

大学英语 一级考试习题集

北京工业大学外语部 编著



北京工业大学出版社

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内 容 提 要

本书为大学英语一级考试习题集,内含十四个 Test。每个 Test有: 阅读理解(15个题)、词汇和语法结构(35个题)、完形填空(20个题)及写作(10个题)。完成一个 Test约需100分钟。这些材料均选自近年来英美原版刊物,语言规范、题材广泛,所选词汇覆盖面广,语法点针对性强。全书难度适中,具有作为试题的信度和效度。本习题集可作大学本科生、专科生、电大夜大、成人高校学生和英语自学者的自练自测材料,亦可作大学英语教师选编试题或教学实例的参考书。

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北京工业大学出版社出版发行

各地新华书店经销

北京通县燕山印刷厂印刷

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1991年7月第1版 1991年7月第1次印刷

787×1092毫米32开本 8.5印张 188千字

印数: 1~6000册

ISBN7-5639-0150-7/G·100

定价: 2.40元

GF-85/13

前 言

自从《大学英语教学大纲》公布以来，北京工业大学英语课便采用了分级教学的形式，并实行统一的各级考试。为了客观合理地逐级检测完成教学大纲的情况，恰如其分地评定各级学生的成绩，行之有效地提高学生的英语水平及应试能力，几年来，我们选编了大量的分级测试练习和模拟考题，并在教学实践中不断地加以筛选和补充，使之更符合《大纲》中所规定的各项具体要求。这些材料对北京工业大学学生在历届全国英语四级统考中取得优异的成绩发挥了积极的作用。

为了满足教学需要和为学生提供一套科学的、系统的分级训练材料，我们组织了业务水平较高并有较丰富的教学经验的教师按级分册地编写了这套1—4级考试习题集。全书共分四册。每册包括四个部分(听力除外)——阅读理解、词语用法和语法结构、完形填空及写作(一、二册中写作部分为组词成句和汉译英)。阅读理解的文章均选自近年来英美原版书刊，语言规范，题材多样。在词语用法和语法结构部分中，词汇占57%，语法占43%。所选词汇覆盖面广，语法点针对性强。完形填空每篇有20个选择题。文章题材熟悉，难度适中。组词成句和汉译英部分，寓词汇、短语于常用句型之中，有助于培养和测试学生遣词造句及综合运用语言的能力。需要特别说明的是，本书编入了北京工业大学近年来在

英语教学和测试中的优选材料；具有作为试题的信度和效度。

本《习题集》适合正在学习基础英语的大学本科生、专科生，也适合电大、夜大等各类成人高校的学生和自学青年作为自练、自测材料，也可供大学英语教师作为编选考题或选取教学实例的参考。

本册为一级习题集，由肖曰峒、黄秀香、翁鸣琪和李秀萍编写，并由肖曰峒审阅。

限于编者水平，错误疏漏之处在所难免，敬请读者批评指正。

编 者
一九九一年二月

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Test 1

Part I Reading Comprehension

(35 minutes)

Directions: There are 3 reading passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions. For each question there are four suggested answers marked A), B), C) and D). You should choose the ONE best answer and blacken the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a pencil.

Questions 1 to 5 are based on the following passage.

Scientists ~~in the~~ United States are trying to develop a tree that will be ideal (理想的) for city life. They say that in many cities the air is so filled with poisons that the plain, old-fashioned tree will definitely disappear like the dodo (渡渡鸟).

The ideal city tree must have shallow roots. Roots that go down too far get in the way of underground pipes. It must have fairly short branches. Branches that reach too high interfere (妨碍)

with overhead lines. The tree must not drop fruit on people's heads, either.

But most important, the ideal tree for the city must be tough (壮实的). It must resist disease. And it must be able to withstand (经得住) the effects of the pollution in the air.

1. According to the story, a new type of tree is needed in many
A) farming areas. B) cities.
C) deserts. D) forests.
2. Some scientists say old-fashioned city trees are like dodos because they
A) look like plain. B) need too much water.
C) can resist poisons D) will soon die out.
3. Compared with many old-fashioned trees, the new trees would be
A) prettier. B) greener.
C) smaller. D) weaker.
4. The last paragraph tells
A) why the ideal tree must be tough.
B) how scientists make trees tough.
C) when the ideal tree will be ready.
D) what a tough tree looks like.
5. Scientists might never have started developing ideal/city trees if
A) the air hadn't become so polluted.
B) water had been easier to supply.

C) fruit hadn't been in demand.

D) birds hadn't left the cities.

Questions 6 to 10 are based on the following passage.

In 1933 an unknown American called Clarence Nash went to see the film-maker Walt Disney. He had unusual voice and he wanted to work in Disney's cartoon films for children. When Walt Disney heard Nash's voice, he said "Stop! That's our duck!"

The duck was the now-famous Donald Duck, who first appeared in 1934 in the film The Wise Little Hen. Donald lived in old houseboat and wore his sailor jacket and hat. Later that year he became a star after an eight minute Mickey Mouse film. The cinema audiences liked him because he was lazy and greedy (贪婪的), and because he lost his temper very quickly. And they loved his voice, when he became angry with Mickey's eight nephews. Soon Donald was more popular than Mickey Mouse himself, probably because he wasn't a goody-goody (伪君子) like Mickey.

In the 1930s, '40s and '50s Donald and his friends Mickey, Goofy and Pluto made hundreds of Disney cartoons. He also made educational films about the place of the USA in the world, and safety in the home. Then in 1966 Donald Duck and his voice

disappeared—there were no more new cartoons.

Clarence Nash died in February, 1985. But today's children can still see the old cartoons on television and hear that famous voice.

6. Walt Disney

- A) played the part of Donald Duck.
- ☒ B) made Donald Duck films.
- C) had Donald Duck's voice.
- D) drew cartoons.

7. Walt Disney chose Clarence Nash

- A) because his voice was right for Mickey Mouse.
- ☒ B) because his voice was right for the duck in a new cartoon film.
- C) because he was fond of playing jokes.
- D) because he was quite humorous.

8. The first Donald Duck film

- ☒ A) appeared in 1934.
- B) was shown in 1933.
- C) was greatly appreciated in 1966.
- D) was popular in 1930.

9. Today's children can see Donald Duck

- A) in new films.
- B) at the cinema.
- ☒ C) on television.
- D) in storybooks.

10. Which of the following is not true?

- A) Clarence Nash had Donald Duck's voice.
- B) People liked Donald Duck better because he

was lazy and greedy and became angry quickly.

C) Donald Duck's voice disappeared in 1966.

D) Mickey Mouse wasn't a goody-goody.

Questions 11 to 15 are based on the following passage.

George took a tin of pineapple from the bottom of the basket and rolled it into the middle of the boat. We are very fond of pineapple. We smiled at one another and Harris got a spoon ready. Then we looked for the tin-opener. We turned out everything in the basket. But, there was no tin-opener.

Harris tried to open the tin with a pocket-knife and broke the knife and cut himself badly, George tried a pair of scissors, and the scissors flew up and nearly put his eye out. I tried to make a hole in the thing with the sharp end of the boat hook, but the hook slipped (滑掉), and the tin rolled over, and broke a tea-cup.

Then we all got mad. We took that tin out on the bank. Harris got a big sharp stone and held the sharp end of his stone against the top of it. George held the tin, and I took the mast (桅杆) and lifted it high up in the air, and brought it down.

It was George's straw hat that saved his life

that day, while Harris was lucky to get off with merely a flesh wound. After that I hammered at the tin with the mast till I was worn out, when Harris lent a hand. We hammered it flat (扁平); we hammered it square, but we could not make a hole in it.

Then we all sat on the grass and cursed (诅咒) it. Suddenly, Harris stood up, rushed at the thing, and threw it into the river. After that we got into the boat and rowed away.

11. "Harris got a spoon ready" means

- ☒ A) he prepared a spoon.
- ☐ B) he looked for a spoon.
- ☒ C) he waited with a spoon.
- ☐ D) he gave George a spoon.

12. What happened after the scissors flew up?

- ☐ A) George had to keep one eye closed.
- ☒ B) George was injured in one eye.
- ☒ C) George's eyes were all right.
- ☐ D) George tried the scissors.

13. The writer brought out the mast

- ☒ A) to hammer the tin flat.
- ☒ B) to use it as a tin-opener.
- ☐ C) to lift it up and down.
- ☐ D) to get the tin out of the water.

14. Harris lent a hand

- ☒ A) because the writer was exhausted.

- ☒ B) because the writer had lost his temper.
C) because the writer had lost interest.
D) because he thought he should advise the writer to stop.
15. The tone of this selection can be described as
A) humorous. B) self-pitying.
☒ C) amusing. ☒ D) angry.

Part II Vocabulary and Structure

(20 minutes)

Directions. There are 35 items in this part. For each item there are four choices A), B), C) and D). Choose the ONE word or phrase that best completes the meaning of the item. Then blacken the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a pencil.

16. She used to be a great wanderer, but she now lives a _____ life in Paris.
A) still B) motionless
☒ C) settled D) unmoving
17. It was an empty hut, but at least it offered us a _____ for the night.
☒ A) shelter B) roof
C) rescue D) screen
18. I had quite _____ on my way to work this

morning.

A) a happening

B) an affair

C) an activity

D) an adventure

19. People _____ new towns and cities but wars destroy them.

A) create

B) invent

C) discover

D) make

20. Tom's good nature makes him the most _____ boy in the school.

A) content

B) favourable

C) pleasing

D) popular

21. The blue flower is known by _____ names in other parts of England.

A) severe

B) various

C) separate

D) usual

22. She _____ the wet clothes on the grass to dry them in the sun.

A) spread

B) hung

C) opened

D) settled

23. I love boiled beef and potatoes; it's my _____ meal.

A) popular

B) favourable

C) fondest

D) favourite

24. If fire is not stopped in time, it will _____ the forest.

A) destroy

B) hurt

C) harm

D) injure

32. Hospital doctors do not go out very often as their work _____ all their time.
A) takes in B) takes over
C) takes up D) takes down
33. We have been considering plans for a tunnel between England and France _____.
A) for all time B) at times
C) some time ago D) for some time
34. While Stella was in Paris, she _____ a lot of French.
A) got around B) took in
C) put away D) picked up
35. You must wash your hands when preparing food, to _____ passing on disease to your family.
A) worry about B) protect against
C) pay attention to D) guard against
36. We _____ everything into consideration before we drew up the plan.
A) took B) did take
C) were taking D) had taken
37. My bag is nowhere to be found. I _____ it when I was on the bus.
A) must drop B) had dropped
C) should have dropped D) must have dropped
38. She didn't dare to walk home when it was dark, _____.
A) wasn't it B) did she

- C) dare she D) daren't she
39. _____ were a highly civilized people long before the Europeans were.
A) Chinese people B) A Chinese
C) The Chinese D) Chinese
40. My girlfriend invited me to the movies, but I said I'd rather _____ watching TV.
A) stay at home B) stayed at home
C) staying at home D) to stay at home
41. He needn't buy a new dictionary, _____?
A) does he B) doesn't he
C) need he D) needn't he
42. Do you know the right time _____ the meeting begins?
A) which B) why
C) as D) when
43. It is very kind of you to help me. I wish I _____ do something for you in return.
A) can B) may
C) could D) will
44. The police _____ searching for the missing boy for days.
A) has been B) was
C) were D) have been
45. Here _____ reading and looked up.
A) did he stop B) he stopped
C) stopped he D) does he stop