

大学英语分级测试习题集

(第一级)

上海交通大学科技外语系语言测试组编

上海科学技术出版社

ENGLISH FRONT

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College English Practice Tests Series

(Band One)

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上海科学技术出版社出版、发行

(上海瑞金二路 450 号)

总发所 上海发行所经销 上海市党校印刷厂印刷

开本 787×1092 1/32 印张 6 字数 129,000

1994 年 3 月第 1 版 1994 年 3 月第 1 次印刷

印数 1-5,000

ISBN 7-5323-3371-9/G·594

定价: 3.50 元

(沪)新登字 108 号

前 言

自《大学英语教学大纲》颁布以来，分级教学已成为全国众多高等院校的英语教学模式。为了适应教学大纲的要求，我们近年来设计并陆续编制了供各英语级别使用的各套系列试卷。该系列试卷在实际测试中受到了广大师生的好评，使用者普遍认为该系列试卷充分反映了教学大纲对各英语级别的语言知识和语言技能的要求，密切结合教学实际，有利于客观地检测教与学的质量。该系列试卷的设计还参考了大学英语四、六级标准测试的规定，逐步向全国四级统考过渡，因此它既有利于检验日常教学，也有利于学生为四级统考进行复习和预测。

根据广大使用者的要求和建议，我们从历年编制的试卷中，每级精选了八套试题，进行了修改，并全部重新录音，汇编成册，公开出版。本试题集可供学生用于期末复习，也可用于自我检测。由于这些试题均是通过实际测试后选出的，因此具有高信度和高效度。

本试题集内各套试题的安排如下表所示：

题项	题 号	题 目 名 称	题数(题)	计分(分)	考试时间 (分钟)
I	1~20	听力理解	20	20	20
II	21~35	阅读理解	15	30	35
III	36~55	词 语、 语法结构	20	10	20
	56~70		15	15	
IV	71~90	完形填空	20	10	15
V	91~95	完成句子、 汉 译 英	5	5	30
	96~100		5	10	
合 计			100	100	120

本试题集各套试题由上海交通大学科技外语系语言测试组刘路喜、徐良、谢善禄等同志编选和修改。本试题集的原始试题是由多位富有大学英语教学经验的教师提供，我们在此表示衷心的感谢。参加过本试题集的部分原始试卷编排工作的还有汪蓉琼、王士先、吴江、陈永捷等同志，编者在此一并致以谢意。

编 者

1993年6月

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PRACTICE TEST ONE

Part I Listening Comprehension (20 minutes)

Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear 10 statements. For each statement, four choices A), B), C) and D) are given. Each statement will be read two times and then there will be a pause. Choose the BEST answer from the four choices given for each statement. Then blacken the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a pencil.

Now you will hear an example:

You will read: A) Jack is sleeping.

B) Jack is speaking.

C) Jack is working.

D) Jack is waiting.

Sample Answer: A) B) ☒ D)

Answer C) is closest in meaning to the statement "Jack is busy with his report in the office". Therefore you should choose C) and blacken the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a pencil.

1. A) The meeting didn't go smoothly even with the help of our teacher.
B) Our teacher should have seen how well things went.
C) Our teacher might have been able to prevent the problems.

- D) It really didn't matter whether our teacher was there or not.
2. A) I'm worried about my chemistry lessons.
B) I'm learning chemistry gradually.
C) At the beginning, I learned little chemistry.
D) It is easy for me to learn a little chemistry.
3. A) We should keep our secret.
B) We are all quite interested.
C) Let's try to go north.
D) I think we should be quiet.
4. A) Wouldn't you agree that swimming is the best sports activity in summer ?
B) Why do you think swimming is the best sports activity ?
C) Don't you think that people should swim in summer ?
D) You don't like to go swimming in summer, do you ?
5. A) The train is still there.
B) We missed the train.
C) We left our bags at the station.
D) It took us much time to get to the station.
6. A) I slept for a whole day because of tiredness.
B) I went to bed early and had a good sleep.
C) I found a sheep when I went shopping.
D) I was very tired because of shopping.
7. A) You have already sent the flowers to Brown.
B) You can send Brown's flowers.
C) The flowers can be sent to Brown.
D) Brown can take the flowers home.
8. A) The teacher left the classroom during the exam.
B) The class decided not to have the exam.
C) The teacher made the students mark the exam.
D) The students could choose the date of the exam.

9. A) My aunt is travelling instead of working now.
E) My aunt has become a travel agent.
C) My aunt is teaching about travelling.
D) My aunt's teacher is travelling this month.
10. A) My friend could understand only part of the lecture.
B) Nobody could understand the lecture but my friend.
C) The professor understood most of my friend's lecture.
D) My friend was the only person with the professor there.

Section B

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. The conversation will be spoken twice but 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 blacken the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with your pencil.

Example:

You will hear:

You will read: A) He left his notes in class.

B) He couldn't borrow the notes.

C) He doesn't have an exam.

D) A classmate borrowed his notes.

Sample Answer: A) B) C) ☒

From the conversation we know that the man did not study because he had lent his notes to his classmate. Therefore, D) "A classmate borrowed his notes" is the best answer. You should choose answer D) on the Answer Sheet and blacken it with your pencil.

11. A) To write a letter.
B) To post her letter.

- C) To see her brother.
D) To telephone her brother.
12. A) He likes the weather here.
B) He is used to the weather now.
C) The weather is sometimes nice.
D) The weather is not really bad.
13. A) Teacher and student.
B) Doctor and patient.
C) Father and daughter.
D) Boss and employee.
14. A) At a bookstore. B) At a restaurant.
C) At a airport. D) At a post office.
15. A) It's the woman's birthday.
B) The man is receiving her at home.
C) The woman is ill.
D) The woman loves flowers.
16. A) She feels very cold.
B) She's better now.
C) She is still lying in bed.
D) She hasn't got well yet.
17. A) She had a toothache.
B) She didn't like to dance.
C) She had some homework to do.
D) She was afraid to go out by herself.
18. A) Raining. B) Cloudy.
C) Snowing. D) Changing.
19. A) At the bank. B) At the corner.
C) At the post office. D) At the bus stop.
20. A) 9:30. B) 10:00.
C) 10:30. D) 11:00.

Part II Reading Comprehension (35 minutes)

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

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage.

The problem of names and faces was put to experimental test in people to be studied in 1934 by an American scientist, H.M. Clarke. He showed his subjects (试验对象) a page containing photographs of the faces of twelve men and, under each photograph, there was a name. The subjects had three minutes in which to study these names and faces by whatever method they would usually use in learning the names of real people. Three minutes later, remembering was tested in four different ways. The original names had to be recognized when mixed up with a number of "new" names: the original faces had to be recognized from "new" faces ; the original faces were shown and the suitable names had to be recalled; and the original names were shown and the corresponding (相对应的) faces recalled. Nearly 500 college students acted as subjects in this experiment and the results were clear. It was easier to recognize names than to recall them; but it was as easy to recognize names as to recognize faces. If either names or faces were to be recalled, the remembering performance was not as good as that involving recognition. Thus, from the examples given above, the difference between recalling and recognition should be clear.

21. What the American scientist did was to test _____.

- A) recognition
 - B) remembering
 - C) the ability of people to learn the names
 - D) the ability of people to recognize faces
22. Persons who took part in the test were _____.
A) college students
B) twelve men
C) H.M. Clarke and his assistants
D) performers
23. "The original names" in Line 9 means _____.
A) the family names
B) the first names
C) the names of the twelve men
D) the informal names
24. Which of the following statements was TRUE ?
A) Many subjects had less difficulty in remembering names than in recognizing them.
B) One of the results showed that recognizing names and recognizing faces were both easy.
C) These college students had the same trouble recalling names and faces.
D) It was quite possible to tell all these names from photographs in three minutes.
25. Which of the following was not clearly stated ?
A) Photographs of the faces to be recognized were given to the subjects.
B) Remembering can be tested in different ways.
C) Faces were easier to remember than names.
D) Recognition was usually easier than recalling.

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage.

Newspapers in Great Britain vary greatly in their ways of

carrying the news. There are serious papers for those who want to know about important happenings everywhere, both at home and abroad, and foreign news. There are popular newspapers for those who prefer entertainment to information.

The London newspaper that is best known outside Great Britain is probably The Times. It began in 1785, and has a high reputation (名声) for reliable news and serious opinions on the news. It calls itself an independent paper, which means that it does not give its support to a particular political party. Its leading articles give the opinions of the editors (编辑), not those of the owners of the paper.

Letters to the editor are printed in parts of the newspaper. These parts of The Times are always interesting. Most of the letters are on serious subjects, but from time to time there will be long letters on the subject which is not at all serious, perhaps on a new fashion of dress, or the bad manners of the young people compared with the manners of thirty years ago.

In addition to the London daily newspapers, there are other papers. The two London evening papers, the Evening News and the Evening Standard (标准), are sold not only at the ordinary news-agents shops, but always stay by their piles of papers, however. The newspaper sellers sometimes go away and leave their papers. Passers-by help themselves to the paper they want, and leave the price of the paper in a box. There are dishonest people in London, but no one thinks it is worth robbing a newspaper-seller of a few coins.

26. If you want to entertain yourself, please buy yourself_____.

- A) a popular newspaper
- B) a serious newspaper
- C) a foreign newspaper
- D) any independent paper

27. The Times is a newspaper of high reputation, partly because _____.
A) it is well known outside Great Britain
B) the first paper of The Times was published in 1785
C) news carried in the paper can be accepted as true
D) it provides readers with many articles on serious news
28. The Times is an independent paper, for _____.
A) it gives special support to all the political parties
B) it supports no political parties
C) the editors' opinions are not examined by the owners of the paper
D) it is not controlled by the British government
29. Which of the following statements is NOT TRUE ?
A) Sometimes pieces of writing on the latest fashion in clothes can satisfy your interest.
B) The amusing parts of the paper are letters to the editor.
C) The subjects of the letters to the editor are serious at all times.
D) The manners of the young people thirty years ago were often polite.
30. Which of the following statements is TRUE ?
A) Even dishonest people will not take a newspaper without paying for it.
B) The busy street corners are not the usual place where papers are sold.
C) Many people think a few coins of the paper is not well worth the cost.
D) The passers-by can be offered free copies of newspapers.

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage.

You say you want my advice about reading. Perhaps the

following are pieces of advice that I hope you'll find useful.

If the book is in English, that may mean slow progress for you. But I don't advise you to read too slowly. When I was living in Tokyo I used to go to Kanda, where the second-hand bookshops are (just as in London, when you were here last year, you used to spend hours in Charing Cross Road). The shelves were full of English books. The first twenty or thirty pages of many of them had their margins (页边空白) filled with penciled notes and there were lots of words and phrases underlined. The owners, probably university students, had started out very seriously, determined to master the books. Then, as I turned the pages over, I found clean white margins, without a single note. It was clear that the reader had given up his attempt (尝试).

I suppose that's a common experience in many countries with books in a foreign language. The reader starts out, full of hope. Then the need to turn to a dictionary, perhaps ten or even twenty times a page, tires him out.

Therefore, don't start reading a book unless you see, from the first few pages, that it's one you can read with ease and understanding. Don't try to run before you can walk. Don't stop reading the whole chapter (章节) quickly. Quite often you'll find the unknown word comes again, perhaps several times. And by the end of the chapter you'll have guessed its meaning. That's how we learn the meaning of words in our own language, isn't it?

31. In Charing Cross you can expect to find _____.

- A) books having twenty or thirty pages
- B) many books full of penciled notes
- C) many bookshops where the used books are sold
- D) books you need to read

32. The writer says _____.
A) you should choose a book of interest if you prefer not to read slowly
B) too many new words in the page will prevent learners from reading to the end
C) you should never read a book that has ten or twenty new words per page
D) it's a good idea for the university students to use a dictionary while reading
33. You can't complete your reading of a book _____.
A) if penciled notes are not made in the margins of a page
B) unless you read a book with the help of a dictionary
C) if you are not filled with hope at the beginning stage of reading
D) unless the book chosen is right for your level
34. The writer suggests that _____.
A) you go on with your reading when a new word appears
B) you immediately find the meaning of a new word in a dictionary
C) you stop and guess the meaning when an unknown word comes
D) you keep guessing the meaning of a word until you have got its meaning
35. This passage also tells us _____.
A) how to overcome the difficulty that many university students have in studies
B) how to learn words with the help of a dictionary
C) how learners choose their books in a foreign language and learn new words

