

COLLEGE ENGLISH

Band One

骆河芊 主编

大学英语综合技能实践教程
(2015年版) 一级

东华大学出版社

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修订说明

《710分大学英语同步水平练与考(2014年版)(1-4级)》根据教育部高教司主持和领导下的大学英语四、六级考试改革项目组和考试委员会制定的《全国大学英语四、六级考试改革方案(试行)》所推行的新的计分体制和成绩报道方式,依据《大学英语课程教学要求(试行)》来编写的。与大学英语教学课程和计划同步,由浅入深、循序渐进,一学期一册,共分四级。每册有10套考试题,每套试卷都有从听力到作文比较完整的考试题型。本系列属水平能力练习与检测题,可独立用于课堂测试,也可供学生课后自学。参加本套书编写的作者,都是长期从事大学英语教学且有着四、六级考试指导丰富经验的大学老师。在编写时,作者还将近期教学与考试中出现的新内容、新题型吸收进来,使该套书具有较强的**时效性**和**实用性**,可与各高校现行使用的《全新版大学英语》、《新视野大学英语》、《大学英语》、《新编大学英语》、《当代大学英语》和《大学核心英语》等教材配套使用并配有MP3录音。

此次修订,我们特别聘请了具有丰富教学经验的老师,着重修改了第二部分听力Section C、第三部分阅读理解和第四部分翻译(中译英)等部分,使之更贴近近年通行的大学英语四、六级考试题型。为使学生在作文写作时,能学会运用标准地道的英语语言,此次修订,我们还特别聘请了美籍教师Andy, Amanda, Chad, Daisy, Leona和Luke等几位专家,对所有试题中的作文范文进行审阅,并替换了部分与大学英语四、六级考试难易程度不相匹配的作文范文。相信这对广大学生的写作水平的提高有较大的帮助!

一级中的写作、听力、阅读和翻译等的难易程度与上述教材的一级水平相当,可与上述教材同步使用。由于时间仓促和编者水平局限,书中难免有不足之处,真诚欢迎同行和使用者提出宝贵意见。

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College English Test 1

Part I

Writing

(30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition on the topic **Exercise or Diet**. You should write at least 120 but no more than 150 words following the outline given below:

1. The disadvantage of diet.
2. The advantage of exercise.
3. My choice.

注意:此部分试题写在答题卡 1 上。

Part II

Listening Comprehension

(30 minutes)

Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear 8 short conversations and 2 long conversations. At the end of each conversation, one or more questions will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the questions 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 mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 1** with a single line through the centre.

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡 1 上作答。

1. A) Susan likes her major in machinery in college.
B) Susan majors in engineering in college.
C) Susan considers her major interesting.
D) Susan doesn't like her major.
2. A) Less than two miles.
B) More than two miles.
C) Two miles.
D) About two miles.
3. A) In a ticket office.
B) In a travel agency.
C) At a railway station.

- D) On a train.
4. A) Betty went to swimming in the rain.
B) Betty ignored the woman's advice.
C) Betty went to work though she caught a high fever.
D) Betty went swimming though she has caught a fever.
5. A) He is quiet.
B) He is shy.
C) He is friendly.
D) He is unpleasant.
6. A) There are different designs of shirt these days.
B) Bright color is fashionable these days.
C) The man pretty like bright-colored design.
D) The man doesn't like bright-colored design.
7. A) Wash all those dishes.
B) Wash the dirty clothes.
C) Clean the floor.
D) Clean the apartment.
8. A) Borrow the man's textbook.
B) Borrow another one from the library.
C) Copy the man's homework.
D) Get the book for free.

Questions 9 to 12 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

9. A) Drug abuse among young people.
B) The negative effect of young people's curiosity.
C) How to deal with drug abuse efficiently.
D) Health and social risks caused by drugs.
10. A) Its low price.
B) Pressure from other young people.
C) The curiosity of young people.
D) Drive to succeed.
11. A) Some TV program are concerned with drug abuse.
B) The media have take advantage of the curiosity of teenagers.
C) The media have not shown the bad effects of drugs to teenagers.
D) The media have made drug abuse appealing to young people.
12. A) Rules and regulation laid down by government.
B) A good education programme about the risks of drug abuse.

- C) High fines.
- D) Prison sentences.

Questions 13 to 15 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

13. A) How one can become a good taxi driver.
 B) The complicated road condition in London.
 C) There're really lots of things required for a taxi driver in London.
 D) How to get a driving license.
14. A) Have a medical examination.
 B) Have a nineteen-month training.
 C) Do the Knowledge examination.
 D) Renew the driving license.
15. A) Because he hasn't come to London for a long time.
 B) Because his special appearance.
 C) Because he was not born in London.
 D) Because he still got the Bristol accent.

Section B

Directions: *In this section, you will hear 3 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passages and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 1** with a single line through the center.*

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡1上作答。

Passage One

Questions 16 to 18 are based on the passage you have just heard.

16. A) They couldn't find their seats.
 B) They had not got seats.
 C) They got lost in the dark.
 D) They found their seats with difficulty.
17. A) Because it was afternoon.
 B) Because they wanted to make the seats cheaper.
 C) Because the lights were being repaired.
 D) Because they wanted to save money.
18. A) different films.
 B) both films.
 C) only the first film.
 D) only the second film.

Passage Two

Questions 19 to 21 are based on the passage you have just heard.

19. A) The content of dreams.
B) The meaning of dreams.
C) The process of sleeping.
D) Dreamers while they dream.
20. A) Everyone dreams every night.
B) Dreams are easily remembered.
C) Dreams are likely to be frightening.
D) Persons dream only one dream a night.
21. A) As soon as the student wakes in the morning.
B) At stated intervals during the night.
C) About five minutes after the end of each dream.
D) Immediately after dream.

Passage Three

Questions 22 to 25 are based on the passage you have just heard.

22. A) Use of library facilities. B) Library regulations.
C) Library personnel. D) Location of the library.
23. A) Book publishers. B) Librarians.
C) Returning faculty members. D) New university students.
24. A) Graduate students. B) Undergraduate students.
C) Professors. D) Library employees.
25. A) The special section. B) The reading room.
C) The reference section. D) The stacks.

Section C

Directions: In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks with the exact words you have just heard. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡1上作答。

On March fifth, actors, directors, producers and other filmmakers will gather in Hollywood, the center of the American film industry. They will receive Academy Awards on movies 26 last year.

The winners will receive an award called an Oscar. This statue is 27 like a man. It is made of several metals covered with gold. The Oscar is only about thirty-four centimeters tall. It weighs less than four kilograms. But the award can be 28 to the person who

receives it. Winning an Oscar can mean becoming much more famous. It can mean getting offers to work in the best movies. It also can mean earning much more money.

The Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences presents the Oscars each year. Almost six thousand people who work in the 29 belong to the organization. Members of the Academy begin the 30 of choosing award winners. These people work in thirteen different 31. They nominate candidates for Academy Awards. All Academy members 32 the final winners.

The awards are presented in the Kodak Theater in Hollywood. Important people in the movie industry attend the Academy Awards ceremony. Crowds of people wait outside the theater. They watch the famous movie stars as they arrive for the ceremony.

During the Academy Awards ceremony, famous actors and 33 announce the names of the nominees and the winners. Then the winners go up onto the stage to receive their Oscars. Their 34 has arrived. They thank all the people who helped them win the award.

Hundreds of millions of people in the United States and around the world will watch the Academy Awards show on television Sunday night. The American film industry will honor the best movies, actors and 35. These winners will go home with a golden Oscar.

Part III Reading Comprehension (40 minutes)

Section A

Directions: In this section, there is a passage with ten blanks. You are required to select one word for each blank from a list of choices given in a word bank following the passage. Read the passage through carefully before making your choices. Each choice in the bank is identified by a letter. Please mark the corresponding letter for each item on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre. **You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.**

Questions 36 to 45 are based on the following passage.

Because McDonald's is a good business, thousands of people apply for restaurant 36 each year. McDonald's, however, chooses only 10 percent of the applicants. Every year, many businesspeople, doctors, or lawyers 37 their jobs to become owners. Guy Roderick, a lawyer, gave up his law practice, moved to Florida, and opened 4 restaurants. He works every day of the week, but he 38 "a million dollars in happiness".

It is not 39 to become the owner of a McDonald's restaurant. New applicants must first 40 and then work in a McDonald's restaurant for about 500 hours. Then they spend 10 days at Hamburger University. They learn how to clean a grill, how much food to buy, and how to balance the cooks. They graduate with a 41 in "hamburgerology" and

a minor in “French fries”.

The applicant's name then goes to the 42 of a list. When each name gets to the top of the list, the applicant gets a restaurant. Applicants cannot choose a city or town, but they can accept or 43 a location.

After the new owner accepts a location, he or she chooses the basic design of the restaurant. Most McDonald's look almost the same on the outside, but 44 there are about 16 different basic designs. Then the owner designs the inside of the restaurant. The design may have a western, a sports, or 45 theme. Each design, however, will suit each owner's taste.

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| A) major | I) inevitably |
| B) easy | J) ownership |
| C) reject | K) tough |
| D) earns | L) quit |
| E) friendship | M) actually |
| F) historical | N) recognize |
| G) observe | O) satisfies |
| H) bottom | |

Section B

Directions: In this section, you are going to read a passage with ten statements attached to it. Each statement contains information given in one of the paragraphs. Identify the paragraph from which the information is derived. You may choose a paragraph more than once. Each paragraph is marked with a letter. Answer the questions by marking the corresponding letter **Answer Sheet 2**.

Bad Study Habits

- A) I've been teaching part-time for the past one and a half years. I enjoy what I do and I like my students (so far). That doesn't mean that I'm not a strict one. In fact, I have already gained the reputation for strictness and difficulty of exams. I once made my entire class re-take a certain exam because nobody passed! But a lot of them passed and graduated last April, so I guess I wasn't that bad. Unfortunately, not everyone graduated. One or two of them failed the whole subject. I couldn't do anything about it because their grade was a solid 5 (which is an F grade here) and no matter how hard I pushed and pulled, I just couldn't give a remedy for their failing grade. So, bottom-line, they did not graduate.
- B) Some of my students right now asked me about these failed students. They wanted to know

the “whys” and the “hows” for these cases. I tried to answer as tactfully as I can but their questions really got me thinking. Is it them or is it me? Am I not a good teacher or were they simply not good students? Any simple answer? More of the latter instead of the former. I’m not kidding. I’m not saying I’m a good one but I’m not that bad either. And from jogging my memory, I can see how they failed and I can count the reasons why they failed. Three words — bad study habits — in plural, not singular. So what are these bad study habits? Let me count seven of them.

- C) Poor Attendance. For any subject, attendance is really a must. Unless, of course, you’re a genius who can just scan your teacher’s or classmates’ notes and you can readily understand the lesson. If you’re not, the next best thing is to hear firsthand what your teacher has to say and to read through your own eyes everything written on the board. If you do not attend classes, your chance of understanding the subject is almost zero and your points for the subject go down as well.
- D) No Assignments. Let’s face it. Usually the only way a student can learn a subject is through practice. And practicing the subjects or topics means diligently doing the exercises and the assignments all on your own. I noticed some of my students (even those who passed) depend on their classmates for their assignments. So who learns the subject? The ones who did the assignments.
- E) Failing to Take Down Notes. I know that the student can always photocopy the classmates’ notes. But, personally, I don’t think this really works for those students who do not take down notes and just depend on their classmates. Taking down notes means you are listening and are focused on the subject. A student who doesn’t take down notes is either somebody who has a photographic memory or just plain lazy or is not concentrating on the subject at hand. The first reason is a good one but is quite rare. The second reason may be okay if the student is intelligent in the first place, but this is still not an excuse. The third reason may be the worst because the student is really not absorbing anything from the class. And when this happens, your grades are bye-bye.
- F) Poor Time Management. There’s this one time I gave a major exam for my students. Imagine my surprise when I saw some of them were not taking the exams and they were just hanging around the school! Their reason for not taking the exam? They were not able to study on my subject. Needless to say, I got hopping mad and told them to take the exam or I won’t give a make-up exam for them. I mean I know that they have a lot on their plates with their subjects, case studies, thesis, exams and etc. But they have to know how to manage their time and accommodate everything. That’s part of a student’s life. And to think their schedule of exams were announced right from the start, so they should have properly prepared and planned their time to coincide with the official school schedule.

- G) Procrastination. This one can follow poor time management skills, but it's a habit that can be left on its own. Let's put it in another word - cramming (which was common when I was in college, still is apparently). What's worse right now is that a lot of students have more distractions than when I was in college. These distractions (like Facebook, online games, play stations, chatting) make cramming or procrastination a more dangerous bad habit now than it was before.
- H) Not Following Teacher's Instructions. Okay, here comes the exam. The students are asked to write T for True and F for False. What do they do? Write the whole word. Or worse, give entirely different answers. Failing to follow instructions like in the first case means deductions(扣分) from me. Failing to follow instructions like in the second case means a failed grade in the exam or worse, in the subject itself.
- I) Negative Thinking. This one bad habit can wipe out all the student's good study habits. I mean if the student always thinks he or she does not understand the subject or that the subject is just too hard for him or her, no amount of studying or copying notes or doing assignments can really make up for this one bad habit. It will just simply block everything because the student is setting himself or herself up for failure. I'm a strong believer of mind over matter when it comes to study and if the student thinks he or she cannot understand the subject, chances are, he or she will never understand it. This is what one of my students did and she, needless to say, failed my subject.
- J) And that's it. There are actually more bad study habits but these are the ones I saw from my former and even my present students. I guess I ranted(夸张) a little bit but I do hope I managed to get my message across. I know there's no such thing as a perfect student, but I don't think there is also a thing as a bad student with a bad study habit passing a subject. Or am I wrong? What are your thoughts on this?

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

46. Some students do not do their assignments by themselves; instead, they just rely on their classmates.
47. The students who do not show up at classes would hardly understand the subject unless they are geniuses.
48. Students who do not do as the teacher required may get a lower grade or even a failed grade in the exam or the subject.
49. As a teacher, I think the failed students' failing grade can be attributed to their bad study habits.
50. In my opinion, students with bad study habits would not pass the subject though there's no perfect student.
51. Students should know how to manage their time though they are busy with their subjects.

52. As a bad habit, students' negative thinking will destroy all their good habits.
53. More often than not, only by means of practice can a student learn a subject.
54. Reasons for students' not taking down notes vary, but the worst may be the lack of concentration on the subject they learn.
55. More distractions that students have right now make the procrastination habit worse than it was before.

Section C

Directions: *There are 2 passages in this section. 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 **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the center.*

Passage One

Questions 56 to 60 are based on the following passage.

I was six when I joined my father and two elder brothers at sunrise in the hayfields of Eufaula, Oklahoma. By the time I was eight I was helping Dad fix up low-income rental properties. He gave me a penny for every nail I pulled out of old boards.

I got my first real job, at JM's Restaurant in town, when I was 12. My main responsibilities were clearing tables and washing dishes, but sometimes I helped cook.

Every day after school I would head to JM's and work until ten. Saturdays I worked from two until eleven. At that age it was unlucky going to work and watching my friends run off to swim or play. I didn't necessarily like work, but I loved what working allowed me to have. Because of my job I was always the one playing when my friends and I went to the local bar Tastee Freez. This made me proud.

Word that I was honest and hard-working got around town. A local clothing store extended credit to me although I was only in the seventh grade. I immediately charged a '68 sports coat and a '22 pair of trousers. I was making only 65 cents an hour and I was already '90 in debt! So I learned early the danger of easy credit. I paid it off as soon as I could.

My first job taught me discipline, responsibility and brought me a level of personal satisfaction few of my friends had experienced. As my father, who worked three jobs, once told me, "If you understand sacrifice and commitment, there are not any things in life you can't have." How right he was!

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

56. When the author was a child, he was made to help his father work because _____.
- A) the restaurant was short of hands
- B) his family belonged to the low-income group
- C) he wanted to earn some money

company is producing and why they are willing to stay on after work, for little overtime pay, to participate in earnest discussions about the quality control of their products.

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

61. Lifetime employment in the Japanese company means that the employee _____.
- A) leaves his company only when business is bad
B) gets a job soon after he leaves school or university
C) can work there throughout his career
D) can have his serious mistakes in work corrected
62. Which of the following statements is INCORRECT?
- A) Family and company interests are equally important.
B) The Japanese worker is very loyal to his company.
C) One's future is guaranteed through hard work.
D) Devotion to one's company is encouraged.
63. Lifetime employment influences one's _____.
- A) achievements at work B) performance at work
C) career options D) attitude toward work
64. The Japanese worker is fond of his company's products because of _____.
- A) his marriage with the daughter of the president
B) the close link between him and his company
C) his willingness to work overtime
D) his active participation in quality control
65. The passage mainly discusses _____.
- A) how lifetime employment works in Japan
B) what benefits lifetime employment has brought to Japanese workers
C) what lifetime employment is
D) how lifetime employment is viewed

Part IV

Translation

(30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to translate a passage from Chinese into English. You should write your answer on **Answer Sheet 2**.

中华大地是龙的故乡,龙文化广泛地渗入到社会生活的各个方面,不管是工艺美术、建筑名胜、歌舞影视,还是岁时节令、婚丧礼仪、服饰冠履,龙都作为重要的组成部分,体现着不可或缺的文化蕴涵。龙是一种内涵丰富的文化符号,是中华民族的象征。

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

