

COLLEGE ENGLISH TESTS

Band One

华玉香 主编

710分大学英语 (2014年版)

同步水平练与考

— 级

东华大学出版社

College English Tests Band One

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修订说明

《710 分大学英语同步水平练与考(2014 年版)》(1-4 级)是根据教育部高教司主持和领导下的大学英语四、六级考试改革项目组和考试委员会制定的《全国大学英语四、六级考试改革方案(试行)》所推行的新的计分体制和成绩报道方式,依据《大学英语课程教学要求(试行)》来编写的。与大学英语教学课程和计划同步,由浅入深、循序渐进,一学期一册,共分四级。每册有 10 套考试题,每套试卷都有从听力到作文比较完整的考试题型。本系列属水平能力练习与检测题,可独立用于课堂测试,也可供学生课后自学。参加本套书编写的作者,都是长期从事大学英语教学且有着四、六级考试指导丰富经验的大学老师。在编写时,作者还将近期教学与考试中出现的新内容、新题型吸收进来,使该套书具有较强的时效性和实用性,可与各高校现使用的《全新版大学英语》、《新视野大学英语》、《大学英语》、《新编大学英语》、《当代大学英语》和《大学核心英语》等教材配套使用并配有 MP3 录音。

此次修订,我们特别聘请了具有丰富教学经验的老师,着重修改了第二部分听力 Section C、第三部分阅读理解和第四部分翻译(中译英)等部分,使之更贴近 2013 年 12 月的大学英语四、六级考试题型。为使学生在作文写作时,能学会运用标准地道的英语语言,此次修订,我们还特别聘请了美籍教师 Andy, Amanda, Chad, Daisy, Leona 和 Luke 等几位专家,对所有试题中的作文范文进行审阅,并替换了部分与大学英语四、六级考试难易程度不相匹配的作文范文。相信这对广大学生的写作水平的提高有较大的帮助!

一级中的写作、听力、阅读和翻译等的难易程度与上述教材的一级水平相当,可与上述教材同步使用。由于时间仓促和编者水平局限,书中难免有不足之处,真诚欢迎同行和使用者提出宝贵意见。

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College English Test 1

Part I

Writing

(30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition on the topic **On Campus Manners**. You should write at least 120 but no more than 150 words, and base your composition on the outline given below.

1. 概述校园礼貌。
2. 历数校园常见行为。
3. 归纳总结全文。

注意:此部分试题写在答题卡1上。

Part II

Listening Comprehension

(30 minutes)

Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear 8 short conversations and 2 long conversations. At the end of each conversation, one or more questions will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the questions 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 **Answer Sheet 1** with a single line through the centre.

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡1上作答。

1. A) Susan likes her major in machinery in college.
B) Susan majors in engineering in college.
C) Susan considers her major interesting.
D) Susan doesn't like her major.
2. A) Less than two miles.
B) More than two miles.
C) Two miles.
D) About two miles.
3. A) In a ticket office.
B) In a travel agency.
C) At a railway station.

- D) On a train.
4. A) Betty went to swimming in the rain.
B) Betty ignored the woman's advice.
C) Betty went to work though she caught a high fever.
D) Betty went swimming though she has caught a fever.
5. A) He is quiet.
B) He is shy.
C) He is friendly.
D) He is unpleasant.
6. A) There are different designs of shirt these days.
B) Bright color is fashionable these days.
C) The man pretty like bright-colored design.
D) The man doesn't like bright-colored design.
7. A) Wash all those dishes.
B) Wash the dirty clothes.
C) Clean the floor.
D) Clean the apartment.
8. A) Borrow the man's textbook.
B) Borrow another one from the library.
C) Copy the man's homework.
D) Get the book for free.

Questions 9 to 12 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

9. A) Drug abuse among young people.
B) The negative effect of young people's curiosity.
C) How to deal with drug abuse efficiently.
D) Health and social risks caused by drugs.
10. A) Its low price.
B) Pressure from other young people.
C) The curiosity of young people.
D) Drive to succeed.
11. A) Some TV program are concerned with drug abuse.
B) The media have take advantage of the curiosity of teenagers.
C) The media have not shown the bad effects of drugs to teenagers.
D) The media have made drug abuse appealing to young people.
12. A) Rules and regulation laid down by government.
B) A good education programme about the risks of drug abuse.

- C) High fines.
- D) Prison sentences.

Questions 13 to 15 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

13. A) How one can become a good taxi driver.
B) The complicated road condition in London.
C) There're really lots of things required for a taxi driver in London.
D) How to get a driving license.
14. A) Have a medical examination.
B) Have a nineteen-month training.
C) Do the Knowledge examination.
D) Renew the driving license.
15. A) Because he hasn't come to London for a long time.
B) Because his special appearance.
C) Because he was not born in London.
D) Because he still got the Bristol accent.

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 passages 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 **Answer Sheet 1** with a single line through the center.

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡1上作答。

Passage One

Questions 16 to 18 are based on the passage you have just heard.

16. A) They couldn't find their seats.
B) They had not got seats.
C) They got lost in the dark.
D) They found their seats with difficulty.
17. A) Because it was afternoon.
B) Because they wanted to make the seats cheaper.
C) Because the lights were being repaired.
D) Because they wanted to save money.
18. A) different films.
B) both films.
C) only the first film.
D) only the second film.

Passage Two

Questions 19 to 21 are based on the passage you have just heard.

19. A) The content of dreams.
B) The meaning of dreams.
C) The process of sleeping.
D) Dreamers while they dream.
20. A) Everyone dreams every night.
B) Dreams are easily remembered.
C) Dreams are likely to be frightening.
D) Persons dream only one dream a night.
21. A) As soon as the student wakes in the morning.
B) At stated intervals during the night.
C) About five minutes after the end of each dream.
D) Immediately after dream.

Passage Three

Questions 22 to 25 are based on the passage you have just heard.

22. A) Use of library facilities.
B) Library regulations.
C) Library personnel.
D) Location of the library.
23. A) Book publishers.
B) Librarians.
C) Returning faculty members.
D) New university students.
24. A) Graduate students.
B) Undergraduate students.
C) Professors.
D) Library employees.
25. A) The special section.
B) The reading room.
C) The reference section.
D) The stacks.

Section C

Directions: In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks with the exact words you have just heard.

Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡1上作答。

On March fifth, actors, directors, producers and other filmmakers will gather in Hollywood, the center of the American film industry. They will receive Academy Awards on movies 26 last year.

The winners will receive an award called an Oscar. This statue is 27 like a man. It is made of several metals covered with gold. The Oscar is only about thirty-four centimeters tall. It weighs less than four kilograms. But the award can be 28 to the person who receives it. Winning an Oscar can mean becoming much more famous. It can mean getting offers to work in the best movies. It also can mean earning much more money.

The Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences presents the Oscars each year. Almost six thousand people who work in the 29 belong to the organization. Members of the Academy begin the 30 of choosing award winners. These people work in thirteen different 31. They nominate candidates for Academy Awards. All Academy members 32 the final winners.

The awards are presented in the Kodak Theater in Hollywood. Important people in the movie industry attend the Academy Awards ceremony. Crowds of people wait outside the theater. They watch the famous movie stars as they arrive for the ceremony.

During the Academy Awards ceremony, famous actors and 33 announce the names of the nominees and the winners. Then the winners go up onto the stage to receive their Oscars. Their 34 has arrived. They thank all the people who helped them win the award.

Hundreds of millions of people in the United States and around the world will watch the Academy Awards show on television Sunday night. The American film industry will honor the best movies, actors and 35. These winners will go home with a golden Oscar.

Part III

Reading Comprehension

(40 minutes)

Section A

Directions: In this section, there is a passage with ten blanks. You are required to select one word for each blank from a list of choices given in a word bank following the passage. Read the passage through carefully before making your choices. Each choice in the bank is identified by a letter. Please mark the corresponding letter for each item on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre. **You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.**

Questions 36 to 45 are based on the following passage.

Around 9 million people in Britain — 300 million worldwide — use mobile phones. This number is 36 all the time. The mobile culture is 37 becoming the norm. For

many people whose work or life keeps them on the move, the mobile is fast becoming the only telephone.

Yet a disturbing question ____ 38 _____. In the past, when mobiles first came on to the market, they seemed as heavy as a ____ 39 _____, and battery power faded fast. Users did little more than bark brusque(唐突的) messages. But how ____ 40 _____ are mobiles now, given that many people are using them for several hours each day?

A recent number of reports ____ 41 _____ that low-power microwave radiation, used to transmit mobile messages, might lead to brain tumors(肿瘤), cancers, raised blood pressure, and memory ____ 42 _____. There is some anecdotal(逸事趣闻的) evidence to support this ____ 43 _____. For example, recently, the British businessman Richard Branson added to the fears by asking whether mobile phones had ____ 44 _____ to the death from a brain tumor of a banker friend, who had used them for ten years or more.

Worries about mobile phones surfaced in 1993, when an American — whose husband, a ____ 45 _____ user, died from a brain tumor — sued(起诉) a phone company. She was unsuccessful.

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

- | | |
|-------------|----------------|
| A) frequent | I) promising |
| B) loss | J) safe |
| C) normal | K) remains |
| D) brick | L) suggests |
| E) power | M) properly |
| F) rapidly | N) increasing |
| G) view | O) contributed |
| H) quarrels | |

Section B

Directions: In this section, you are going to read a passage with ten statements attached to it. Each statement contains information given in one of the paragraphs. Identify the paragraph from which the information is derived. You may choose a paragraph more than once. Each paragraph is marked with a letter. Answer the questions by marking the corresponding letter **Answer Sheet 2**.

We All Need Friends

- A) Having good old friends is a good thing, but making new ones can be even better. No matter what age we are, all of us appreciate the support and help which friends give us. The help may be for only a small thing, or it may be for something that could save our life. The size

of the help or support is not really the most important thing, but the fact of having friends is very important.

- B) I've just made a new friend, Joan. She's not just another person I can talk with or wave to as we pass one another on the street, but a good friend. She is someone who will go out with me for lunch, or drop by my home for a cup of tea. She is someone who will listen and make me feel understood the next time I may feel sad or worried for no apparent reason.
- C) This is no small matter for me. I barely have enough time or energy to keep up with my old friends, let alone make new ones. But, as I grow older — and I am now 35 years old — it is important to me to have a safety net of friends. Holes keep opening up in the net as old friends move away. I've got to spend the energy now to include new friends.
- D) Making friends is a lot like dating after a terrible breakup. You hesitate and drag your feet because you can't believe you have to start over again. But when you do, it's not half as hard as you thought it would be, and it's twice as rewarding as you might have hoped.
- E) For example, I almost didn't meet Joan who is now one of my best friends. We were at the city swimming pool, waiting for our 5-year-old sons to finish their swimming lessons. Joan was reading a book that I had read for my book club, and I wanted to say something, but didn't. It was almost as if I'd lost the ability to say hello.
- F) In the locker room we were together again as our sons got dressed and ready to go home. I said, mostly to her back, "What do you think of Amy Tan's writing?" She turned around, and like a teenager, I blushed. "Oh," she said, "I'm really enjoying The Bonesetter's Daughter. I read Joy Luck Club, and she's been my favorite writer since then."
- G) We talked after the next two lessons, compared our reading lists, and chased our sons out of the dressing room again. By the fifth swimming lesson, we arranged to spend a day together shopping in the city. That's pretty wild, don't you think for a person of my age?
- H) I didn't always choose my friends. For years, I let fate choose them for me. A new job, a new city, an expensive apartment made me be friends with people I'd never have said hello to otherwise. But, as I grew older I grew impatient with some of my friends, and I decided that accidental relationships don't always survive changes in life. Those types of friends don't often help you during life's difficult times when you really need help.
- I) We can be ourselves with our friends, and that is a wonderful thing; too precious a gift to deny other friends. It really doesn't take that much time, or that much effort to share the gift of making friends.

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

46. Making friends is not as difficult as you think and is twice as rewarding as you might have hoped.
47. The writer and Joan have become good friends by their sons' fifth swimming lesson.

48. A good friend is one who can both go out for lunch with you and listen and make you feel understood when you feel sad or worried.
49. The writer didn't say hello to Joan when she first met Joan reading a book.
50. Accidental relationships don't help when you meet difficulties in your life.
51. It's wonderful to be ourselves with our friends.
52. The writer keeps losing old friends and therefore needs to make new friends.
53. We all need the support and help of friends no matter how old we are.
54. The writer made friends only when there was a new change in her life.
55. The writer and Joan both read Amy Tan's books.

Section C

Directions: *There are 2 passages in this section. 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 **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the center.*

Passage One

Questions 56 to 60 are based on the following passage.

The planners had two important reasons for building the Humber Bridge. Firstly, they wanted to shorten the journey, in distance and time, between the towns on the two sides of the Humber Estuary. A table of road distances shows how much shorter the distances are. For example, from Hull to Grimsby was 118 km before the bridge; now it is only 52 km. Secondly, they wanted new industries to move to the area north of the Humber. A new bridge makes this idea more attractive to companies.

Is the bridge a success? The short answer is "yes" and "no". There are problems. Firstly, there is often bad weather on this North East coast of England. When there are high winds, the bridge has to close, because it is too dangerous for the traffic. And in the winter, when it is freezing, ice covers the approach roads and the bridge itself. Mid-Estuary fog can also make driving dangerous. Secondly, and this is a more serious worry, very little traffic actually uses the bridge. The planners expected about 30,000 vehicles a day to cross the bridge. In fact the maximum daily number is about 16,000. Why is this figure so low? It could be because the toll charge is too high. Or it could be because the other roads in this part of England are now better than they were. There are several new motorways, for example. In fact the bridge does not actually shorten journeys very much. Is this, after all, a bridge to nowhere?

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

56. The Humber Bridge was built partly to _____.
- A) attract industries
- B) make money

- C) build a new motorway
D) connect Humber and Estuary
57. The bridge was in _____.
A) America B) Scotland
C) England D) Grimsby
58. It is _____ shorter to travel from Grimsby to Hull across the bridge.
A) 118 km B) 52 km
C) 66 km D) 170 km
59. The bridge is unsuccessful because _____.
A) it is too dangerous to drive across the bridge in high winds
B) the bridge is sometimes covered with ice in winter
C) foggy days are dangerous, too
D) all of the above
60. Which of the following is NOT true?
A) In fact, there are fewer vehicles crossing the bridge than expected.
B) The weather of the area is always the same.
C) More motorways are used nowadays.
D) Sometimes it is foggy in the area.

Passage Two

Questions 61 to 65 are based on the following passage.

In the Caucasus (高加索) region of the Soviet Union, nearly 50 out of every 100,000 people live to celebrate their 100th birthday, and many don't stop at 100! By comparison, in America only 3 people out of 10,000 reach 100. But these Soviet old people aren't alone. The Pakistani Hunzas, who live in the Himalaya Mountains and the Uilcabambans of the Andes Mountains in Ecuador, seem to share the secret of long life, too. These people remain healthy in body and spirit despite the passage of time. While many elder persons in industrial societies become weak and ill in their 60s and 70s, some Georgians, aged 110 to 140, work in the fields beside their great great grand children. Even the idea of aging is foreign to them, when asked, "at what age does youth end?" most of these old people had no answer. Several replied, "well, perhaps at 80", the very youngest estimate was age 60.

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 these long-lived people. They begin their long days of physical labor as children and never seem to stop.

All these people get healthful rewards from the environment in which they work. They all come from mountain regions. This reduced oxygen environment makes the heart and blood vessel system stronger.

Another factor that may contribute to the good health of these people is their isolation. To a great extent, they are separated from the pressures and worries of industrial society. Inherited factors also play some roles.

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

61. Why does the writer mention some long-lived people in the first paragraph?
- A) To surprise his readers.
B) To introduce the subject of the article.
C) To tell you the difference between people in the Soviet Union and America.
D) To tell you why Americans don't live as long as other people.
62. How many factors that contribute to long life of the people are mentioned in the article?
- A) One. B) Two.
C) Three. D) Four.
63. Whom does the word "they" refer to in Paragraph 2?
- A) Old people in the Soviet Union.
B) The Pakistani Hunzas.
C) All of the long-lived people.
D) Some Georgians.
64. From the writer's viewpoint, industrial society _____.
A) is highly developed and beneficial to people
B) is a great advance in human history
C) is full of pressures and therefore bad for people's health
D) should be replaced by isolated environment because it is bad for people's health
65. Which of the following is true according to the article?
- A) It is beneficial for people to be isolated.
B) People should learn to relax themselves from high pressures of life in industrial society.
C) The more hard physical work you do, the more healthy you will be.
D) The more remote areas you live in, the more healthy you will be.

Part IV

Translation

(30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to translate a passage from Chinese into English. You should write your answer on **Answer Sheet 2**.

北京奥运会的口号是“同一个世界,同一个梦想”,集中体现了奥林匹克精神的实质和普遍价值观——团结、友谊、进步、和谐、参与和梦想,表达了全世界在奥林匹克精神的感召下追求人类美好未来的共同愿望。

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

答题卡 1 (Answer Sheet 1)

[illegible]

(30 minutes)

答题卡 1 (Answer Sheet 1)

Part II

Reading Comprehension

(30 minutes)

1. [A][B][C][D] 6. [A][B][C][D] 11. [A][B][C][D] 16. [A][B][C][D] 21. [A][B][C][D]
2. [A][B][C][D] 7. [A][B][C][D] 12. [A][B][C][D] 17. [A][B][C][D] 22. [A][B][C][D]
3. [A][B][C][D] 8. [A][B][C][D] 13. [A][B][C][D] 18. [A][B][C][D] 23. [A][B][C][D]
4. [A][B][C][D] 9. [A][B][C][D] 14. [A][B][C][D] 19. [A][B][C][D] 24. [A][B][C][D]
5. [A][B][C][D] 10. [A][B][C][D] 15. [A][B][C][D] 20. [A][B][C][D] 25. [A][B][C][D]
26. _____ 31. _____
27. _____ 32. _____
28. _____ 33. _____
29. _____ 34. _____
30. _____ 35. _____