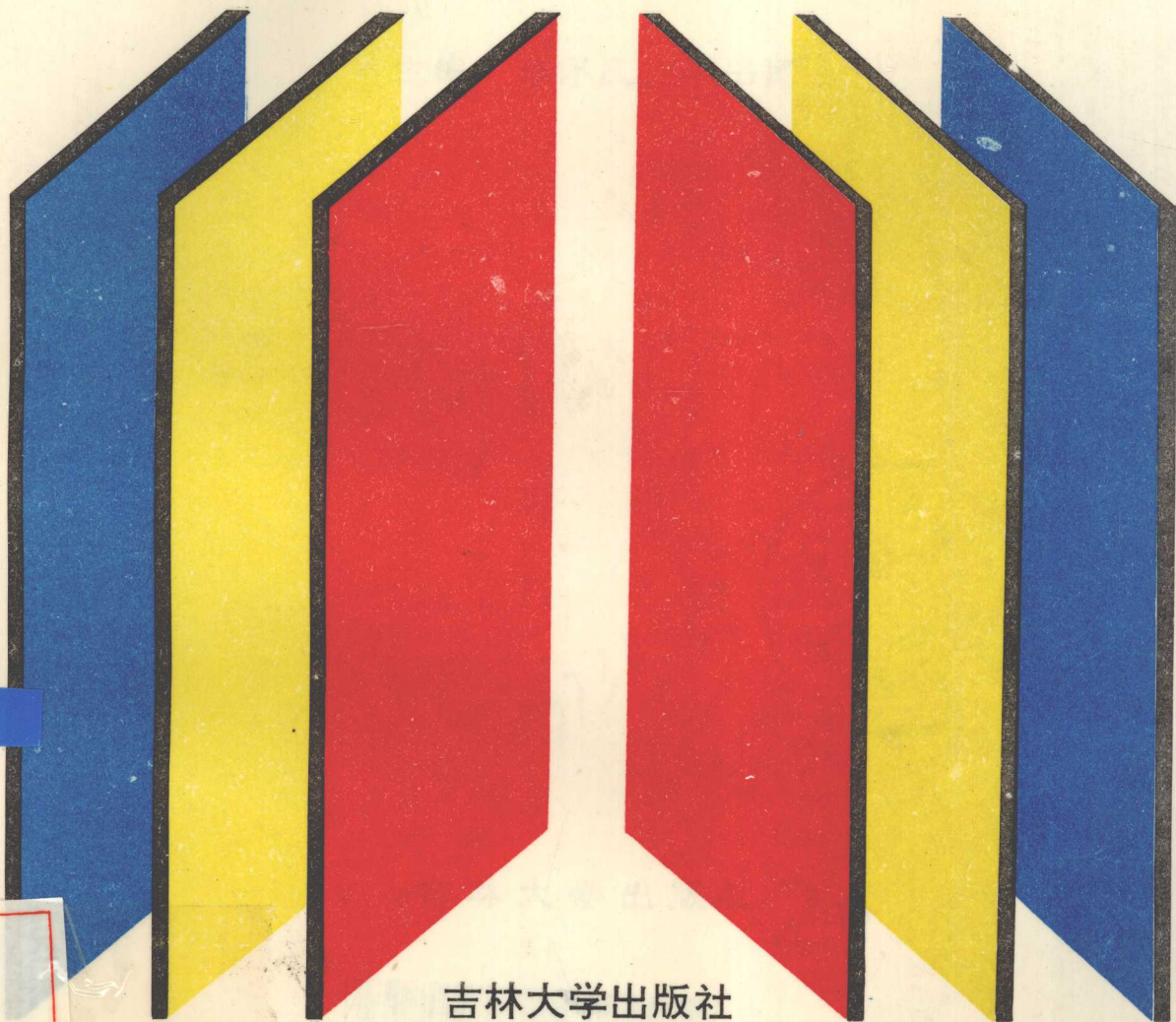


大学英语晋步丛书

大学英语分级测试

主编:孙怀庆/李书民

(一级)



吉林大学出版社

大学英语分级测试

College English Test
Band 1

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前 言

在大学英语教学实践中,通过对大学生英语1—4级测试的综合分析与研究,我们发现许多学生在学习的不同阶段,存在着各种不同的学习问题。为了更好地配合大学英语分级教学,适应大学英语四级统考试题改型的需要,使学生在尽可能短的时间内,不断巩固所学英语语言基础知识,提高运用英语语言的基本技能,增强参加标准化考试的应试能力,我们在英语测试理论的指导下,依据《大学英语教学大纲》编写了这套《大学英语分级测试》。全书共分四册,每册为一级,由十套精编模拟试题和附录两大部分组成。本书具有多样性、典型性、针对性、实用性和系列化、配套化等特点。模拟试题内容包括:听力理解(含听写)、词语用法、语法结构、阅读理解、完型填空、翻译(含英译汉、汉译英)、短文写作等七部分;附录内容包括:听力理解部分录音材料的文字稿、全部试题的参考答案、翻译译文和写作范文。并配有由外籍专家录制的磁带。

本书既可供大学英语课堂教学使用,亦可作为平时或阶段性教学检查的手段和能力训练的内容,亦可供修读相应级别的学生自测之用。

我们相信,只要在坚持不懈地狠抓“重视打好语言基础,培养交际能力”的平时课堂教学效果和质量的同时,再通过使用本书的反复训练与实践,就一定能实现《大纲》规定的“培养学生以英语为工具,获取专业所需要的信息,并为进一步提高英语水平打下较好基础”的目标,从而不断推动大学英语课程建设,进一步深化大学英语教学改革,以满足二十一世纪对人才培养的更高要求。

由于时间及水平有限,书中不当之处在所难免,望读者不吝指正。

编 者

1995年6月

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I . SIMULATED TESTS

Test 1

Part I Listening Comprehension

Section A

Directions: In this section you will hear 5 statements. Each statement will be read just once. When you hear a statement, read the three choices in your test paper, marked A, B and C, and decide which ONE is closest in meaning to the statement you have just heard. Then, mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

1. A) She saw the movie.
B) She wants to see the movie.
C) She likes the movie.
2. A) They were interesting.
B) He was interesting.
C) He was interested.
3. A) Susan saw her teacher.
B) Susan visited her teacher.
C) Susan telephone her teacher.
4. A) The teacher sings the songs.
B) The students sing the songs.
C) No one sings the songs.
5. A) Peter went to the meeting.
B) Peter is at the meeting.
C) Peter is going to the meeting.

Section B

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 the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

Example: You will hear:

- You will read:
- A) At the office.
 - B) In the waiting room.
 - C) At the airport.
 - D) In a restaurant.

Sample Answer ~~(A)~~(B)(C)(D)

From the conversation we know that the two were talking about some work they have to finish in the evening. This is most likely to have taken place at the office. Therefore, A) "At the office" is the best answer. You should mark (A) on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

- | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------|----------|
| 6. A) Her change. | B) Something to read. | | |
| C) A different waitress. | D) The order. | | |
| 7. A) Swimming. | B) Working. | | |
| C) Taking a bath. | D) Walking. | | |
| 8. A) In a garden | B) At the airport | | |
| C) At the office | D) At a picnic | | |
| 9. A) That he wants something to eat. | B) That he will tell them. | | |
| C) That he is not hungry. | D) That he is angry. | | |
| 10. A) David | B) Brown | C) Thompson | D) Jones |

Section C

Directions: In this section you will hear a short talk. The talk will be spoken twice. After the talk you will be asked five 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 the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

Questions 11 to 15 are based on the talk you have just heard.

- | | | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| 11. A) Gold | B) Silver | C) Wood | D) Clay |
| 12. A) Rings | B) Holes | C) Clocks | D) Pictures |
| 13. A) A Greek clock | B) A tiny hole | C) A clay ring | D) A small ball |
| 14. A) Water | B) Holes | C) Clay | D) Sand |
| 15. A) How heavy the bowl was. | B) What the bowl was made of. | C) How hard the bowl was. | D) How much time had passed. |

Section D

Directions: In this section you will hear 5 sentences. Each sentence will be read just once. You should complete the sentence with words or phrases you hear on the Answer Sheet.

16. The man who saved Mary was _____.
17. I called Bob _____ John was playing tennis.

18. Do you know _____ visited Bill?
19. I remember _____ you bought.
20. Bob _____ in Chicago for ten years.

Part II Vocabulary

Section A

Directions: Each of the following sentences is provided with four choices. Choose the one that best completes the sentence. Then, mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

21. She was wearing a _____ white dress.
A) plain B) plane C) plan D) plant
22. The man was too _____ to ask her to marry him.
A) shame B) shameless C) shameful D) shy
23. She was so _____ that not a single error in the report slipped past her.
A) critical B) clear C) conscious D) creative
24. It is _____ noting that the selections of Poe's work which follow have nothing to do with America.
A) worth B) worthy C) worthwhile D) unworthy
25. He _____ his books very roughly, so all of them look very old and dirty.
A) handles B) reads C) places D) finds
26. He has done a good deal of _____ on that subject.
A) search B) research C) watch D) approach
27. I've heard him tell the story at least ten times; it _____ me to death each time I heard it.
A) excited B) bored C) threaten D) disturbed
28. Our world is but a small part of the _____.
A) universe B) universal C) university D) universality
29. They have _____ a trip to Beijing this summer.
A) concentrated on B) caught sight of
C) come up with D) decided on
30. Mr. Jones said he was _____ the possibility of buying the house.
A) going over B) holding in
C) looking into D) laying out

Section B

Directions: Complete each of the following sentences with the proper word derived from the one given in the brackets. Write the word on the Answer Sheet.

31. (end) There is _____ work to do when you have children in the house.
32. (week) This is a _____ paper; it is printed every Friday.

33. (nation) He was a scientist of _____ reputation.
 34. (relax) He played the piano for a bit of _____.
 35. (perform) This novel is a remarkable _____.

Part III Structure

Section A

Directions: Each of the following sentences is provided with four choices. Choose the one that best completes the sentence. Then, mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

36. They are nice boys and I'm sure you'll get on _____ them very well.
 A) by B) to C) for D) with
37. He insists _____ everything himself.
 A) on doing B) to do C) in doing D) doing
38. The doctor _____ she sent her friend is very well known.
 A) by whom B) at whom C) whom D) to whom
39. It is strange that such a thing _____ in your school.
 A) will happen B) happens
 C) should happen D) happened
40. They are staying with us _____ the time being until they find a place of their own.
 A) during B) in C) since D) for
41. Either he or I _____ going to attend the meeting.
 A) is B) am C) are D) will be
42. Only when you have reached the age of 18, _____ the right to vote.
 A) you do have B) do you have
 C) you are having D) have you
43. I mistook his father _____.
 A) for somebody else B) for else somebody
 C) to somebody else D) to else somebody
44. They could not help _____ on hearing the joke.
 A) laughing B) laugh
 C) with laughing D) in laughing
45. He _____ us English at middle school, now he is a professor at a college.
 A) used to teaching B) was used to teach
 C) was used to teaching D) used to teach
46. There she _____! We needn't wait any longer.
 A) comes B) is to come
 C) was coming D) has been coming
47. My mother seemed _____ to learn that I got the first prize in the English Speech Con-

test.

A) to satisfy

B) satisfy

C) satisfying

D) satisfied

48. I would like to see a suit ____ the one in the window.

A) than

B) from

C) as

D) like

49. It was not until it was getting dark ____ the child remembered to go back home.

A) when

B) that

C) did

D) then

50. The boys have to come back before dark, ____?

A) have they

B) do they

C) don't they

D) haven't they

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 the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

51. The theory of relativity isn't easy to understand it.
A B C D

52. A good artist like a good engineer learns as much more from his mistakes as from successes.
A B C D

53. As it is capable, the electronic computer has to depend on men to store all the information in its memory before it can do any useful work.
A B C D

54. The examination will test your ability to read, write and understanding English.
A B C D

55. The bed in the room was badly in need to be repaired.
A B C D

Part IV Reading Comprehension

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 the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

(1)

There were only two Americans stopping at the hotel. They did not know any of the people they passed on the stairs on their way to and from their room. Their room was on the second floor facing the sea. It also faced the public garden and the war monument. There were big palms and green benches in the public garden. In the good weather there was always an artist with his easel. Artists liked the way the palms grew and the bright colors of the hotels facing the gardens and the sea. Italians came from a long way off to look up at the war monument. It was made of bronze and glistened in

the rain. It was raining. The rain dripped from the palm trees. The sea broke in a long line in the rain and slipped back down the beach to come up and break again in a long line in the rain. The motor cars were gone from the square by the war monument. Across the square in the doorway of the cafe a waiter stood looking out at the empty square.

The American wife stood at the window looking out. Outside right under their window a cat was crouched under one of the dripping green tables. The cat was trying to make herself so compact that she would not be dripped on.

"I'm going down and get that kitty," the American wife said.

"I'll do it," her husband offered from the bed.

56. What can probably be assumed about the hotel described in the passage?
- A) It was an American hotel. B) It had very few guests.
C) It was not very expensive. D) It was located in Italy.
57. Evidently, the waiter was standing in the doorway of the cafe because he ____.
- A) was not very busy B) had never seen such a storm
C) was ready to leave D) was looking for patrons
58. The American wife seems to ____.
- A) like Italy B) be very bored
C) be angry with her husband D) have compassion for animals
59. We can infer from the passage that the public garden was ____.
- A) full of flowers B) very large and lovely
C) visible from the hotel D) on the shore
60. Because of its exposure outdoors, the war monument ____.
- A) glistened from the rain B) shone in good weather
C) was popular with artists D) was famous in Italy

(2)

When Louis Braille was three years old, he became blind in both eyes as the result of an accident in his father's harness shop. His father, determined that Louis should not suffer the usual fate of blind persons at that time and become a beggar, kept him in the village school until he was ten and then entered him in the Institution des Jeunes Aveugles in Paris. Louis learned to read from the books engraved in large raised letters in the Institution Library, did exceptionally well both in academic work and at the piano and organ, and was soon helping to teach the younger children.

In 1819, the same year that Louis entered the Institution, Charles Barbier, an army captain, reported to the Academy of Sciences on a system of raised dots and dashes

which enabled soliders to read messages in the dark. Later, Barbier brought his invention to the Institution. After experimenting with it, young Braille produced a writing system using only dots, from which he gradually devised 63 separate combinations representing the letters in the French alphabet (at the request of an Englishman, he later added w), accents, punctuation marks, and mathematical signs. Although government bureaucracy prevented immediate official adoption, his system was used at the Institution as long as the director, Dr. Pignier, was in office. Pignier's successor insisted on returning to the officially approved former system, but students continued to use Brille's method secretly. Eventually, its superiority was established and it was adopted throughout France.

61. Louis Braille first learned to read with the aid of ____.
- A) his father
 - B) the village schoolteacher
 - C) special books at the Institution
 - D) Captain Barbier's system of dots and dashes
62. Louis Braille's father most likely kept his son at home until the age of ten because he ____.
- A) wanted Louis to help him in the harness shop
 - B) wasn't convinced that it was worthwhile to educate Louis
 - C) wanted Louis to remain with the family as long as possible
 - D) did not want Louis to associate with other blind people
63. Charles Barbier originally devised his writing system for ____.
- A) blind children
 - B) military personnel
 - C) the French of Sciences
 - D) the French government
64. In line 17, the phrase "the officially approved former system" refers to the system ____.
- A) of raised dots and dashes devised by Barbier
 - B) of raised letters developed earlier by Braille
 - C) that was used when Braille first entered the Institution
 - D) that was developed by Dr. Pignier's successor
65. The Institution was not able to adopt Braille's method officially for some time because ____.
- A) the students preferred the former method
 - B) the government was slow to approve it
 - C) Dr. Pignier's successor disliked the Braille method
 - D) the large library collection would then have been useless

(3)

If you have to miss one meal a day (or if you want to do so), which meal will cause you fewest health problems if you don't eat it? If they have to make a decision of this type, most people (especially dieters or very busy people) will choose to skip breakfast.

However, many experts in the field of health consider breakfast (the meal which "breaks" your "fast" which started the night before) to be the most important meal of the day. If we eat a good breakfast, they say, we will have the energy and nutrients we need to begin our working day with vigor and hopefully with good humor. Nevertheless, many people skip breakfast or substitute a donut and a cup of coffee for a well-balanced meal. What happens if we ignore the importance of breakfast?

One recent study conducted in the United States tested a large number of people. Participants included both males and females who ranged in age from 12 to 83. During the experiment, these people were given a variety of breakfasts, and sometimes, they had to skip breakfast completely. Special tests, including blood tests and endurance tests, were set up to analyze how well the participants' bodies functioned when they had eaten a certain kind of breakfast.

The results showed that if a person eats an adequate breakfast, he or she will work more efficiently and more productively than if he or she skips breakfast or eats a very poor breakfast. This fact appears to be especially true if a person's work involves mental activity. The study showed that if schoolchildren eat fruit, eggs, bread, and milk before going to school, they will learn more quickly and will be able to concentrate on their lessons for a longer period of time than if their breakfast diet is inadequate.

The study also showed that, contrary to what many people believe, if you skip breakfast, you will not lose weight. This is because people become so hungry if they skip breakfast that they eat too much for lunch and end up gaining weight instead of losing. So remember, if you are on a diet, skipping breakfast will not help you. You will probably lose more weight if you reduce your other meals.

66. The word "dieters" means ____.
- A) "those who eat less food than ordinary people"
 - B) "those who want to be slim"
 - C) "big eaters"
 - D) "those who restrict themselves to a special diet in order to control their weight"
67. In the word "breakfast", "fast" probably means ____
- A) "moving quickly"
 - B) "going without food"
 - C) "unlikely to go fast"
 - D) "fast food"
68. Many experts in the field of health think ____.

- A) that one must miss one meal a day
 - B) that most people should skip breakfast
 - C) that to skip one meal a day is no good for one's health
 - D) that breakfast is most important in a working day
69. Some people will substitute a donut and a cup of coffee for ____.
- A) solid food
 - B) a regular breakfast
 - C) three meals
 - D) milk and bread
70. Those participating in the experiment ____.
- A) were all adults
 - B) were males of different ages
 - C) were both teenagers and grown-ups
 - D) were mostly young people under 20
71. During the experiment, these people were given ____, and sometimes they had to skip breakfast completely.
- A) different kinds of breakfast
 - B) very good breakfasts
 - C) adequate breakfasts
 - D) all kinds of meals
72. Special tests were set up to analyze how the participants' bodies functioned when ____.
- A) they had skipped breakfast
 - B) they had had breakfast
 - C) they had eaten particular breakfasts
 - D) they had had all three meals
73. The results showed that ____, he or she will work more efficiently.
- A) if a person has a proper breakfast
 - B) if a person eats a big breakfast
 - C) if a person has a donut instead
 - D) if a person eats little breakfast
74. The study showed that if schoolchildren ____ before going to school, they will learn more efficiently.
- A) eat eggs and coffee
 - B) have adequate breakfasts
 - C) just eat fruit and milk
 - D) skip breakfast altogether
75. We can safely say ____
- A) if you skip breakfast, you will not lose weight at all
 - B) if you skip breakfast, you won't eat much for lunch either
 - C) skipping breakfast does a lot of harm
 - D) skipping breakfast will help one lose weight

Part V Cloze

Section A

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 the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

Sometimes when we grow old, our memory is not as good as it was and we are not as mentally alert. This often 76 in old age. It is 77 and not serious. But many other people 78 a severe memory loss. It is 79 severe that they can not 80 even the simplest things, and their 81 abilities are so 82 that they can not think or 83 clearly or communicate 84 others. They become troubled and 85, suspicious and hostile. They say and do 86 that often make no 87. And their behaviour and personalities 88 so much that they seem to be 89 from the people they once 90. Such persons are mentally sick, 91 are their problems caused by old 92. Sometimes they are suffering 93 a mysterious brain disorder 94 Alzheimer's disease. This disease is a major 95 of death among older Americans.

- | | | | |
|------------------|------------------|------------------|--------------|
| 76. A) happens | B) brings about | C) breaks out | D) occurs to |
| 77. A) ordinary | B) average | C) normal | D) special |
| 78. A) take | B) suffer | C) catch | D) obtain |
| 79. A) more | B) such | C) so | D) as |
| 80. A) remember | B) keep | C) bear | D) remind |
| 81. A) ideal | | B) psychological | |
| | C) mental | D) brain | |
| 82. A) reduced | | B) cut off | |
| | C) lessened | D) shrunk | |
| 83. A) deduce | B) reason | C) define | D) issue |
| 84. A) with | B) to | C) by | D) through |
| 85. A) confusing | B) guilty | C) confused | D) mistaken |
| 86. A) things | | B) programmes | |
| | C) professions | D) items | |
| 87. A) meaning | | B) sense | |
| | C) importance | D) understanding | |
| 88. A) turn | | B) grow | |
| | C) change | D) convert | |
| 89. A) different | | B) unlike | |
| | C) distinguished | D) familiar | |
| 90. A) were | | B) liked | |
| | C) lived | D) had been | |
| 91. A) not | B) no longer | C) nor | D) never |

- | | | | |
|---------------|------------|------------|-----------------|
| 92. A) years | B) age | C) life | D) memory |
| 93. A) by | B) from | C) as | D) for |
| 94. A) called | B) calling | C) calls | D) being called |
| 95. A) cause | B) reason | C) trouble | D) interference |

Section B

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

Ask three people to look out the same window at a busy street corner and tell you what they 96. Chances are you will receive three 97 answers. 98 person sees the same scene, 99 each perceives something different about it.

Perceiving goes on 100 our minds. Of the three people who look out the 101, one may say that he sees a 102 giving a motorist a ticket. Another may 103 that he sees a rush-hour traffic jam at the intersection. The third may 104 you that he sees a woman trying to 105 the street with four children in two. For perception is the mind's interpretation of what the senses—in this case our eyes—tell us.

Part VI Translation

Directions: Put the following into English and write your English versions on the Answer Sheet.

106. 人们通常认为在语言方面女孩子比男孩子学得好,但事实未必如此。
107. 直到老师给他指出来,他才意识到自己的错误。
108. 电子计算机使人们能在几秒钟内解决复杂的数学问题。
109. 他把家搬到郊区以便专心致志地搞研究。
110. 她和我们同甘共苦。

Test 2

Part I Listening Comprehension

Section A

Directions: (omitted)

1. A) Mary likes the lesson.
B) The lesson is hard.
C) Mary does the lesson easily.
2. A) She went with her mother.
B) She went by train.
C) She went in order to buy a new coat.
3. A. Jane might go.
B. Jane should stay.
C. Jane has to leave.
4. A. The wall was blue.
B. The picture was blue.
C. The picture and the wall were both blue.
5. A. Mary works hard.
B. Jim works hard.
C. Mary and Jim work hard.

Section B

Directions: (omitted)

- | | | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| 6. A) Go to a dance. | B) Go to the Student Center. | | |
| C) Go to a lecture. | D) Stay at home | | |
| 7. A) The shoes. | B) The color. | C) The ties. | D) The suit. |
| 8. A) 90. | B) 95. | C) 75. | D) 80. |
| 9. A) Coffee. | B) Tea. | | |
| C) Something cold. | D) Both coffee and tea. | | |
| 10. A) Thursday afternoon. | B) Thursday morning. | | |
| C) Tuesday afternoon. | D) Tuesday morning. | | |

Section C

Directions: (omitted)

Questions 11 to 15 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|------------------|------------|----------|
| 11. A) In the 500s. | B) In the 900s. | | |
| C) In the 700s. | D) In the 1300s. | | |
| 12. A) Gold. | B) Copper. | C) Silver. | D) Eggs. |