

王 平 主 编

(二级)

# 大学英语自主 测试题

 复旦大学出版社

# 大学英语自主测试题(二级)

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## 前 言

《大学英语自主测试题》(二级)是一本为广大非英语专业的学生群体设计编写的二级综合自主测试题,旨在进一步贯彻落实《大学英语课程要求》中提出的分类指导、分层次要求和因材施教的原则,注重大学英语二级水平学生的语言基础知识的掌握,将语言知识难点和重点通过各种不同练习形式进行反复操练,达到透彻理解,突出基本应试技能的训练,旨在让学生进行有针对性的训练,扩大词汇量,帮助学生打下扎实的语言基础,提高学生的综合运用和考试能力。

本书共 10 套自主测试题,其中包括期中考和期末考自主测试题试卷,供一个学期使用。每单元由 6 部分组成:

第一部分为听力(**Listening Comprehension**),包括:10 句短对话;3 篇短文的听力练习和 1 篇复合式听写。

第二部分为阅读(**Reading Comprehension**),包括:1 篇仔细阅读篇章词汇理解;2 篇阅读篇章理解。

第三部分为词汇与结构(**Vocabulary and Structure**),包括:10 句词或词组选择题;5 句语法特殊用法练习选择题。

第四部分为完形填空(**Cloze**),包括:1 篇 20 题的选择题。

第五部分为翻译(**Translation**),包括:汉译英。

第六部分为写作(**Writing**),包括:1 篇应用文或议论文练习题。

本书具有较强的系统性和实用性,具体如下。

1. 选材典型,可信度高。选材来自大量经过平时教学实践检验过的启发性强的习题,分类明细、解析到位、实用性强,在语言难度、题型设置和答案设计等诸方面都



较为准确、全面。

2. 内容分类合理,主题突出,安排得当。编者大量分析和研究了教学实例,结合大学英语全新版教材进行分类指导练习,围绕主题进行编写和设计阅读理解、词汇与结构、完形填空,翻译和写作等练习,其难度按照二级教学定位,学生每学完一单元可得到一次测试的机会,既了解自己的学习情况,又可复习和消化所学过的内容,进行一次综合训练。同时为了方便学生的自学,书中还附有听力原文和所有题目的答案详解,使本书在内容上更加完整。

3. 经验总结,指导性强。本书由福州大学长期从事大学英语教学,具有丰富教学经验的教师编写,全书以科学训练方法为总的编写原则,目的在于帮助学习者在英语水平的提高上达到新的突破。

本书能顺利出版有赖一群尽责用心的编、校以及排版人员,在此谨向他们致以衷心谢意。

由于编者水平的局限,在编写中难免有疏漏和不足之处,恳请广大读者和同行提出宝贵意见,以便日后对本书做出修订,使之更加完善。

编 者

2011年9月

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# Practice Test 1

## Part I Listening Comprehension (30%)

### Section A (每题 1 分, 共 10 分)

**Directions:** In this part, 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 center.

**Example:** You will hear:

M: Is it possible for you to work late, Miss Grey?

W: Work late? I suppose so, if you really think it is necessary.

Q: Where do you think this conversation most probably took place?

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 have 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 the letter "A" on the Answer Sheet and mark it with a single line through the center.

1. A) She doesn't want to take the trouble to read the article.  
B) She would like to have a copy of the article.  
C) She has given the man much trouble.



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- Section B (每题 1 分, 共 10 分)

• 2 •



center.

### Passage One

*Questions 11 to 14 are based on the passage you have just heard.*

11. A) A child should treat his friends kindly.  
B) A child should know how to make friends.  
C) A child should learn from others any time.  
D) A child should do well in his studies at school.
12. A) Parents should help their children find friends directly.  
B) Parents should know their children's friends well.  
C) Making friends can help children build up their confidence.  
D) Parents should pay most of their attention to their children's social skills.
13. A) Children who lack friends surely have no confidence.  
B) Children learn social skills mostly from their teachers.  
C) Most children don't know how to make or keep friends.  
D) The compliments from parents can encourage children to make friends.
14. A) Teach kids to reach out.  
B) Teach kids to keep quality friendships.  
C) Invite kids to come over to play at home.  
D) Teach kids social skills by giving advice.

### Passage Two

*Questions 15 to 17 are based on the passage you have just heard.*

15. A) Because the old house was far away from his campus.  
B) Because there were more people in his family than before.  
C) Because the old house was in a very poor condition.  
D) Because he wanted to sell his old house for money.
16. A) She was a very careless woman.  
B) She foresaw the trouble he might meet.  
C) She forgot to tell him the new address.  
D) She sent their daughter to meet him.
17. A) The note in his pocket.  
B) The locked door and windows without curtains.  
C) The breakfast conversation he and his wife had in the morning.  
D) The young girl who approached him later.

### Passage Three

*Questions 18 to 20 are based on the passage you have just heard.*

18. A) It is a daily show.

- B) It is an adults' show.  
 C) It is a popular show.  
 D) It aims to encourage people to read to their children.
19. A) Because they are too busy with work.  
 B) Because they don't think it necessary to do so.  
 C) Because they are distracted by household things.  
 D) Because they like to play computer games in their free time.
20. A) Adults and uncles. B) Grandparents.  
 C) Children's caretakers. D) Children's sisters and brothers.

Section C (共 10 分, 21—27 每题 0.5 分, 28—29 每题 2 分, 30 题 2.5 分)

**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 21 to 27 with the exact words you have just heard. For blanks numbered from 28 to 30 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.

It's time to (21) \_\_\_\_\_ your kid. You gave them everything. Now you wish you hadn't? Well, it's not too late to teach them the (22) \_\_\_\_\_ of money. Fourteen-year-old Dalyn Fountain has all the trappings of today's teens: her own cellphone, an iPod, a new (23) \_\_\_\_\_, and cable television in her bedroom. But with the country in a recession, Dalyn's parent feel an (24) \_\_\_\_\_ to change Dalyn's spendthrift ways — and, (25) \_\_\_\_\_, their own as well. "It's hard," she says. "It's like we were shopping, shopping, shopping — then we just stopped."

In a recent Money (26) \_\_\_\_\_, 54% of parents admitted that their kids have too much stuff. Similarly, more than half said that because of the (27) \_\_\_\_\_ crisis, they would spend less on their kids for years to come. "Parents are seeing the shortcomings of giving children everything they want," says Nathan Dungan, financial coach. Getting kids, especially teens, to accept a new — less indulgent — reality can be a challenge. The following strategies can help you face it.

(28) \_\_\_\_\_.

The first step to correcting such behaviors is identifying them. Be honest with yourself about whether — and how — you've been spoiling your child. Do you

frequently give in to your kid's pleas for cash or stuff? Do you hand out your credit card freely? (29) \_\_\_\_\_.

Make sure you're on the same page with your spouse. After losing her job, Elona told her daughter, Brynna, now 17, that she could no longer use Mom's credit cards. So Brynna went to her step-father. "And she gets whatever she wants from him," says Elona. If this continues, Brynna will never learn the consequences of not saving.

Since you're changing the rules, it's critical to talk with your children about how life will be different going forward. (30) \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ — which they won't learn if you continue with the status quo (现状).

## Part II Reading Comprehension (25%)

### Section A (每题 0.5 分, 共 5 分)

**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 blank is identified by a letter. Please mark the corresponding letter for each item. You may not use any of the words in the blank more than once.

**Questions 31 to 40 are based on the following passage.**

It is important that we share a common definition of "creativity". I have gone to many creativity — focused meetings where no one ever 31 the topic. For example, one person sees creativity as the activity of simply 32 up with new ideas; therefore, the more ideas, the more creativity. In 33, another individual may view creativity as the result of a wild imagination. In this case, the 34 the ideas, the more creative they are. And yet someone else may think of creativity in a more practical manner, and define a creative idea as one that has actual use. In my mind, a 35 thought is one that is useful. It relates to one's abilities of 36.

To whom should the creative ideas be useful? In the workplace, your ideas should be useful to your organization. Sometimes the idea leads to 37 use. More often, the idea won't be useful until days, weeks, months, or years after the 38 breakthrough thought is put forward. And, in most cases, to achieve its use, the idea requires many more ideas from many 39. An idea that isn't practiced 40, by



my definition, cannot be a creative idea. Creativity ought to be active at every level in an organization.

- |                |                |
|----------------|----------------|
| A) creative    | I) defines     |
| B) original    | J) contrast    |
| C) initial     | K) opposition  |
| D) instant     | L) imagination |
| E) immediate   | M) coming      |
| F) odder       | N) catching    |
| G) individuals | O) obviously   |
| H) humans      |                |

Section B (每题 2 分, 20 分)

**Directions:** There are 2 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 center.

Passage One

Questions 41 - 45 are based on the following passage.

Dear Sir,

I was surprised to read your recent editorial on the question of student's part-time jobs. You appear to be making a lot of generalizations on the basis of just one unfortunate incident (I assure you that not all young people who deliver newspapers are as foolish and dishonest as the two youths mentioned in your article).

The first point I would like to make is that there are many jobs teenagers can do which give them useful experience of the working world. They are brought into contact with a variety of people, often older, and are given experience of expressing themselves clearly and coherently. I am thinking here of jobs such as travel guides and shop assistants.

Another argument for schoolchildren and college students having holiday or weekend jobs is that many parents need the financial assistance. If we take, for example, a family in which the father is unemployed or a single-parent family on a low income, it seems logical and fair that a son or daughter should try to bring money into the household.

One further thing I want to say is that a lot of jobs for the young can be fun for the people who do them and also useful to the community. Youngsters who help in schools, hospitals and with the elderly often derive a great deal of pleasure and satisfaction as well as contributing something valuable to local society.

In conclusion, I would add that when I was a girl, my teenage years were a time for books, hobbies and academic studies. Thinking back, I feel I would have learnt much more about myself, other people and life in general — if my father had allowed me to do a limited amount of real work. Certainly when she is old enough, I shall encourage my own daughter to do so, rather than waste her time with soap operas, computer games and discotheques (迪斯科舞厅), like so many people today.

Yours faithfully,

Margaret Williams

41. What does the editorial say about student's part-time jobs, according to this letter?
  - A) It's a waste of time for students to take part-time jobs.
  - B) Most young people who deliver newspapers are foolish and dishonest.
  - C) The unfortunate incident assures people of the necessity of part-time jobs.
  - D) Generalizations should be made as to whether part-time jobs are dangerous.
42. According to the letter, students will gain useful experience of the real world by working as a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A) editor
  - B) tour guide
  - C) nurse
  - D) teacher
43. Which of the following is one of the reasons why youngsters choose to have part-time jobs?
  - A) They take the jobs to help support the family.
  - B) They have no other ways to kill their free time.
  - C) They want to prove themselves to be a useful generation.
  - D) They get some experience so as to be admitted by colleges.
44. Part-time jobs can bring students a sense of \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A) justice
  - B) timing
  - C) accomplishment
  - D) relief
45. What is Margaret's attitude toward students' having holiday or weekend jobs?
  - A) Objective.
  - B) Neutral.
  - C) Critical.
  - D) Approving.

## Passage Two

*Questions 46 – 50 are based on the following passage.*

Learning how to write is like taking a course in public speaking. I'd ask whether anyone in class had ever taken such a course. Invariably a few hands would go up.



"What did you learn in that course?" I'd ask.

"Well, the main thing was learning how to face an audience; not to be inhibited — not to be nervous."

Exactly, when you take a course in public speaking nowadays, you don't hear much about grammar and vocabulary. Instead, you're taught how not to be afraid or embarrassed, how to speak without a prepared script, how to read out to the live audience before you. Public speaking is a matter of overcoming your long-standing nervous inhibitions.

The same is true of writing. The point of the whole thing is to overcome your nervous inhibitions, to break through the invisible barrier that separates you from the person who'll read what you wrote. You must learn to sit in front of your typewriter or dictating machine and read out to the person at the other end of the line.

Of course, in public speaking, with the audience right in front of you, the problem is easier. You can look at them and talk to them directly. In writing, you're alone. It needs an effort of your experience or imagination to take hold of that other person and talk to him or her. But that effort is necessary — or at least it's necessary until you've reached the point when you quite naturally and unconsciously "talk on paper".

46. The topic of the passage is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) how to be a good writer
- B) how to be a good speaker
- C) how to express yourself with your words
- D) how to get rid of nervousness in public speaking

47. The public speech course mainly teaches students \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) how to make an attractive speech using perfect grammar and vocabulary
- B) how to express themselves exactly and vividly
- C) how to collect data needed and organize it
- D) how to get over their nervousness when making a speech

48. The similarity between making a public speech and writing is that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) you have to do a lot of preparation work beforehand
- B) you should get over your nervous inhibitions
- C) you should know grammar and vocabulary well to accomplish them
- D) both of them have audience

49. In the opinion of the author, public speaking is much easier than writing because \_\_\_\_\_.

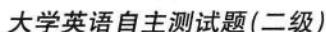
- A) public speaking requires less effort than writing

- B) it's unnecessary for you to write a lot for speech and you can say anything as you like  
 C) you face the audience directly in public speaking while writing is otherwise  
 D) in public speaking, the audience have to listen to you whether they like it or not
50. The author of this passage probably is a \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) boss                      B) politician              C) writer                      D) professor

### Part III Vocabulary and Structure (15%) (每题 1 分, 共 15 分)

**Directions:** There are 15 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Choose the answer that best completes the sentence. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

51. It is our desire to help church goers take the \_\_\_\_\_ step from just attending Church to becoming faithful and active partners.  
 A) primitive              B) original              C) initial                      D) intimate
52. There you can find the instructions for \_\_\_\_\_ the SIM card inside your phone's back cover.  
 A) inserting              B) asserting              C) deserting                      D) exerting
53. "Is he bothering you?" "Not \_\_\_\_\_."  
 A) at least              B) in the less              C) in least                      D) in the least
54. \_\_\_\_\_, he regarded his move as the best thing he'd ever done.  
 A) In retrospect      B) In respect              C) In prospect              D) In suspect
55. Tom Hanks says Pixar is \_\_\_\_\_ "Toy Story 4".  
 A) working into      B) working on              C) working up              D) working off
56. If you want to \_\_\_\_\_ a new site, choosing the right key words are most important factor.  
 A) promote              B) construct              C) design                      D) purchase
57. \_\_\_\_\_ conflict among city-states caused the eventual decline of Greek civilization.  
 A) Continuous      B) Continual              C) Constant                      D) Contrary
58. With the \_\_\_\_\_ of the children, everyone was told the news.  
 A) respect              B) exception              C) accept                      D) except
59. \_\_\_\_\_ we feel like celebrating and have a party.



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- Part IV Cloze (10%) (每题 0.5 分,共 10 分)**

My sister and I grew up in a little village in England. Our father was a struggling 66 , but I always knew he was 67 . He never criticized us, but used 68 to



bring out our best. He'd say, "If you pour water on flowers, they flourish. If you don't give them water, they die." I 69 as a child I said something 70 about somebody, and my father said, "71 time you say something unpleasant about somebody else, it's a reflection of you." He explained that if I looked for the best 72 people, I would get the best 73. From then on I've always tried to 74 the principle in my life and later in running my company.

Dad's also always been very 75. At 15, I started a magazine. It was 76 a great deal of my time, and the headmaster of my school gave me a 77; stay in school or leave to work on my magazine.

I decided to leave, and Dad tried to sway me from my decision, 78 any good father would. When he realized I had made up my mind, he said, "Richard, when I was 23, my dad 79 me to go into law. And I've 80 regretted it. I wanted to be a biologist, 81 I didn't pursue my 82. You know what you want. Go fulfill it."

As 83 turned out, my little publication went on to become *Student*, a national 84 for young people in the U.K. My wife and I have two children, and I'd like to think we are bringing them up in the same way Dad 85 me.

- |                      |                |                |               |
|----------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|
| 66. A) biologist     | B) manager     | C) lawyer      | D) gardener   |
| 67. A) strict        | B) honest      | C) special     | D) learned    |
| 68. A) praise        | B) courage     | C) power       | D) warmth     |
| 69. A) think         | B) imagine     | C) remember    | D) guess      |
| 70. A) unnecessary   | B) unkind      | C) unimportant | D) unusual    |
| 71. A) Another       | B) Some        | C) Any         | D) Other      |
| 72. A) on            | B) in          | C) at          | D) about      |
| 73. A) in case       | B) by turns    | C) by chance   | D) in return  |
| 74. A) revise        | B) set         | C) review      | D) follow     |
| 75. A) understanding | B) experienced | C) serious     | D) demanding  |
| 76. A) taking up     | B) making up   | C) picking up  | D) keeping up |
| 77. A) suggestion    | B) decision    | C) notice      | D) choice     |
| 78. A) and           | B) as          | C) even if     | D) as if      |
| 79. A) helped        | B) allowed     | C) persuaded   | D) suggested  |
| 80. A) always        | B) never       | C) seldom      | D) almost     |
| 81. A) rather        | B) but         | C) for         | D) therefore  |
| 82. A) promise       | B) task        | C) belief      | D) dream      |
| 83. A) this          | B) he          | C) it          | D) that       |
| 84. A) newspaper     | B) magazine    | C) program     | D) project    |
| 85. A) controlled    | B) comforted   | C) reminded    | D) raised     |