

*College English Practice Tests*

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# 大学英语分级能力 达标测试题

1

翟群 主编

安徽大学出版社

大学英语分级能力达标测试题 1~4 级 俞进 周玉华 祖恩华 主编

# 大学英语分级能力达标测试题

## 1 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:

周 皓 测试题 1—12 的听力部分及参考答案。

祖恩华 测试题 1—6 的阅读理解及答案讲解。

陈 沁 测试题 7—12 的阅读理解及答案讲解。

张兰兰 测试题 1—12 的词汇与结构及答案讲解。

翟 群 测试题 1—12 的完形填空及答案讲解。

陈 沁 测试题 1—12 的写作及范文。

由于时间仓促,工作繁忙,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

#### Section A

**Directions:** *In this section, you're going to hear 14 sentences for three times. First repeat each sentence you hear. Then listen again and write the sentence down. Check your answer when you hear the sentence for the third time.*

1. \_\_\_\_\_.
2. \_\_\_\_\_.
3. \_\_\_\_\_.
4. \_\_\_\_\_.
5. \_\_\_\_\_.
6. \_\_\_\_\_.
7. \_\_\_\_\_.
8. \_\_\_\_\_.
9. \_\_\_\_\_.
10. \_\_\_\_\_.
11. \_\_\_\_\_.
12. \_\_\_\_\_.
13. \_\_\_\_\_.
14. \_\_\_\_\_.

#### Section B

**Directions:** *In this section, you will hear 2 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 blacken the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.*

**Passage One**

**Questions 15 to 17 are based on the passage you have just heard.**

15. A) He went home.  
B) He opened a law office.  
C) He worked for a famous lawyer.  
D) He became a judge.
16. A) He had no clients.  
B) He could not find a place for his law.  
C) His telephone was out of order.  
D) He had to answer too many phone calls.
17. A) To connect his phone.  
B) To check whether the phone was in good order.  
C) To see what he was doing.  
D) To ask for his advice.

**Passage Two**

**Questions 18 to 20 are based on the passage you have just heard.**

18. A) A national holiday.  
B) A day in honor of the martyrs.  
C) Armistice day.  
D) Camping or picnicking.
19. A) By the end of June.  
B) The last day in May.  
C) In April.  
D) Last Monday in May.
20. A) Almost all Americans have forgot the significance of the day.  
B) Many Americans still memorialize the soldiers who died for the country.  
C) Memorial Day has almost lost its original meaning.  
D) Americans are welcoming the summer season.

**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 center.

### Passage one

The fact that blind people can “see” things using other parts of their bodies apart from their eyes may help us to understand our feelings about color. If they can sense color differences then perhaps we, too, are affected by color unconsciously.

Manufacturers have discovered by trial and error that sugar sells badly in green wrappings, that blue foods are considered unpleasant, and that cosmetics (化妆品) should never be packaged in brown. These discoveries have grown into a whole discipline of color psychology that now finds application in everything from fashion to interior decoration. Some of our preferences are clearly psychological. Dark blue is the color of the night sky and therefore associated with passivity and calm, while yellow is a day color with associations of energy and incentive (刺激). For primitive man, activity during the day meant hunting and attacking, while he soon saw as red, the color of blood and rage and the heat that came with effort. And green is associated with passive defense and self-preservation. Experiments have shown that colors, partly because of their physiological associations, also have a direct psychological effect. People exposed to bright red show an increase in heartbeat, and blood pressure; red is exciting. Similar exposure to pure blue has exactly the opposite effect; it is a calming color. Because of its exciting connotations (涵义), red was chosen as the signal for danger, but closer analysis shows that a vivid yellow can produce a more basic state of alertness and alarm, so fire engines and ambulances in some advanced communities are now rushing around in bright yellow colors that stop the traffic dead.

21. Manufacturers found out that color affects sales \_\_\_\_.

- A) by trying out color on blind people
- B) by developing the discipline of color psychology
- C) by experience over a long period of time
- D) by experimenting with different colors

22. Our preferences for certain colors are \_\_\_\_.

- A) linked with our primitive ancestors
- B) associated with the time of day
- C) partly due to psychological factors
- D) depended on our character

23. If people are exposed to bright red, which of the following things does NOT happen?



- A) Their hearts beat faster.
  - B) They feel afraid.
  - C) They breathe faster.
  - D) Their blood pressure rises.
24. Which of the following statements is NOT true according to the passage?
- A) Yellow fire engines have caused many bad accidents in some advanced communities.
  - B) People exposed to pure blue start to breathe more slowly.
  - C) The psychology of color is of some practical use.
  - D) Color probably has an effect on us which we are not conscious of.
25. Which of the following could be the most suitable title?
- A) Color and Feelings.
  - B) The Practical Use of Color.
  - C) The Discipline of Color Psychology.
  - D) Color and Its Connotations.

### Passage Two

Long before the first Europeans arrived in America, a strange looking animal lived on the western plains. It looked somewhat like a water buffalo. It had a hump like a camel and a mane like a lion. It preferred to eat the rich grass of the plains. The official name of the strange animal is the American Bison. However, nearly everyone calls it a buffalo.

In the early days, millions of buffaloes moved freely across the continent. They were powerful animals and ran with great speed. The Indians hunted them for food and clothing.

In the 19th century, white men began to hunt the bison for their skins. They seldom killed the bison for meat. One famous frontiersman, however, Buffalo Bill Cody hunted buffalo for meat. The railroads used the meat to feed their workers.

The American buffalo could run at a speed of almost 75 kilometers an hour. He was difficult to hunt because he was always ready for a fight. There were times when five or six bullets would not kill him, and buffalo hunters sometimes had a lot of trouble killing the animal. The buffaloes were hard to control and the hunters would get confused or feel helpless. Finally, in the West the expression, to buffalo, came to mean to make one helpless or to confuse and trick.

It is still used today. When a person has you "buffaloed", he has you in his power: you're helpless!

26. "To buffalo" means to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) make                      B) trick                      C) hunt                      D) control
27. The bison looks alike \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) buffalo                      B) tiger                      C) camel                      D) lion
28. Buffalo Bill Cody was \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) the American                      B) the Indian  
 C) the white man                      D) the frontiersman
29. White men hunted the buffalo \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) for their meat                      B) for their skins  
 C) for their hunters                      D) for their workers
30. Which of the following is not true?  
 A) It was not easy to kill the buffaloes  
 B) It was difficult to hunt the buffaloes  
 C) A buffalo could run very fast  
 D) The Indians hunted buffaloes for meat

### Passage Three

There seems never to have been a civilization without toys, but when and how they developed are unknown. They probably came about just to give children something to do.

In the ancient world, as is today, most boys played with some kinds of toys and most girls with another. In societies where social roles are rigidly determined, boys pattern their play after the activities of their fathers and girls after the tasks of their mothers. This is true because boys and girls are being prepared, even in play, to step into the roles and responsibilities of the adult world.

What is remarkable about the history of toys is not so much how they changed over the centuries but how much they have remained the same. The changes have been mostly in terms of craftsmanship, mechanics, and technology. It is the universality of toys with regard to their development in all parts of the world and their persistence to the present that is amazing. In Egypt, America, China, Japan and among the Arctic (北极的) peoples, generally the same kinds of toys appeared. Variations depended on local customs and ways of life because toys imitated their surroundings. Nearly every civilization had dolls, little weapons, toy soldiers, tiny animals and vehicles.

Because toys can be generally regarded as a kind of art form, they have not been subject to technological leaps that characterize inventions for adult use. The progress from the

wheel to the oxcart to the automobile is a direct line of ascent (进步). The progress from a rattle (拨浪鼓) used by a baby in 3000 BC to one used by an infant today, however, is not characterized by inventiveness. Each rattle is the product of the artistic tastes of the times and subject to the limitations of available materials.

31. The reason why the toys most boys play with are different from those that girls play with is that \_\_\_\_.
- A) boys like to play with their fathers while girls with their mothers
  - B) their social roles are rigidly determined
  - C) they like challenging activities
  - D) most boys would like to follow their fathers' professions
32. One aspect of "the universality of toys" lies in the fact that \_\_\_\_.
- A) the exploration of the universe has led to the creation of new kinds of toys
  - B) the improvement of craftsmanship in making toys depends on the efforts of universities
  - C) technological advances have greatly improved the durability of toys
  - D) the basic characteristics of toys are the same the world over
33. Which of the following is the author's view on the historical development of toys?
- A) Toys are playing an increasingly important role in shaping a child's character.
  - B) The craftsmanship in toy-making has remained essentially unchanged.
  - C) Toys have remained basically the same all through the centuries.
  - D) The toy industry has witnessed great leaps in technology in recent years.
34. Regarded as a kind of art form, toys \_\_\_\_.
- A) also appeal greatly to adults
  - B) reflect the pace of social progress
  - C) follow a direct line of ascent
  - D) are not characterized by technological progress
35. The author uses the example of a rattle to show that \_\_\_\_.
- A) it often takes a long time to introduce new technology into toy-making
  - B) even the simplest toys can reflect the progress of technology
  - C) even a simple toy can mirror the artistic tastes of the time
  - D) in toy-making there is a continuity in the use of materials

#### Passage Four

Certainly one of the most intelligent and best educated women of her day, Mercy Otis

Warren produced a variety of poetry and prose. Her farce (笑剧) *The Group* (1776) was the hit of revolutionary Boston; a collection of two plays and poems appeared in 1790; and her three-volume *History of the Rise, Progress and Termination of the American Revolution, Interspersed with Biographical and Moral Observations* appeared in 1805. She wrote other farces, as well as an anti-Federalist pamphlet, *Observations on the New Constitution and on the Federal and State Conventions* (1788). There is no modern edition of her works, but there are two twentieth-century biographies, one facsimile (摹真本) edition of *The Group*, and a generous discussion of her farces and plays in Arthur Hobson Quinn's *A History of the American Drama: From the Beginning to the Civil War*. Of her nondramatic poetry, critics rarely speak.

Mercy Otis was born into a prominent family in Barnstable, Massachusetts. In 1754, she married James Warren, a Harvard friend of James Otis and John Adams. James Warren was to become a member of the Massachusetts legislature just before the war and a financial aide to Washington during the war (with the rank of major general). The friendship of the Warrens and Adamses was lifelong and close; Abigail Adams was one of Mercy Warren's few close friends. Following the war, James Warren reentered politics to oppose the Constitution because he feared that it did not adequately provide for protection of individual rights. Mercy Warren joined her husband in political battle, but the passage of the Bill of Rights marked the end of their long period of political agitation.

In whatever literary form Warren wrote, she had but one theme — liberty. In her farces and history, it was national and political freedom. In her poems, it was intellectual freedom. In her anti-Federalist pamphlet, it was individual freedom. Throughout all of these works, moreover, runs the thread of freedom (equal treatment) for women. Not militant, she nevertheless urged men to educate their daughters and to treat their wives as equals.

36. Which of the following is the main topic of the passage?

- A) The friends and acquaintances of Mercy Otis Warren.
- B) The development of Mercy Otis Warren's writing style.
- C) Mercy Otis Warren and other poets of the Revolutionary War period.
- D) Mercy Otis Warren's contributions to American literature and society.

37. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a kind of writing done by Warren?

- A) Plays.
- B) Poetry.
- C) Book reviews.
- D) Farces.

38. The author implies that Mercy Otis Warren felt the Constitution would fail to protect \_\_\_\_\_.

A)personal freedom

B)literary progress

C)political parties

D)the American economy

39. In the first line of paragraph three the word "but" could best be replaced by which of the following?

A)still

B)however

C)yet

D)only

40. Which kind of works by Mercy Otis Warren, this passage implies, are more appreciated by the modern literary public?

A)Her anti-Federalist booklet.

B)Her poetry.

C)Her historical works.

D)Her farces.

### 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 object \_\_\_\_ punishing a whole group for one person's fault. (1989.6 全真题)

A)against

B) about

C)to

D)for

42. The movie \_\_\_\_ him of the hardships he had suffered.

A)reminded

B)recalled

C)remembered

D)removed

43. They began to regret the \_\_\_\_ of such a big house.

A) pursuit

B)purchase

C) prospect

D) process

44. The \_\_\_\_ of the heart is to pump blood through the body.

A) fraction

B)friction

C)foundation

D)function

45. She was so \_\_\_\_ in her job that she didn't hear anybody knocking at the door. (1996.6 全真题)

A)attracted

B)absorbed

C)drawn

D)concentrated

46. No sooner \_\_\_\_ home than the telephone rang.

A)had she reached

B)did she reach

C)she had reached

D)she reached

47. After a careful investigation she \_\_\_\_ a new idea for increasing sales.

A)came up with

B)came to

- C)came through D)ran across
48. Beautiful views over the Huang Mountain have often \_\_\_\_ people to write poems.  
A) inspired B) attracted C) excited D) induced
49. The most important \_\_\_\_ of his speech was that parents should treat their children as their friends.  
A) spot B) sense C) element D) point
50. There is little chance that mankind would \_\_\_\_ a nuclear war. (1993.6 全真题)  
A) retain B) endure C) maintain D) survive
51. Statistics \_\_\_\_ that the population of our country will decline in ten years' time.  
A) show B) shows C) are shown D) is shown
52. It's necessary that the project \_\_\_\_ ahead of schedule.  
A) should fulfill B) fulfills  
C) is fulfilled D) be fulfilled
53. To our disappointment, the quality of the article we bought was \_\_\_\_ what we had expected.  
A) more inferior than B) inferior to  
C) more interior than D) interior to
54. His marked personality changes are \_\_\_\_ by a series of unfortunate events.  
A) brought about B) brought up  
C) brought in D) brought back
55. It's about time that investment produced \_\_\_\_ results and earned us some interest.  
A) anxious B) effective C) urgent D) efficient
56. Under no circumstances \_\_\_\_ him anything.  
A) should you lend B) you should lend  
C) lend you D) lend you should
57. We had a party last month, and it was a lot of fun, so let's have \_\_\_\_ one this month. (1991. 6 全真题)  
A) another B) more C) the other D) other
58. With a wave of his hand, the magician made the rabbit \_\_\_\_.  
A) vanish B) varnish C) venture D) treasure
59. The money I get from teaching painting is a useful supplement \_\_\_\_ my ordinary income.  
A) for B) with C) on D) to
60. The bridge was named \_\_\_\_ the hero who gave his life for the cause of the people.

(1990. 1 全真题)

A)after                      B)with                      C)by                      D)from

61. I can't understand \_\_\_\_ a decision until it is too late.

A)his postponing making                      B)his postponing to make  
C)him to postpone making                      D)him to postpone to make

62. We will \_\_\_\_ the well-known writer next Monday.

A)call in                      B) call on  
C)call off                      D)call for

63. If I remembered \_\_\_\_ the window, the thief wouldn't have got in.

A)to close                      B)closing                      C)to have closed                      D)having closed

64. Tryon was extremely angry, but cool-headed enough to \_\_\_\_ storming into the boss's office. (2002. 1 全真题)

A)prevent                      B)prohibit                      C)turn                      D)avoid

65. I wish you'd write \_\_\_\_ for us to read it.

A)so clearly                      B)clearly so  
C)enough clearly                      D)clearly enough

66. He was \_\_\_\_ because he was incompetent to do the job.

A)resigned                      B)retired                      C)dismissed                      D)assigned

67. We were \_\_\_\_ that the swimming competition would be postponed to the following Saturday.

A)reformed                      B)performed                      C)informed                      D)conformed

68. Doctor Smith, together with his two sons, \_\_\_\_ the dinner the day before yesterday.

A)were late for                      B)were lately for  
C)was late for                      D)was lately for

69. If you want to know the train schedule, please \_\_\_\_ at the booking office. (1995. 1 全真题)

A)acquire                      B)inquire                      C)request                      D)require

70. I'm afraid I will have to \_\_\_\_ your invitation because I have a prior appointment.

A)reject                      B)object                      C)protest                      D)decline

#### 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.

I've really got to do something to lose weight because I'm getting much too fat. I wasn't worried about it (71) I went to see the doctor. He told me that I'd probably have a heart (72) unless I started eating (73). When you're on a diet you have to (74) the temptation to eat (75) though you feel hungry. This may be very hard to do and you certainly need a lot of (76) to succeed. So I'm going to a health farm for a month (77) I won't be able to eat and so I'll have to (78) to my diet. They'll also (79) me take plenty of exercise, (80) won't do me any (81) either. Both the diet and the exercise will (82) me to lose weight and feel (83). I am terribly easily (84) by other people. Whenever I see someone having a drink in a TV (85), I feel (86) a drink myself and it's the (87) with cigarettes and food. So wish me (88); when you see me again I'll be looked (89) different that you won't (90) me!

- |                    |             |                |                |
|--------------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|
| 71. A) although    | B) after    | C) since       | D) until       |
| 72. A) illness     | B) break    | C) attack      | D) damage      |
| 73. A) less        | B) little   | C) least       | D) more        |
| 74. A) beat        | B) resist   | C) strike      | D) retreat     |
| 75. A) as          | B) even     | C) if          | D) despite     |
| 76. A) will-power  | B) strength | C) efforts     | D) controls    |
| 77. A) therefore   | B) or       | C) then        | D) where       |
| 78. A) insist      | B) hold     | C) stick       | D) keep        |
| 79. A) advice      | B) force    | C) make        | D) instruct    |
| 80. A) this        | B) that     | C) what        | D) which       |
| 81. A) harm        | B) ruin     | C) hurt        | D) pain        |
| 82. A) make        | B) help     | C) assure      | D) let         |
| 83. A) more able   | B) weaker   | C) fitter      | D) thinner     |
| 84. A) influenced  | B) effected | C) interrupted | D) refused     |
| 85. A) performance | B) play     | C) series      | D) program     |
| 86. A) love        | B) like     | C) have        | D) want        |
| 87. A) difference  | B) truth    | C) similar     | D) same        |
| 88. A) fortune     | B) luck     | C) good        | D) achievement |
| 89. A) too         | B) much     | C) so          | D) more        |
| 90. A) recognize   | B) discover | C) find        | D) know        |



**Part V****Writing**

**Directions:** Suppose you are Lin Kai, a freshman in our university. Now you are required to write a letter about 100 words to your former classmate Cheng Song. You are given the main idea of the letter:

- 1) 刚进入大学这个全新的环境, 目前还不适应
- 2) 介绍新校区及宿舍和教学楼的简单情况
- 3) 军训留下的印象

**A Letter to a Former Classmate**

September 30, 2002

Dear Cheng Song,

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Yours Sincerely,  
Lin Kai