

College English Practice Tests

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大学英语分级能力 达标测试题

3

黄 忠 主编

安徽大学出版社

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大学英语分级能力达标测试题

3 级

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前 言

大学英语四、六级全国统一考试(CET—4 & CET—6)已进行了十几年了,四、六级合格证书得到全社会的承认,被普遍认为是证书持有者英语水平的标志,全国许多大学均把四级合格证书同学位挂钩,用人单位招聘时将持有四级或六级合格证书列为求职者必备条件,因而各类应试学习资料层出不穷。但是,如何进行系统化、科学化的分级教学,成为广大英语教学者关注的重点。

随着我国加入 WTO,2008 年奥运申办成功及 2010 年在上海承办世博会,社会各界,特别是大学生对英语实际能力的要求日益提高。为了进一步帮助广大学生更好、更快、更有效地学习英语,尤其是循序渐进地提高英语实际能力,我们组织了一批富有经验、致力英语教研的老师精心编写了这套《大学英语分级能力达标测试题》(1—4 级),旨在帮助、指导参与英语分级学习的同学更准确地评估自己的英语能力,解决一些学习上的困难。

《大学英语分级能力达标测试题》一书共分四册,编写结构根据学生语言学习的特点而设计,由浅入深,逐步深化,特别是阅读理解、词汇与结构及完型填空等都附有简明扼要的答案讲解。

在本书编写过程中,我们征求了一些专家、学者的意见,得到了广大同仁的大力帮助,在此一并表示深深的感谢。参加编写本书的人员分工如下:

吴立莉 测试题 1—12 的听力部分及参考答案。

唐 军 测试题 1—6 的阅读理解及答案讲解。

郭晓雪 测试题 7—12 的阅读理解及答案讲解。

孙其标 测试题 1—6 的词汇与结构及答案讲解。

测试题 1—12 的完形填空及答案讲解。

黄 忠 测试题 7—12 的词汇与结构及答案讲解。

测试题 1—12 的写作及范文。

由于时间仓促,疏漏之处在所难免,敬请广大读者批评指正。

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大学英语分级能力达标测试题 1

Part I

Listening Comprehension

(20 minutes)

Section A

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, 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 centre.

Example: You will hear:

You will read: A) At the office.

B) In the waiting room.

C) At the airport.

D) In a restaurant.

From the conversation we know that the two were talking about some work they had 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 [A] on the Answer Sheet and mark it with a single line through the centre.

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

- | | | | |
|--|--|---------|---------|
| 1. A) 2:00 | B) 3:30 | C) 3:00 | D) 2:30 |
| 2. A) To find her ticket. | B) To find a prover. | | |
| C) To find her seat. | D) To see the film. | | |
| 3. A) A student. | B) A teacher. | | |
| C) An Italian engineer. | D) An English clerk. | | |
| 4. A) His mother wants him to do his homework. | | | |
| B) He is too tired to sleep. | | | |
| C) He has to finish his housework. | | | |
| D) He has to finish his homework. | | | |
| 5. A) He thought it was too noisy. | B) He didn't like it for its flat tyres. | | |
| C) He thought it was a satisfactory car. | D) He liked it for its newness. | | |
| 6. A) In a hotel. | B) In a classroom. | | |
| C) In front of a desk. | D) In a singer's room. | | |
| 7. A) Both of them like classical music. | | | |

- B)Both of them like pop music.
C)They like to go to the museums very much.
D)They both go to the concert very often.
8. A)The wind has stopped but it's still raining.
B)The rain stopped.
C)It's still raining and the wind is blowing.
D)Both the rain and the wind stopped.
9. A)The man asked why. B)The man was sure about the hand.
C)The man was willing to help. D)The man didn't like to help.
10. A)He made a mistake. B)He missed the bus.
C)He is deaf. D)He passed away.

Section B

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.*

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

11. A)To play a practical joke on a friend to make him look stupid and thus amuse others.
B)To act the fool to the friends.
C)To dig a snare for catching your friend.
D)To read newspapers and watch television together with the friends.
12. A)Only nowadays. B)A thousand years ago.
C)For several hundred years. D)No one knows when.
13. A)A new machine to transport passengers from London to Australia in ten minutes.
B)A four-page survey of a non-existent island in the Pacific.
C)Someone being put into a trap by his colleagues.
D)A kind of Italian noodle being harvested from trees.

Questions 14 to 16 are based on the passage you have just heard.

14. A)Because it had been in the window for a long time.
B)Because he wanted to get rid of it.
C)Because the woman wanted to buy it.
D)Both A and B)
15. A)Beautiful. B)Too small for the lady.
C)Ugly. D)Too popular for the lady's friend.

16. A) She did want to buy it but it didn't suit well.
 B) She changed her mind just before she paid for it.
 C) She just wanted the shopkeeper to take the ugly hat out of the window, so she could see it no more.
 D) She refused to buy it because it got dirty for being long in the window.

Questions 17 to 20 are based on the passage you have just heard.

17. A) Robert Harry. B) Norwegian Peary. C) Amundsen. D) Robert Peary.
 18. A) More than three months. B) More than a month.
 C) Less than three months. D) Less than a month.
 19. A) 13 days. B) 30 days. C) 13 hours. D) 30 hours.
 20. A) In 1840. B) In 1909. C) In 1911. D) In 1889.

Part II

Reading Comprehension

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). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.*

Passage One

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage.

In the Caucasus region of Russia, nearly 50 out of every 100,000 people live to celebrate their 100th birthday, and many don't stop at 100! These Russian old people aren't alone. The Pakistani Hunzas, who live high in the Himalaya Mountains, and the Vilcabambans of the Andes Mountains in Ecuador seem to share the secret of long life too.

These peoples remain healthy in body and spirit despite the passage of time. Some Russian Georgians, aged 110 to 140, work in the fields beside their great-great-grandchildren.

What accounts for this ability to survive to such old age, and to survive so well? First of all, hard physical work is a way of life for all of these long-lived peoples. They begin their long days of physical labor as children and never seem to stop. For example, Mr. Mamedov is 142 years of age. He has no intentions of retiring from his life as a farmer.

All these people get healthful rewards from the environment in which they work. They all come from mountainous regions. They live and work at elevations of 5,000 to 12,000 feet above sea level. The air has less oxygen and is pollution-free. This reduced-oxygen environment makes the heart and blood vessel system stronger.

Another factor that may cause the good health of these people is their isolation. They

are separated from the pressures and worries of industrial society.

Inherited factors also play some role. Most of the longest-lived peoples had parents and grand-parents who also reached very old ages. Good family genes may, therefore, be one factor in living longer.

Finally, although these three groups don't eat the same food, their diets are similar. The Hunzas, Vilcabambans, and Russians eat little animal meat. Their diets are full of fresh fruits, vegetables, nuts, grains, cheese, and milk. They never eat more food than their bodies need.

It is clear that isolation from urban pressures and pollution, clean mountain air, daily hard work, moderate diets, good genes, and a youthful approach to life all contribute to the health and remarkable long life of all these people.

21. What is the main subject of this article?

- A) Mr. Mamedov's life.
- B) A description of several societies where people live a long time.
- C) Suggestions for how you can live a long life.
- D) Many people enjoy their wonderful life.

22. The meaning of the sentence "The Hunzas and Vilcabambans share the secret of long life too" is ____.

- A) those peoples also know about it
- B) they won't tell anyone about it
- C) they wish they would explain about it
- D) they try to keep the secret of it

23. The subject of paragraph 7 is ____.

- A) isolation
- B) inherited factors
- C) food and diets
- D) fresh air and hard work

24. This article concludes that ____ contribute to the remarkable long life of these peoples.

- A) moderate diets
- B) clean mountain air
- C) daily hard work
- D) all the above factors

25. How do you think the author feels about these long-lived people?

- A) He is impressed with them.
- B) He doesn't care.
- C) He doesn't like them.
- D) He wants to follow their living pattern.

Passage Two

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage.

Do the tests discriminate? Quite obviously they do, against people who don't have the knack for solving puzzles at the rate of one a minute. Moreover, teenagers drawn to the arts are less likely to do well. At the same time, students from better-off families are more likely to attend schools that prepare them for the multiple-choice method. Hence there is a not-surprising association between economic status and SAT scores. Indeed, this accounts for much of the variation among ethnic groups, as can be seen from the correlation of their incomes and scores. However, there are exceptions to this rule. A college Board report includes only those candidates from families that have incomes in the \$40,000 to \$50,000 range, quite comfortably middle class. In this class, Puerto Ricans and Asian-Americans have improved notably, compared with the general distribution. Scores for blacks, however, have fallen even further behind the next-ranked group.

The tests are evidently biased. Whether that bias has a racial component is, of course, a much-argued question. Thus a recent College Board report concluded that "black students are exposed to less-challenging education program courses which are less likely to enhance the development of higher order cognitive (认识的) skills and abilities than the white students". But is that also true for black students with incomes of over \$40,000 a year? Multiple-choice tests discriminate in favor of those who can adapt to the rendering of knowledge the tests represent. What is interesting is that Asians have adapted to this mode with readiness and skill. What is depressing is the degree to which even upper-middle-class blacks still stand apart from that culture. This is not to recommend a world that relies so heavily on machine-scored ratings, but simply to state that those who hope to succeed in that world must submit to its tests.

26. The major point discussed in the passage is ____.

- A) the relation between learning and examination
- B) the difference between white children and black children
- C) the trend of racial treatment in school tests
- D) the possible solution to test-setting problem

27. The word "knack" in line 2, paragraph 1 can best be replaced by ____.

- A) system
- B) knowledge
- C) skill
- D) intelligence

28. Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?

- A) Children studying arts tend to perform poorer in tests.
- B) Children from high-income families always do better in multiple-choice tests.

- C) Asian-Americans often learn quickly the skill of solving multiple-choice questions.
D) Black-Americans often learn quickly the skill of solving multiple-choice questions.
29. Which of the following is NOT implied or included in the recent college Board report?
- A) The cognitive gift of black students is lower than that of white students.
B) The educational program courses for black students could be more challenging.
C) The black students can develop higher order cognitive skills.
D) The black students tend to achieve lower SAT scores.
30. It can be inferred from the last sentence of paragraph 2 that the author ____.
- A) intends to change the test form completely
B) does not totally agree with the machine-scored testing system
C) thinks that the machine-scored ratings should be developed
D) advises students to learn the skill useful for solving multiple-choice questions

Passage Three

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage.

“High tech” and “state of the art” are two expressions that describe very modern technology. High tech is just a shorter way of saying high technology. And high technology describes any invention, system or device that uses the newest ideas or discoveries of science and engineering.

What is high tech? A computer is high tech. So is a communications satellite. A modern manufacturing system is surely high tech.

High tech became a popular expression in the United States during the early 1980's. Because of improvements in technology, people could buy many new kinds of products in American stores, such as home computers, microwave ovens, etc.

“State of the art” is something that is as modern as possible. It is a product that is based on the very latest methods and technology. Something that is “state of the art” is the newest possible design or product of a business or industry. A state of the art television set, for example, uses the most modern electronic design and parts. It is the best that one can buy.

“State of the art” is not a new expression. Engineers have used it for years to describe the best and most modern way of doing something.

Millions of Americans began to use the expression in the late 1970's. The reason was the computer revolution. Every computer company claimed that its computers were “state of the art.”

Computer technology changed so fast that a state of the art computer today might be old tomorrow. The expression "state of the art" became as common and popular as computers themselves. Now all kinds of products are said to be "state of the art."

31. What is the purpose of the passage?

- A) To tell how "high tech" and "state of the art" have developed.
- B) To give examples of high tech.
- C) To tell what "high tech" and "state of the art" are.
- D) To describe very modern technology.

32. What can we infer from the passage?

- A) American stores could provide new kinds of products to the people.
- B) High tech describes a technology as "high tech".
- C) "State of the art" is not as popular as "high tech".
- D) A wooden plough pulled by oxen is "state of the art".

33. All the following examples are high tech EXCEPT ____.

- A) a microwave oven
- B) a home computer
- C) a hand pump
- D) a satellite

34. Which of the following statements is NOT true?

- A) Since the computer revolution, the expression "state of the art" has become popular.
- B) "State of the art" means something that is the best one can buy.
- C) With the rapid development of computer technology, a state of the art computer may easily become out of date.
- D) All kinds of products are "state of the art" nowadays.

35. The best title for the passage is ____.

- A) Computer Technology
- B) High Tech and State of the Art
- C) Most Advanced Technology
- D) Two New Expressions

Passage Four

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage.

One source of a poor self-concept is an inaccurate self-perception. Such unrealistic pictures sometimes come from being overly hard on yourself, believing that you're worse than the facts indicate. By learning to take a realistic view of yourself, it will be possible to see whether you have been selling yourself short. Of course, it would be foolish to deny that you could be a better person than you are, but it's also important to recognize your strengths.

An unrealistically poor self-concept can also arise from the inaccurate feedback of others. Perhaps you are in an environment where you receive an excessive number of downer messages, many of which are undeserved, and a minimum of upper messages. We've known many housewives, for example, who have returned to college after many years spent in homemaking, where they received virtually no recognition for their intellectual strengths. It's amazing that these women have the courage to come to college at all, so low are their self-concepts; but come they do, and most are excited to find that they are much brighter and more competent intellectually than they suspected. In the same way, workers with overly critical supervisors, children with cruel "friends", and students with unsupportive teachers all tend to have low self-concepts owing to excessively negative feedback.

If you fall into this category, it's important to put the unrealistic evaluations you receive to attention and then to seek out more supportive people who will acknowledge your value as well as point out your shortcomings. Doing so is often a quick and sure boost.

36. If you _____, you "sell yourself short" (in the third sentence).

- A) think too highly of yourself
- B) have an inaccurate self-perception of yourself
- C) underestimate your competence
- D) recognize your strengths

37. The subject matter of the second paragraph is _____.

- A) the harms that a low self-concept may produce
- B) the effect of other people's opinion on self-concept
- C) the critical environment a person usually finds himself in
- D) the correction of unrealistically poor self-concepts

38. If you have unsupportive teachers, it is important, first of all, to _____.

- A) correct their negative image of you
- B) change to another school and find supportive teachers
- C) ask them to point out your shortcomings
- D) give it due attention and find a correct picture of you

39. Why does the author think housewives usually have a poor self-concept of themselves?

- A) Because most of them work at home.
- B) Because most of them have little schooling.
- C) Because their work is rarely praised.

D)Because most of them are less competent than men.

40. A "downer message" (in the second sentence of paragraph 2) is one ____.

- A)that is negative and discouraging to a person
- B)that may be too exaggerating though encouraging
- C)that is undeserved or virtually unbelievable
- D)that is excessively negative and unbearable

Part III

Vocabulary and Structure

Directions: *There are 30 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 centre.*

41. We can see a ____ of sheep in the meadow in the distance.

- A)flock
- B)herd
- C)swarm
- D)group

42. It is not considered ____ at school to hand in exercises late.

- A)respect
- B)respectable
- C)respective
- D)respectful

43. It is urgent ____ him to the hospital at once

- A)that we take
- B)us to take
- C)us taking
- D)that we have to take

44. Yesterday afternoon there was a football match between our two classes. The score was 3-4. We were only ____ beaten

- A)slightly
- B)nearly
- C)narrowly
- D)closely

45. I should say Herry is not ____ much a writer as a reporter

- A)that
- B)so
- C)this
- D)as

46. During the ____ the audience strolled and chatted in the lounge.

- A)gap
- B)pause
- C)space
- D)interval

47. If we continue to argue over minor points we won't get ____ near a solution.

- A)somewhere
- B>anywhere
- C>nowhere
- D>everywhere

48. I, who ____ your friend, will try my best to help you.

- A)be
- B)am
- C)are
- D)is

49. Many a man ____ life is meaning less without a purpose.

- A)thinks
- B)think
- C)thinking
- D)have thought

50. She ____ her engagement just before several days of the wedding.

- A)broke off
- B)broke up
- C)broke into
- D)broke away

51. Teaching in school can ____ be separated from practice.
A) in the way B) by the way C) in a way D) in no way
52. The diamond necklace is expensive and ____ her reach.
A) behind B) beyond C) against D) under
53. All the characters in this book are ____.
A) imaginative B) imaginable C) imaginary D) imagined
54. The old man underwent three ____ operations in two months.
A) excessive B) extensive C) intensive D) successive
55. Although he disguised himself by wearing a wig, I could recognize him ____.
A) at sight B) at first sight C) in sight D) out of sight
56. I can't ____ what he is driving at?
A) make out B) make for C) make up for D) make up
57. P. O. ____ post office.
A) stands as B) stands like C) stands for D) stands by
58. Most people can't ____ the day without at least one cup of tea or coffee.
A) get through B) get on C) get at D) get by
59. The teacher told us to use our dictionary to ____ anything we didn't understand.
A) look out B) look for C) look up D) look at
60. Although the false banknotes fooled many people, they did not ____ to close examination.
A) keep up B) put up C) stand up D) look up
61. It was in Rome ____ they met each other for the first time.
A) when B) that C) then D) who
62. With the price of oil ____, the economy of that country is expanding at a high rate.
A) to go up B) goes up C) going up D) gone up
63. ____ no time ____ be the first to use nuclear weapons.
A) In, China will B) In, will China C) At, will China D) At, China will
64. Water is essential to us ____ we can't live without it.
A) for that B) so that C) provided that D) in that
65. ____ I could speak English fluently now!
A) Only if B) If only C) Only whether D) Whether only
66. He proposed ____ things over with him.
A) me talking B) my talking C) me talk D) that I will talk
67. I would rather they ____ now.

- A)leave B)left C)would leave D)had left
68. The thief ran away ____ he should be caught by the police.
A)if B)until C)lest D)unless
69. ____ this element could not form chemical compounds was once believed by scientists.
A)That B)Which C) What D)While
70. Skating is a sport ____ goes back 4,000years.
A)its history B)which history C)whose history D)what history

Part IV

Cloze

Directions: *There are 20 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). 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.*

Before the 20th century the horse provided day to day transportation in the United States. Trains were used only for long-distance transportation.

Today the car is the most popular 71 of transportation in all of the United States. It has completely 72 the horse as a means of everyday transportation. Americans use their car for 73 90 per cent of all personal 74.

Most Americans are able to 75 cars. The average price of a 76 made car was \$ 2,050 in 1950, \$ 2,740 in 1960 and up to \$ 4,750 77 1975. During this period American car manufacturers set about 78 their products and work efficiency.

As a result, the yearly income of the 79 family increased from 1950 to 1975 80 than the price of cars. For the reason 81 a new car takes a smaller 82 of a family's total earnings today.

In 1951 83 it took 8.1 month of an average family's 84 to buy a new car. In 1962 a new car 85 8.3 of a family's annual earnings. By 1975 it only took 4.75 86 income. In addition, the 1975 cars were technically 87 to models from previous years.

The 88 of the automobile extends throughout the economy 89 the car is so important to Americans. Americans spend more money to 90 their cars running than on any other item.

71. A)kinds B)sort C)mean D)types
72. A)denied B)reproduced C)replaced D)ridiculed

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|---------------|---------------|
| 73. A) hardly | B) nearly | C) certainly | D) somehow |
| 74. A) trip | B) works | C) business | D) travel |
| 75. A) buy | B) sell | C) race | D) see |
| 76. A) quickly | B) regularly | C) rapidly | D) recently |
| 77. A) on | B) in | C) behind | D) about |
| 78. A) raising | B) making | C) reducing | D) improving |
| 79. A) unusual | B) interested | C) average | D) biggest |
| 80. A) slowest | B) equal | C) faster | D) less |
| 81. A) bringing | B) obtain | C) bought | D) purchasing |
| 82. A) part | B) half | C) number | D) side |
| 83. A) clearly | B) proportionally | C) percentage | D) suddenly |
| 84. A) income | B) work | C) plants | D) debts |
| 85. A) used | B) spend | C) cost | D) needed |
| 86. A) months' | B) dollar's | C) family | D) year |
| 87. A) famous | B) superior | C) fastest | D) purchasing |
| 88. A) running | B) notice | C) influence | D) discussion |
| 89. A) then | B) as | C) so | D) which |
| 90. A) start | B) leave | C) keep | D) repair |

Part V**Writing**

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition entitled "Work and Play". Your composition should consist of three paragraphs and be based on the outline given below. Your part of writing should be no fewer than 100 words.

- 1) 所有人的生活都应有张有弛。
- 2) 工作时应专心致志。
- 3) 另外, 对每个人来说, 娱乐和工作同等重要。

Work and Play