

内附光盘

College English Band-2

大学英语 二级

(第2版)

谢 赋 刘胜利 © 主编



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College English B-10

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再版前言

本书初版于2007年,是为学生参加大学英语二级考试编写,以便学生有效地、有针对性地学习。出版后,对学生参加大学英语二级考试有极大的帮助,取得了较好的效果。

但随后,《大学英语二级考试大纲》进行了调整,因此本书也作出了相应变化,主要补充了听力部分的 Section C。

本书的编写以《大学英语教学大纲》和新《大学英语二级考试大纲》为基础,以标准样题为参考,结合编者多年的教学经验,对多年大学英语二级试题及其发展变化作了认真分析,精心编写而成。力求做到内容具有全面性、针对性和新颖性,选材具有一定的深度和广度,同时又符合学生的具体情况。

本书根据近年大学英语二级考试翻译部分的特点,在编写中设计了相应练习,所给的参考答案分值分别为2、1.5、1、0分。例如:

This is rather for your father to decide than for you.

- A. 这是你父亲的决定而不是你的决定。
- B. 这取决于你父亲的决定而你该决定。
- C. 这件事情得由你父亲决定而不是你来决定。
- D. 这并不是为你而是为你的父亲才这样决定的。

此题的最佳答案为C,其次依次是B, D, A, 其中,选择C得2分,选择B得1.5分,选择D得1分,选择A得0分。

本书仍由四川化工职业技术学院和泸州职业技术学院联合编写。参加编写的老师有谢赋、刘胜利、张琳、唐亮、余未霞、晏祥连等。

本书的听力部分配有光盘,由美籍专家 Richard Brett 先生和 Denise O'Toole 女士录音,感谢他们提出的建设性意见以及给予的专业支持。

由于编者水平有限,加上时间仓促,书中难免有不妥之处,敬请同行专家、读者批评指正。

编者

2008年8月

第一版前言

本书为学生参加大学英语二级考试编写，以便学生有效地、有针对性地学习。

本书以《大学英语教学大纲》和《大学英语二级考试大纲》为基础，以标准样题为参考，结合编者多年的教学经验，对多年大学英语二级试题及其发展变化做了认真分析。力求做到在内容上具有全面性、针对性和新颖性，选材上具有一定的深度和广度，同时符合学生的具体情况。

本书的一大特点是根据近年大学英语二级考试翻译部分的变化，在编写中设计了相应练习。所给的参考答案分值分别为2, 1.5, 1, 0分。例如：

This is rather for your father to decide than for you.

A. 这是你父亲的决定而不是你的决定。

B. 这取决于你父亲的决定而你该决定。

C. 这件事情得由你父亲决定而不是你来决定。

D. 这并不是为你而是为你的父亲才这样决定的。

此题的答案依次为 C, B, D, A, 其中, C 为 2 分, B 为 1.5 分, D 为 1 分, A 为 0 分。

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Unit 1

Part I Listening Comprehension (15%)

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 twice. 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. It's two o'clock.
B. He has two clocks.
C. The train is late.
D. The train will arrive in half an hour.
2. A. Manager and secretary.
B. Doctor and patient.
C. Shop assistant and customer.
D. Taxi driver and passenger.
3. A. The woman is ill.
B. Her teacher assigned too much work.
C. The woman likes to stay up.
D. The woman worked hard on her term paper.
4. A. 9:50.
B. 9:25.

- C. 8:55. D. 10:15.
5. A. On a bus. B. On a train.
C. On a plane. D. In a taxi.
6. A. Monday. B. Tuesday.
C. Thursday. D. Saturday.
7. A. Go straight.
B. Turn right, then go straight to the stairs.
C. Turn right after the stairs.
D. Turn right before the stairs.
8. A. Ed will be late.
B. She hopes Ed won't come.
C. She thinks Ed will be on time.
D. Ed can't come.
9. A. Black. B. With sugar.
C. White. D. With cream.
10. A. In her car. B. In her office.
C. On the desk. D. Up stairs.

Section

B

Directions: *In this section, you will hear a passage. At the end of the passage, you will hear two questions. The passage and the questions will be spoken twice. After you hear one question, you must choose the best answer from the choices marked A, B, C and D.*

1. A. Farmed in the country. B. Stayed at home.
C. Drew picture all day long. D. Did some reading.
2. A. Some money. B. Coming back next week.
C. Teaching his son in London. D. One of his picture.

Section C

Directions: In this section, you will hear a passage. There are 6 blanks in the passage. After you hear the passage, you are required to fill in the blanks with exact words or phrases you just hear. The passage will be spoken three times, and there is a pause after the second time for you to do the work.

Passage

Foreign trade has always been _____ for industrial Britain. The farmers produce about half of the food for the people. This means that about half of the food must be _____. Many crops cannot grow in Britain as the climate is just not right for them. Such crops as tea, coffee, cocoa and all the hot climate _____ must be imported from other countries. Other imports are wheat and meat and animal food. The farmers cannot produce enough.

The factories need imports too. They must import most of their raw _____, i.e. iron, cotton, and wool.

Britain _____ these imports with exports. Things made in the factories are sold to other countries. Some of the chief exports are machinery, electrical goods and _____. Some oil from the North Sea is exported too.

Part II Vocabulary and Structure (35%)

Section A

Directions: There are 15 incomplete sentences in this section. For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. You

must choose the one answer that best completes the sentence.

1. He taught _____ English three years ago.
A. we B. our C. us D. ours
2. It was in China _____ the agreement was signed.
A. that B. which C. where D. what
3. They won't be able to leave the school until the rain _____.
A. will stop B. stops C. stopped D. is stopping
4. In 2000 we produced _____ we did in 1990.
A. five times as much oil as B. as much five times oil as
C. much as five times oil as D. five times oil as much
5. The two cheats have the lamp _____ all day long, _____ to be working hard.
A. burn; pretend B. burnt; pretended
C. to burn; to pretend D. burning; pretending
6. The reason for his absence today _____ he has missed the train.
A. is because B. is because of C. is that D. is as
7. _____ leaves the room last should turn off the air conditioner.
A. Who B. Whoever
C. The person D. Anyone
8. They talked as if they _____ friends for years.
A. were B. have been
C. would be D. had been
9. Before trains were invented people _____ on horse backs or in carriages.
A. used to traveling B. used to travel
C. was used to traveling D. was used to travel
10. When he listens to the report, he likes to sit _____.
A. in front B. at front
C. in the front D. in front of

11. John has been to the USA twice. _____ his two brothers.
 A. So do B. Neither have C. So have D. Nor does
12. I'm going to attend the meeting, but he _____ with me.
 A. needn't to go B. don't need go C. needn't go D. doesn't need go
13. After the interview, he had a very _____ expression on her face.
 A. excited B. exciting C. being excited D. excite
14. On hearing the news of _____ the exam, the boy was very happy.
 A. to pass B. his being passed C. he pass D. his having passed
15. Jack: You must have some more cake.
 Tom: _____
 A. I'm sorry to give you so much trouble.
 B. Help yourself, please.
 C. I want two eggs and some drink.
 D. No, thanks really. I've had far too much already.

Section B

Directions: There are 20 incomplete sentences in this section. For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. You must choose the one answer that best completes the sentence.

1. Water is _____ hydrogen and oxygen.
 A. made up B. made of C. made from D. made up of
2. Follow the red _____ to the reception desk.
 A. code B. arrow C. mark D. symbol

3. *China Daily* is a daily newspaper in English, which I read _____.
A. day B. date C. daily D. diary
4. In the _____ half of the 17th century, he discovered the new island.
A. latter B. later C. latest D. lately
5. He loves listening to music _____ drawing pictures.
A. by means of B. because of
C. as to D. as well as
6. The _____ of the book is to provide a complete guide to the university.
A. ability B. direction
C. purpose D. possibility
7. No matter what happens, I will _____ you.
A. stand with B. stand by
C. stand for D. stand on
8. There has been an immediate _____ against their government proposed tax increases.
A. reaction B. application
C. association D. reception
9. The book is _____ more difficult than the one I read last week.
A. rather B. very C. much D. so
10. The result of my experiment has _____ me that his theory is right.
A. confirmed B. conducted
C. constructed D. concluded
11. Recently, I had an unusual experience which I would like to _____ with you.
A. change B. talk C. share D. shift
12. "Mind your own _____!" the workmate shouted at me.
A. affair B. head C. business D. activity

13. The old houses are being _____ to make way for a new road.
A. pulled on B. pulled off
C. pulled up D. pulled down
14. —Shall I help you carry the heavy box?
—Thanks. I can _____ it myself.
A. deal B. manage C. cope D. handle
15. Dinner will be ready _____. Let's go and wash our hands.
A. at all B. at least C. just now D. right away
16. You should have _____ in yourself ability to succeed.
A. respect B. influence
C. effect D. faith
17. The boy _____ to see a man running out of the bank.
A. happened B. continued
C. kept D. remained
18. The _____ situation is not good in some developed countries this year.
A. economical B. economics
C. economic D. finance
19. No insurance company _____ nuclear risks. There are accidents.
A. discovers B. covers C. covers over D. recovers
20. I felt confused _____ the prices of some new products.
A. in B. about C. with D. to

Part III Reading Comprehension (40%)

Directions: There are four passages in this part. Each passage is followed by five questions or unfinished statements. For each question or statement, there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. You should choose the best answer.

Passage 1

Air travel is an everyday experience these days because it's so fast. But frequent long-distance flying can be very tiring and the traveler begins to feel his brain is in one country and his body is in another. In short, he hardly knows where he is.

Tiredness, after a long flight becomes stronger when we fly from east to west or vice versa because we cross time zones.

Doctors say that air travelers should go straight to bed on arrival after crossing a number of time zones. They shouldn't work without rest. However, airline pilots can hardly be affected. In fact, they often live by their own watches, paying no attention to local time. They can even have breakfast at midnight if necessary.

Businessmen, however, are not so lucky. After a long journey, they must either go straight to an important meeting or to their boss to give a report. Even so, there are still a lot of businessmen traveling by air.

1. Why has air travel become a daily experience? Because it is _____.
 - A. very cheap
 - B. easy to get
 - C. so fast
 - D. clean and comfortable
2. The statement "the traveler begins to feel his brain is ... his body is in another" means _____.
 - A. the traveler goes mad
 - B. the traveler becomes foolish
 - C. the traveler feels uncomfortable
 - D. the traveler doesn't know where he is at all
3. Doctors say that air travelers should _____ after a long journey.
 - A. go to work without wasting time
 - B. take exercise to relax
 - C. stay with their family members
 - D. go to bed and have a good rest

4. Pilots can hardly be affected by frequent flying because they _____.
A. live by their own timetable B. are especially strong men
C. have good training against it D. like flying
5. What most likely happens to businessmen after a long journey is the following except _____.
A. going to a meeting
B. going back home and having a good rest
C. reporting to their boss
D. going to work directly

Passage 2

It is often difficult for a man to be quite sure what tax he ought to pay to the government because it depends on so many different things: whether the man is married; how many children he has; whether he supports any relations; how much he earns; how much interest he receives; how much he has spent on his house during the year, and so on and so forth. All this makes it difficult to decide exactly how much the tax is.

There was a certain artist who was always very careful to pay the proper amount.

One year, after posting his check as usual, he began to wonder if he had paid enough, and after a lot of work, with a pencil and paper, decided that he had not. He believed that he owed the government something.

He was just writing another check to send to the tax-collector when the postman dropped a letter into his box at the front door. Opening it, the artist was surprised to find inside it a check for five pounds from the tax-collector. The official explained that too much had been paid, and that therefore the difference was now returned to the taxpayer.

1. According to the passage, to decide the exact amount of tax to be

- paid is simple.
 A. simple B. easy C. difficult D. interesting
2. The passage tells that one has to pay tax according to
 A. how old one's children are
 B. whether one is single or married
 C. how much education one has received
 D. where one lives
3. The word "proper" in the second paragraph means right.
 A. small B. big C. right D. wrong
4. After a lot of work, the artist thought that he had paid the government just enough.
 A. less tax than he should have
 B. more tax than he should have
 C. as much as usual
 D. just enough tax
5. Why did the tax-collector sent a letter to the artist?
 A. To send him a new tax form.
 B. To return the money over-paid.
 C. To remind him of paying the tax.
 D. To explain the tax rules.

Passage 3

Millions of people around the world cook their food over a smoky fire every day. People who do not have wood must spend large amounts of money on cooking fuel. However, there is much easier way to cook food using energy from the sun. Solar cookers or ovens (炉灶) have been used for centuries.

There are 3 kinds of solar ovens. The first is a box cooker. It is designed with a special wall that shines or reflects sunlight into the box. Heat gets trapped under a piece of glass or plastic covering the top of the cooker. A box oven is effective for slow cooking of large

amount of food. The second kind of solar oven is a panel (嵌板) cooker. It includes several flat walls or panels that directly reflect the sun's light onto the food. The food is inside a separate container of plastic or glass that traps heat energy. People can build panel cookers quickly and with very few supplies. They do not cost much. The third kind of solar oven is parabolic (抛物线) cooker. It has rounded walls that aim sunlight directly into the bottom of the oven. Food cooks quickly in parabolic ovens. However, this type of cookers is hard to make. They must be often re-aimed to follow the sun. Parabolic cookers can also cause burns and eye injuries if not used correctly.

You can make solar ovens from boxes or heavy paper. They will not catch fire. Paper burns at 232 degree Celsius. A solar cooker never gets that hot. Solar ovens cook food at low temperatures over long periods of time. This permits people to leave food to cook while they do other things.

1. A box cooker _____.
 - A. is effective for slow cooking of small amount of food
 - B. is designed with a special wall that reflects sunlight into box
 - C. cooks food at a little high temperatures
 - D. is the one people like best
2. The following statements are about a panel cooker. Which one is right?
 - A. It includes several rough walls.
 - B. It needs a few supplies.
 - C. It takes much time to build.
 - D. It doesn't cost much money.
3. A parabolic cooker _____.
 - A. never causes burns and eye injuries
 - B. has rounded walls that aim sunlight onto the top of the oven
 - C. is hard to make
 - D. need not be aimed often to follow the sun