

# 大学英语测试与分析

〈2〉

总策划：宋毛平 王胜利 霍光汉

总主编：王德军

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新题型

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## 前 言

教育部 2005 年 2 月颁布了《全国大学英语四、六级考试改革方案(试行)》，在考试内容和形式上，四、六级考试将加大听力理解部分的题量和比例，增加快速阅读理解测试部分，提高主观题的比例。

《大学英语测试与分析》是依据《全国大学英语四、六级考试改革方案(试行)》编写的一套综合测试丛书，分为 1—4 册，分别供大学本科一至四学期使用。全书按照教育部《大学英语课程教学要求(试行)》编写，帮助学生进一步巩固语言知识，扩大知识面，培养学生的英语综合应用能力。

每册书由 12 套试题组成。参照四、六级考试的新题型，每套试题由四部分构成：听力理解、阅读理解、综合测试和写作测试。听力理解部分占 35%（第一册为 30%），其中听力对话部分包括短对话和长对话；听力短文部分（第一册为句子听写）包括短文听写和选择题型的短文理解。阅读理解部分占 35%，包括仔细阅读和快速阅读。仔细阅读部分除测试篇章阅读理解外，还包括对篇章语境中的词汇理解的测试；快速阅读部分测试各种快速阅读技能。综合测试占 15%（第一册为 20%），由两部分构成。第一部分为完形填空或改错；第二部分为翻译。写作能力测试部分占 15%，体裁包括议论文、说明文、应用文等。

每套试题除附有参考答案外，还配有详细的解题分析，可以帮助学生准确掌握语言，不断提高英语运用能力。

本丛书由宋毛平、王胜利、霍光汉总策划，王德军总主编。

本书由段慕卉、马静、李培红、宁东兴、张本亮、邓颖涛等人编写。

限于编者水平、时间仓促，书中难免疏漏之处，敬请不吝指正。

编 者

2005 年 6 月



## Tests

Unit 1 .....	2
Unit 2 .....	12
Unit 3 .....	22
Unit 4 .....	31
Unit 5 .....	41
Mid-term Test .....	52
Unit 6 .....	63
Unit 7 .....	74
Unit 8 .....	83
Unit 9 .....	93
Unit 10 .....	103
Final Test .....	114

## Key, Scripts and Analyses

Unit 1 .....	127
Unit 2 .....	134
Unit 3 .....	142
Unit 4 .....	149
Unit 5 .....	157
Mid-term Test .....	165
Unit 6 .....	173
Unit 7 .....	181
Unit 8 .....	188
Unit 9 .....	195
Unit 10 .....	203
Final Test .....	211

# Tests

# Unit 1

## **Part I** Listening Comprehension ( 30% )

### **Section A** Short Conversation ( 1 × 10 = 10 )

*Directions: In this section, you will hear ten short conversations. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and 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.*

1. A. A cook. B. A waiter.  
C. A serviceman. D. A salesman.
2. A. Something happened to her bike. B. She wanted to do some shopping.  
C. She was repairing her own bike. D. Her bike was damaged by a stone.
3. A. The woman's uncle will come for a visit.  
B. He will visit her uncle instead of her.  
C. He thinks the woman should visit her uncle.  
D. He asks the woman to go over to his place.
4. A. She was very grateful. B. She gave her box to the man.  
C. She didn't accept it. D. She was very angry.
5. A. To the movie. B. To her sister's home.  
C. To the station. D. To the ticket office.
6. A. She will accept his advice.  
B. She won't accept his advice.  
C. She agrees with him, but won't take the raincoat.  
D. She doesn't care whether it will rain.
7. A. Her history book. B. Her physics book.  
C. Her chemistry book D. Her English book.
8. A. The lady is wearing a new hat. B. The lady is wearing a hair piece.

- C. The lady has a new hair style.      D. The lady's hair is combed nicely.
9. A. He will go over immediately.  
B. He will go over when he has a moment free.  
C. He will go over later that day.  
D. He won't go over at all.
10. A. Be ill.      B. Eat.  
C. Drink buttermilk.      D. Stand up.

## Section B Passage (1 × 10 = 10 )

*Directions: In this section, you will hear three short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage 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.*

### Passage 1

*Questions 11 to 13 are based on the following passage.*

11. A. Went to the hospital.      B. Went to a hotel.  
C. Went to the cinema.      D. Went to the railway station.
12. A. It was painful in her leg.  
B. Something was wrong with her heart.  
C. She wanted to see her friend in a hotel.  
D. There was a wonderful film putting on.
13. A. Thirty.      B. Thirty-six.  
C. Forty-eight.      D. Sixty.

### Passage 2

*Questions 14 to 16 are based on the following passage.*

14. A. Because they wanted to speak them out.  
B. Because they wanted to agree upon certain signs.  
C. Because they wanted to write them down.  
D. Because they wanted to communicate with each other.
15. A. In their puzzling origin.  
B. In their unusual properties.  
C. In their particular link with things.  
D. In their peculiar sounds.
16. A. The more we go through the world, the less emotional we become.  
B. The longer we live, the more words are linked to our past.

- C. The more we learn, the happier our life becomes.  
D. The more experienced we are, the less we need to learn.

### Passage 3

*Questions 17 to 20 are based on the following passage.*

17. A. Two.                      B. Three.                      C. Four.                      D. Five.  
18. A. Basketball.              B. Table tennis.              C. Tennis.                      D. Football.  
19. A. Tennis.                      B. Football.  
            C. Basketball.                      D. Table tennis.  
20. A. The music.                      B. The cheering.  
            C. The festive spirit.                      D. The game itself.

### Section C Spot Dictation (1 × 10 = 10)

*Directions: In this section, you will hear a passage twice and fill in each blank with the exact word you hear.*

When Benjamin Franklin first went to France, he couldn't speak or 21 a word of French. One day he was at a meeting 22 many important men of France. There were several 23 and as always, everybody applauded after each speech. Franklin did not understand a word of 24 speeches, but he always 25 after each one. At last, after one of the speeches, everybody, 26 Franklin, got up, applauded, and 27 loudly. Then everybody began to laugh. Franklin asked the person 28 to him, "What are they laughing at?" "They are laughing at you," said the man, "In the last speech, the speaker spoke about you. He said that France was 29 of you, that you were a very good man and an 30 ambassador."

## **Part II** Reading Comprehension (35%)

### Section A Careful Reading (2 × 15 = 30)

*Directions: In this section, you will read three passages followed by some questions or unfinished statements. Choose the best option for each of them.*

#### Passage 1

*Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage.*

Modern ideas are beginning to influence the Eskimos, but not enough to make much

difference to their way of life. They still spend the winter in igloos (圆顶冰屋), the round huts that are built of snow frozen hard. They still travel on sleds that are pulled by dogs. The winter is too cold for hunting, so during that season they live on the stores of seal meat that they have killed in the summer. But seal meat is not the only food that they eat. In summer they hunt bears and reindeer (a type of deer with long branching horns) that is used for its milk, meat and skin. They also fish all the year round. The Eskimos who are hunters in summer are fishermen in winter. In winter they make holes in the ice and catch their fish through the holes that they have made. The Eskimos are adaptable. That is why they are able to live in the Arctic regions.

31. The main idea of the passage is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. modern ideas are beginning to influence the Eskimos
  - B. why the Eskimos are able to live in the Arctic regions
  - C. the Eskimos are adaptable
  - D. Eskimos' way of life has not changed very much
32. The Eskimos' major means of transportation is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. reindeer
  - B. sleds
  - C. boats
  - D. dogs
33. What will the Eskimos do in winter?
  - A. Shut themselves up in igloos.
  - B. Hunt seals on ice.
  - C. Fish by making holes in the ice.
  - D. Raise reindeer for their milk.
34. Which is NOT included in the Eskimos' daily diet?
  - A. Fish.
  - B. Milk.
  - C. Animal meat.
  - D. Vegetables.
35. The Eskimos are able to live in the Arctic regions because \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. they can endure severe living conditions
  - B. they are strong and energetic
  - C. food is abundant there
  - D. they have ways to protect themselves from cold

## Passage 2

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage.

I first began to learn Chinese ten years ago from a cheerful middle-aged visiting scholar from Sichuan, who was living at the time in my apartment building in Boston. He was a great talker, and often our lessons would turn into lengthy digressions on various aspects of Chinese culture. The very first two Chinese characters he taught me to write were the characters in the word for "population", *renkou*. I vividly remember that he pointed to the characters on the page and said, "You see, people mouths. Since China has a billion people to feed, this word naturally picks out the mouth as the most important

part. And this can give you an important clue to the Chinese personality: Food is never far from our mind. ”

As I came to know more about China and Chinese people over the next few years, I found that his observation was indeed accurate; Chinese people not only think a lot about food, they are virtually obsessed with it. The result is that Chinese culture is often characterized as a *shi wenhua*, “food culture”. Chinese people do not kid around when it comes to food.

My first direct exposure to this aspect of China came when I attended a Chinese banquet during a trip to Beijing in 1998. In the United States I had eaten Chinese food often, but I could not have imagined how fabulous and extravagant a real Chinese banquet could be.

36. What is mainly talked about in the passage?
- A. The author’s visit to China.
  - B. A foreigner’s attitude towards Chinese food culture.
  - C. How to learn Chinese characters.
  - D. Various aspects of Chinese culture.
37. The word “personality” (Line 8, Para. 1) here refers to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. characteristic      B. man      C. traits      D. mind
38. All of the following statements are true EXCEPT that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the writer learnt a lot from a visiting scholar about Chinese culture  
B. in China, food is never far from our minds  
C. Chinese people sometimes do not take it serious when it comes to food  
D. my first close exposure to Chinese food culture was in China in 1998
39. From the passage, we know \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the Chinese characters for *renkou* suggest that food is much more essential to Chinese people than to those in any other countries in the world  
B. the author had never gone to China before his trip to Beijing in 1998  
C. the author had never had any Chinese food before  
D. Chinese people think much about food, but are not fascinated with it
40. What might be discussed in the following part?  
A. A real Chinese banquet while the author was on his trip to China.  
B. The Chinese personality.  
C. The author’s life in China.  
D. Chinese culture.

### Passage 3

Questions 41 to 45 are based on the following passage.

A characteristic of American culture that has become almost a tradition is the

glorification (赞美) of the self-made man—the man who has risen to the top through his own efforts, usually beginning by working with his hands.

Most of the people who settled in the United States were poor. The country they came to was a wilderness. Land had to be cleared of trees in order to make farms, mines had to be developed, houses, shops, and public buildings had to be built. Everyone had to help build them. Manual labor was highly valued.

This attitude toward manual labor is now still seen in many aspects of American life. One is invited to dinner at a home that is not only comfortably but even luxuriously furnished and in which there is every evidence of the fact that the family has been able to afford foreign travel, expensive hobbies, and college educations for the children, yet the hostess probably will cook the dinner herself, will serve it herself, and will wash the dishes afterward, further more the dinner will not consist merely of something quickly and easily assembled from the contents of various cans and a cake or pie bought at the nearby bakery. On the contrary, the hostess usually takes pride in careful preparation of special dishes. A professional man may talk about washing the car, digging in his flower beds, painting the house, or laying tile on the floor of the recreation room in the basement. His wife may even help him with these things, just as he often helps her with the dishwashing. The son who is away at college may wait on tables and wash dishes in a sorority (大学女生联谊会) house for his board, or during the summer he may work with a construction gang on a new highway in order to earn his next year's school expenses.

41. The Americans think highly of those \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. who are skillful with their hands  
B. who take great pains to keep the tradition  
C. whose fathers were manual laborers  
D. who become successful by relying on themselves
42. The first settlers in America found manual labor a must because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the country was short of equipment  
B. they could do nothing else  
C. they had to build their country from the start  
D. they took great pleasure in it
43. To most Americans manual labor today \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. has lost its former glory  
B. is even more valuable than it was  
C. is nothing but a pleasant hobby  
D. is still highly valued
44. According to the passage, the professional man's wife cooks dinner herself mainly because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. servants in America are impossible to get  
B. she takes pride in what she can do herself

- C. she can't afford servants  
D. it is easy to prepare a meal with canned food
45. The expression "wait on tables" (Line 12, Para. 3) means that the young student \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. works in a furniture shop                      B. keeps accounts for some enterprise  
C. works as a librarian                              D. attends to customers in a restaurant

## Section B Fast Reading (0.5 × 10 = 5)

**Directions:** Read the two passages and decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F).

### Passage 1

Questions 46 to 50 are based on the following passage.

It is a lot of trouble to learn a new language. When we go to all that trouble, we certainly want to be understood. But understanding is based on more than speech. Sometimes misunderstanding comes not from the wrong words, but from the wrong style. In our own country, we learn the style for politeness. But this polite style may be misunderstood in another country. This can cause unexpected difficulties. Since you have spent so much effort learning this new language, it is sensible and practical to learn the politeness rules also. Even if you think some of the customs are foolish, learning them can help you to be clearly understood.

In your country, is it considered polite to listen quietly to other people, without any change of expression on the face? If this is the style you have learned, perhaps you should watch two Americans talking. Notice how the person who is listening will have frequent changes of expression. The listener may also make little remarks while the other person is talking. These little remarks may be one word, like "really?", or they may just be a little sound, like "uhhuh" or "mmm". This is the way American listener is silent and shows no change of expression. In the American style of speaking, an unmoving face often means that the listener is unfriendly, or perhaps even angry.

Sometimes people from two cultures are uncomfortable with each other for very small reason. Here is an example: Americans think that perspiration (汗) odor is not polite. In fact, they worry so much about this subject that they spend a great deal of money on deodorants (除臭剂) and dry cleaning and washing their clothes. If a foreign student does not follow the same rule, Americans may be disturbed and think the foreigner is not nice. The problem can be especially troublesome because Americans are so embarrassed about this subject that they do not even like to talk about it, so they are not likely to tell that person why they are uneasy.

46. \_\_\_\_\_ If you want to be clearly understood in another country, you must learn its language and style.
47. \_\_\_\_\_ Polite styles are almost the same all over the world, according to the author.
48. \_\_\_\_\_ While two Americans are talking, the listener will keep silent without any expression.
49. \_\_\_\_\_ According to the passage, perspiration odor makes Americans uneasy.
50. \_\_\_\_\_ According to the passage, if you want to get along with the foreigners, you must pay attention even to the very small thing.

## Passage 2

*Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.*

In the world of business, it is not always easy for women to do the same things as men, consider the working dinner. In order to do your job well, it's important to sometimes see clients and business contacts away from the office. In a more relaxed atmosphere, you can get to know your business partner better. In the end, people do business with people they like.

Women start out at a disadvantage because, unless you're Nancy Lopez or Martina Navratilova, it's tough to invite men out for a game of golf or tennis. Men usually prefer to play sports with other men.

You might think that restaurants are the perfect playing field. But they can be dangerous ground. If people from the office see two men they know having dinner together, they think it's business. If colleagues see a woman dining with a man, they often wonder if it's another kind of business.

I'm still looking for the perfect solution. Breakfasts are out because I find it impossible to be pleasant at 7 a. m. over a bowl of muesli. I'd love lunching, but that's usually a bad time for busy people, especially if they are on the road. So that brings us back to dinner.

One answer is to take another colleague or client to the dinner so that no one can think it is a private conversation. Of course, this isn't always convenient. So when I can't do this, I take guys out to dinner one-on-one to places where I'd most likely see colleagues. The more your colleagues see you doing working dinner with different men, the more they know it is part of your business style.

51. \_\_\_\_\_ It's unnecessary to see your clients and business contacts socially.
52. \_\_\_\_\_ Businessmen like playing sports with women.
53. \_\_\_\_\_ When a woman and a man are seen to have dinner together, people will often think it can't be business.
54. \_\_\_\_\_ For business, breakfast is too early and lunch is too difficult to arrange.
55. \_\_\_\_\_ The best way is to take your business partner to a restaurant where you are

unlikely to be seen by your colleagues.

## Part III Comprehensive Test (20%)

### Section A Cloze (0.5 × 20 = 10)

**Directions:** In this section, you will read a passage with 20 blanks. Choose the ONE answer that best fits into the passage.

People live in groups, which we call societies. Societies and social relations are the subjects 56 in the social sciences.

Men depend on other men and on the world around 57. The sun brings them warmth and light, day and night, summer and winter. Plants grow 58 there is air and sunshine, earth and water; animals depend on plants; 59 depend on water, air, sunshine, and the plants and animals around them.

Wherever people live and 60 they look like, many of their requirements are the 61. They need food and places to live 62, warmth and sleep. They need 63 social existence, they need friendships and relationships which will 64 to marriage and family life. The members of a society depend on one 65.

In different societies we find different ways of finding 66 and different methods of preparing it. Societies have 67 habits and customs. They teach their children, care for sick people, look after old people 68 various ways. They have different 69 about life, death, and the world 70 which they were born.

Most men want to live in peace. The 71 of every social group accept certain rules and customs 72 expect other members to know them. Children are taught to 73 these rules, and what they do in 74 life depends partly on the habits they 75 when they were young.

- |                  |              |            |               |
|------------------|--------------|------------|---------------|
| 56. A. studying  | B. learned   | C. studied | D. researched |
| 57. A. them      | B. him       | C. it      | D. us         |
| 58. A. when      | B. while     | C. where   | D. that       |
| 59. A. we        | B. plants    | C. men     | D. animals    |
| 60. A. whenever  | B. however   | C. what    | D. whatever   |
| 61. A. important | B. same      | C. similar | D. necessary  |
| 62. A. by        | B. in        | C. on      | D. with       |
| 63. A. the       | B. an        | C. any     | D. a          |
| 64. A. go        | B. have      | C. cause   | D. lead       |
| 65. A. another   | B. the other | C. other   | D. the others |

- |                |              |             |             |
|----------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|
| 66. A. dinner  | B. meal      | C. food     | D. supper   |
| 67. A. same    | B. various   | C. limited  | D. strict   |
| 68. A. by      | B. with      | C. in       | D. on       |
| 69. A. beliefs | B. attitudes | C. comments | D. value    |
| 70. A. around  | B. in        | C. into     | D. from     |
| 71. A. member  | B. man       | C. members  | D. person   |
| 72. A. or      | B. so        | C. for      | D. and      |
| 73. A. follow  | B. take      | C. make     | D. own      |
| 74. A. latest  | B. later     | C. late     | D. latter   |
| 75. A. got     | B. learned   | C. had      | D. received |

## Section B Translation (1 × 10 = 10)

**Directions:** Translate the following sentences into English.

76. 她经历了一个又一个苦难，最后成功了。
77. 因为玛丽的销售额落后于同事，她未得到提升。
78. 他们的争论达到高潮时，她向他扔了盘子。
79. 当说到她的建议时，我认为这与眼前的事情无关。
80. 那个可怜的女孩仍旧跪在那里，泪水顺着面颊流了下来。
81. 犯罪未必就是因为贫穷，有些富人也犯罪。
82. 解决这一难题没有捷径，你只有多下功夫。
83. 只有将望远镜调整到你的视力范围，你才能通过它看事物。
84. 史密斯先生并没有卷入那笔肮脏的交易中，而是辞掉了职务。
85. 这是众所周知的重大事件，但他说得如此漫不经心，似乎此事无足轻重。

## Part IV Writing (15%)

**Directions:** For this part, you are allowed to write a composition on the topic **The Value of Time**. You should write no less than 100 words and base your composition on the outline below.

- Outline:
1. 人们常说“时间就是金钱”；
  2. 但由于时间是无形的，因此它常被人们忽视；
  3. 我们应当养成节省时间的好习惯。

# Unit 2

## **Part I** *Listening Comprehension* (30%)

### **Section A** **Short Conversation** (1 × 10 = 10)

*Directions:* In this section, you will hear ten short conversations. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and 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.

1. A. \$ 60.                      B. \$ 30.                      C. \$ 70.                      D. \$ 17.
2. A. In a store.                      B. At a restaurant.  
C. At a flower shop.                      D. At a concert.
3. A. He is all right.                      B. He is sick.  
C. He is working in a hospital.                      D. He is helping the poor.
4. A. On Monday.                      B. On Sunday.                      C. On Saturday.                      D. On Friday.
5. A. \$ 25.                      B. \$ 10.                      C. \$ 15.                      D. \$ 40.
6. A. She will say goodbye.                      B. She'll stay for a cup of tea.  
C. She'll be late for work.                      D. She'll go to the railway station.
7. A. She is a professor.                      B. She is a doctor.  
C. She is an assistant.                      D. She is a shopkeeper.
8. A. To bring a melon.                      B. To give them some menu.  
C. To bring some soup.                      D. To bring a bottle of wine.
9. A. About his health.                      B. About a monkey.  
C. About the money he lost.                      D. About something urgent.
10. A. He's going to find an apartment for himself.  
B. He's going downtown with his brother.  
C. He's painting a room.  
D. He's helping his brother look for an apartment.