



# 大学英语综合训练

# 2

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主 编：李晓功 马 云

外语教学与研究出版社

FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS



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# 前 言

为了适应我国经济发展的需要,提高大学英语教学质量,满足新时期国家对人才培养的需要,教育部高教司在2004年颁布了《大学英语课程教学要求(试行)》(简称《教学要求》)。该教学要求所设定的教学目标是:培养学生的英语综合应用能力,特别是听说能力,使他们在以后的工作和社会交往中能用英语有效地进行口头和书面的信息交流。为此,作为对我国在校大学生英语能力是否达到《教学要求》的主要鉴定手段的大学英语四、六级考试也作了相应的改革,强调对学生英语听说能力为主的综合应用能力的测试。在这一教学改革的背景下,《大学英语综合训练》(一至四册)应运而生。

《大学英语综合训练》(一至四册)以《教学要求》中有关四、六级教学的要求和规定为准绳,以《教学要求》及其四个附表为核心内容,以大学英语四、六级考试为检验尺度,把《教学要求》、教学、测试三者有机结合起来,也就是在《教学要求》与测试之间架起一座平滑而自然的桥梁。

本书根据《大学英语四级考试大纲》(2006修订版)编写,共包括10套全真模拟题,并配有参考答案和听力录音文本。每一套模拟题的结构完全按照大学英语四级考试样题形式编写。

写作部分所占比例为15%,体裁包括议论文、说明文、应用文等。

快速阅读部分占10%,采用一至两篇较长篇幅的文章或多篇短文,题型有是非判断、句子填空、完成句子等。

听力理解部分占35%,包括听力对话、听力短文。

仔细阅读理解占25%,包括三篇短文,两篇为多项选择题型的短文理解测试,一篇为选词填空或简答题。

完型填空部分占10%,包括20个空白,每个空白为一题,每题有四个选择项,要求考生选一个最佳答案。

翻译部分为汉译英,占5%,共有5个句子。

本书的练习设计,针对学生的薄弱环节和实际需要,做到有的放矢,旨在通过教师的“精讲”和学生的“多练”,通过听、说、读、写、译全方位的各种形式的课内外实践,使学生具有较扎实的英语语言基础和较强的英语综合应用能力。

参与本书编写工作的所有成员都是长期从事大学英语教学的一线教师,他们对《大学英语课程教学要求(试行)》及《大学英语四级考试大纲》(2006修订版)有着深刻的理解,对学生在大学阶段英语学习过程中遇到的各种问题十分熟悉。相信本书会对广大学生有所帮助。

由于编者水平有限,书中难免出现疏漏或错误,敬请读者、专家批评指正。

编 者

2007年5月

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# Test 1

## Part I Writing (30 minutes)

注意：此部分试题在答题卡1上。

## Part II Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning) (15 minutes)

**Directions:** *In this part, you will have 15 minutes to go over the passage quickly and answer the questions on Answer Sheet 1.*

*For questions 1-7, mark*

*Y (for YES) if the statement agrees with the information given in the passage;*

*N (for NO) if the statement contradicts the information given in the passage;*

*NG (for NOT GIVEN) if the information is not given in the passage.*

*For questions 8-10, complete the sentences with the information given in the passage.*

### The Winner's Guide to Success

How do successful people think? What drives them? To find out the answer I interviewed some people most successful in motivating others: the nation's top motivational speakers and best-selling authors of how-to-succeed books. Here are seven keys to success that they share:

**Take full responsibility.** While people blame everyone, from their parents to the government for their failure to get ahead, motivational superstars refuse to adopt the victim attitude. Their belief is "if it's to be, it's up to me."

Given up by his parents at birth and labeled as a retarded child, Les Brown had every reason to lose hope. But when a high school teacher told him "Someone else's opinion of you does not have to become your reality", Brown realized that his future lay in his own hands. He went on to become an Ohio State legislator and author. Today he earns \$20,000 per hour as one of America's top motivational speakers.

Brown understood that you couldn't control things in life such as nature, the past and other people. But you can control your own thoughts and actions. Taking responsibility for your life is one of the most empowering things you can do.

**Live life "on purpose".** What most separates motivational superstars from others is that they live life "on purpose" — they are doing what they believe they can. "Having a purpose in your life is the most important element of becoming a fully functioning person," says Wayne Dyer, an author of a best seller.

When you live your life on purpose, your main concern is doing the job right. You love what you



do. People want to do business with you, because they sense your commitment.

**Write out a plan.** Trying to achieve your goals without an action plan is like trying to drive from Los Angeles to Denver without a map. The wasted time, energy and money will cause you to give up long before you reach your destination. “Goals that are not in writing are not goals at all. They are merely fantasies.”

**Be willing to pay the price.** Wanting a big house, a luxury car or a million dollars is nice, but the problem is that practically everyone wants these things. Successful people find out what it costs to make their dreams come true and make it happen. They don’t complain about the work it takes.

**Become an expert.** One striking factor about the motivational speakers I interviewed is their unusual drive to be the best. They’ll do almost anything to improve their skills.

Patricia Fripp, who speaks to Fortune 500 executives on how to become more successful, took a comedy workshop and hired a private speech coach to improve her speaking ability. Fripp did this even after being named one of the most exciting speakers in North America by a trade magazine.

**Never give up.** When you truly devote yourself to your goal, giving up isn’t even a choice. You must be willing to do whatever it takes to make it happen. Spend as much of your day as you can on achieving your goals and dreams.

When Jack Canfield and Mark Victor Hansen wrote *Chicken Soup for the Soul*, they were turned down by more than a hundred publishers. But instead of giving up, they still focused on their goal. Eventually, a small company decided to publish the book. It not only became a best-seller, but also hatched an entire series of *Chicken Soup* books that has sold more than 12 million copies.

**Don’t delay.** In his book *Live Your Dreams*, Les Brown recalls talking on the phone with a friend named Marion, the next day she died. Later Brown was helping clean out her office when he came across notes for a play. Unfortunately, it would never be published. Marion was the only one who knew the ending, we don’t know it forever. Top achievers know this, but rather than seeing it as negative or discouraging, they use the knowledge to spur themselves on, they go after what they want—energetically and passionately accomplishing their dreams. You can too.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡1上作答；8-10题在答题卡1上。

1. The motivational superstars refuse to adopt the victim attitude.
2. Their belief is “if it’s to be, it’s up to you”.
3. It is reasonable for Les Brown to lose hope.
4. One of the most empowering things is to take responsibility for your life.
5. People want to do business with the person who has a purpose in his or her life.

6. The wasted time, energy and money will lead you to give up until you reach your destination.
7. Successful people are willing to pay the price.

### Part III Listening Comprehension (35 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 2** with a single line through the center.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

11. A. Go hiking.  
C. Dress warmly.
12. A. Sad and worried.  
C. Angry.
13. A. A policewoman.  
C. A teacher.
14. A. \$10.                      B. \$20.                      C. \$15.                      D. \$25.
15. A. The class thought the demonstration was too complex.  
B. Too many students showed up.  
C. The professor didn't show up.  
D. The professor canceled it.
16. A. His mother stops to listen to pop music.  
B. His mother stops talking so much.  
C. His mother stops making too much noise.  
D. His mother stops talking with the teacher.
17. A. Henry studies harder than the woman.  
B. Henry plays bottles better than the woman.  
C. The woman studies harder than Henry.  
D. Neither Henry nor the woman studies hard.
18. A. That they should consult more reference books.  
B. That they should finish their assignment early.  
C. That they should be careful with their paper.  
D. That they should wait a few minutes after class.



Questions 19 to 22 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

19. A. To the factory. B. To the company.  
C. To the farm. D. To college.
20. A. A worker on the farm. B. An accountant.  
C. A toy company executive. D. A gardener.
21. A. Dogs. B. Kittens.  
C. Old house. D. A beautiful river.
22. A. Studying pictures. B. Reading reports.  
C. Attending meetings. D. Playing with children.

Questions 23 to 25 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

23. A. He spent the whole night watching a TV program.  
B. He was busy writing his paper.  
C. All the whole night he was dreaming.  
D. He felt depressed very much.
24. A. How to cure depressed patients.  
B. The functions of the brain, like its activities.  
C. What depression is.  
D. People who feel lonely and depressed.
25. A. Few people have done much work in this field.  
B. It is still an unknown subject.  
C. Children don't like such TV programs.  
D. Depression is curable with doctors' help and advice.

## 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 passage 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 2** with a single line through the center.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

### Passage One

Questions 26 to 28 are based on the passage you have just heard.

26. A. Repairing all kinds of shoes. B. Making horseshoes from metal.  
C. Holding the weight of the horses. D. Keeping the horseshoes in good shape.

27. A. 2 to 3 hours. B. 20 to 35 hours.  
C. 6 hours. D. It is not mentioned.
28. A. He has to bend over to fit the shoe.  
B. He has to keep the shoe in good repair.  
C. He has to get the horse to lift its leg.  
D. He must shape a shoe from a piece of metal.
29. A. Ability to deal with horses. B. Skill to deal with policemen.  
C. Great strength. D. Ability to work hard.

## Passage Two

Questions 29 to 31 are based on the passage you have just heard.

30. A. In Scotland and Ireland. B. In Scotland and England.  
C. In England and Ireland. D. In England and Scotland.
31. A. By its taste. B. By its degree of purity.  
C. By the quality of its container. D. By its length of aging.
32. A. So they could climb the mountains.  
B. To keep themselves warm in winter.  
C. So it would not freeze.  
D. So the townspeople would like it.

## Passage Three

Questions 32 to 35 are based on the passage you have just heard.

33. A. 11:00 a.m. B. 11:30 p.m. C. 5:00 a.m. D. 12:00 a.m.
34. A. He thought the natives were mad.  
B. He didn't take it seriously.  
C. He called in a policeman to talk with the natives.  
D. He believed there was a fight and called the police at once.
35. A. Concern. B. Fear. C. Excitement. D. All of the above.

## 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 numbered from 36 to 43 with the exact words you have just heard. For blanks numbered from 44 to 46 you are required to fill in the missing information. For these blanks, you can either use the exact words you have just

*heard or write down the main points in your own words. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.*

注意：此部分试题在答题卡 2 上，请在答题卡 2 上作答。

## **Part IV Reading Comprehension (Reading in Depth) (25 minutes)**

### **Section A**

**Directions:** *In this section, there is a passage with 10 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 center. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.*

**Questions 47 to 56 are based on the following passage.**

All over the world, and for many different reasons, there are millions of people who rarely or never eat meat. These people are called 47. In fact, these people consist of different groups.

Some of them eat almost anything except food that actually comes from the killing of live animals. Their 48 may or may not include fish and other seafood, but usually include milk and other 49 products and eggs. Some are only sometimes vegetarians. They eat meat products 50, on social and special 51, but they generally try to avoid doing so. There are also some 52 ones who avoid eating anything that comes from animals, including milk, cheese, and eggs.

Many people may wonder how they stay healthy. Meat-eaters often believe that meat is such an important source of protein and vitamins that they can stay healthy. 53, only extreme ones, who live on only grains and green vegetables, seem to have any real health problems. Those who are 54 extreme are usually in better health than most meat-eaters. Recent research is 55 that we need less protein than scientists once thought. Young men were once 56 to eat between 50 to 100 grams of protein a day. Recent recommendations from the World Health Organization are between 30 and 40 grams, and studies show that young men who eat as little as 20 grams of protein a day can be quite healthy.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

- |                |                 |
|----------------|-----------------|
| A. recommended | I. firmed       |
| B. dairy       | J. generally    |
| C. less        | K. occasionally |
| D. extreme     | L. diet         |
| E. expected    | M. occasions    |
| F. vegetarians | N. However      |
| G. infrequent  | O. proving      |
| H. suggesting  |                 |

## Section B

**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 57 to 61 are based on the following passage.

Space is a dangerous place, not only because of meteors (流星), but also because of rays from the sun and other stars. The atmosphere again acts as our protective blanket on earth. Light gets through, and this is essential for plants to make the food which we eat. Heat, too, makes our environment endurable. Various kinds of rays come through the air from outer space, but enormous quantities of radiation from the sun are screened off. As soon as men leave the atmosphere they are exposed to this radiation but their spacesuits or the walls of their spacecraft, if they are inside, do prevent a lot of radiation damage.

Radiation is the greatest known danger to explorers in space. The unit of radiation is called "rem". Scientists have reason to think that a man can put up with far more radiation than 0.1 rem without being damaged; the figure of 60 rems has been agreed on. The trouble is that it is extremely difficult to be sure about radiation damage—a person may feel perfectly well, but the cells of his or her sex organs may be damaged, and this will not be discovered until the birth of deformed (畸形) children or even grandchildren. Missions of the Apollo flights have had to cross belts of high radiation and, during the outward and return journeys, the Apollo crew accumulated a large amount of rems. So far, no dangerous amounts of radiation have been reported, but the Apollo missions have been quite short. We simply do not know yet how men are going to get on when they spend weeks and months outside the protection of the atmosphere, working in a space laboratory. Drugs might help to decrease the damage done by radiation, but no really effective ones have been found so far.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

57. According to the first paragraph, the atmosphere is essential to man in that \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. it protects him against the harmful rays from space  
 B. it provides sufficient light for plant growth  
 C. it supplies the heat necessary for human survival  
 D. it screens off the falling meteors
58. We know from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. exposure to even tiny amounts of radiation is fatal  
 B. the effect of exposure to radiation is slow in coming  
 C. radiation is avoidable in space exploration  
 D. astronauts in spacesuits needn't worry about radiation damage
59. The harm radiation has done to the Apollo crew members \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. is insignificant                                      B. seems overestimated  
 C. is enormous                                         D. remains unknown
60. It can be inferred from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. the Apollo mission was very successful  
 B. protection from space radiation is no easy job  
 C. astronauts will have deformed children or grandchildren  
 D. radiation is not a threat to well-protected space explorers
61. The best title for this passage would be \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. The Atmosphere and Our Environment  
 B. Research on Radiation  
 C. Effects of Space Radiation  
 D. Importance of Protection Against Radiation

## Passage Two

Questions 62 to 66 are based on the following passage.

What makes Americans spend nearly half their food dollars on meals away from home? The answers lie in the way Americans live today. During the first few decades of the twentieth century, canned and other convenience foods freed the family cook from full-time duty at the kitchen. Then, in the 1940s, work in the wartime defense factories took more women out of the home than ever before, setting the pattern of the working wife and mother.

Today about half of the country's married women are employed outside the home. But, unless family members *pitch in with* food preparation, women are not fully liberated from that housework. Instead, many have become, in a sense, prisoners of the completely cooked convenience meals. It's easier to pick up some fried chicken on the way home from work or take the family out for meals than

to start opening cans or heating up frozen dinners after a long, hard day.

Also, the rising divorce rate means that there are more single working parents with children to feed. And many young adults and elderly people, as well as unmarried and divorced grown-ups, live alone rather than as part of a family unit and don't want to bother cooking for one.

Fast food is attractive because it is fast, it doesn't require any dressing up, it offers a "fun" break in the daily routine, and the expense seems small. It can be eaten in the car—sometimes picked up at a drive-in window without even getting out—or on the run. Even if it is brought home to eat, there will never be any dirty dishes to wash because of the handy disposable wrappings. Children, especially, love fast food because it's finger food, no struggling with knives and forks, no bothersome instructions from adults about table manners.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

62. Which of the following is mainly responsible for the fast food fad in America?
- The fast tempo of modern life.
  - Americans' preference for ease and convenience.
  - Keen competition in society.
  - Americans' jealousy for time.
63. It can be inferred that \_\_\_\_\_.
- the author feels that the atmosphere at fast food restaurants is nice
  - forks and knives are indispensable while eating
  - nobody loves fast food
  - people enjoy more freedom while having fast food
64. According to the passage, all the following factors partly contribute to many Americans' eating out **EXCEPT** that \_\_\_\_\_.
- they want to be liberated from bothersome cooking
  - canned and convenience foods are harmful to people's health
  - many people stay single and do not like to cook
  - many women work outside instead of cooking at home day after day
65. According to the context, a drive-in window is the \_\_\_\_\_.
- car window from which you can see the driver
  - place where you may park your car for a while before driving into the destination
  - window in the restaurant from which you get your takeout
  - entrance where you return the used plates after eating
66. "Pitch in with" (Para. 2, Line 2) probably means \_\_\_\_\_.
- start doing
  - throw oneself into
  - lend one's hand to
  - make a pitch in



## Part V Cloze (15 minutes)

**Directions:** There are 20 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A, B, C and D on the side of the paper. You should choose the ONE that best fits the passage. Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the center.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

The first telegraph cable was laid under the sea between England and France in 1850. Cables are very much 67 and heavier than telegraph wires. There are a number of reasons 68 this: one reason is that the salt water of the sea harms 69 telegraph wires, and so they have to be 70; another is that, because electricity 71 easily through water, wires have to be covered to prevent electric signals which are passing through them 72 escaping and getting lost in the sea; a 73 reason is that cables have to be very strong 74 they will break while they are being 75 along the bottom of the sea from a ship sailing on the surface.

The 76 cables that men tried to lay between England and America broke and were 77 during storms. At last, after nine years of hard work, the two English-speaking nations of Britain and America were 78 in 1866 by the electric telegraph 79 the sea.

Later, all the different 80 of the world were joined up by a 81 of cables. It is 82 easy to send a message by cable as it is to 83 an ordinary telegram, and it takes no longer for a message to 84 half way round the world than from one town to the 85.

Every hour of the day and night messages are being flashed underneath the ocean to and 86 every country in the world.

- |                |              |              |              |
|----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 67. A. thicker | B. better    | C. longer    | D. larger    |
| 68. A. with    | B. for       | C. beside    | D. of        |
| 69. A. plain   | B. special   | C. ordinary  | D. popular   |
| 70. A. raised  | B. fixed     | C. repaired  | D. protected |
| 71. A. passes  | B. charges   | C. escapes   | D. sends     |
| 72. A. through | B. from      | C. by        | D. into      |
| 73. A. next    | B. better    | C. possible  | D. third     |
| 74. A. for     | B. but       | C. or        | D. and       |
| 75. A. laid    | B. lined     | C. pulled    | D. covered   |
| 76. A. best    | B. most      | C. first     | D. thickest  |
| 77. A. cast    | B. lost      | C. vanished  | D. thrown    |
| 78. A. met     | B. fixed     | C. joined    | D. bound     |
| 79. A. under   | B. in        | C. from      | D. along     |
| 80. A. cities  | B. districts | C. countries | D. peoples   |
| 81. A. set     | B. network   | C. system    | D. type      |

- |               |           |           |            |
|---------------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| 82. A. very   | B. so     | C. as     | D. not     |
| 83. A. make   | B. write  | C. use    | D. send    |
| 84. A. cities | B. visit  | C. travel | D. meet    |
| 85. A. next   | B. second | C. last   | D. another |
| 86. A. out    | B. in     | C. from   | D. off     |

**Part VI Translation (5 minutes)**

**Directions:** Complete the sentences on *Answer Sheet 2* by translating into English the Chinese given in brackets.

注意：此部分试题在答题卡 2 上；请在答题卡 2 上作答。

学校:	
姓名:	
划线要求	

[illegible]

## Part I

## Writing

(30 minutes)

**Directions:** *You have read an advertisement in a newspaper stating that a local school is looking for a history teacher. You would like to apply for the job. Write the school a letter to express your wish to fill the position and state your qualifications.*

*You should write at least 120 words and pay attention to the form of the letter. Do not sign your own name at the end of the letter, use "Li Ming" instead. You do not need to write the address.*

## A Letter of Application for a Position

*(The following area contains faint dotted lines for writing.)*

The following table shows the results of the regression analysis for the dependent variable *Y* (in millions of dollars) against the independent variable *X* (in millions of dollars). The regression equation is  $\hat{Y} = 0.0001X + 0.0001$ . The coefficient of determination is  $R^2 = 0.9999$ . The standard error of the estimate is 0.0001. The t-statistic for the slope coefficient is 100.00. The p-value for the slope coefficient is 0.0000. The F-statistic for the overall regression is 100.00. The p-value for the overall regression is 0.0000.