

- 全真试题
- 真题讲解
- 听力原文
- 试题答案

高等院校英语入学

1996-2002

分级测试

全真试题集

外语教学与研究出版社

FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS

北京市教委高教处 北京市大学英语研究会 组编

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前 言

根据教育部有关高等院校大学英语实行分类指导、分级教学的精神,许多高校每年组织新生进行入学英语分级测试。经过分级测试,为新生进行大学英语水平定位,使不同英语水平 的学生进入不同的英语起点级别(预备级、1级、2级或3级)开始学习大学英语。经过两年基础阶段的大学英语学习,达到不同级别(3级、4级、5级或6级)的英语水平。

为提高高校新生入学英语分级测试工作的科学性与准确性,北京市教委高教处和北京市大学英语研究会共同组织进行了全市的统一命题工作并成立了专门的测试命题组。命题人员都是多年从事大学英语教学的专家和老 师。他们具有丰富的教学经验,不仅熟悉大学英语教学,而且也了解高中英语的教学情况。因此,这些分级考试能够较准确地测试出入校新生的实际英语水平,使他们进入适当的级别进行大学阶段的英语学习。

为帮助各类新生了解入学英语分级测试的内容、形式、难度及分级情况,现特出版《高等院校英语入学分级测试全真试题集(1996—2002)》。本书共汇集7套全真新生入学英语分级测试题。每套题分4部分:(1)听力理解;(2)阅读理解;(3)词语用法和语法结构;(4)完形填空。考虑到分级时间紧,阅卷量大,所以分级试题全部采用多项选择题形式。书后还附有试题答案和详细题解,并配有磁带。

本题集的设计有以下特点:(1)试题涵盖面宽,内容涉及高中英语所学全部内容。(2)试题有较强的区分度。试题各部分都包含进入1、2、3级大学英语学习的要求和内容。通过测试能够分出不同水平的学生。(3)试卷统一、客观。使用统一的试卷和客观的评分标准,便于各高校进行横向质量评估和教学管理。(4)分级既统一又有灵活性。分级标准统一,但考虑到各高校生源和办学条件不同,允许不同学校在规定的限度内对分级标准作适度的上下浮动。分级测试题有较高的信度和效度,试题难度稳定。部分试题曾由高校大学英语外语教学指导委员会推荐用作全国高校新生入学英语水平调查的试卷。多年来北京市各高校采用此分级测试题及相应的分级标准顺利地进行了新生英语分级工作,做到了分级公平合理,促进了学生学习的积极性。外省市不少学校也使用此分级测试题作为分级参考依据,反映效果很好。

本试题集可作为各高校新生入学前准备参加英语分级考试的参考用书。新生入学前通过演练,适应分级考试,并找出差距,总结经验教训,克服紧张心理,增强考试信心,以期在正式考试时考出应有水平。本试题集也可作为在校高中生提高英语水平、适当了解大学英语分级情况的指导性参考书。

大学英语新生入学英语分级测试是一种水平测试,要求考生有一定的词汇量,熟练掌握基本的英语语法知识,有综合运用语言知识的能力,并要求有一定的阅读理解能力和速度。这些要求不仅是考好大学英语分级测试所必需的,也是今后学好大学英语的关键。因此,除进行必要的训练之外,考生还应巩固高中所学英语,注重打好英语语言基本功。毕竟英语学习是一个循序渐进、不断积累和提高的过程。

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题集完稿后，对题解部分又作了适当的删减和修正，1997—2000 年部分由李守京完成，1996、2001 与 2002 年部分由赵静鹏完成。本书部分录音材料及试题经程慕胜教授审校。

衷心感谢关心和支持本试题集的命题及出版界人士。本书编审时间紧迫，有疏漏之处，敬请读者批评指正。

北京市大学英语研究会

2003 年 6 月

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第一部分

试卷

注意事项

1. 答案一律做在答题纸上，否则无效。试卷应保持整洁。
2. 做选择题时，在答题纸上把正确答案对应的英文字母涂黑，如 (A) (●) (C) (D)，其它答题方法无效。每题只准涂黑一个字母。
3. 答案一律使用铅笔涂黑；如需改正，用橡皮擦去误涂的答案。
4. 本试卷不许复制、翻印。

全真试题一 (1996)

I. Listening Comprehension 听力理解

本部分共分 3 部分, 共 20 题, 每题 1 分, 共计 20 分。

Part A 第一部分: 本部分为单句听力测试, 共 10 题, 每题读两遍。每听完一句后, 从答题纸上该句的 A)、B)、C)、D) 四个选择中选出最接近原句意思的答案, 并涂黑。

1. A) It's hardly believed that Black passed the exam.
B) Both Bill and Black passed the exam.
C) What Bill did was a great help for Black to pass the exam.
D) Black tried hard to help Bill pass the exam.
2. A) On Mondays, the shop stays open till 6 p.m.
B) On Sundays, it keeps open till 12.
C) On Saturdays, it closes at 4 p.m.
D) On Fridays, the shop closes at 8.
3. A) She is more successful as a teacher than as a secretary.
B) Mary likes teaching better.
C) The secretary is not as good as the teacher.
D) The teacher is better than the secretary.
4. A) The problem was solved after several weeks' discussion.
B) Several problems have arisen and should be discussed.
C) The discussion of the problem has lasted several weeks.
D) The discussion of the problem was not over.
5. A) The student talked several times.
B) The student continued talking.
C) The student stopped talking.
D) The student asked to talk.
6. A) The man makes more money than his wife.
B) The man spends more money than his wife.
C) His wife keeps spending more money.
D) The man spends the money his wife makes.
7. A) No other student is better than Bart.
B) The class has only three smart students.
C) Bart is not as clever as most of the other students in his class.
D) Two students are better than Bart in his class.
8. A) The furniture costs \$ 746 now.
B) The furniture costs \$ 476 now.

- C) The furniture used to cost \$ 674.
- D) The furniture used to cost \$ 467.
- 9. A) People are more likely to get cold in winter.
- B) More people have summer colds than winter colds.
- C) People seldom have cold in summer.
- D) Fewer people get cold in winter.
- 10. A) The film started at 8.
- B) It began at 7:30.
- C) It started at 8:10.
- D) It began at 7:50.

Part B 第二部分：本部分为五组对话，每组对话后有一个问题。对话和问题都读两遍。每读完一个问题后，从答题纸上的 A)、B)、C)、D) 四个选择中选出最合适的答案，并涂黑。

- 11. A) She asks the direction.
- B) She wants the police officer to do her a favor.
- C) She asks where the bus stop is.
- D) She wants to know who lives around Greenwall Street.
- 12. A) She wants to work right now.
- B) She asks the man to go on a picnic with her.
- C) She wants to go to the park.
- D) She keeps herself busy with her work.
- 13. A) Two.
- B) Three.
- C) Four.
- D) One.
- 14. A) Boss and clerk.
- B) Partners.
- C) Friends.
- D) Customer and salesman.
- 15. A) In a medical laboratory.
- B) In the doctor's office.
- C) In the operating room.
- D) In the workshop.

Part C 第三部分：本部分为短文听力测试，共两篇，每篇读两遍。听完后，请回答五个问题，从答题纸上的 A)、B)、C)、D) 选择中选出正确答案，并涂黑。

Passage 1

- 16. A) It is a pleasant color.
- B) Swimming in the blue sea, he feels as though a new life started.
- C) The English term "true blue" is meaningful and he likes the idea of it.
- D) All of the above.
- 17. A) To be loyal.
- B) To be respectful.
- C) To be cheerful.
- D) To be helpful.

Passage 2

18. A) Twelve. B) One. C) Two. D) Twenty-four.
19. A) Sell the cookies at the same price.
B) Never eat any of the cookies, unless they are hungry.
C) Help the friend if he is in trouble.
D) Each of the boys should make 60 cents out of the cookies.
20. A) Not a penny. B) 5 cents.
C) 115 cents. D) 60 cents.

II. Reading Comprehension 阅读理解

本部分共 4 篇文章，20 个问题，每题 2 分，共 40 分。

(A)

One thing that needs discussion is the problem of finger pointing in reading an article. Many people consider it to be a very bad habit. Teachers in preschools or kindergartens are continually faced with children whose finger is planted firmly under the words they are learning to read. Children seem to feel that with their finger, they can more easily guide their eyes to the part of the page they wish to read.

Many teachers discourage this, however, insisting that the child take his finger off the page and “read properly.” Why? The answer is not clear. I have asked a number of teachers (and teachers of teachers) and the answer usually is that the finger “slows the child down.” This may be true if the child feels safe with his finger under a word and does not wish to move on to the next word. But it is not a perfect answer. For surely if the finger is placed on the book by the child because it helps his eyes, and if the teacher feels that the actual placing of the finger slows the child down, then the answer is not to tell the child to take his finger off the page, but to tell him to speed it up.

If you happen to be a finger-pointer, don't be too worried—it is a natural habit and, if used properly, may lead to a great increase in reading speed. To begin with, you may find difficulty in speeding up your finger, because you will have become used to a certain rhythm and speed, but if you keep on, solid gains should not be too far away.

根据上面文章的内容，从每题下面四个选择中选出一个最合适的答案，并在答题纸上把所选的编号字母涂黑。

21. The passage is concerned primarily with _____.
A) relationships between teachers and preschool children
B) reading speed and comprehension
C) the problem of finger pointing in reading an article
D) how to get rid of bad habits in reading

22. The reason many teachers discourage finger pointing is that _____.
A) the finger may probably take the child's attention away
B) finger pointing may slow down a child's reading speed
C) finger pointing prevents a child from understanding properly
D) the finger covers some words the child is going to read
23. Children who are finger-pointers _____.
A) use their fingers as a guide of their eyes while reading
B) realize that finger-pointing is a bad habit but can't help doing so
C) are usually careless and very slow language readers
D) do not know where to put their fingers if not placing them under words
24. The attitude of the writer towards finger-pointing in reading is _____.
A) negative
B) positive
C) active
D) passive
25. According to the passage, finger-pointing in reading _____.
A) slows reading down
B) speeds reading up
C) is a bad habit
D) is a natural habit

(B)

Museums have changed. They are no longer places for the privileged (享有特权的) few or for bored vacationers to visit on rainy days. Action and democracy are words used in descriptions of museums now.

At a science museum in Ontario, Canada, you can feel your hair stand on end as harmless electricity passes through your body. At the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York City, you can look at seventeenth century instruments while listening to their music. As these two examples show, museums are reaching out to new audiences, particularly the young, the poor, and the less educated members of the population. As a result, attendance is increasing.

More and more, museum directors are realizing that people learn best when they can somehow become part of what they are seeing. In many science museums, for example, there are no guided tours. The visitor is encouraged to touch, listen, operate, and experiment so as to discover scientific principles for himself. He can have the experience of operating a spaceship or a computer. The purpose is not only to provide fun but also to help people feel at home in the world of science.

Many museums now provide educational services and children's departments. In addition to the usual displays, they also offer film showings and dance programs. Instead of being places that one should visit, they are places to enjoy.

One cause of all these changes is the increase in wealth and leisure time. Another cause is the rising percentage of young people in the population. Many of these young people are college students or college graduates. They are better educated than their parents. They see things in a new and different way. They are not satisfied with standing and looking at works of art; they want art they can take part in. The same is true of science and history.

There is disagreement among directors concerning the kinds of service that museums should

provide. Some believe that museums are already changing too much. Others feel that many museums still have too little connection with the world outside their walls. The problem is how museums can continue to serve as storehouses for treasures while encouraging the general public to enjoy visiting them.

根据上面文章的内容，从每题下面四个选择中选出一个最合适的答案，并在答题纸上把所选的编号字母涂黑。

26. In the first paragraph, the writer tells us that _____.
A) museums used to be open on rainy days
B) museums used to be only visited by holidaymakers
C) attendance at museums used to be very low
D) the admission tickets of museums used to be very expensive
27. The phrase "feel at home in the world of science" (para. 3) means _____.
A) "be familiar with various subjects in the world of science"
B) "do whatever one wants to do in the world of science"
C) "know without leaving home what is going on in the world of science"
D) "feel comfortable in the world of science"
28. Which of the following is not a cause of all these changes taking place in the museums?
A) People are better-off nowadays.
B) People can afford more time for relaxation.
C) The number of young people in the population has increased.
D) People are no longer interested in history and art.
29. According to the writer, museums in the modern world should _____.
A) still be places where collections of objects are preserved and displayed
B) be devoted more to science and technology
C) be a storehouse for collections and at the same time a place of entertainment for their visitors
D) aim at providing fun for their audiences
30. This article is mainly about _____.
A) the advantages of today's museums
B) changes museums are undergoing
C) the services museums can provide
D) the role museums should play

(C)

A computer is a machine with a complex network of electronic circuits (电路) that operate switches. The switches are capable of being in one of two possible states, that is, on or off. The machine is capable of storing and dealing with numbers, letters, and characters. The basic idea of a computer is that we can make the machine do what we want simply by inputting signals that turn

certain switches on and turn others off.

Computers are thought to have many remarkable powers. However, most computers, whether large or small, have three basic capabilities. First, computers have circuits for performing arithmetic operations, such as: addition, subtraction, division, multiplication and exponentiation. Second, computers have a means of communicating with the user. After all, if we couldn't feed information in and get results back, these machines wouldn't be of much use. However, certain computers (commonly minicomputers and microcomputers) are used to control directly things such as robots (机器人), medical instruments, etc.

Some of the most common methods of inputting information are to use magnetic tape, disks, and terminals. The computer's input device reads the information into the computer.

For outputting information, two common devices used are a printer which prints the new information on paper, or a CRT display screen which shows the results on a TV-like screen.

Third, computers have circuits which can make decisions. The kinds of decisions which computer circuits can make are not of the type: 'Who would win a war between two countries?' or 'Who is the richest person in the world?' Unfortunately, the computer can only decide three things, namely: Is one number less than another? Are two numbers equal? and, Is one number greater than another?

根据上面文章的内容, 从每题下面四个选择中选出一个最合适的答案, 并在答题纸上把所选的编号字母涂黑。

31. A computer is, in a sense, simple in that it _____.
A) consists only of electronic circuits
B) can only store and deal with numbers, letters, and characters
C) performs its functions by means of operating switches
D) cannot work without signals
32. A computer can NOT _____.
A) perform arithmetic operations
B) communicate with the user
C) make a certain kind of decision
D) be of much use without input and output
33. In the second paragraph, "remarkable powers" means _____.
A) extraordinary functions
B) great strength
C) talkative characters
D) abilities to give marks
34. It seems unfortunate that basically a computer can _____.
A) not be of much use
B) only compare two numbers
C) be used only by experts

D) perform a limited number of functions

35. The best possible title of the passage is _____.

A) computer and its users

B) computer and its structure

C) computer and its future

D) computer and its basic capabilities

(D)

“Other countries have a climate; in England we have weather.” This statement is often made by Englishmen, which is both revealing and true. It is revealing because in it we see the Englishman insisting once again that what happens in England is not the same as what happens elsewhere; its truth can soon be found by any foreigner who stays in the country for longer than a few days.

It has been said only in England can one experience four seasons in the course of a single day! Day may break as a balmy spring morning; an hour later black clouds may have appeared from nowhere and the rain may be pouring down. At midday conditions may be really wintry with the temperature down by about eight degrees or more. And then, in the late afternoon the sky will clear, the sun will begin to shine, and for an hour or two before darkness falls, it will be summer.

In England one can experience almost every kind of weather except the most extreme. Some foreigners seem to be under the impression that for ten months of the year the country is covered by a dense blanket of fog; this is not true. The problem is that we never can be sure when the different sorts of weather will occur. Not only do we get several different sorts of weather in one day, but we may very well get a period of winter in summer and a period of summer in winter.

This uncertainty about the weather has had a definite effect upon the Englishman's character; it tends to make him cautious, for example. The foreigner may laugh when he sees the Englishman setting out on a sunny morning wearing a raincoat and carrying an umbrella, but he may well regret his laughter later in the day! The English weather has also helped to make the Englishman adaptable. It has been said that one of the reasons why the English colonized (开拓殖民地) so much of the world was that, whatever the weather conditions they met abroad, they had already experienced something like them at home!

And, of course, the weather's variety provides a constant topic of conversation. Even the most unfriendly of Englishmen is always prepared to discuss the weather. And, though he sometimes complains bitterly of it, he would not exchange it for the more predictable (可以预测的) climate of other lands.

根据上面文章的内容, 从每题下面四个选择中选出一个最合适的答案, 并在答题纸上把所选的编号字母涂黑。

36. The word “balmy” in the second paragraph probably means _____.

A) cloudy

B) cold

C) pleasant

D) wet

37. By giving the example in the fourth paragraph, the writer tries to tell the reader that _____.
- A) it is hard for a foreigner to understand Englishmen's strange behavior
 B) in England it is always sunny in the morning and rainy in the afternoon
 C) Englishmen are good at foretelling weather
 D) the English weather has made English people very careful
38. By reading the last sentence, we can see that Englishmen's basic attitude towards their weather is _____.
- A) positive B) bitter C) helpless D) indifferent
39. Which of the following words can't we use to describe the English weather?
- A) varied B) uncertain C) changeable D) predictable
40. Which of the following is not the writer's view?
- A) Weather is Englishmen's favorite topic of conversation.
 B) For most of the year it is foggy in England.
 C) The English weather has affected Englishmen's character.
 D) Englishmen could easily make themselves fit for the local weather wherever they went.

III. Vocabulary and Structure 词语用法和语法结构

本部分共 40 题，每题 0.5 分，共 20 分。根据句子的内容从 A)、B)、C)、D) 四个选择中选出一个最适合的答案，并在答题纸上把所选的编号字母涂黑。

41. The girl _____ the bicycle is Jane.
- A) riding on B) driving in
 C) driving on D) riding in
42. Good _____ ! I hope you'll win the race.
- A) sort B) wish
 C) luck D) chance
43. There's no one here who can _____ the problem.
- A) deal with B) treat with
 C) do with D) meet with
44. They were very happy when they _____ the end of their journey.
- A) arrived at B) arrived to
 C) got to D) reached at
45. There was a house at _____.
- A) the mountain foot B) the foot of the mountain
 C) the feet of the mountain D) the mountain's foot
46. Don't leave your shoes on the table. _____.
- A) Put off them! B) Take them off!
 C) Pick them off! D) Pick up them!

47. How _____ have you been to America?
 A) much time B) many times
 C) long time D) long ago
48. Can I _____ this book back to you tomorrow?
 A) hold B) carry
 C) take D) bring
49. He finally _____ the driving test after failing three times.
 A) succeeded in passing B) succeeded to pass
 C) managed in passing D) managed passing
50. What time does the bus _____ Bradford?
 A) go away to B) go away for
 C) leave to D) leave for
51. The airport is five miles _____.
 A) away from here B) far away here
 C) far from here D) far away from here
52. I'll have to buy _____ trousers.
 A) a pack of B) a bar of
 C) a pair of D) a set of
53. I met her _____ my way _____.
 A) in; home B) on; home
 C) in; to home D) on; to home
54. He's _____ to know the answer.
 A) likely B) probable
 C) possible D) probably
55. _____ him go out if he wants to.
 A) Allow B) Leave
 C) Let D) Permit
56. Would you like some more coffee? There's still _____ left.
 A) a little B) little
 C) a few D) few
57. She _____ the cups and some of them broke.
 A) fell B) dropped
 C) let D) slipped
58. Living here at the top of the mountain with no one else near you must be very _____.
 A) sole B) alone
 C) along D) lonely
59. It's nice to go for a walk _____ a summer evening.
 A) on B) in
 C) at D) during
60. That's the course _____.

- A) what I'm interested in B) which I'm fond of
C) I'm interested in D) of that I'm fond of
61. He's all right _____ he's left to do the job in his own way.
A) in case B) meanwhile
C) so long as D) so far as
62. He's already about _____ his father.
A) so tall than B) as tall than
C) as tall as D) so tall as
63. _____ a pity I didn't see you.
A) That's B) What's
C) It's D) There's
64. I _____ play tennis than golf.
A) like better to B) prefer
C) would rather D) had better
65. He was a good swimmer so he _____ swim to the river bank when the boat sank.
A) could B) might
C) should D) was able to
66. He was left alone, with _____ to look after him.
A) someone B) anyone
C) not one D) no one
67. He was taken down to another room, _____ he found a wounded soldier who was dying.
A) which B) where
C) that D) there
68. It's ages _____ him.
A) that I don't see B) that I didn't see
C) ago I saw D) since I saw
69. Do you know it's _____ mountain in the world?
A) the more high B) the higher
C) the highest D) the most high
70. _____ they come to us, I would ask them some questions.
A) Were B) Should
C) If D) Unless
71. He asked me _____ stay in the hotel.
A) how long I was going to
B) how long was I going to
C) how long time I was going to
D) how long time was I going to
72. I'll leave him a note _____ he'll know where we are.
A) so that B) such that
C) in order D) for