

柯应中 主编

新编 大学英语

1~3 级考试自测题

she was free to
feared she would sha
in Marilyn's will, have sup
an independent life again.
hy, Marilyn recalled being told to say "I
who visited her at the Bolenders. "I'd seen her
she was.
this time, she stared at me. She had never kisse
n to me. I didn't know anything about her r
things. hurts twice as much as it used to

上海交通大学出版社

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主编 柯应中

编写 裘雯 许小文

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内 容 提 要

大学英语考试(CET)是根据国家教委组织的全国性标准化考试。本书依照大学英语考试大纲的要求,汇编了10套内容和水平相当的自测题,供参加1~3级考试的考生训练、复习和模拟自测。

每套自测题分七大部分:听力理解(对话、短文、听写填空、复合式听写)、阅读理解、词汇和结构、完形填空、英译汉、简短回答题、写作。自测题立足于考生必备的基本语言知识和语言技能。书中配有全部自测题答案,写作及英译汉的参考范文和听力原文。本书的听力部分由外籍英语教师录制。

本书注重实用,针对性强,是1~3级考生和广大英语爱好者必备的复习资料。

大学英语考试1~3级考试自测题

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前 言

本书是根据原国家教委确定的理工科和文理科用的两份《大学英语教学大纲》和《大学英语考试大纲》和最新公布的大学英语四、级考试新题型编写的。本书将有效地提高学生的应试能力。

本书共有 10 套试题,其包括 1 级考试自测题 3 套,二级考试自测题 3 套,三级考试自测题 4 套。本书素材全部选自近年来的美、英书刊。语言规范,题材新颖,涉及面广。每套自测题除原有五大部分:听力理解、阅读理解、词汇和结构、完形填空、写作外,增加了 1996 年增补的新题型:听写填空、复合式听写、英译汉、简短回答题等内容。各套自测题的内容、形式、题量、计分和计时等均符合考试大纲的规定。为便于读者自测,书末附有全部自测题参考答案、写作的参考范文、英译汉的参考译文和听力理解录音文字材料。听力部分配有录音磁带 3 盒,特聘英、美籍教师专门录制,发音标准、清晰。

本书注重实用,从一级开始,让读者逐步了解和适应以后将要面临的四级考试,而且难度逐级增加。本书是在校学生顺利通过大学英语考试的必备复习资料,也是自测英语水平的参考资料。

本书由柯应中主编,裘雯、许小文编写。由于编者水平有限,倘有疏漏,恳请读者批评、指正。

编 者

1998 年 7 月

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新编 CET—1 自测题 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.*

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. A) He used to be on time for work. | C) He doesn't work late. |
| B) He is often late for work. | D) He has been very busy recently. |
| 2. A) Catch a bus. | C) Catch a bus and then ferry. |
| B) Catch a bus and then a train. | D) Catch a bus and then walk. |
| 3. A) Linda will be late. | C) Linda will be on time. |
| B) Linda won't come. | D) The woman is uncertain about it. |
| 4. A) A university professor. | C) An engineer. |
| B) A customer. | D) A customs official. |
| 5. A) 7:30. | C) 8:15. |
| B) 6:30. | D) 6:45. |
| 6. A) The man's. | C) The man's brother's. |
| B) The woman's. | D) The woman's brother's. |
| 7. A) Red and blue. | C) Blue and green. |
| B) Blue. | D) Green. |
| 8. A) \$ 20. | C) \$ 22. |
| B) \$ 21. | D) \$ 24. |
| 9. A) She lent him an extra pen. | C) She said she could help him. |
| B) She offered him a ballpen. | D) She was afraid of losing her pen. |
| 10. A) To draw a picture. | C) To sit and talk. |
| B) To take a photograph. | D) To show her friend his camera. |

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.*

Passage 1

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

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------|
| 11. A) 6, 11 and 15. | C) 6, 14 and 18. |
| B) 6, 10 and 14. | D) 6, 13 and 16. |
| 12. A) A, B, C and D. | C) Five-grade marking system. |
| B) A, B, C, D and E. | D) Hundred-mark system. |
| 13. A) Worried. | C) Confident. |
| B) Practical. | D) At a loss. |

Passage 2

Questions 14 to 17 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 14. A) Rain. | C) Drink. |
| B) Blood. | D) Cloud. |
| 15. A) Near the ocean. | C) Near the mountains. |
| B) Near a stream. | D) Near a village. |
| 16. A) Life. | C) Plant. |
| B) Pollution. | D) Salt. |
| 17. A) Man can use water as much as he likes. | C) Man should make water clean. |
| B) Man can pour dirty things into water. | D) Man cannot breed fish in water. |

Passage 3

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

- | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 18. A) Because you can collect stamps. | |
| B) Because you are remembered. | |
| C) Because he won't come to your home and you needn't bother about getting dinner for him. | |
| D) Because you needn't write him a letter. | |
| 19. A) A short letter. | |
| B) A long letter. | |
| C) A business letter. | |
| D) A letter written in familiar language and in a friendly way. | |
| 20. A) How to Speak in a Friendly Way. | C) Write Me a Letter. |
| B) Mail. | D) The Art of Letter Writing. |

Section C Spot Dictation

Directions: *In this section, you will hear a passage of about 120 words three times. The passage is printed on your Answer Sheet with about 50 words missing. First, you will hear the whole passage from the beginning to the end just to get a general idea of it. Then, in the second reading, you will hear a signal indicating the beginning of a pause after each sentence, sometimes two sentences or just part of a sentence. During the pause, you must write down the missing words you have just heard in the corresponding space on the Answer Sheet. There is also a different signal indicating the end of the pause. When you hear this signal, you must get ready for what comes next from the recording. You can check what you have written when the passage is read to you once again without the pauses.*

All great men _____ loved books. People become wise _____. And their knowledge _____. If a man doesn't read, he is just like a blind man. He doesn't know very well _____, and can't do well.

Books enable us _____ and to see into the future. _____, too.

Macaulay, _____, once wrote to a little girl, "If anyone would make me _____ that ever lived with palaces, gardens, fine dinners, wines, beautiful clothes and _____, but I should not read books, I would not be a king. I would rather be a poor man in an attic _____ than a king who did not love reading."

Section D Compound Dictation

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. Then listen to the passage again. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks numbered from S1 to S7 with the exact words you have just heard. For blanks numbered from S8 to S10 you are required to fill the missing information. You can either use the exact words you have just heard or write down the main points in your own words. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.*

Why do we laugh? For years scientists have asked (S1) _____ this question. No other (S2) _____ laugh and smile — only (S3) _____ beings do. Does laughing help us to live (S4) _____ in any way? The answer seems to be that smiling and laughing help us to become less worried or (S5) _____ and prevent (S6) _____ which are caused by (S7) _____. Laughing really is the best medicine.

But if you are unhappy, it can't do you any good to smile, can it? That's not true. (S8) _____

_____. Scientists in California once asked a

group of actors to act five different feelings: happiness, sadness, anger, surprise and fear—just using their faces. Changes in their rate, blood pressure and temperature were recorded. (S9) _____

_____. This happened even though they were only acting! (S10) _____

Part II

Reading Comprehension

(35 minutes)

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 1

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following Passage:

Brazil, the largest country in South America and the fifth largest country in the world, is located in the eastern half of south America. The people of Brazil are famous for their outgoing, friendly, and fun-loving nature. They love to sing, dance the samba, and sunbathe. And on the beach, both men and women wear the briefest bikinis! Brazilian women are considered to be among the best dressed in the world.

Brazil is a federal republic with 23 states. The capital city is Brasília. Portuguese is the official language, and it is spoken with a distinct Brazilian accent. Brazil has a population over 138 million, which is made up of people of many different races and ethnic groups. People of Portuguese and African descent and of mixed blood make up the vast majority. In addition, there are immigrants from Germany, Italy, Japan, and many other countries. Eighty percent of the population is Roman Catholic.

A number of industrial products are manufactured in Brazil, including cars, chemicals, ships, machines, and military weapons. Mining is also an important industry, and Brazil is the world's second largest exporter of iron ore. Precious stones and metals, such as emeralds and gold, are also mined. Agriculture is another important industry. Many crops are exported, including coffee (Brazil is the largest grower in the world), cotton, soybeans, sugar, cocoa, rice, corn, and fruit.

21. Brazil is _____.

- A) the largest country in the world
- B) the second largest country in South America
- C) the fifth largest country in the world
- D) the fifth largest country in South America

22. The capital city of Brazil is _____.

- A) Rio de Janeiro
- C) São Paulo

- B) Brasília
D) not mentioned in the passage
23. The official language of Brazil is _____.
A) Spanish C) Russian
B) English D) Portuguese
24. Brazil has a population of around _____.
A) 138,000 C) 13,800,000
B) 1,380,000 D) 138,000,000
25. Brazil is the world's largest producer of _____.
A) coffee C) cotton
B) oil D) crops

Passage 2

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

Scientists are trying to make the deserts into good land again. They want to bring water to the deserts so that people can live and grow food. Even so, more and more of the earth is becoming desert all the time.

Why? Scientists think that people make deserts. People are doing bad things to the earth.

Some places on the earth do not get very much rain. Yet, they still do not become deserts. This is because there are some small green plants growing there. Plants help keep water in the earth. Plants do not let the wind blow the dirt much more easily.

A man decides to make a farm in a very dry place. He digs in the earth and takes away the grass and plants that are already growing on the dry land. He makes a farm. He puts plants in rows. The sun is very hot. It makes the land even drier. When the rain comes, it runs between the rows of plants. It washes the good dirt away. When the wind comes, it blows between the rows of plants. It blows the good dirt away.

Soon the land is not good enough for a farm any more. The man lets his animals eat all the plants on it. Now the land does not have any plants on it. The sun and wind dry the land and blow all of the good dirt away. Now the land is a desert.

26. A desert is probably _____.
A) grassy C) wet
B) treeless D) muddy
27. Land is becoming desert because of lack of _____.
A) rain C) people
B) wind D) plants
28. Which of the following is NOT the reason why small green plants are very important to dry places?
A) They keep the earth from even drier. C) They add colour to the dry places.
B) They do not let wind blow the earth away. D) They hold water.
29. It can be inferred from the passage that _____.

- A) it is bad to plant in rows in dry places
 - B) it is better to raise animals on dry land than to make a farm
 - C) it is bad to make a farm in a dry place, but it is good to raise animals there
 - D) all lands that don't get very much rain are deserts
30. What's the purpose of the writer to give an example of the man?
- A) To criticize him.
 - B) To tell an interesting story.
 - C) To prove man makes deserts.
 - D) To prove the hot sun makes a desert.

Passage 3

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:

There are several things about motorcycling that the average citizen dislikes. A cyclist's appearance has something to do with this dislike. Motorcyclists frequently look dirty; in fact, they are dirty. On the road there is little to protect them from mud, crushed insects, and bird droppings. For practical reasons they often dress in old clothing which looks much less respectable than the clothing of people who ride in cars. For the same reason motorcyclists usually wear dark colors. Perhaps this helps to explain why they are sometimes suspected of having evil natures. In old plays of long ago, evil characters usually wore black. In cowboy movies the "bad guys" usually wear black hats while the "good guys" wear lighter colors.

Something else about their appearance makes an unfavorable impression. In their practical protective clothing they look very much like the men on military motorcycles in the movies of World War II—cruel enemies who roared into peaceful villages filling people's hearts with fear.

Probably the machine itself also produces anger and fear. Motorcycles are noisy, though some big trucks are even noisier. But trucks are big and carry heavy loads; they are accepted because they perform a needed service, making America move. Motorcycles, on the other hand, make an unpleasant noise just to give their riders pleasure. That is what is commonly thought. In the woods motorcycles frighten animals. Roaring along quiet streets, they wake sleeping families and make babies cry.

31. The main idea of this passage is _____.
- A) why the average people dislike motorcycling
 - B) why motorcyclists dress in dark clothes
 - C) why the average people sometimes suspect motorcyclists of having evil nature
 - D) why big trucks, though they are even noisier than motorcycles, are accepted
32. Motorcyclists usually wear dark colors because _____.
- A) they want to imitate "bad guys" in cowboy movies
 - B) they have evil nature
 - C) they are less respectable than those who drive cars
 - D) they are not easy to look dirty
33. Which of the following does NOT explain why a motorcyclist's appearance gives people unfavorable impression?

- A) Evil characters in old plays wore black.
 - B) The "bad guys" in cowboys wear black hats.
 - C) The men on military motorcycles in the movies of World War II wear similar protective clothing as motorcyclists do.
 - D) At night motorcyclists wake sleeping families.
34. Which of the following is NOT the reason why people usually accept big trucks, though they are even noisier than motorcycles?
- A) They carry heavy loads.
 - B) They perform a needed service.
 - C) They make America move.
 - D) They give their drivers pleasure.
35. In the last sentence of the passage, the pronoun "they" refers to _____.
- A) motorcyclists
 - B) motorcycles
 - C) animals
 - D) big trucks

Passage 4

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage:

Today, many people are starving to death. There is a shortage of food and the available food is too expensive for hungry people to buy. Therefore, they go without food, or each day have only one or two small meals lacking the necessary vitamins to maintain good health.

Recently, a man who wanted to understand the conditions of such people conducted an experiment. He only ate one meal a day for a month but continued to work as he normally did.

During the first five days he was hungry at his regular meal times, but after he had drunk a glass of water his hunger went away. In the evening, when he ate his one meal, he ate quickly and consumed a large amount. During the next few days, although he was not hungry during the day, he quickly noticed every food store, and the smell of food caught his attention. During the third and fourth weeks, he had hunger pains and lacked physical strength. He looked forward to his one meal and ate it very slowly, enjoying every bite. Without it, he knew he would have hardly enough energy to work.

This experience changed his attitude about some things. Having a cup of tea was not just a pastime; it also gave him strength. He more frequently noticed overweight people and people who threw away leftover food. He realized the importance of food for the very hungry person. He could no longer easily pass by a hungry beggar on the street. But most important, he could now sympathize in a small way with the starving people of the world.

36. According to the passage, today many people _____.
- A) are killing other people
 - B) have died of hunger
 - C) need food badly
 - D) lack essential vitamins
37. The man ate only one meal a day because _____.
- A) he could not afford to have three meals a day
 - B) he wanted to know how hungry people suffered
 - C) there was a serious shortage of food

- ### Part III Vocabulary and Structure (20 minutes)

41. The space suits for the first men on the moon gave air to keep the men _____.
A) live C) alive
B) lively D) living

42. All people can understand the idea of _____ symbols.
A) mathematics C) mathematician
B) mathematics' D) mathematical

43. _____, Galileo named some of the places on the moon and made the first map of the moon.
A) In 1600s C) On 1600s
B) In the 1600s D) On the 1600s

44. She has _____ been to the CCC company.
A) sometime C) frequently
B) still D) ever

45. The personnel manager _____ her to fill in the application form.
A) wanted C) hoped
B) let D) made

46. _____ I can't understand.
A) How active she stays C) She's staying so active
B) How does she stay so active D) How she stays so active is something

47. They are looking for a translator who must be very _____.
 A) significant C) anxious
 B) personal D) precise
48. The price of steak has increased _____ beef is in short supply.
 A) in which C) while
 B) in that D) when
49. Helen isn't here. I forgot _____ her. It's really my fault.
 A) telephone C) to telephone
 B) telephoning D) having telephoned
50. You can put your hat on _____.
 A) hall table C) the hall table
 B) hall's table D) the table of hall
51. How's the _____ of my getting this job?
 A) chance C) time
 B) opportunity D) event
52. You'd better make _____ that he is at home before you call on him.
 A) sure C) positive
 B) safe D) secure
53. Watching television is the most popular spare-time _____ in China.
 A) manner C) movement
 B) activity D) excitement
54. Either you or I _____ able to answer Miss Li's question.
 A) an C) are
 B) were D) are to be
55. The Coca-Cola Company owns a frozen juice company _____ Minute Maid.
 A) call C) calling
 B) to call D) called
56. Pam worries about the cleaning; she always wants to know whose _____ it is to clean the dormitory.
 A) turn C) revolution
 B) round D) conversion
57. I know exactly the _____ I want to have all my life, and that's what I am studying for.
 A) job C) work
 B) career D) vocation
58. If you attend at once to something that needs _____ right, it often saves a lot of time later on.
 A) to put C) putting
 B) put D) being put
59. You should _____ success before you have actually succeeded.

- A) count on
B) look on
C) put on
D) take on
60. It's a long time since I _____ you.
A) have seen
B) haven't seen
C) saw
D) didn't see
61. The easiest product to choose is the one that is easy to see, so there are _____ to have a product within easy reach.
A) appearances
B) advantages
C) collections
D) features
62. As long as you use your brains, you will find a way to _____ the difficulties.
A) overcome
B) outline
C) occupy
D) organize
63. A symbol is something that is used to show or _____ something else.
A) aid
B) brief
C) represent
D) print
64. The map _____ tells you that an inch on the map is equal to a certain number of miles or kilometres on the earth.
A) style
B) scale
C) sail
D) sale
65. Weather is _____. That is, it has its own special language, which people in all countries can understand.
A) acceptable
B) mechanical
C) individual
D) international
66. If he had taken more time to study, he _____ the exam.
A) would not fail
B) had not failed
C) would not have failed
D) would have not failed
67. Pictures _____ with a telescope are up side down.
A) taking
B) taken
C) to take
D) are taken
68. It was not in Paris but in London _____ the well-known scientist was born.
A) where
B) in which
C) that
D) from which
69. Mrs Brown was very _____ when she broke her glasses.
A) upset
B) confused
C) damaged
D) disturbed
70. In _____ the room looks like the letter "L".
A) pattern
B) form
C) model
D) shape

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) below the passage. 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 centre.

When students 71 notes in a lecture he has to do four things. 72 he has to understand what is said, 73 the speaker says it. He can't stop the lecture in order to look 74 a new word or check an unfamiliar sentence 75.

The second thing the student has to do is to 76 what is important in the lecture. Often the lecturer 77 this directly or indirectly. If he says "This next point is important", the student will have 78 difficulty. The lecturer may, however, use a more informal 79. A sentence such as "This is the crunch", 80 this is the really important point, will often cause difficulty. Many lecturers 81, or speak more slowly and loudly when they are making an important point. If the student can't 82 these indirect signals, he'll find it difficult to decide what is important.

The third task that 83 the student is that he has to write down the important points. There are two problems here in addition to 84 what is important. One is speed. 85 is clarity. The student should abbreviate (缩短), should write down the important information words and should write one point on each line. He 86, if possible, to choose a moment to write when the lecturer isn't giving 87 information.

Finally, the student's notes must show the 88 between the various points he has noted. If he makes intelligent use of spacing and underlining, together with the use of 89 signs and the numbering of points, he will be able to understand the 90 of the lecture more easily.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-------------|--------------------|--------------|
| 71. A) make | B) do | C) take | D) get |
| 72. A) First of all | B) At first | C) At first of all | D) To begin |
| 73. A) like | B) since | C) as | D) for |
| 74. A) for | B) at | C) after | D) up |
| 75. A) type | B) shape | C) form | D) pattern |
| 76. A) decide | B) examine | C) attach | D) desire |
| 77. A) writes | B) orders | C) signals | D) organizes |
| 78. A) little | B) few | C) a little | D) a few |
| 79. A) shell | B) style | C) sight | D) section |
| 80. A) mean | B) meaning | C) to mean | D) meant |
| 81. A) rest | B) break | C) pause | D) separate |
| 82. A) recognize | B) predict | C) accept | D) relate |
| 83. A) confuses | B) attacks | C) influences | D) faces |

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|----------------|------------------|
| 84. A) decide | B) decided | C) deciding | D) to be decided |
| 85. A) An other | B) Another | C) Other | D) The other |
| 86. A) should | B) must | C) have | D) ought |
| 87. A) vital | B) commercial | C) unimportant | D) unnecessary |
| 88. A) corrections | B) collections | C) connections | D) conversations |
| 89. A) conditional | B) conventional | C) consequent | D) confident |
| 90. A) background | B) framework | C) importance | D) attempt |

Part V Translation from English into Chinese (15 minutes)

Directions: In this part, there are four items which you should translate into Chinese, each item consisting of one or two sentences. These sentences are all taken from the reading passages you have just read in the Second Part of the Test Paper. You are allowed 15 minutes to do the translation. You can refer back to the passage so as to identify their meanings in the context.

1. Passage 1, Para. 2, Lines 1-2

Portuguese is the official language, and it is spoken with a distinct Brazilian accent.

2. Passage 2, Para. 3, Line 1

Some places on the earth do not get very much rain. Yet, they still do not become deserts.

3. Passage 3, Para. 1, Lines 4-5

For practical reasons they often dress in old clothing which looks much less respectable than the clothing of people who ride in cars.

4. Passage 4, Para. 3, Lines 1-2

During the first five days he was hungry at his regular meal times, but after he had drunk a glass of water his hunger went away.

Part VI Short Answer Questions (15 minutes)

Directions: In this part there is a short passage with five questions or incomplete statements. Read the passage carefully. Then answer the questions or complete the statements in the