

COLLEGE

ENGLISH

ACHIEVEMENT

TEST

《大学英语》精读一级测试

李荫华 夏国佐 主编

FOR

NON-ENGLISH

MAJORS

BAND I

复旦大学出版社

《大学英语》~~精读~~
一级测试

主编，李荫华 余建中

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内 容 提 要

本书根据复旦大学大学英语教学部编写的《大学英语》精读课程一至四级期末学业考试试卷重新整理、编排,分册出版,每级一册,每册配有听力理解部分测试题的录音带。每一册书都分为两个部分,首先是本级测试题和答题纸,然后是附录,附有测试题的标准答案和听力录音文字稿。测试题分听力理解、词汇、语法结构、完形填空、阅读理解和汉译英或英语作文六个部分,基本上突出了教材的相应难点和重点。这是《大学英语》精读教程的配套书,在平时学习教材的基础上按本书要求做测试题,不仅可自我测试学习效果,而且也可巩固所学习的英语知识和技能。

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编 者 的 话

为了更好地配合《大学英语》(College English)精读教程(Intensive Reading)的教学,我们将复旦大学大学英语教学部最近几年编写的《大学英语》精读一至四级期末学业考试(achievement test)试卷整理、编排之后,按级分册出版,供课堂教学和自学使用。每册并配有听力部分测试题的录音带。

测试和教学紧密相关,学业考试尤其如此。测试除了用来评估学生的学业外,运用得当,还可以帮助学生巩固所学得的语言知识和技能,成为促进学习的一种有效手段。这套分级测试就是基于这一认识而编写的。

当然,任何试题都有其局限性,一份或几份试卷并不能覆盖每册教材的全部内容。所以,做试题并不能取代课本学习。正确的做法应该是:在日常学习的坚实基础上,适当做些题目,一来巩固所学,同时也是对自己的学习效果的一种自我检验。

愿这套分级测试能对使用《大学英语》精读教程课本的同学们有所裨益。

除主编外,本书的编者还有:王炘斌、唐荣杰、尹小娅、陈寅章、王永明、任建国、杨晨等同志。另外,俞宝发、查国生、姜新荣、孙健、邱匡林、罗候旻等同志也参加了部分编写和其它具体工作。

1991年4月于复旦大学

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College English Achievement Test (1)

(For Non-English Majors, Band 1)

Part I Listening Comprehension (15 points, 15 minutes)

Section A (2.5 points)

Directions: In this section you will hear 5 sentences. For each sentence you are given two words similar in sound on the Answer Sheet. Listen carefully and decide which of the two given words is the one you have heard. Then, circle the word you have heard on the Answer Sheet.

Example:

You will hear: My brother was thirty when he got married.

You will see on the Answer Sheet: thirty / dirty

The word you have heard is "thirty". So you should circle the word "thirty".

Questions 1-5

Section B (2.5 points)

Directions: In this section you will hear 5 sentences. In each sentence there is a number. Listen carefully and write down the number you have heard on the Answer Sheet.

Example:

You will hear: His room number has been changed to 2312 now. The number mentioned in the sentence is 2312. So you should write down the number 2312 on the Answer Sheet.

Questions 6-10.

Section C (5 points).

Directions: In this section you will hear 5 short conversations between two speakers. At the end of each conversation, a third voice will ask a question about what was said. The conversation and the question will be spoken only once. After you hear a conversation and the question about it, read the four possible answers

in your test paper, and choose the best one to the question you have heard. Then, mark your answer by blackening the letter of your choice on the Answer Sheet.

Example:

You will hear:

Man: When did your husband begin to smoke? During college?

Woman: No. He didn't start until after graduation from college.

Third Voice: When did the husband start smoking?

You will read:

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------------|
| a. During college. | b. During high school. |
| c. After college. | d. Before high school. |

The best answer is c. So you should blacken the letter c on the Answer Sheet.

11. a. She wants to go to the laboratory.
b. She will go to the concert.
c. She is going to study.
d. She wants to hear a lecture on American Folklore.
12. a. He wants the woman to fix his watch.
b. He will call her when the watch is fixed.
c. He wants her to fix the watch within one week.
d. He will spend more than a week fixing the watch.
13. a. He will not leave the school.
b. He will stay at home.
c. He will go to a summer school.
d. He will stay at the school most of the vacation.
14. a. The movie is not good.
b. The movie is just what he expected.
c. The movie is excellent.
d. The movie is worth the money.
15. a. He must study in order to pass.
b. He won't pass unless he takes the test.
c. He may take the test.
d. He may skip the test.

Section D (5 points)

Directions: In this section you will hear a short talk. The talk will be spoken twice. After the talk you will be asked questions. When you hear a question, read the four possible answers in your test paper and choose the best answer to the

question. Then, mark your answer by blackening the letter of your choice on the Answer Sheet.

16. a. One. b. Four.
c. No fewer than four. d. Less than four.
17. a. They were people who made a long flight in 1919.
b. They were co-pilots with Lindbergh on his plane.
c. They were people who planned to fly in May 1927.
d. They were friends of Lindbergh's.
18. a. Fog. b. Wind. c. Darkness. d. Ice.
19. a. Because it might help him stay awake.
b. Because there was nothing for him to eat on the plane.
c. Because he did not have the time for eating.
d. Because he had a stomachache.
20. a. Eleven hours. b. Twenty-four hours.
c. A few minutes. d. Thirty-three hours and thirty minutes.

Part II Vocabulary (15 points, 10 minutes)

Section A

Directions: Each of the following sentences is provided with four choices. Choose the one that best completes the sentence. Then, mark your answer by blackening the letter of your choice on the Answer Sheet.

21. If better work gets higher pay, the workers will surely have greater _____ to produce.
a. intention b. incentive c. influence d. intelligence
22. After several sleepless nights, Mr. Johnson _____ a perfect solution to the financial problems of his company.
a. put up with b. came up with
c. kept up with d. ended up with
23. Eventually, they gave up the project to build a bridge over the river because of the _____ high costs it would involve.
a. excessively b. expensively
c. extensively d. efficiently
24. There are too many _____ here for me to concentrate on my term paper.
a. distractions b. directions
c. destructions d. discoveries
25. The defeated army had to _____ hastily to where they came from.
a. remove b. report c. retreat d. remain

- a. should send b. is sent c. ought to send d. be sent
38. _____ did I have any idea what kind of job an industrial engineer does.
 a. Until quite recently b. It is quite recently
 c. Not until quite recently d. It is not until quite recently
39. The _____ she smiles reminds me of my late grandmother.
 a. style b. way c. method d. appearance
40. He took his raincoat with him _____ it should rain.
 a. else b. if c. lest d. for
41. When the messenger got off his bicycle in front of the house of Mrs. Morrison, he found the old lady _____ on her back at the doorstep.
 a. lain b. laying c. lying d. had lain
42. At the age of nearly fifty, he set off _____ a 500-mile journey on a bicycle.
 a. on b. in
 c. at d. with
43. He is not happy _____ his wealth and fame as a successful physician.
 a. even though b. because of
 c. in spite of d. no matter how
44. Moon cakes are still the food for the Mid-Autumn Festival in China, _____ they were decades ago.
 a. that b. since c. as d. which
45. We need to have some instruments to examine and repair the electronic equipment _____.
 a. well b. with c. properly d. for
46. _____ your help, we would not be able to complete the work in time, I am afraid.
 a. Had we not had b. If not
 c. If we had not had d. Without
47. The more we look into the workings of the brain, _____ we are unable to answer.
 a. the fewer b. the more
 c. the more questions d. the less difficult
48. _____ three whole years working on the design of the equipment.
 a. It took the chief engineer b. The chief engineer spent
 c. The chief engineer took d. It cost the chief engineer
49. The compositions by the freshmen class are well-written _____ a few errors in spelling and grammar.
 a. unless b. except that c. except for d. besides
50. The English test last week _____ very difficult since most of the students failed.
 a. would be b. should be
 c. would have been d. must have been

Section B

Directions: Each of the following sentences has four underlined parts marked a, b, c and d. Identify the one that is not correct. Then, mark your answer by blackening the letter of your choice on the Answer Sheet.

51. Looking from the flying airplane, the Yangtze River appears to be a beautiful blue ribbon.
 a b c d
52. They could settle the dispute without ruining their relationship, but now it is too late.
 a b c d
53. It has been only three and a half months ago since he left for Canada.
 a b c d
54. What do you suppose might we do in the quiet hour without television?
 a b c d
55. Mary has received a lot of presents by post from her friends for her twenty-one birthday.
 a b c d

Part IV Cloze (15 points, 15 minutes)

Section A

Directions: Read the following passage and fill in each of the numbered blanks with one suitable word. Write the word on the Answer Sheet.

Then Brunswick was 10 miles, and then five. Then, ^{suddenly} 56, all of the young people were ^{up} 57 out of their seats, screaming and shouting and crying, doing ^{on} 58 dances of joy. 59 ^{with} ex-
cept Vingo.

Vingo sat there ^{staring} 60, looking at the oak tree. It was covered ^{with} 61 yellow handkerchiefs — 20 of ^{them}, 30 of them, maybe hundreds, a tree ^{that} 62 stood like a banner of welcome 63 in the wind. ^{As} 64 the young people shouted, the old con slowly rose from his seat and 65 his way to the front of the bus to go home.

Section B

Directions: Each blank in the following passage is provided with four possible choices. Read the whole passage and choose the best answer for each blank. Then mark your answer by blackening the letter of your choice on the Answer Sheet.

Can you imagine living and working in a one-man submarine (潜水艇)? Scientists believe that 66 one-man submarines will be as 67 as ~~automobiles~~ are today.

First, 68, the human problems involved 69 the ocean living will need to be studied in 70, and scientists have already begun to work in 71 fields as marine biology, ocean currents, and ocean-bottom geology.

72 studying ocean plants and animals, science may find a(n) 73 for some of our most serious diseases. And we may learn to use 74 plants to increase our world food supply 75.

76 new tools and machines, mining engineers may make 77 possible to get valuable 78 from the ocean. 79, ocean minerals renew themselves, 80 land minerals, which are gone forever 81 taken out of the earth.

Above all, the sea has 82 of space, not 83 for floating communities and parks, but also for 84 supplies and for underwater travels.

Indeed, ocean living will help man in more than physical ways. In the freedom and beauty of the deep sea, man may 85 new sources of joy.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 66. a. sometimes | b. somehow |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c. someday | d. some what |
| 67. a. much | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b. many |
| c. well | d. fine |
| 68. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a. however | b. therefore |
| c. though | d. of all |
| 69. a. on | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b. in |
| c. at | d. for |
| 70. a. fact | b. general |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c. detail (in detail) | d. short |
| 71. a. the (详细地) | b. same |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c. such | d. other |
| 72. a. With | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b. By |
| c. On | d. For |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 73. a. key | b. way |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c. cure | d. answer |
| 74. a. better | b. cheaper |
| c. water | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> d. sea |
| 75. a. yet | b. also |
| c. too | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> d. as well |
| 76. a. Through | b. To |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c. With | d. In |
| 77. a. something | b. them |
| c. things | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> d. it |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 78. a. foods | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b. metals |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c. plants | d. animals |
| 79. a. Possibly | b. Hopefully |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c. Fortunately | d. Naturally |
| 80. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a. unlike | b. as |
| c. besides | d. dislike |
| 81. a. while | b. before |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c. once | d. after |
| 82. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a. plenty | b. vast |
| c. enough | d. many |
| 83. a. really | b. yet |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c. only | d. simply |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 84. a. maintaining | b. storing |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c. protecting | d. preventing |

85. a. take

b. find

c. feel

d. make

Part V Reading Comprehension (20 points, 25 minutes)

Directions: In this part there are 3 passages. Each passage is followed by a number of comprehension questions. Read the passage and answer the questions. Then, mark your answer by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

(1)

It was a wet spring. After a year and a half in a big city he had forgotten how muddy (泥泞的) a country road could be. The mud made walking difficult, but he didn't really mind. It was better to think about the mud than to think about his reason for coming back.

Suddenly he had arrived.

The old place hadn't changed much. His eyes noticed every detail: the farmhouse that needed paint, the barn, even the old glider — a kind of swinging (摇摆的) seat for outdoor use. How many times he and Travis had sat on that glider, swinging back and forth, imagining that it was an airplane! He and Travis had been much younger then.

He looked out across the fields, expecting to see Travis working there. Then he remembered and looked away.

After a pause he went to the kitchen door. Footsteps came toward him. The door swung open. For a long moment they just stared at each other.

"Hello, Papa," he said. He stepped inside, and his father shut the door.

"The funeral was three days ago." There was no emotion in his father's voice.

"I know." He looked around the room he and Travis had shared. There were things missing. Painfully he realized what they were. Travis' old jacket was gone from the hook, and all his airplane books from the shelf. It was like walking into the wrong house.

"Then why weren't you here?" his father asked.

On the day of the funeral, he had gone to the airport and watched the big jet planes, losing himself in the roar of their engines. He sighed, "I don't know why I wasn't here."

His father was looking at him coldly. He glanced down at himself, then realized what his father must be thinking about his long hair and his old jeans.

"How's Mom?" he asked, looking away.

"Not well. She took it hard."

He wasn't surprised. Travis had been her world. He looked for a place to hang his coat, saw there wasn't any.

Coming back had been a mistake. All his old wounds were opening again.

86. From the passage we know that he (the young man in the story) and Travis were probably _____.
- a. friends b. brothers c. cousins d. roommates
87. In the sentence "For a long moment they just stared..." the pronoun "they" refers to _____.
- a. "he and Travis" b. "his father and Travis"
 c. "he and his father" d. "his parents"
88. What had happened to Travis?
- a. He had gone for outdoor activities.
 b. He had stopped working in the fields.
 c. He had left this world.
 d. He had lost his life while watching the jet planes.
89. When the father said, "She took it hard", he means _____.
- a. she had a difficult time overcoming her sorrow
 b. she tried hard to accept it
 c. she was hard-hearted about it
 d. she accepted it calmly
90. Which of the following statements is true about the young man in the story?
- a. He came back home for spring vacation.
 b. He came home to attend Travis' funeral.
 c. It was more than a year ago that he left for the city. *Handwritten: 18/10/2019 12/12*
 d. It was by mistake that he entered the house.
- b b* 91. Which of the following best describes his father's attitude towards him?
- a. Angry and hateful. b. Cold and critical.
 c. Cool and unconcerned. d. Surprised and happy.
92. Throughout the passage it is indicated that he returned home _____.
- a. with sweet memories b. with expectations
 c. with a heavy heart d. with relief

(2)

Time talks. It speaks more plainly than words. Time communicates in many ways.

Consider the different parts of the day, for example. The time of the day when something is done can give a special meaning to the event. Factory managers in the United States fully realize the importance of an announcement made during the middle of the morning or afternoon that takes everyone away from his work.

In the United States, it is not customary to telephone someone very early in the morning. If you telephone him early in the day, while he is shaving or having breakfast, the time of the call shows that the matter is very urgent and requires immediate attention. The same

meaning is attached to telephone calls made after 11 : 00 p.m. If someone receives a call during sleeping hours, he assumes it is a matter of life or death. The time chosen for the call communicates its importance.

The meanings of time differ in different parts of the world. Thus, misunderstanding arises between people from cultures that treat time differently. In the Western world, particularly in the United States, people tend to think of time as something fixed in nature, something from which one cannot escape. As a rule, Americans think of time as a road or a ribbon stretching into the future, along which one progresses. The road has many sections, which are to be kept separate — “one thing at a time”. Thus, an American may feel angry when he has made an appointment with someone and then finds a lot of other things happening at the same time.

Americans look ahead and are concerned almost entirely with the future. The American idea of the future is limited, however. It is the foreseeable future and not the future of the South Asians', which may involve centuries. Someone has said of the South Asian idea of time: “Time is like a museum with endless halls and rooms. God is in charge of the museum, and only He knows all that is in it.”

Since time has such different meanings in different cultures, communication is often difficult. We will understand each other a little better if we can keep this fact in mind.

93. This passage is mainly about _____ .
- the American idea of time
 - the South Asian idea of time
 - the importance of keeping appointments
 - the communication between different cultures
94. According to the passage, an announcement made during the day in a factory must be very important because _____ .
- it interrupts the work of all employees
 - it is made by the manager
 - it makes everyone lose his job
 - it communicates in many ways
95. In the United States, a phone call made after 11 : 00 p.m. is considered _____ , in the view of the writer.
- as important as one made in the morning
 - impolite since it disturbs the receiver's sleep
 - to be a threat to the receiver's life
 - even more urgent than one made early in the morning
96. An American may feel angry if _____ .
- he has to deal with many things at one appointed time
 - people from different cultures misunderstand him

- c. he cannot escape from something fixed in nature
 d. others do not keep things separate
97. The expression "the foreseeable future" could be most suitably replaced by _____
 a. "the future that will not be far away"
 b. "the future that one looks forward to"
 c. "the future toward which one makes progress"
 d. "the future which involves centuries"
98. The writer concludes that people of different countries will understand each other better if _____
 a. they know how to communicate with each other
 b. they are concerned with the future
 c. they learn the way time communicates
 d. they bear in mind that different cultures treat time differently
99. Which of the following statements is NOT true?
 a. The American idea of the future is quite different from that of the South Asians.
 b. The South Asian regards time as something controlled by God.
 c. Americans are not concerned with the idea of the future which is limited.
 d. The South Asian idea of the future may go beyond one's lifetime.

(3)

As world travel increases, nations learn from each other. In the United States today there are many evidences of this fact.

One of the latest imports is acupuncture, the use of needles for treating diseases. Although acupuncture has been practiced in China for 2,000 years, its use in the Western World is still very new. Several hospitals in the United States are now experimenting with acupuncture as a way of treating pain.

An American journalist who stood beside a patient during an operation in Shanghai recently described the process and its effects. To keep the patient from feeling pain during the operation, four needles were used, each about an inch and a half long. Two needles were inserted under the skin on each side of the patient's neck. The tops of the needles were attached to wires which led to a small electrical device.

Throughout the operation the patient talked calmly to those standing around him, insisting that he felt perfectly normal. At one point he stretched out his hands and moved his bare toes to show that only his chest and neck were affected.

How does acupuncture work? How is it able to keep a patient from feeling pain? No very satisfactory answer has been given, but there are at least three theories. Some doctors believe that acupuncture somehow produces an effect upon the central nervous system. Others believe that acupuncture produces a chemical change in the body's fluids