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# 大学英语

主编 王北文  
主审 刘永兵

## 测试题集

吉林大学出版社

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D

# 大学英语一级测试题集

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吉林大学出版社

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## 大学英语一级测试题集

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# 前 言

为了配合大学英语全国统一考试新型题型的需要，我们编写了《大学英语一级测试题集》一书。本书是根据《大学英语教学大纲》的要求并参考国家教委拟实行的“大学英语考试的三项改革措施”编写而成的，目的在于通过每课学习结束后的测试，使学生牢固掌握所学内容，巩固已学知识，提高语言运用能力，以帮助学生在考试中能正常发挥，取得好成绩，为大学英语四级统考打下良好坚实的基础。

本书共 10 套考题，根据全国统一考试测试题题型，每套试题分为阅读、语法词汇、完型填空、翻译四大题型（听力另附一书），书后附有参考答案。每套试题的题数、词汇量、时间、分数等与全国统一考试试题基本一致。试题中的语言材料新颖，词汇与结构覆盖面广，翻译技巧性强，各试题之间尽量避免重复。

本书除供大专院校学生使用外，也可供自学英语者使用。

本书在编写的过程中得到了各有关方面的大力支持，在此谨向他们致以衷心的感谢。

由于编者水平有限，难免有疏漏之处，衷心希望读者不吝赐教。

编 者

1995 年 6 月 26 日

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# Test One

## Part I Reading Comprehension

**Directions:** There are 4 reading passages in this part. 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 the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

**Questions 1 to 3 are based on the following passage:**

Reading is probably the most important skill for success in your studies. You will have to read lengthy assignments in different subjects with varying degrees of detail and difficulty. If you read inaccurately, you will fail to understand some of the information and ideas that you read. If you read slowly, you will have to spend too much time reading your assignments so that your other work may suffer.

1. Which sentence best expresses the main idea?

- A) Reading skills can assure your success in the studies.
- B) It is always difficult for you to read lengthy assignments.
- C) It is more important to read fast than to understand what is read.
- D) The more slowly you read, the more time you waste.

2. Which title is the best one for the paragraph?

- A) Importance of Reading Skill
- B) How to Read Assignments
- C) Fast Reading and Slow Reading
- D) Understanding and Speed in Reading

3. Underline the topic sentence of the paragraph.

**Questions 4 to 8 are based on the following passage:**

Newton was one day deep in thought, when his servant entered his study. She brought an egg which she intended to boil on a spirit lamp (酒精灯), in his presence, so as to be sure of its being just right. Newton, who wanted to be left alone, told her she would leave, and that he would boil the egg himself. The servant put egg on the table beside Newton's watch and suggested that the egg should not be left in the boiling water more than two minutes and a half. Imagine her astonishment when, on her return, she found her master standing in front of the mantel piece (壁炉台) looking attentively at the egg which he held in his hand, while the watch was being boiled in the little saucepan (平底锅) over the lamp.

4. When his servant came into his study,

- A) Newton was busy doing his experiment.



- B) Newton was thinking deeply about something.
  - C) Newton was boiling his egg.
  - D) Newton was looking at his egg.
5. Newton wanted to be left alone because
- A) he was too tired .
  - B) he wouldn't like to be disturbed.
  - C) he wouldn't like to see the servant.
  - D) he wanted to have the egg himself.
6. His servant was very \_\_\_\_\_ when she returned.
- A) happy                      B) tired                      C) worried                      D) surprised
7. Newton was looking at the egg attentively which he held in his hand, while the watch was being boiled because
- A) he was so deep in thought that he had forgotten what he was doing at that time.
  - B) he wanted to see what would happen to his watch in boiling water.
  - C) he wanted his servant to check the egg.
  - D) the egg the servant brought was bad.
8. The proper title for this passage would be
- A) Newton and His Servant.                      B) An Egg and a Watch.
  - C) The Absent-Minded Philosopher.                      D) Newton and the Egg.

Questions 9 to 13 are based on the following passage:

April Fool's Day is the first day of April. The sport of the holiday is to play silly but harmless jokes on family members, co-workers, and friends. A victim of one of these pranks is called an April fool. If one succeeds in tricking someone, one laughs and says, 'April Fool', and then the person who has been tricked usually laughs, too.

This holiday originated in France. When the French first adopted the Gregorian calendar in 1564, some people continued to use the old calendar to celebrate New Year's Day on April 1. These people were called April Fools. The custom of playing tricks on this day became popular in France and then spread to many other countries. April Fool's jokes are as ingenious, humorous, or cruel as the people who perform them.

Here are some typical pranks:

- Telling somebody to call the zoo and ask to speak to Mr Fox.
- Putting salt in the sugar bowl.
- Setting the clock back an hour.
- Saying to friends, 'Oh my! You have four holes in your coat buttonholes!'
- Tying a string to a wallet and leaving the wallet in the middle of the sidewalk.

When someone stops to pick it up, the pranker yanks it out of reach.

In the United States today, April Fool's jokes are mostly played by children, who enjoy the holiday immensely.

9. On whom are April Fool's jokes NOT played?

- A) Family members.                      B) Colleagues.

C) Strangers.

D) Acquaintances.

10. Who are called 'April Fools'?

A) People who play good-humored tricks.

B) People who play April Fool's jokes.

C) People who do not celebrate New Year's Day.

D) People who fail to recognize April Fool's jokes.

11. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as an April Fool's joke?

A) Putting other people's wallets in the middle of a street.

B) Setting the clock back an hour.

C) Phoning the zoo, asking to speak to a fox.

D) Putting salt in the sugar bowl.

12. Which of the following has nothing to do with the origin of April Fool's Day?

A) France and the French people.

B) Adoption of a new calendar.

C) Sports.

D) Celebration of New Year's Day.

13. What is the victim of an April Fool's trick supposed to do?

A) To say 'April Fool'.

B) To play a trick back.

C) To get angry.

D) To join in the laughter.

**Questions 14 to 20 are based on the following passage:**

Ever since early man lit his first fire he has been polluting, or fouling, the atmosphere. It is, however, only since the Industrial Revolution, in the last century, that pollution of the air we breathe has reached dangerous levels.

Air pollution arises from modern man's demands for energy—to light and heat his home, to run factories and to power vehicles and aircraft for travel.

Whenever a fuel like petroleum, fuel oil, natural gas or coal is burned, it produces heat, which can be turned into power. But it also produces dirt and dangerous chemicals.

Burning these fuels produces many unwanted substances, such as smoke, and the gases sulphur dioxide, and carbon monoxide. Complicated chemicals called hydrocarbons—some of which can cause cancer—and acids and poisonous compounds are produced. Into the air in the United States are pumped every year 65 million tons of carbon monoxide, 23 million tons of sulphur compounds, 15 million tons of sooty and oily compounds, 12 million tons of dust, and 8 million tons of nitrogen compounds — and these figures could very well double by the end of the century.

Smoke, sulphur dioxide and carbon monoxide are main pollutants of the air. Smoke is made of very tiny particles of solid tarry material, which float in the air. Under special weather conditions the particles may mix with water vapour in the air and cause fog.

Fog is the biggest air pollution killer; in the famous London smog of 1952, about 4,000 people died as a result of breathing the sooty fumes. The sooty particles stick in the lungs and cause severe coughing. For a person whose lungs are already strained because of disease, the



fog can be fatal.

In 1956 Britain introduced the first clean air laws. London air now contains 80 per cent less impurities than it did in 1961 and there is 50 per cent more sunshine in winter.

Most fuels contain small amounts of sulphur. When these are burned they produce a colourless gas, sulphur dioxide. Most of this gas mixes with water in the air and comes back to earth as very weak sulphuric acid. This eats into buildings and attacks fabrics like curtains in the home. It is also dangerous for people with chest complaints, such as bronchitis.

The third major pollutant, carbon monoxide, is a deadly poison when it is concentrated. The automobile is the main source of carbon monoxide in the air. This colourless gas mixes with the hemoglobin of the blood to stop the body using oxygen properly. In a healthy person there is none of this gas in the blood. However, cigarette smoking puts more of this poison in the blood than anything else. The highest level found in a non-smoker occurred in a policeman after three hours directing traffic; 3.8 per cent of the hemoglobin was affected. In smokers, levels as high as 16 per cent have been found.

Automobile exhausts not only contain carbon monoxide but also nitrogen compounds, lead and hydrocarbons. These hydrocarbons usually blow away. But under certain weather conditions they linger and cause smog of the kind regularly seen in places like Los Angeles.

The bright sunlight causes the hydrocarbons to decompose partially, producing a haze that stings the eyes and makes breathing difficult. One of the hydrocarbons, called benzpyrene, has caused cancer in experiments with animals.

Lead is a known poison too, and although the levels in the air from automobile exhausts are still small, many countries are bringing in laws to control them.

14. There are three main pollutants of the air

- A) sulphur, hydrocarbon and nitrogen.
- B) smoke, sulphur dioxide and carbon monoxide.
- C) carbon monoxide, lead and hydrocarbon.

15. In this article the author says that

- A) fog may result in a lung disease.
- B) fog may result in a skin disease.
- C) heart diseases are more dangerous than lung disease.

16. According to the information of this article

- A) bad weather conditions contribute to fog.
- B) water vapour causes fog.
- C) automobile exhausts cause fog.

17. The polluted air in major cities is directly related to

- A) the weather.
- B) man's travel.
- C) the development of industry.

18. \_\_\_\_\_ are mainly responsible for carbon monoxide in the air according to this article.

- A) Chemicals
- B) Factories
- C) Automobiles

19. In this article it is implied that
- A) air pollution is one of the most serious problems facing the United States.
  - B) the air in the United States contains less poisonous gases now.
  - C) nitrogen compounds could double by the end of the twentieth century.
20. Some paragraphs of this article show
- A) cigarette smoking is dangerous.
  - B) automobiles endanger health.
  - C) automobiles are controlled.

## Part II Vocabulary and Structure

**Directions:** There are 40 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Choose the ONE that best completes the sentence. Then blacken the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

21. The young clerk tries to earn more money by working \_\_\_\_\_ hours.
- A) remaining
  - B) extra
  - C) extended
  - D) added
22. A person who is constantly \_\_\_\_\_ the loss of his job is not likely to do very good work.
- A) worried about
  - B) curious about
  - C) particular about
  - D) concerned with
23. We have all got up, and \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) so has Mary
  - B) Mary hasn't
  - C) also has Mary
  - D) Mary has too
24. His books \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of space.
- A) take
  - B) lose
  - C) get
  - D) occupy
25. I suppose you \_\_\_\_\_ very tired after a day's hard labor.
- A) could be
  - B) can have been
  - C) ought to be
  - D) must be
26. If you don't \_\_\_\_\_ smoking, you'll never get better.
- A) give off
  - B) give out
  - C) give up
  - D) give from
27. He will love his books \_\_\_\_\_ he lives.
- A) when
  - B) as
  - C) as long as
  - D) only if
28. There are too many \_\_\_\_\_ here for me to concentrate on my term paper.
- A) distractions
  - B) directions
  - C) destructions
  - D) discoveries
29. The government introduced new regulations \_\_\_\_\_ inflation (通货膨胀) might be brought under control.
- A) for
  - B) because
  - C) so that
  - D) as for
30. In many countries tourists visit the main centres and don't visit the rest of the country. This is \_\_\_\_\_ Britain.
- A) in case
  - B) the case of
  - C) in case of
  - D) in the case of
31. The doctor's mistakes in judgement \_\_\_\_\_ the death of the patient.
- A) resulted from
  - B) broke off
  - C) brought out
  - D) led to

32. \_\_\_\_\_ today, he would get there by Friday.  
 A) Was he leaving                      B) Were he to leave  
 C) If he leaves                         D) If he is leaving
33. The car accident left a \_\_\_\_\_ scar on his face.  
 A) forever                      B) eternal                      C) everlasting                      D) permanent
34. Skillful farming \_\_\_\_\_ them to support a large population.  
 A) commanded                      B) enabled                      C) demanded                      D) required
35. If she \_\_\_\_\_, tell her I will call her back when I return.  
 A) calls                      B) will call                      C) is going to call                      D) called
36. He \_\_\_\_\_ a sum of money every week for his old age.  
 A) sets up                      B) sets in                      C) sets along                      D) sets aside
37. What a heavy fog we have! I'm sure our flight will surely be behind \_\_\_\_\_ today.  
 A) plan                      B) time                      C) times                      D) schedule
38. We are going to have Mid-term Examination at 7:00 this evening. \_\_\_\_\_ late for it.  
 A) Be sure not to be                      B) Be sure of not being  
 C) Don't be sure to be                      D) Be sure of being
39. We should train them to \_\_\_\_\_ reference books.  
 A) make use of                      B) make use from  
 C) be of use                      D) go out of use
40. When I entered the room, I saw him \_\_\_\_\_ the book.  
 A) read                      B) to read                      C) to be reading                      D) reading
41. After you finish the test, \_\_\_\_\_ it again to look for mistakes.  
 A) go through with                      B) go for                      C) go over                      D) go back on
42. "Why were you so late for work today?"  
 " \_\_\_\_\_ to the office was very slow this morning because of the traffic."  
 A) Driving                      B) To drive                      C) I drove                      D) That I drove
43. Moore is the only person who \_\_\_\_\_ my opinion.  
 A) shares                      B) copies                      C) agrees                      D) produces
44. Under a big old tree, there is an armchair, \_\_\_\_\_ an old woman is sitting.  
 A) on which                      B) in which                      C) where                      D) which
45. You don't have to tell him! He is fully \_\_\_\_\_ the danger.  
 A) sure of                      B) aware of                      C) blind to                      D) confident of
46. The planets are so far away that it is impossible \_\_\_\_\_ in miles.  
 A) that we measure it                      B) to us to measure them  
 C) for us to measure them                      D) measuring them
47. They have \_\_\_\_\_ a trip to Beijing this summer.  
 A) concentrated on                      B) caught sight of  
 C) come up with                      D) decided on
48. Old as I am, I may learn \_\_\_\_\_ I didn't know.  
 A) what                      B) which                      C) that                      D) how

49. There was no sound now \_\_\_\_\_ the cracking of small pieces of wood.  
A) in addition to      B) along with      C) except for      D) in spite of
50. Daddy as well as Mummy and Mr. Dussel \_\_\_\_\_ awake.  
A) was      B) were      C) be      D) is
51. If you had to \_\_\_\_\_ between staying here alone or going with me, what would you do?  
A) arrange      B) differ      C) select      D) choose
52. We have come to a critical moment. You must take immediate \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) action      B) act      C) activity      D) doings
53. Most of his money has been \_\_\_\_\_ on stamp collecting.  
A) spent      B) used      C) cost      D) kept
54. You must \_\_\_\_\_ your name, age and address on the application form.  
A) fill up      B) fill in      C) fill out      D) fill down
55. He said he was going to drop off the team and \_\_\_\_\_ his studies.  
A) fill in      B) decide on      C) go over      D) concentrate on
56. They asked me so many questions that I got \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) complicated      B) confirmed      C) confused      D) controlled
57. I couldn't afford an expensive watch, as I only earned a salary of \_\_\_\_\_ \$56 every month.  
A) as many as      B) same as  
C) much more than      D) as much as
58. Neither Bill nor his parents \_\_\_\_\_ at home.  
A) is      B) has      C) are      D) was
59. Someone may have a strong body with a stupid head, but David is intelligent \_\_\_\_\_ physically well-built.  
A) as well as      B) so well as      C) as good as      D) so good as
60. \_\_\_\_\_ the letter, I ran out of the room to the post office.  
A) After I had finished for  
B) As soon as I finished writing  
C) No sooner than I had finished up  
D) Since I finished up to write

### Part III Cloze

**Directions:** There are 20 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D) below the passage. You should choose the ONE that best fits into the passage. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

In Germany one breathes in love of order with the air. The German likes nature, but he does not like nature 61 too wild; he likes to control it. He takes 62 interest in his garden. He plants seven rose trees on the north side and seven 63 the south, and 64 they do not all grow 65 the same size and shape it troubles him 66 he cannot sleep 67 night. He ties every flower

68 a stick. This interferes 69 his view of the flower, but he has the satisfaction of knowing it is behaving properly. On a 70 fixed date in the autumn, the German covers 71 his flowers and bushes; and on a certain fixed date in spring, he uncovers them and stands them up again. He does not 72 if it happens to be an unusually fine autumn or a very late spring. No 73 German allows his arrangements to be upset 74 the weather. He cannot control the weather, so he takes no notice of it.

Among trees, the German's 75 is the poplar, 76 it grows where it is planted and how it is planted. It grows straight and upright 77 a German tree should grow; and so, 78 the German is pulling 79 all other trees, and replacing them 80 poplars.

- |                    |                  |                     |              |
|--------------------|------------------|---------------------|--------------|
| 61. A) be          | B) being         | C) to be            | D) it is     |
| 62. A) great       | B) large         | C) big              | D) huge      |
| 63. A) at          | B) by            | C) in               | D) on        |
| 64. A) whether     | B) if            | C) therefore        | D) that      |
| 65. A) up          | B) on            | C) into             | D) in        |
| 66. A) in order to | B) for fear that | C) so that          | D) for       |
| 67. A) in          | B) by            | C) on               | D) at        |
| 68. A) upon        | B) to            | C) on               | D) at        |
| 69. A) with        | B) in            | C) on               | D) by        |
| 70. A) sure        | B) certain       | C) appointed        | D) arranged  |
| 71. A) over        | B) on            | C) up               | D) upon      |
| 72. A) care about  | B) take care of  | C) care for         | D) care      |
| 73. A) factual     | B) true          | C) real             | D) common    |
| 74. A) under       | B) in            | C) by               | D) on        |
| 75. A) interests   | B) hobby         | C) regular business | D) favourite |
| 76. A) because     | B) so            | C) therefore        | D) over      |
| 77. A) as if       | B) as though     | C) such as          | D) as        |
| 78. A) gently      | B) slowly        | C) gradually        | D) by and by |
| 79. A) up          | B) off           | C) together         | D) over      |
| 80. A) as          | B) with          | C) like             | D) to        |

## Part IV Translation

### Section A

**Directions:** Read the following passage carefully and then translate the underlined sentences into Chinese.

81) Plants take in certain materials from the earth, from the air and from water, and with these materials they are able to make their own food.

While plants are making this special food, which they always do in sunlight, they give off the gas oxygen. In fact, oxygen is a kind of waste material which comes out of the plant foodmaking "factory".

82) Oxygen is, however, very valuable to all living things. We cannot breathe without

it, nor can animals, nor can plants. Although plants give out oxygen, they need to take it in when they are breathing.

83) However, since plants give off this valuable gas, they are doing other living things a great service because, since all living things have to breathe, there could easily be a shortage of oxygen in the atmosphere. Green plants, in this way, help to maintain the balance of gases in the atmosphere.

It is impossible to see oxygen. Like most gases, it is invisible. We have to use special methods to prove that it is there. We have learnt that green plants give off oxygen in sunlight, when they are making food, and we can show, by an experiment, that this is true.

84) In the experiment, we use a waterplant under water, so that we can see the bubbles of oxygen coming from the plant and rising in the water.

85) The test tube must be quite full of water at the beginning of the experiment and you will find it easier to make sure of this if you set up the experiment completely under water.

If the apparatus is left in sunlight, you will see bubbles of gas arising in the test tube. This gas will gradually take the place of the water in the test tube. You will find out that this gas is oxygen.

## Section B

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

86. 有人以为金钱和权力能带来幸福,然而事实并非如此。(be the case)
87. 退休之后,他就做街道工作。(occupy)
88. 她需要充足的时间进行写作,所以把访问推迟到下个月。(adequate)
89. 老师告诉学生们说当学习时,就应该把全部注意力贯注在功课上。(concentrate on)
90. 她又仔细地检查了这些计划,并发现了三处错误。(go over)



# 大学英语一级考试(CET 1)

## 答 题 纸

学校:

姓名:

试  
卷  
代  
号

[A]  
[B]  
[C]  
[D]

| 学 校 代 号 |     |     |     |     | 准 考 证 号 |     |     |     |     |
|---------|-----|-----|-----|-----|---------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| [0]     | [0] | [0] | [0] | [0] | [0]     | [0] | [0] | [0] | [0] |
| [1]     | [1] | [1] | [1] | [1] | [1]     | [1] | [1] | [1] | [1] |
| [2]     | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2]     | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] |
| [3]     | [3] | [3] | [3] | [3] | [3]     | [3] | [3] | [3] | [3] |
| [4]     | [4] | [4] | [4] | [4] | [4]     | [4] | [4] | [4] | [4] |
| [5]     | [5] | [5] | [5] | [5] | [5]     | [5] | [5] | [5] | [5] |
| [6]     | [6] | [6] | [6] | [6] | [6]     | [6] | [6] | [6] | [6] |
| [7]     | [7] | [7] | [7] | [7] | [7]     | [7] | [7] | [7] | [7] |
| [8]     | [8] | [8] | [8] | [8] | [8]     | [8] | [8] | [8] | [8] |
| [9]     | [9] | [9] | [9] | [9] | [9]     | [9] | [9] | [9] | [9] |

|   |  |  |  |            |  |   |  |
|---|--|--|--|------------|--|---|--|
| 划<br>线<br>要<br>求  |  | 用 HB-2B 铅笔按这样填写—, 不允许这样填写<br>要有一定粗度, 浓度盖过字母底色。<br>答题和代号划写都不能用钢笔或圆珠笔, 否则试卷作废。<br>修改要用橡皮擦干净, 注意不要划错行(可用直尺对齐)。  |  |            |  | 66 [A] [B] [C] [D]<br>67 [A] [B] [C] [D]<br>68 [A] [B] [C] [D]<br>69 [A] [B] [C] [D]<br>70 [A] [B] [C] [D]                    |  |
| 1 [A] [B] [C] [D]<br>2 [A] [B] [C] [D]<br>3 [A] [B] [C] [D]<br>4 [A] [B] [C] [D]<br>5 [A] [B] [C] [D]<br><br>6 [A] [B] [C] [D]<br>7 [A] [B] [C] [D]<br>8 [A] [B] [C] [D]<br>9 [A] [B] [C] [D]<br>10 [A] [B] [C] [D]<br><br>11 [A] [B] [C] [D]<br>12 [A] [B] [C] [D]<br>13 [A] [B] [C] [D]<br>14 [A] [B] [C] [D]<br>15 [A] [B] [C] [D]<br><br>16 [A] [B] [C] [D]<br>17 [A] [B] [C] [D]<br>18 [A] [B] [C] [D]<br>19 [A] [B] [C] [D]<br>20 [A] [B] [C] [D]<br><br>21 [A] [B] [C] [D]<br>22 [A] [B] [C] [D]<br>23 [A] [B] [C] [D]<br>24 [A] [B] [C] [D]<br>25 [A] [B] [C] [D] | 26 [A] [B] [C] [D]<br>27 [A] [B] [C] [D]<br>28 [A] [B] [C] [D]<br>29 [A] [B] [C] [D]<br>30 [A] [B] [C] [D]<br><br>31 [A] [B] [C] [D]<br>32 [A] [B] [C] [D]<br>33 [A] [B] [C] [D]<br>34 [A] [B] [C] [D]<br>35 [A] [B] [C] [D]<br><br>36 [A] [B] [C] [D]<br>37 [A] [B] [C] [D]<br>38 [A] [B] [C] [D]<br>39 [A] [B] [C] [D]<br>40 [A] [B] [C] [D]<br><br>41 [A] [B] [C] [D]<br>42 [A] [B] [C] [D]<br>43 [A] [B] [C] [D]<br>44 [A] [B] [C] [D]<br>45 [A] [B] [C] [D] | 46 [A] [B] [C] [D]<br>47 [A] [B] [C] [D]<br>48 [A] [B] [C] [D]<br>49 [A] [B] [C] [D]<br>50 [A] [B] [C] [D]<br><br>51 [A] [B] [C] [D]<br>52 [A] [B] [C] [D]<br>53 [A] [B] [C] [D]<br>54 [A] [B] [C] [D]<br>55 [A] [B] [C] [D]<br><br>56 [A] [B] [C] [D]<br>57 [A] [B] [C] [D]<br>58 [A] [B] [C] [D]<br>59 [A] [B] [C] [D]<br>60 [A] [B] [C] [D]<br><br>61 [A] [B] [C] [D]<br>62 [A] [B] [C] [D]<br>63 [A] [B] [C] [D]<br>64 [A] [B] [C] [D]<br>65 [A] [B] [C] [D] | 71 [A] [B] [C] [D]<br>72 [A] [B] [C] [D]<br>73 [A] [B] [C] [D]<br>74 [A] [B] [C] [D]<br>75 [A] [B] [C] [D]<br><br>76 [A] [B] [C] [D]<br>77 [A] [B] [C] [D]<br>78 [A] [B] [C] [D]<br>79 [A] [B] [C] [D]<br>80 [A] [B] [C] [D]<br><br>81 [A] [B] [C] [D]<br>82 [A] [B] [C] [D]<br>83 [A] [B] [C] [D]<br>84 [A] [B] [C] [D]<br>85 [A] [B] [C] [D]<br><br>86 [A] [B] [C] [D]<br>87 [A] [B] [C] [D]<br>88 [A] [B] [C] [D]<br>89 [A] [B] [C] [D]<br>90 [A] [B] [C] [D] |            |  |   |  |
|   |  | 注意: 考生不能在此栏填写, 否则试卷作废  |  | 评卷员<br>代号: |  | [0] [1] [2] [3] [4] [5] [6] [7] [8] [9]<br>[0] [1] [2] [3] [4] [5] [6] [7] [8] [9]<br>[0] [1] [2] [3] [4] [5] [6] [7] [8] [9] |  |
|   |  | 作文分 [0] [1] [2] [3] [4] [5] [6] [7] [8] [9] [10] [11] [12] [13] [14] [15]  |  |            |  |   |  |

# Test Two

## Part I Reading Comprehension

**Directions:** There are 4 reading passages in this part. 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 the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

Geology is vitally important for the needs and industries of mankind. For example, thousands of geologists are actively engaged in locating and exploring the mineral resources of the earth, such as coal and oil. In addition, geologists are also directly concerned with the study of water supply. Finally, many engineering projects, such as tunnels, canals, docks and reservoirs, call for geological advice in the selection of sites and materials.

1. Which sentence best expresses the main idea?

- A) The geologist's job is to locate and explore the mineral resources of the earth and water supply.
- B) Geology is intended to study the mineral resources of the earth and water supply.
- C) Geology is considered as one of the sciences without which we cannot imagine our life.
- D) Many engineering projects need geological advices.

2. Which title is the best one for the paragraph?

- A) A New Look at Geology
- B) The Important Uses of Geology
- C) The Geologist's Job
- D) How to Use Water Supply

3. Underline the topic sentence of the paragraph.

**Questions 4 to 8 are based on the following passage:**

What is colour? Why do some objects look red, others green, others blue?

Colour is caused by reflected light rays. We see colour because objects reflect light. Something that is red reflects mostly red light. It reflects a little green or blue light, too, but we do not see it. In the same way, a green object reflects mostly green light. White objects reflect all colours of light. Black objects do not reflect any light.

What happens to the colours of light that are not reflected? They are absorbed by the object. The darker the colour, the less light is reflected and the more light is absorbed. Light that is absorbed is turned into heat. For this reason, dark clothes are warmer in the sunlight than lighter-coloured clothes.

4. Colour is caused by
  - A) the object itself.
  - B) the light around an object.
  - C) reflected light.
  - D) your eyes.
5. Something looks red because it
  - A) reflects only red light .
  - B) reflects mostly red light.
  - C) absorbs mostly green light.
  - D) absorbs nothing but green or blue light.
6. Things that look black are reflecting
  - A) mostly black light .
  - B) all light.
  - C) many different colours.
  - D) no light.
7. Light that is not reflected is
  - A) turned into heat.
  - B) stored by the object.
  - C) reflected later.
  - D) Both B and C.
8. In the sunlight, the warmest clothes would be
  - A) white.
  - B) yellow.
  - C) dark-coloured.
  - D) light-coloured.

**Question 9 to 13 are based on the following passage :**

Here is your weekend guide to what is going on at the University of Colorado...

And it is a good weekend for basketball. The Colorado Buffaloes will play the Oklahoma Sooners Friday night at Oklahoma, and they will return home to face the Nebraska Cornhuskers Saturday night on the University of Colorado court. The Buffaloes are expected to win both games and fans. Tickets are available from the ticket office at the sports arena.

There are also a few tickets available for the Saturday night concert by Walter Murphy and the Big Apple Band. Most of the tickets are ten dollars, although a very few five-dollar seats are still on sale. To reserve seats, call the Student Union at 666-5771, or stop by the box office.

The university museum will be open from 10 a. m. until 5 p. m. Saturday and Sunday. In addition to the famous rock and mineral collection and the exhibits of early people, there will be a special exhibit of American Indian pottery and sand painting. Admission is free.

And now a report on snow conditions at area ski resorts. Snow Valley is reporting good conditions with six inches of new snow in the last twenty- four hours; Pine Mountain is reporting good conditions with eight inches of new snow; and the Oak Creek Canyon Resort is reporting very good conditions with nine inches of new snow. This has been the weekend guide. Thank you for listening.

9. What is the purpose of the announcement?
  - A) To enliven life on the campus.
  - B) To persuade students to take part in the school activities.
  - C) To give students information about weekend activities on the campus.
  - D) To encourage students to take part in the ski trips.
10. What entertainments are offered on the campus?