适合选用《大学英语》、《大学核心英语》等各类教材的大专院校师生使用。鉴于目前对四级考试改革的要求,本书在题型设计上与传统的四级题型有所区别,如:在听力理解部分增加了听写内容;在阅读理解部分增加了回答问题;在写作部分增加了翻译等。这样,更拓宽了知识测试性。

本书每套试题均包括听力理解(附录音带)、阅读理解、词汇和结构、完形填空和写作五部分,试题集后附有参考答案和简明注释。

本书由同济大学、上海大学、上海师范大学、上海中医药大学、上海教育学院、上海冶金高等专科学校、立信会计高等专科学校、浙江经济高等专科学校,苏州铁道师范学校等院校部分教师联合编写。参加本书撰写的有:王正忠、黄康、倪大德、徐敏、卫雪娟、陈烨璠、金贵荣、宋继平、张益明、房定坚、黄玲芳、陈萍、徐群、徐玲、王玉凤、殷才方、郑义湍、陈雪翎、曹英多、郭海燕、张慧芳、陈旭如、孙建等。全书由蒋秉章主持编写。外籍专家 John Bischoff, Kaylie Bodenhamer 对全书的听力理解部分作了认真审阅,并为之录音,在此表示感谢。

由于编者水平有限,错误在所难免,恳请广大师生使用后批评指正。

编者

1995. 5

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Tests

Test One

Part I

Listening Comprehension

(20 minutes)

Section A

Directions: *In this section, you will hear 5 sentences. Listen carefully and write down the sentences. Each sentence will be read 3 times.*

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

Section B

Directions: *In this section, there are 5 statements. Each statement will be read twice. Then there will be a pause. Choose the best answer from the four choices A, B, C, and D given for each statement. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.*

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| 6. A. He doesn't correct the mistake. | B. I saw him. |
| C. I didn't see him. | D. He didn't make a mistake. |
| 7. A. He mailed a letter. | B. He went to his office. |
| C. He took a package. | D. He got a letter. |
| 8. A. Mr white knows her well. | B. Mr white is pleased to meet her. |
| C. They have met before. | D. This is the first time they have met. |
| 9. A. Only one girl has a book. | B. Every girl has a book. |
| C. Four girls have books. | D. Three girls have books. |
| 10. A. Our ideas are different. | B. Your idea is correct. |
| C. Your idea is not different. | D. Your idea is like mine. |

Section C

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 will be spoken twice but 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.

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| 11. A. At 5 o'clock. | B. At 6 o'clock. |
| C. At 7 o'clock. | D. At 8 o'clock. |
| 12. A. The man's. | B. The woman's |
| C. The boy's. | D. The child's. |
| 13. A. George. | B. Tom. |
| C. Hellen. | D. Jane. |
| 14. A. He didn't sleep at all. | B. He only slept a little. |
| C. He slept very well | D. He slept restlessly. |
| 15. A. It was easy. | B. It is easy. |
| C. It was long. | D. It was difficult for the woman. |
| 16. A. Toys. | B. Books |
| C. Cards. | D. Tapes. |
| 17. A. To the park. | B. To the department. |
| C. To the store. | D. To the party |
| 18. A. Yes, because it's not expensive. | B. Yes, if the man lends her money. |
| C. No, because it's too expensive. | D. No, because she does not like it. |
| 19. A. France. | B. The United States. |
| C. Britain. | D. Germany. |
| 20. A. He can't lend it out. | B. Mary has two books. |
| C. It isn't really about China. | D. He doesn't know where it is. |

Part II

Reading Comprehension

(35 minutes)

Directions: There are 3 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 decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:

These days, most people in Britain and the USA do not wear very formal clothes. But sometimes it is important to wear the right thing.

Many British people do not think about clothes very much. They just like to be comfortable. When they go out to enjoy themselves, they can wear almost anything. At theatres, cinemas and concerts you can put on what you like--from suits and dresses to jeans and sweaters. Anything goes, as long as you look clean and tidy.

But in Britain, as well as the USA, men in offices usually wear suits and ties, and women wear dresses or skirts (not trousers). Doctors, lawyers and businessmen wear quite formal clothes. And in some hotels and restaurants men have to wear ties and women wear smart dresses. Jeans and open shirts are sometimes

not allowed.

In many ways, Americans are more relaxed than British people, but they are more careful with their clothes. At home, or on holiday, most Americans wear informal or sporty clothes. But when they go out in the evening, they like to look smart. In good hotels and restaurants, men have to wear jackets and ties, and women wear pretty clothes and smart hair styles.

It is difficult to say exactly what people wear in Britain and the United States, because everyone is different.

21. What clothes do British people wear when they go to the theatre?

- A. They should wear formal clothes.
- B. They should wear informal clothes.
- C. They can wear casual clothes.
- D. They can wear almost anything they like.

22. Where are jeans and open shirts sometimes not allowed?

- A. In some offices.
- B. In some hotels.
- C. In some hospitals.
- D. In some colleges.

23. In what way do American people differ from British people?

- A. They wear more casual clothes than British people.
- B. They wear more formal clothes than British people.
- C. They spend less money on clothes than British people.
- D. They pay more attention to their clothes than British people.

24. When most Americans go out in the evening, they wear _____.

- A. informal clothes
- B. formal clothes
- C. sporty clothes
- D. Jackets

25. From the passage, we can guess that _____.

- A. Americans are more tight than British people
- B. Americans are more strict than British people
- C. Americans are less tense than British people
- D. Americans enjoy themselves less than British people

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

An expensive car speeding down the main street of a small town was soon overtaken by a young motorcycle policeman. As he started to make out the ticket, the woman behind the wheel said arrogantly, "Before you go any further, young man, I think you should know that the mayor of this city is a good friend of mine." The officer did not say a word, but kept writing. "I'm also a friend of chief of police Barnes," continued the woman, getting more indignant each moment. Still he kept on writing. "Young man," she persisted, "I know Judge Lawson and State Senator Patton." Handing the ticket to the woman, the officer asked pleasantly, "Tell me, do you know Bill Bronson?"

"Why, no," she admitted.

"Well, that is the man you should have known", he said, heading back to his motorcycle, "I am Bill Bronson."

26. The police stopped the car _____ .
- A. because it was an expensive car
 - B. because the driver was a proud lady
 - C. because the driver was driving beyond the speed limit
 - D. because the driver was going to commit some crime
27. The woman was getting more indignant each moment because _____ .
- A. the policeman didn't know her friends
 - B. the policeman didn't accept the bribe
 - C. the policeman kept on writing a ticket to her
 - D. she didn't know the policeman's name
28. The policeman was _____ .
- A. an upright fellow
 - B. a stupid fellow
 - C. an impolite man
 - D. a shy man
29. The woman was _____ .
- A. small-minded
 - B. ill-minded
 - C. kind-hearted
 - D. generous
30. The policeman _____ .
- A. had no sense of humor
 - B. had a sense of humor
 - C. had no sense of duty
 - D. was senseless

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:

Most of the earliest references to dentistry come from the Middle East, knowledge about the teeth gradually moving westwards Europe as the years went by. An Egyptian manual of medicine considered to have been compiled not later than 1550 B. C. was discovered at Thebes in 1872 by Professor George Ebers. This manuscript contained eleven dental prescriptions- dental powder for strengthening teeth and cures for toothache. And when the Greek historian Herodotus travelled through Egypt about 460 B. C. he noted that the medical profession was already highly specialized. "Egypt is quite full of doctors," he says "There are those for the eyes, those for the head, some for the teeth and others for the belly."

All this knowledge the Greeks, and to an even greater extent the Romans, developed and improved. Their achievement seems all the more remarkable when one considers the primitive level to which dentistry fell in Europe in the centuries that followed. The Greeks possessed an instrument for the extraction of teeth and were able to bind loose teeth together, and to support artificial teeth by means of gold wire and gold bands. They possessed also very sound ideas on dental hygiene. Aristotle (384-322 B. C.) wisely points out, for example, the damage caused to teeth by eating such fruits as softsweet figs (无花果).

31. The author claims that it was from the Middle East that the earliest _____ .
- A. books on dentistry came
 - B. dentists came
 - C. mentions of dentistry came
 - D. dental cures came

32. The word manual (line 3) means _____ .

- A. pocket book B. handwritten book
C. journal D. handbook
33. Herodotus claims that the Egyptians had doctors who were _____.
A. learned B. clever
C. skilled in particular fields D. limited in skill
34. We infer that medical knowledge in Greece in the fifth century B. C. _____.
A. was as advanced as in Egypt
B. was more advanced than in Egypt
C. was less advanced than in Egypt
D. could not possibly be compared with that of Egypt
35. The Greek instrument described was meant for _____.
A. tightening teeth B. pulling out teeth
C. drilling teeth D. supporting weak teeth

Part III Vocabulary and Structure (20 minutes)

Direction: There are 35 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C, and D. Choose the ONE answer that best completes the sentence. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

36. This is an important proposal _____ at the next conference.
A. to deal for B. being dealt with
C. to be dealt with D. having been dealt with
37. Metals expand when _____.
A. heating B. heated
C. to heat D. to be heated
38. Television affords us _____.
A. enjoyment B. delicacy
C. entertainment D. amazement
39. Electrical energy can easily be _____ into mechanical energy.
A. varied B. shifted
C. transmitted D. converted
40. At this time tomorrow morning we _____ for you at the station.
A. wait B. are waiting
C. shall be waiting D. have waited
41. No matter what _____, tell me at once.
A. is happening B. is happened
C. will be happened D. happens
42. Would you mind _____ the radio?
A. me to turn off B. me turning off

- C. my to turn off D. my turning off
43. The second bridge _____ until next month.
 A. won't build B. doesn't build
 C. won't built D. isn't building
44. Good medicine always tastes _____.
 A. bitter B. painful
 C. miserable D. pitiful
45. Another supermarket is said _____ several days ago.
 A. to set up B. must bi made
 C. to have been set up D. to have set up
46. Mr Jackson suggested that the plan _____ as soon as possible.
 A. should make B. must be made
 C. was made D. be make
47. These students are very clever. We'll have them _____ in another way.
 A. train B. training
 C. to train D. trained
48. _____ with the car, the new-type train moves much faster.
 A. Comparing B. Compared
 C. To compare D. To be compared
49. You helped me a great deal. _____ day I will repay you.
 A. One B. Gertain
 C. A D. That
50. It is only for the people _____ we are working hard.
 A. who B. whom
 C. that D. which
51. Broken families usually result _____ worrying problems for children and parents alike.
 A. at B. in
 C. from D. with
52. At the exhibition we saw many types of _____ cars, buses, trucks and motorcycles.
 A. tools B. transportation
 C. objects D. vehicles
53. Nothing can stop us _____ building this railway.
 A. from B. to
 C. by D. at
54. We use machines to _____ heavy objects so as to save energy.
 A. rise B. raise
 C. arise D. rose
55. If you _____ his new method, you will increase your production soon.
 A. adapt B. approve
 C. devote D. adopt

56. Computer-controlled instruments are more reliable than _____ used before.
A. that B. those
C. one D. ones
57. It is difficult to eliminate the false and retain the _____.
A. blue B. true
C. one D. ones
58. This sentence is good. It _____.
A. doesn't need to be corrected B. need not correct
C. doesn't need correct D. need not to be corrected
59. These two brothers are very much _____.
A. like B. alike
C. likely D. same
60. The doctor advised him _____ smoking.
A. to give in B. to give up
C. to give off D. to give out
61. If you don't know the meaning of one word, you must _____ the word in the dictionary.
A. look in B. look into
C. look for D. look up
62. Matter is the name given to _____ has weight and occupies space.
A. what B. that
C. which D. what that
63. Although you talked much, you gave no answer _____ my questions.
A. in B. for
C. to D. in
64. Do you need _____ for your paper?
A. a few more information B. a few more informations
C. a little more information D. a little more informations
65. We know that the sign "∴" in mathematics _____ "Therefore".
A. stands out B. stands to
C. stands by D. stands for
66. _____ enough preparations, Robert could not do the work well.
A. Not making B. Not made
C. Not having made D. Having not made
67. _____ again, these instruments were transported by air.
A. Having examined B. To be examined
C. To have examined D. Having been examined
68. Little _____ the meaning of this word.
A. do I know B. I do know
C. I can know D. I can't know
69. I have no idea _____.

- A. what is he doing
 C. what he is doing
 70. _____ the room when he told me the news.
 A. Hardly had I entered
 C. I hardly entered
 B. which is he doing
 D. When he is doing
 B. I had hardly entered
 D. Hardly I had entered

Part IV

Cloze

(15 minutes)

Directions: There are 20 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A, B, C, and D, on the right side of the paper you should choose the ONE that best fits into the passage. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

Sports are popular all around (71) world. Some people like to (72) their favorite teams on television. Others like to (73) part in sports (74). We know that people (75) enjoyed watching and taking part in sports for thousands (76) years. For example, the Olympic Games first (77) in Greece in 776 B, C, and after that, Olympic athletes (运动员) competed (比赛) every (78) years for more than a (79) years. The early Olympic Games were religious festivals in (80) of the god Zeus. The athletes trained for ten months (81)

71. A. an B. a
 C. the D. this
 72. A. watch B. look
 C. find D. see
 73. A. play B. take
 C. get D. tion
 74. A. in their own B. themselves
 C. by oneself D. by them
 75. A. have B. has
 C. had D. were
 76. A. in B. for
 C. of D. on
 77. A. began B. happened
 C. occurred D. broke out
 78. A. two B. four
 C. six D. five
 79. A. hundred B. thousand
 C. million D. billion
 80. A. memory B. thanks
 C. love D. honor
 81. A. after B. during
 C. before D. in
 82. A. must B. should
 C. did D. did not
 83. A. Zeus B. supporters
 C. players D. athletes
 84. A. in B. from

the Games. Their families supported them so they (82) have to work. The (83) were heroes (84) the society, and everybody looked (85) to them and gave them gifts (86) special privileges. In order to take part in the (87), you (88) be a male. (89) did not participate even as spectators (观众). (90), they had their own games, "heroes".

- | | | |
|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| | C. by | D. at |
| 85. A. down | B. over | |
| | C. into | D. up |
| 86. A. with | B. over | |
| | C. into | D. and |
| 87. A. Games | B. footoall | |
| | C. sports | D. volleyball |
| 88. A. had to | B. should | |
| | C. might | D. ought to |
| 89. A. Men | B. Greek | |
| | C. Women | D. Athletes |
| 90. A. While | B. Therefore | |
| | C. However | D. Otherwise |

Part V Sentence Completion and Translation (30 minutes)

Section A

Directions: Complete the following sentences according to the given Chinese. Write your translation on the Answer Sheet.

91. The teacher insisted (学生要在星期六前完成实验).
92. "Why didn't you answer the phone last night?" ("您打电话时我一定睡着了").
93. (直到最近我才) have any idea what kind job a factory manager does.
94. I am proud (我挣的钱是他两倍那么多).
95. Thanks primarily to modern medical science (人们活得比过去长久).

Section B

Directions: Translate the following sentences into English. Write your translation on the Answer Sheet.

96. 这台计算机似乎出了毛病。
97. 她一见到儿子,高兴得哭了起来。
98. 中国发明了世界上第一个指南针,是众所周知的事实。
99. 他还没有跑上10公里,他的车就抛锚了。
100. 您能想出同一种类的另一个例子吗?

大学英语一级测试答题纸

年级_____ 姓名_____ 成绩_____

Part I

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

- | | | | | |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 6. A B C D | 7. A B C D | 8. A B C D | 9. A B C D | 10. A B C D |
| 11. A B C D | 12. A B C D | 13. A B C D | 14. A B C D | 15. A B C D |
| 16. A B C D | 17. A B C D | 18. A B C D | 19. A B C D | 20. A B C D |

Part II

- | | | | | |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 21. A B C D | 22. A B C D | 23. A B C D | 24. A B C D | 25. A B C D |
| 26. A B C D | 27. A B C D | 28. A B C D | 29. A B C D | 30. A B C D |
| 31. A B C D | 32. A B C D | 33. A B C D | 34. A B C D | 35. A B C D |

Part III

- | | | | | |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 36. A B C D | 37. A B C D | 38. A B C D | 39. A B C D | 40. A B C D |
| 41. A B C D | 42. A B C D | 43. A B C D | 44. A B C D | 45. A B C D |
| 46. A B C D | 47. A B C D | 48. A B C D | 49. A B C D | 50. A B C D |
| 51. A B C D | 52. A B C D | 53. A B C D | 54. A B C D | 55. A B C D |
| 56. A B C D | 57. A B C D | 58. A B C D | 59. A B C D | 60. A B C D |
| 61. A B C D | 62. A B C D | 63. A B C D | 64. A B C D | 65. A B C D |
| 66. A B C D | 67. A B C D | 68. A B C D | 69. A B C D | 70. A B C D |

Part IV

- | | | | | |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 71. A B C D | 72. A B C D | 73. A B C D | 74. A B C D | 75. A B C D |
| 76. A B C D | 77. A B C D | 78. A B C D | 79. A B C D | 80. A B C D |
| 81. A B C D | 82. A B C D | 83. A B C D | 84. A B C D | 85. A B C D |
| 86. A B C D | 87. A B C D | 88. A B C D | 89. A B C D | 90. A B C D |

Part V

91. _____
92. _____
93. _____
94. _____