

College English Practice Tests (Band 2)

最新大学英语 2 级
同步水平练习册

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安徽大学出版社

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最新大学英语同步水平练习册

2 级

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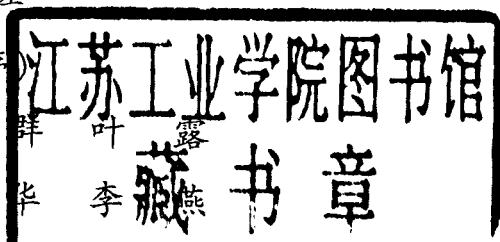
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前 言

《最新大学英语同步水平练习册(1-4级)》是依据国家教委颁布的《大学英语教学大纲通用词汇表》,应大学英语教学的实际需要,为了能及时检查学生各学期英语课程的学习水平而编写的。编写中参考了目前全国通用的《大学英语》、《新编大学英语》、《大学核心英语》、《21世纪大学英语》、《新视野大学英语》以及《全新版大学英语》等教材,并采用了大学英语四、六级考试委员会新近公布的新题型。二级水平测试题中的听力理解、阅读理解、词汇结构、英译汉及完形填空等与上述教材的二级水平同步,可作二级辅导教材,也可作大学英语二级测试题。

参加本书编写的人员有:于静、王斌、邓师群、叶露、刘果馨、朱青松、朱章华、李燕、宋芝平、汪翠莲、周文平、赵海涛、莫伟、徐澄。

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。

编 者

2003年6月

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College English Test 1

(Band 2)

Part I

Listening Comprehension

(20 minutes)

Section A

Directions: *In this section, you will hear 10 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. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.*

Example: *You will hear:*

You will read: A) At the office.

B) In the waiting room.

C) At the airport.

D) In a restaurant.

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

Sample Answer [~~A~~][B][C][D]

- | | | | |
|--|---------------------------------|------------|-----------|
| 1. A) She is a close friend. | B) She doesn't know her at all. | | |
| C) She knows her only slightly. | D) Julia is her daughter. | | |
| 2. A) She is Japanese. | B) She is Chinese. | | |
| C) She is American. | D) She is English. | | |
| 3. A) In a library. | B) In a post office. | | |
| C) In a classroom. | D) In a bookstore. | | |
| 4. A) 12:10 | B) 12:20 | C) 12:50 | D) 12:30 |
| 5. A) Spain | B) Sweden | C) Germany | D) Greece |
| 6. A) John is a person you can turn to. | B) John is a trouble-maker. | | |
| C) John never keeps his promise. | D) John is a warm-hearted man. | | |
| 7. A) He doesn't like her friends. | | | |
| B) Their house is too small to hold many people. | | | |

- C) He is too busy to treat her friends.
 D) Her friends won't be able to find their house.
8. A) They are pleased. B) They are undecided.
 C) They dread it. D) They are frustrated.
9. A) Because he drove too fast.
 B) Because he went in a wrong direction.
 C) Because he was rude to the police.
 D) Because he was a careless driver.
10. A) Both of them ate in the Chinese restaurant long ago.
 B) Both are in the Chinese restaurant now.
 C) Neither of them went to the Chinese restaurant before.
 D) Both A) and B)

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear a short passage of about 120 words three times. The passage is printed on your Answer Sheet with about 50 words missing. First, you will hear the whole passage from the beginning to the end just to get a general idea of it. Then, in the second reading, you will hear a signal indicating the beginning of a pause after each sentence, sometimes two sentences or just part of a sentence. During the pause, you must write down the missing words you have just heard in the corresponding space on the Answer Sheet. There is also a different signal indicating the end of the pause. When you hear the signal, you must get ready for what comes next from the recording. You can check what you have written when the passage is read to you once again without the pauses.

Yesterday evening two ships collided in (11) _____ fog in the English Channel. One was a small boat carrying fruit. The other was a British Rail cross-channel ferry on its regular (12) _____ from Dover to Dunkirk.

A (13) _____ for the port authorities said that a (14) _____ of enquiry would be set up to ascertain the cause of the collision. The (15) _____ ended that British (16) _____ would be invited to join the committee. According to the eyewitnesses, neither of the vessels was going very fast at the time of the accident. The (17) _____ did not realize the danger until only seconds before the collision took place. Consequently, there was insufficient time for them to take avoiding action. And the two ships were holed (18) _____ to the water-line. In spite of this (19) _____, the two ships managed to reach the (20) _____ port of Dunkirk under their own steam.

Part II

Reading Comprehension

(35 minutes)

Directions: There are 4 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 letter.

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:

Telecommuting—taking the place of the computer for the trip to the job—has been welcomed as a solution to all kinds of problems related to office work.

For workers it promises freedom from the office, less time wasted in traffic, and help with child-care conflicts. For management, telecommuting helps keep high performers on board, allows periods of loneliness for high-concentration tasks, and provides scheduling flexibility. In some areas, such as Southern California and Seattle, Washington, local governments are encouraging companies to start telecommuting programs in order to reduce rush hour and improve air quality.

But these benefits do not come easily. Making a telecommuting program work requires careful planning and an understanding of the differences between telecommuting realities and popular images.

Many workers are amazed by rosy illusions of life as a telecommuter. A computer programmer from New York City moves to the Adirondack Mountains and stays in contact with her office by computer. A manager comes in to his office three days a week and works at home the other two. An accountant stays home to care for her sick child; she looks up her telephone modern connections and does office work between calls to the doctor.

These are powerful images, but they are a limited reflection of reality. Telecommuting workers soon learn that it is almost impossible to concentrate on work and care for a young child at the same time. Before a certain age, young children cannot recognize, much less respect, the necessary boundaries between work and family. Additional child support is necessary if the parent is to get any work done.

Management, too, must separate the myth from the reality. Although the media has paid a great deal of attention to telecommuting, in most cases it is the employee's situation, not the availability of technology, which accelerates a telecommuting arrangement.

That is partly why, despite the widespread press coverage, the number of companies with work-at-home programs or policy guidelines remains small.

21. What is the main subject of the passage?

- A) Business management policies.
- B) Driving to work.
- C) Extending the workplace by means of computers.
- D) Computers for child-care purposes.

22. The word "accelerates" in line 24 is closest in meaning to which of the following?

- A) Speeds up.
- B) Slows up.
- C) Slows down.
- D) Put down.

23. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a problem for office employees?

- A) Being restricted to the office.

- B) Incurring expenses for lunches and clothing.
 - C) Taking care of sick children.
 - D) Driving in heavy traffic.
24. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a problem for employers that is solved by telecommuting?
- A) Employee's lateness for work.
 - B) Employee's absence from work.
 - C) Employee's need for time alone to work.
 - D) Employee's conflicts with second jobs.
25. Which of the following does the author mention as possible disadvantage of telecommuting?
- A) Small children cannot understand the boundaries of work and play.
 - B) Computer technology is not advanced enough to accommodate the needs of every situation.
 - C) Electrical malfunctions can destroy a project.
 - D) The worker often does not have all the needed resources at home.

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

The modern age is an age of electricity. People are so used to electric lights, radio, televisions and telephones that it is hard to imagine what life would be like without them. When there is a power failure, people grope about in flickering candlelight, cars hesitate in the streets because there are no traffic lights to guide them, and food spoils, in silent refrigerators.

Yet, people began to understand how electricity works only a little more than two centuries ago. Nature has obviously been experimenting in this field for millions of years. Scientists are discovering more and more that the living world, may hold many interesting secrets of electricity that could benefit humanity.

All living cells send out tiny pulses of electricity. As the heart beats, it sends out pulses and if recorded, they form an electrocardiogram(心电图), which a doctor can study, to determine how well the heart is working. The brain, too, sends out brain waves of electricity, which can be recorded in an electroencephalogram(脑电图). The electric currents generated by most living cells are extremely small—often so small that sensitive instruments are needed to record them. But in some animals, certain muscle cells have become so specialized as electrical generators that they do not work as muscle cells at all. When large numbers of these cells are linked together, the effects can be astonishing.

The electric eel is an amazing storage battery. It can send a volt of as much as eight hundred volts of electricity through the water in which it lives (An electric house current is only one hundred twenty volts). As many as four-fifths of all the cells in the electric eel's body are specialized for generating electricity, and the strength of the shock it can deliver

corresponds roughly to the length of its body.

26. What is the main idea of the passage?

- A) Electricity is dangerous.
- B) Biology and electricity appear to be closely related.
- C) People would be at a loss without electricity.
- D) Scientists still have much to discover about electricity.

27. How many volts of electricity can an electric eel send out? _____.

- A) 1,000
- B) 800
- C) 200
- D) 120

28. The word "grope" in line 3 is closest in meaning to which of the following?

- A) Search blindly.
- B) Wander aimlessly.
- C) Wave one's hands.
- D) Complain eagerly.

29. Why does the author mention electric eels?

- A) To warn the reader to stay away from them.
- B) To compare their voltage to that used in houses.
- C) To give an example of living electrical generator.
- D) To describe a new source of electrical power.

30. It can be inferred from the passage that the longer an eel is the _____.

- A) more beneficial it will be to science
- B) more powerful will be its electrical charge
- C) easier it will be to find
- D) tougher it will be to eat

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:

The first jazz musicians played in New Orleans during the early 1900's. After 1917, many of the New Orleans musicians moved to the south side of Chicago, where they continued to play their style of jazz. Soon Chicago was the new center for jazz.

Several outstanding musicians appeared as leading jazz artists in Chicago. Daniel Louis "Satchmo" Armstrong, born in New Orleans in 1900, was one. Another leading musician was Joseph "King" Oliver, who is also credited with having discovered Armstrong when they were both in New Orleans. While in Chicago, Oliver asked Armstrong, who was in New Orleans, to join his band.

In 1923 King Oliver's Creole Jazz Band made the first important set of recordings by a Hot Five and Hot Seven bands under Louis Armstrong also made recordings of special note.

Although Chicago's South Side was the main jazz center, some musicians in New York were also demanding attention in jazz circles. In 1923 Fletcher Henderson already had a ten-piece band that played jazz. During the early 1930's the number of players grew to sixteen. Henderson's band was considered a leader in what some people have called the Big Band Era.

By the 1930's, big dance bands were on the top. Large numbers of people went to ball-

rooms to dance to jazz music played by big bands.

One of the most popular, long and very famous jazz bands was the Duke Ellington band. Edward "Duke" Ellington was born in Washington D. C. in 1893 and died in New York City in 1974. He studied the piano as a young boy and later began writing original musical compositions.

The first of Ellington's European tours came in 1933. He soon received international fame for his talent as bandleader, composer, and arranger. Ten years later, Ellington began giving annual concerts at Carnegie Hall in New York City. People began to listen to jazz in the same way that they had always listened to classical music.

31. The nickname "Duke" belonged to which of the following bandleaders?
- A) Louis Armstrong. B) Joseph Oliver.
C) Edward Ellington. D) Fletcher Henderson.
32. According to the passage, which of the following Black bands was the first to make a significant set of jazz recordings?
- A) The Hot Seven band. B) Fletcher Henderson's band.
C) The Red Hot Peppers band. D) King Oliver's Creole jazz band.
33. It can be inferred from the passage that Louis Armstrong went to Chicago for which of the following reasons?
- A) To form his own band. B) To learn to play Chicago-style jazz.
C) To play in Joseph Oliver's band. D) To make recordings with the Hot Five.
34. According to the passage, Edward Ellington had been to the following places EXCEPT _____.
- A) New York City B) New Orleans C) Europe D) Washing D. C.
35. The passage supports which of the following conclusions?
- A) By the 1930's, jazz was appreciated by a wide audience.
B) Classical music had a great impact on jazz.
C) Jazz originated in New Orleans in the early nineteenth century.
D) Jazz bands were better known in Europe than in the United States.

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage:

Before the 1850's the United States had a number of small colleges, most of them dating from colonial days. They were small, church-connected institutions whose primary concern was to shape the moral character of their students.

Throughout Europe, institutions of higher learning had developed, bearing the ancient name of university. In Germany a different kind of university had developed. The German university was concerned primarily with creating and spreading knowledge, not morals. Between the middle and the end of the 1800's, more than nine thousand young Americans, dissatisfied with their training at home, went to Germany for advanced study. Some of them returned to become presidents of famous colleges—Harvard, Yale, Columbia—and change them

into modern universities. The new presidents broke all ties with the churches and brought in a new kind of faculty. Professors were hired for their knowledge of a subject, not because they were of the proper faith and had a strong arm for disciplining students. The new principle was that a university was to create knowledge as well as pass it on, and this called for a faculty made of teacher-scholars. Drilling and learning by rote were replaced by the German method of lecturing, in which the professor's own research was presented in class. Graduate training leading to the Ph. D., an ancient German degree signifying the highest level of advanced scholarly attainment, was introduced. With the establishment of the seminar(学术研讨会) system, graduate students learned to question, analyze, and make their own research.

At the same time, the new university greatly expanded in size and course offerings, breaking completely out of the old, constricted curriculum of mathematics, classics, rhetoric, and music. The president of Harvard pioneered the elective system, by which students were able to choose their own courses of study. The concept of major fields of study emerged. The new goal was to make the university relevant to the real pursuits of the world. Paying close attention to the practical needs of the society, the new universities trained men and women to work at its tasks, with engineering students being the most characteristic of the new system. Students were also trained as economists, architects, agriculturists, social welfare workers and teachers.

36. What does the passage mainly discuss?
- A) Methods of training teacher-scholars.
 - B) The role of the church in North American colleges.
 - C) Changes in higher education in the United States.
 - D) Famous North American colleges.
37. The word "this" in line 13 refers to which of the following?
- A) Creating and passing on knowledge.
 - B) Drilling and learning by rote.
 - C) Disciplining students.
 - D) Developing moral principles.
38. According to the passage, the seminar system encouraged students to _____.
- A) discuss moral issues
 - B) study the classics, rhetoric, and music
 - C) study overseas
 - D) work more independently
39. The word "constricted" in line 20 is closest in meaning to which of the following?
- A) unpopular
 - B) limited
 - C) unchallenging
 - D) competitive
40. It can be inferred from the passage that before 1850, all of the following were characteristic of higher education EXCEPT _____.
- A) the elective system
 - B) drilling
 - C) strict discipline
 - D) rote learning

Part III**Vocabulary and Structure****(15 minutes)**

Directions: For each of the following incomplete sentences, there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Choose the one answer that best completes the sentence. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

41. It is _____ that the social progress depends mainly on the technological development
A)right B)sure C)exact D)certain
42. He has developed a good habit of _____ during my class.
A)taking notes B)taking notice C)taking note of D)making a note of
43. White teeth are a sharp _____ black skin.
A)content with B)contract with C)contrast to D)contact to
44. Our discussion _____ a wide range of subjects.
A)conveyed B)concluded C)covered D)filled
45. The American general election is just around the corner. Many people begin to dream _____ the president.
A)to become B)in becoming C)of becoming D)for becoming
46. Now, they are _____ black people out of work in America.
A)some of B)plenty of C)few of D)quantity of
47. All _____ is enough food and water for them.
A)for our needs B)that is needed
C)the thing needed D)what is needed
48. I have never been to Beijing, but that's the city _____.
A)which I like to visit mostly B)what I'd like most to visit
C)where I most like to visit D)I'd most like to visit
49. It is _____ buying this second-hand car.
A)worth B)worthy C)worthwhile D)worthy to be
50. Being a college student _____ long time study and long periods away from home.
A)contains B)includes C)composes D)involves
51. The boy and his mother were _____ in the burning house.
A)involved B)trapped C)enclosed D)surrounded
52. Will you get a _____ of water out of the well?
A)bucket B)kettle C)cup D)glass
53. He smiled, with the _____ that he didn't believe me.
A)intention B)implication C)introduction D)information
54. The rent is reasonable and _____, the location is perfect.
A)moreover B)therefore C)anyway D)however
55. He lives on a bus _____ so he always comes to the office on time.
A)way B)path C)route D)track
56. _____ you return the dictionary to the library immediately, you will be fined.

- A)If B)Until C)Provided D)Unless
57. The thief hid himself under the bed _____ someone should catch him.
A)when B)but that C)lest D)where
58. She didn't break the bad news to her father _____ that he might break down.
A)unless B)for C)because D)for fear
59. _____ the fine words he may say to your face, he hates you at heart.
A)Even if B)After all C)For all D)Owing to
60. More than one student _____ been infected with the disease.
A)has B)have C)having D)to have
61. Finally, the father dissuaded his son from _____ school.
A)leave B)to leave C)leaving D)left
62. I never thought you would _____ at my birthday party.
A)turn in B)turn up C)turn over D)turn down
63. The new discovery disproved _____ had been a universally accepted truth.
A)which B)what C)that D)why
64. The poor boy is _____ all over with cold.
A)shaking B)moving C)trembling D)shivering
65. "Is your brother happy at this new school?" "I _____ happier."
A)have seen him seldom B)have seldom seen him
C)seldom him have seen D)have him seldom seen
66. This was an impressive _____ by a young player, who scored 12 points within the first twenty minutes.
A)event B)action C)task D)performance
67. Workers complain that the problem with the manager is that he won't really _____ himself to a relation.
A)devote B)contribute C)trust D)commit
68. He _____ such a lot during his first visit that all her colleagues admired her very much.
A)accomplished B)succeeded C)completed D)finished
69. He was, _____ fame and fortune, basically an unhappy woman.
A)though B)although C)despite of D)in spite of
70. I now regret _____ a promise to join in the scheme.
A)to make B)making C)to have made D)having

Part IV

Cloze

(20 minutes)

Directions: There are 20 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). 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.

Some students at the Open University left school 20 years ago. Others are younger but 71 must be at least 21 years old. This is one example 72 how the Open University is 73 from all other universities. 74 students must either work full-time 75 be at home all day. 76 instance mothers of families. They do not 77 to pass any examinations before they are accepted as students. This is 78 the university is called "open". The university was started in 79 to help a group of people who 80 having a university education when they were young.

The first name for the Open University was "The University of the 81". The idea was to teach "on the air", in other 82 on radio and television. Most of the teaching is done like this. Radio and television 83 brought the classroom into people's 84. But this, on its own, is not 85 for a university education. The Open University 86 also receives advice at one of 283 study centres in the country. 36 weeks of the year he has to send 87 work to a "tutor", the person who guides his 88. He must also spend 3 weeks every summer 89 a full-time student. The tutors and students meet and study together, as in other universities. At the end of the Open University's first year, the results were good. 3 out of every 4 students ; 90 their examinations. If they do this every year, they will finish their studies in 4 or 5 years.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|--------------|----------------|
| 71. A)all | B)other | C)the others | D)another |
| 72. A)and | B)no matter | C)of | D)in |
| 73. A)away | B)different | C)run | D)developed |
| 74. A)Their | B)Its | C)All | D)These |
| 75. A)and | B)then | C)neither | D)or |
| 76. A)in | B)on | C)at | D)for |
| 77. A)have | B)want | C)fail | D)go |
| 78. A)how | B)why | C)because | D)that |
| 79. A)way | B)order | C)reason | D)time |
| 80. A)enjoyed | B)finished | C)missed | D)avoided |
| 81. A)Air | B)Radio | C)Television | D)Open |
| 82. A)way | B)places | C)words | D)expression |
| 83. A)are | B)is | C)have | D)has |
| 84. A)families | B)homes | C)factories | D)offices |
| 85. A)good | B)bad | C)much | D)enough |
| 86. A)president | B)professor | C)teacher | D)student |
| 87. A)writing | B)written | C)lost | D)student |
| 88. A)studies | B)teachings | C)works | D)examinations |
| 89. A)on | B)for | C)as | D)to |
| 90. A)took | B)failed | C)enjoyed | D)passed |

Part V**Writing****(30 minutes)**

Directions: *For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition about Advertisements. You should write no fewer than 100 words. You are supposed to use the key words and expressions given below as your guide.*

advertisement, advertise, depend on, because, consumer, manufacturer, salesman, product, to some extent, success, failure, different, form newspaper, TV, radio, however, truthful, exaggerate, benefit, satisfied, misrepresent

Advertisements

College English Test 2

(Band 2)

Part I

Listening Comprehension

(20 minutes)

Section A

Directions: *In this section, you will hear 10 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. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.*

Example: *You will hear:*

You will read: A) At the office.

B) In the waiting room.

C) At the airport.

D) In a restaurant.

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

Sample Answer [~~A~~] [B] [C] [D]

1. A) In a hospital. B) In a hotel. C) In a restaurant. D) In a store.
2. A) He wants to drink some hot water.
B) He'll meet Walter when he arrives.
C) He wants some hot water for a bath.
D) He'd like to take a bath because of the hot weather.
3. A) He is quite all right.
B) He is still ill.
C) His friends have helped her.
D) Her friends don't help her.
4. A) She thinks the man may be lying.
B) She believes what the man says.
C) She is not sure whether the man will keep his word.