



COLLEGE ENGLISH TESTS

Band One

华玉香 主编

710分大学英语 (2013年版)

同步水平练与考

— 级

东华大学出版社

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一级(2013 年版)

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修订说明

《710分大学英语同步水平练与考(2013年版)(1-4级)》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》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》来编写的。该系列与大学英语教学课程和计划同步,对大学生的“听、说、读、写、译”等综合技能进行全面培养和训练,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。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**,可与各高校现行使用的《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录音光盘。

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 Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning),使之更贴近最近几年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、阅读、听力、完形填空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。

Contents

College English Test 1	(1)
College English Test 2	(16)
College English Test 3	(31)
College English Test 4	(46)
College English Test 5	(61)
College English Test 6	(77)
College English Test 7	(93)
College English Test 8	(108)
College English Test 9	(123)
College English Test 10	(138)
参考答案和高分范文	(152)
听力文字材料和答案	(162)

College English Test 1

Part I Writing (30 minutes)

注意:此部分试题写在答题卡1上。

Part II Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning) (15 minutes)

Directions: In this part, you will have 15 minutes to go over the passage quickly and answer the questions on **Answer Sheet 1**.

For questions 1 - 7, choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D).

For questions 8 - 10, complete the sentences with the information given in the passage.

How to Experience More Freedom in Life

Freedom is praised in books, movies, speeches and casual conversations. It's something most of us want to have more of, because we know it would make us happier. But how do you achieve more freedom? This is where things get more complicated. I see freedom as comprising both an external and an internal component. External freedom means that you have many concrete options to choose from regarding what you do, when you do it, how you do it and with whom you do it with. It means the availability of outward choices.

Internal freedom on the other hand comes from the ability to perceive these options and the courage to leverage (支持) them. You may have the option to end a toxic (有毒的) relationship, but if you don't distinguish this option or you falsely believe you will be alone and miserable forever if you end the relationship, then it isn't really an option for you.

Following this logic, experiencing more freedom can happen by making changes both at an external and internal level. Let's take a look at the most important changes you can make, from the outside in.

1. Develop Your Skills

Skills, in my perspective, are the shortest path to external freedom. The more skilled you are the more things you can do and the better you can do them, which opens up all sorts of possibilities in your life.

A skilled professional can access the best available jobs, which also means they can promptly leave a job they don't like, enjoy a bigger salary and make high demands from their employer.

A socially skilled person can make friends easily, which also means they can enjoy a wide range of social experiences and they don't have to tolerate bad behavior from others just because they have no other relations.

2. Build Your Network

Ultimately, people are a first-rate resource that you can capitalize on to obtain companionship, emotional intimacy, appreciation, help, information, and so on.

The more people you have in your life and the higher the quality of these people, the more freedom you experience. Whatever your goals or desires, it's great to feel like there is always someone to help you achieve it if you can't do so alone.

So, get involved in social activities, meet new people, find a few things to talk about with them, engage in conversation, and try to build quality relationships. Be positive and friendly, and most people will respond in kind.

3. Avoid Confining Decisions

Very often, we don't experience a lot of freedom because we've made decisions that have taken a lot of it away. It was there to begin with, but we've squandered (挥霍) it through careless decision-making.

For example, many people take huge loans in order to buy wastefully big houses, and the obligation to pay these loans takes away many of their options.

They can't just quit an unpleasant job all of a sudden, they can't take a long holiday, they can't work in certain fields they may be passionate about if the pay isn't substantial from the start, and if they ever get really sick and become unable to work they're in serious trouble.

This is routinely the kind of decision that seriously limits one's freedom without providing a worthwhile benefit in return.

And this is why it's a good idea to pay a lot of attention to any decision you make that seriously takes away from your freedom. Is it really worth it? Do the benefits truly outweigh the cost? Answer these questions honestly before choosing your path and never underestimate the value of your freedom.

4. Question Your Assumptions about What's Possible

As a confidence coach, it's very common for me to investigate people's assumptions. And something I notice recurrently (周而复始的) is a tendency not to see real possibilities, because we have skewed (偏离) perceptions regarding what's possible.

"You can have a job you love and make a lot of money at the same time" some say, "You can't be happy without having a romantic partner" others say.

Really? Why not? These are in my view perfect illustrations of false assumptions that skew reality. And they make people blind to what's really possible. Thus, they feel shackled (束缚的) when they could feel free. But it's not because of what's truly possible; it's because of

what they think is possible.

Don't give in to your assumptions. Be willing to question them and to test them. Try to have as few assumptions as possible, and live your life with an open mind. You'll experience a lot more freedom and you'll achieve a lot more.

5. Don't Underestimate Yourself

Your skills give you external freedom. However it is being aware of the skills you have that gives you internal freedom. It makes you more confident in your competence and it makes you feel that you can handle whatever life throws at you.

So I encourage you to combine developing your skills with recognizing them. You probably have many skills that you undervalue or you don't even see. Make a serious investigation of who you are and what you're good at, in order to get in touch with these skills.

Whoever said that self-knowledge is power wasn't kidding. And it is the knowledge of what we're genuinely capable of that frees us to do more, accomplish more, and enjoy life more.

Freedom is a great thing. And best of all, it's in your power to enhance your level of freedom, using the right tools. This is one pursuit that I believe is worth undertaking no matter who you are. The pursuit of freedom is one of the most beautiful, life-enriching things you can do.

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡1上作答。8-10题在答题卡1上。

1. External freedom refers to _____.
 - A) your availability of outward choices
 - B) the freedom to make decisions
 - C) your choice of friends
 - D) your ability to get good jobs
2. According to the author, why are skills the shortest path to external freedom?
 - A) Skills offer you a high salary.
 - B) Skills open up all sorts of possibilities in your life.
 - C) Skills make you become a professional.
 - D) Skills make you do better than others.
3. A socially skilled person _____.
 - A) can tolerate bad behavior from others
 - B) has no good friends
 - C) can enjoy a wide range of social experience
 - D) has no other relations
4. Which of the following is NOT a way to build your network?
 - A) Take part in social activities.

- B) Engage in conversations.
 C) Meet new people.
 D) Look for new things.
5. Why can't we experience a lot of freedom very often?
 A) Because we have to pay huge loans for big houses.
 B) Because some of our decisions take the freedom away.
 C) Because we lack money.
 D) Because we don't have enough time.
6. If a person takes a huge loan in order to buy a big house, the following is impossible for him except _____?
 A) working on a satisfying job but with low salary
 B) taking a long holiday
 C) giving up an unsatisfied job all of a sudden
 D) working overtime to earn money
7. As a confidence coach, what is frequently noticed by the author?
 A) Many people lack confidence.
 B) Many people tend not to see real possibilities.
 C) Many people have right assumptions.
 D) Many people want to have a romantic partner.

Part III

Listening Comprehension (35 minutes)

Section A

Directions: In this section, you're going to hear 12 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.

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

11. _____.
12. _____.
13. _____.
14. _____.
15. _____.
16. _____.
17. _____.
18. _____.
19. _____.
20. _____.

21. _____
22. _____

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 2** with a single line through the center.

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

Passage One

Questions 23 to 27 are based on the passage you have just heard.

23. A) A piece of news. B) An advertisement.
C) A little story. D) A picture of a car.
24. A) £ 45. 19. B) £ 54. 99.
C) £ 34. 79. D) £ 74. 89.
25. A) A pump. B) A girl.
C) A lamp. D) An extra.
26. A) Because the lamp was in the advertisement but not on the bicycle.
B) Because there was a girl in the advertisement.
C) Because the price was too high.
D) Because the shopkeeper didn't want to sell the bicycle to him.
27. A) There is no lamp on the bicycle in the advertisement.
B) There is a pump on the bicycle.
C) There is not a girl on the bicycle.
D) There's also a girl in the advertisement, but we don't supply one with the bicycle.

Passage Two

Questions 28 to 30 are based on the passage you have just heard.

28. A) The advantages of refrigeration. B) Cooking food in the summer.
C) Food spoilage in the summer. D) Fun in the summer.
29. A) Cookies. B) Chickens.
C) Eggs. D) Icecream.
30. A) Eat it immediately. B) Try a little.
C) Throw it away. D) Cook it thoroughly.

Passage Three

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the passage you have just heard.

31. A) Tom's father. B) Tom's mother.

- C) Tom. D) Susan.
32. A) He is watching his father cutting some red flowers.
B) He is talking to Susan.
C) He is doing his homework.
D) He is writing a letter to his friend.
33. A) In the garden. B) Cooking in the kitchen.
C) In the house. D) Standing beside the bird cage.
34. A) Taking care of her bird. B) repairing her father's shirt.
C) Talking to her father in the garden. D) Cutting some red flowers.
35. A) Red. B) White.
C) Green. D) Yellow.

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 numbered from 36 to 43 with the exact words you have just heard. For blanks numbered from 44 to 46 you are required to fill in the missing information. For these blanks, 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.

注意:此部分试题在答题卡2上;请在答题卡2上作答。

Part IV Reading Comprehension (Reading in Depth) (25 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 47 to 56 are based on the following passage.

Advertising can be thought of "as the means of making known in order to buy or sell goods or services". Advertising 47 to increase people's awareness and arouse interest. It tries to inform and to persuade. The media are all used to spread the message, and the press offers a 48 cheap method. Magazines are used to reach special sections for local markets. Television, although more expensive, can be very 49. Posters are quite cheap and more permanent in their power of 50. Other ways of increasing consumer interest are through exhibitions and trade fairs as well as direct mail advertising.

We might ask whether the cost of advertising is paid for by the 51 or by the consumer. Since advertising forms part of the cost of production, which has to be covered by the selling price, it is 52 that it is the customer who pays for advertising. However, if large-scale advertising leads to increased demand, production costs are 53, and the customer pays less.

It is difficult to measure 54 the influence of advertising on sales. When the market is growing, advertising helps to increase demand. When the market is shrinking, advertising may 55 a bigger fall in sales than would occur without its support. What is clear is that businesses would not pay large sums for advertising if they were not 56 of its value to them.

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| A) clear | I) prevent |
| B) tradition | J) maintained |
| C) fairly | K) aims |
| D) vary | L) tend |
| E) manufacturer | M) effective |
| F) exactly | N) convinced |
| G) denies | O) reduced |
| H) attraction | |

Section B

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 57 to 61 are based on the following passage.

My interest in Chinese food started many years ago, when I had my first job. I was a young reporter for the Daily Journal in San Francisco. Our office wasn't far from China town. I usually managed to arrange my schedule so that I could go there at least two or three times a week for a good meal.

The first time I ever ate Chinese food I loved it. And since then, it just tastes better and better to me. The first thing I noticed was the fresh taste of meat and vegetables. When I learned more about the food, I began to understand why it has this unique feature.

About 5,000 years ago, China lost much of its wood because of over-population and poor management of its forests. This loss was very bad for the country, of course, it turned out to be good for the food. Wood became very expensive and hard to get, so the Chinese had to either find a substitute for their valuable wood, or learn how to use it better. There weren't any

substitutes available, so people found ways to economize.

In order to economize in cooking, they had to use very little wood. So they started cutting their meat and vegetables into small pieces before they put them in the hot oil. In that way, the food cooked faster and saved their fuel. The food prepared in this manner kept its fresh flavor and it's this flavor that attracts people to the art of Chinese cooking.

I often wonder if the Chinese understood their solution to that ancient energy crisis as much as I do now — whenever I eat Chinese food.

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

57. The writer's interest in Chinese food started _____.
 A) from his childhood
 B) before he was a reporter
 C) when he had his first job
 D) weeks ago
58. The word "unique" in paragraph two means _____.
 A) wonderful
 B) specific
 C) pleasant
 D) unusual
59. Why did the Chinese cut the food into small pieces before they cooked it?
 A) They wanted to make it more attractive to people.
 B) They did not have enough wood.
 C) They wanted to make it tasty.
 D) They wanted to keep its flavor.
60. What makes Chinese food attract people most?
 A) The way it is cooked.
 B) The hot oil.
 C) The small pieces.
 D) The flavor.
61. According to the article, we can say that the ancient energy problem _____.
 A) made the Chinese helpless in their cooking
 B) was great disaster to the Chinese people
 C) helped the Chinese to find economical ways of cooking
 D) enabled the Chinese food to be cooked in hot oil

Passage Two

Questions 62 to 66 are based on the following passage.

Chess must be one of the oldest games in the world. An Arab traveler in India in the year

900 wrote that it was played “long long ago”. Chess was probably invented in India, and it has been played everywhere in the world, from Asia to Europe, from America to Africa ever since 1400. The name “chess” is interesting. When one player is attacking the other’s king, he says in English “check mate”. These words came from the Persian words of “Shan mat”, which means “the king is dead”. That is when the game is over, and one player has won.

Though such an old game changes very slowly, its present rules haven’t always been the same as they used to. For example, at one time the queen could only move one square at a time. Now she is the strongest piece on the board. It would be interesting to know why this has happened.

Chess takes time and thought, but it is a game for all kinds of people. You don’t have to be a champion in order to enjoy it. Nor is it always played by two people sitting at the same table. The first time the Americans beat the Russians was in a match played by radio. What’s more, some of the chess masters are able to play many people at the same time. The record was set when one man played 400 games. It is also said that some people play chess by post, which must make chess the slowest game in the world.

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

62. According to the passage, chess _____.
 A) was invented by an Arab traveler in India
 B) is the oldest game in the world
 C) had been played everywhere before 1,400
 D) had been played in India long before 900
63. One player will win the game when _____.
 A) he attacks his own king
 B) the other player’s king cannot move
 C) the other player says “Shan mat” to him
 D) the other player says “check mate” to him
64. One of the present rules is that _____.
 A) the queen can move more than one square at a time
 B) the queen cannot move more than one square at a time
 C) the queen cannot move anywhere
 D) the king cannot move anywhere
65. Which of the following is NOT a feature of chess?
 A) Chess is a slow game.
 B) Chess must be played across the table.
 C) Everyone can enjoy chess.
 D) Chess takes thought.

66. Which of the following could best replace the title of the passage?

- A) The Slowest Game.
- B) A History of Games.
- C) Chess — an Old Game.
- D) A Game in India.

Part V

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). You should choose the ONE that best fits into the passage. Then mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the center.

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

When my wife, who is Spanish, spent her first winter in London a few years ago, she used to ask me time again and again, "Where is the fog?" Almost all foreigners 67 to find the city wreathed in yellow-grey mist for most of the year. Dickens, who was 68 responsible for painting this 69 in people's minds, certainly wasn't exaggerating in those days. People 70 in the nineteenth century that when someone 71 suicide by jumping into the Thames he was choked by the fog and poisoned by the terrible 72 of the river before he had time to drown himself. In fact, the situation 73 in recent years. When I was a boy in London thirty years ago I was often unable to see 74 of the road when I left home on winter mornings.

The decisive steps that have turned London into one of the 75 cities in the world 76 taken at the end of the 1950s. But Londoners still 77 that fog 78 returns. The change took place as a result of two main improvements. Factories were compelled to install clean air equipment 79 close down, and private householders were not allowed to 80 coal unless it was smoke-free. But the 81 ecological miracle in London occurred 82 1964 onwards when the Thames Water Authority began to pump vast 83 of dissolved oxygen into the river. 84, all the species of fish that had gradually disappeared from the Thames 85 1800 have returned. Some are even caught by fishermen 86 the House of Parliament.

- | | | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|------------------|
| 67. A) look forward | B) manage | C) wish | D) expect |
| 68. A) first of all | B) above all | C) after all | D) all the more |
| 69. A) picture | B) image | C) photo | D) portrait |
| 70. A) were used to saying | | B) used to saying | |
| | C) were used to say | | D) used to say |
| 71. A) made | B) committed | C) did | D) was committed |
| 72. A) fume | B) smell | C) smoke | D) gas |
| 73. A) only has changed | B) only changes | C) has only changed | D) changed only |

- | | | | |
|------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|------------------------|
| 74. A) other side | B) another side | C) the other side | D) along side |
| 75. A) clean | B) cleaner | C) cleanest | D) more clean |
| 76. A) was | B) were | C) have been | D) had been |
| 77. A) find it strange | B) find out strange | C) find strange | D) find out it strange |
| 78. A) hardly | B) barely | C) scarcely | D) seldom |
| 79. A) and | B) but | C) to | D) or |
| 80. A) use | B) make | C) produce | D) burn |
| 81. A) true | B) truly | C) real | D) really |
| 82. A) in | B) from | C) on | D) through |
| 83. A) numbers | B) number | C) amount | D) quantities |
| 84. A) Therefore | B) Nevertheless | C) However | D) As a result |
| 85. A) before | B) since | C) after | D) in |
| 86. A) outside | B) in the front of | C) inside | D) beside |

Part VI**Translation****(5 minutes)**

Directions: Complete the sentences on *Answer Sheet 2* by translating into English the Chinese given in brackets.

注意:此部分试题在答题卡2上;请在答题卡2上作答。

[illegible]

(30 minutes)

1. 这是一所有着百年历史的大学。
2. 学校尽管离城区较远,但交通还算方便。
3. 学校有着各种良好的硬件设施,老师们很优秀,同学们也很友好。

Dear Zhang Jun,

Sept. 20

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.