

COLLEGE ENGLISH
PRACTICE TESTS

大学 英语

二级水平测试试题集
Band 2 (新题型)

上海外语教育出版社



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新题型 Band 2

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修订前言

《大学英语二级水平测试试题集》(新题型)是根据国家教委颁布的《大学英语教学大纲通用词汇表》(1—4级)的要求编写,旨在检查学完二级课程的学生英语综合运用能力。在编写过程中,我们参考了《大学英语》及《大学核心英语》二级教材,并采用了大学英语考试委员会1997年使用的新题型,因此,本试题集符合大学英语四级考试要求。二级试题集中的词汇、语法、阅读理解、汉译英及听力理解难度与《大学英语》及《大学核心英语》二级教材相同,可作二级辅助教材。

本书有十套试题,每套试题分听力、阅读理解、词汇与结构、综合填空、汉译英;新题型包括听写填空、英译汉、简短回答。

每套试题附听力原文、答案及答题纸,便于学生自测。

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Part One

College English Practice Tests Band 2

Practice Test 1

Part I Listening Comprehension

(20 minutes)

Section A

Directions: In this section you will hear 10 statements. Each statement will be read only once. Then there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which one is closest in meaning to the sentence you have just heard. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

1. A) The edge of the card catalog holds pencils.
B) The edges of the card are sharp.
C) The pencil can be found on the card catalog.
D) There is a pencil sharpener at the end of the card catalog.
2. A) The program won't go beyond ten.
B) There won't be more than ten people at the program.
C) It will continue beyond the tent.
D) The program will end after ten o'clock.
3. A) Bonnie and Paul messed up dinner.
B) Both Bonnie and Paul long for dinner.
C) Neither Bonnie nor Paul came to dinner.
D) Bonnie and Paul used to be thinner.
4. A) Mary was looking at the leaf.
B) Mary was looking for the leaf.
C) Mary looked under the microscope for the leaf.
D) Mary wanted to examine the microscope.
5. A) Please open the window.
B) Do you mind that the window isn't open?
C) Do you have an open mind?
D) I don't mind closed windows.

6. A) I suspected they didn't know the answers.
B) They didn't think I didn't know the answers.
C) I was suspected because I knew the answers.
D) They didn't suspect me because I didn't know the answers.
7. A) Jane is staring at her elder sister.
B) Jane respects her elder sister.
C) Jane's elder sister told her to look up the word.
D) Jane is waiting for her elder sister.
8. A) I'm learning only a little bit of English.
B) I bit my tongue while speaking English.
C) The best way to learn English is to progress in little bits.
D) My English is gradually improving.
9. A) How thin are you?
B) Have you ever been any heavier?
C) Isn't Ben thin?
D) Is it always made out of thin?
10. A) My headache isn't getting better.
B) It looks like my headache is stopping.
C) When I go away I get headaches.
D) I've stopped headaches.

Section B

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. 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.

11. A) He left his notes in class.
B) He borrowed the notes from his classmate.
C) He needn't have the exam.
D) A classmate borrowed his notes.
12. A) He has a better idea.
B) It would be better if Mary could come with him.
C) He thinks Mary's idea is the best.
D) Mary should come up with a better idea.
13. A) Finish the work.
B) Wait until next morning.
C) Go home.
D) Have a rest there.

14. A) They want to go downtown.
B) They want to go to a park.
C) The man doesn't know where to park the car.
D) The man wants to know where the park is.
15. A) He wants to join the others.
B) He is behind in his work.
C) He missed work when he was ill.
D) He will catch up with his friends later.
16. A) She felt sleepy during the lecture.
B) She didn't like the lecture.
C) She fell asleep also.
D) She found the lecture interesting.
17. A) The woman has chosen a doctor.
B) The man doesn't care which color is chosen.
C) The man is concerned about the color.
D) The man has chosen a different color.
18. A) No one has a friend like Tom.
B) Everyone is Tom's good friend.
C) The man feels lucky to have Tom as a friend.
D) The woman doesn't like any of the man's friends.
19. A) The man thinks the book is excellent.
B) All the papers say that the book is good, too.
C) The woman thinks the book is excellent.
D) Reactions to the book are different.
20. A) Relaxing just a bit.
B) Enjoying sight-seeing.
C) Getting the room back into shape.
D) Exercising.

Part II Reading Comprehension

(35 minutes)

Directions: There are 4 reading 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 centre.

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:

Professional boxing has long been viewed askance (不以为然地) by the respectable elements of society. Generally banned by law in earlier days, the fighting was usually done with bare fists, and bouts

(较量, 比赛) often lasted forty or fifty rounds.

In 1882 John L. Sullivan, a slugging fighter of great power, won the world heavyweight championship from Paddy Ryan in a bare-fisted battle marked by hitting, wrestling, scratching, and biting. Five years later, while fighting Patsy Cardiff at Minneapolis, Sullivan broke his right arm in the third round, but he continued fighting to a six-round draw. In 1889, Sullivan defeated Jake Kilrain in the last bare-knuckle championship fight, winning twenty thousand dollars and a diamond prize belt. His admirers talked then of running him for Congress, but he traveled to Australia for a boxing tour instead, coming back only to lose his title in a twenty-one-round bout with a young Californian named James J. Corbett.

"Gentleman Jim's" victory in this bout marked a turning point in professional pugilism (拳击术), for it demonstrated the superiority of scientific boxing over sheer brute strength. But Corbett's reign (统治) ended in 1897, when his opponent, Bob Fitzsimmons, accomplished three epochal feats in less than three seconds: Fitzsimmons knocked out an Irishman on Saint Patrick's Day, won the heavyweight championship of the world, and invented the terrible "solar plexus punch". (太阳穴重击)

21. The selection implies that professional boxing has been viewed askance because _____.

- A) boxing is brutal
- B) boxers are not considered respectable
- C) in the early days boxing was illegal
- D) the bouts are too long

22. John L. Sullivan was _____.

- A) the first heavyweight boxer
- B) a powerful slugger
- C) a boxer who used scientific techniques
- D) the biggest money winner among boxers

23. Sullivan held the world's heavyweight title for _____.

- A) about eight years
- B) only a year
- C) five years
- D) twenty-one years

24. "Gentleman Jim's" victory over Sullivan was a turning point because it _____.

- A) demonstrated the advantages of scientific boxing
- B) marked the first appearance of the solar plexus punch
- C) was decided on the basis of brute strength
- D) dethroned the long-time heavyweight champion

25. Implied but not stated: _____.

- A) The solar plexus punch is an effective blow in boxing
- B) Bob Fitzsimmons accomplished his epochal feats because he was an Irishman
- C) Bouts in the early days of boxing often lasted forty or fifty rounds
- D) Boxing was not very popular with Americans before 1900

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

Time to Relax

Leisure plays an important part in British life. There are four main reasons for this.

First of all, people spend less time working now than they used to, mostly due to the introduction of new technology in industry. The normal British working week is Monday to Friday, 9.00 am to 5.00 pm, although some people regularly work a few hours' overtime each week. Secondly, all working people get a minimum of two weeks' paid holiday a year. In addition, there are six or more bank holidays a year when all banks and businesses are closed. In some cases the dates of these national holidays change from year to year and in different parts of Britain.

Another reason is that, thanks to modern medicine and higher living standards, people live longer now. This means that after retirement, people have quite a few years of leisure left. Nowadays a much higher proportion of the population is over sixty, but in this group there are more women than men.

Finally, fewer babies are born each year and the average family in Britain has two children. This is one result of changing social attitudes. For example, many more married women now go out to work. The money they earn influences their leisure time. Even married women who do not go out to work have more time for interesting hobbies because most British homes have washing machines, vacuum cleaners and other labour-saving gadgets.

26. 'Time to relax' means 'time for _____'.
- A) refreshments
 - B) enjoyment
 - C) amusement
 - D) rest
27. 'A paid holiday' means working people _____.
- A) have to pay for their holiday
 - B) have no pay when they are on holiday
 - C) get usual pay when they are on holiday
 - D) get less pay when they are on holiday
28. Among the old people, there are _____.
- A) as many men as women
 - B) more women than men
 - C) more men than women
 - D) much more women than men
29. In Britain, married women have more leisure hours because they have _____.
- A) work with a good pay
 - B) a lot of time
 - C) fewer children and more labour-saving gadgets
 - D) washing-machines and vacuum cleaners
30. Which of the following ideas is not suggested in the text?

- A) Some married women have more time for reading.
- B) Some married women have interesting hobbies.
- C) Some married women go out to work.
- D) Some married women stay at home.

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:

Museums are places where collections of objects are preserved and displayed. The objects may be anything found in nature or made by man. There are museums devoted to art, science, history, industry, and technology. But museums are no longer just storehouses for collections. Today nearly all museums, large or small, carry on educational programmes. Museums offer guided tours, lectures, films, music recitals, art lessons, and other attractions.

Museums work constantly to improve their collections and ways of displaying them. All museums are always on the watch for new additions to their collections. Works of art are bought from art dealers and private collectors or at auction (拍卖) sales. Museums also accept gifts and bequests (遗物), but the large museums no longer accept everything that is offered to them. They accept only objects or collections that meet their high standards.

What is to be gained from visiting museums? Museum exhibits can teach us about the world in which we live — the materials it is made of, the trees and plants that cover it, and the animals that have lived on it since its beginning. We can learn about the activities of man — his history and development and his accomplishments in arts and crafts.

31. The first paragraph deals with _____.

- A) what museums preserves
- B) what kind of objects museums display
- C) where museums obtain their objects
- D) how museums function

32. Which statement is not true?

- A) Museums are not only storehouses for collections.
- B) Museums are places where you can learn something.
- C) Museums preserve and display only things found in nature.
- D) Museums carry on educational and research programmes.

33. Where do objects at museums usually come from?

- A) From auction sales.
- B) From art dealers and private collectors.
- C) From gifts and bequests.
- D) All the above.

34. The large museums accept _____.

- A) everything offered to them
- B) all the gifts and bequests
- C) only objects that meet their high standards

- D) only things that small museums do not have
35. The last paragraph is about _____ .
- A) the knowledge one gets from visiting museums
 - B) the things one can see in museums
 - C) the world and the people living in it
 - D) museum collections from other lands

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage:

George Bellows (1882—1925) was perhaps the most popular artist America has produced — people loved him because he was one of them. He had a genius for finding subjects to paint in the interesting life around him. He painted prizefights, political power, revival meetings, and dead-end kids swimming in New York's East River. His pictures captured the exorbitant vitality of the home-run hitter.

Bellows' prizefight pictures are unsurpassed in American art in spite of the good-humored criticism of professional boxers. One of the best of these paintings, *Stag at Sharkey's*, captures the thrilling climax of a brutal professional battle.

"I've never seen so O.K. a picture of two boys throwing leather," says former world champion boxer Mickey Walker, himself an exhibiting painter, "but as a fighter I am kayoed by the thing. Here is the big guy delivering the knock-out punch, a left hook on the jaw, and a cross to follow, but he has his right foot way up in the air — nobody could flatten nobody with his right foot up in the air. I'm not complaining; it's a great picture, and as an artist, I'm a bum, just a fighter who can paint a little. Bellows was an artist, and there's a big difference; that's why the foot is in the air."

36. Bellows' choice of subject fell mainly in the area of _____ .
- A) athletics
 - B) everyday activities
 - C) prizefights
 - D) circus scenes
37. *Stag at Sharkey's* is Bellows' _____ .
- A) greatest painting
 - B) sole painting of a professional prizefight
 - C) painting of a knock-out punch
 - D) none of the above
38. According to the selection, Bellows' prizefight pictures may be called _____ .
- A) accurate in every detail
 - B) good-humored criticism
 - C) the best in American art
 - D) both B and C
39. Walker's comments indicate that he thought Bellows had _____ .
- A) deliberately destroyed the realism of the picture
 - B) made an insignificant error

- C) added to the artistic balance of the picture
 D) either B or C
40. An appropriate title for this selection would be _____.
 A) The People's Choice
 B) One Artistic Technique
 C) Paintings of Boxing Matches
 D) When the Critic Was a Boxer

Part III Vocabulary and Structure

(20 minutes)

Directions: There are 30 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Choose the ONE that best completes the sentence. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

41. You won't _____ much for that old house.
 A) win B) take
 C) get D) bring
42. Where did you _____ that hat? I wanted to buy one.
 A) obtain B) take
 C) get D) gain
43. You'd better hurry. The food is _____ cold.
 A) going B) getting
 C) changing D) growing
44. He _____ sketches of the dancing girl.
 A) copied B) made
 C) wrote D) produced
45. They were _____ towards the river.
 A) having B) causing
 C) forcing D) making
46. Water is _____ short in many big cities.
 A) running B) flowing
 C) becoming D) moving
47. The teacher _____ the students on a tour through the art museum.
 A) made B) let
 C) forced D) took
48. I didn't expect him to _____ his thoughts.
 A) talk B) indicate
 C) reveal D) expose
49. Excuse me for _____ you with such a small matter.
 A) troubling B) taking

- C) interrupting D) making
50. This morning our water supply was _____ because of the cold weather.
A) let down B) cut off
C) taken up D) brought away
51. Tom's parents died when he was a child, so he was _____ by his relatives.
A) grown up B) brought up
C) raised up D) fed up
52. He does not _____ his fellow workers and there are often different opinions between them.
A) put up with B) keep up with
C) get along with D) go on with
53. The market was filled with salted fish, _____ the worst smell that you can imagine.
A) sending off B) giving up
C) sending down D) giving off
54. Regardless _____ his appearance, he is a learned person.
A) to B) of
C) for D) in
55. I didn't know what to do but then an idea suddenly _____ me.
A) happened to B) happened upon
C) occurred to D) occurred upon
56. Judges must be independent _____ political interference.
A) to B) of
C) on D) for
57. It was because the applicant was too proud _____ he failed in the interview.
A) therefore B) that
C) so that D) so
58. _____ it is you've found, you must give it back to the owner.
A) That B) What
C) Whatever D) Though
59. There was so much noise that the speaker couldn't make himself _____.
A) heard B) to hear
C) hearing D) being heard
60. _____ his wealth, Tom is not very happy.
A) In spite of B) Besides
C) Beside D) Though
61. _____ arriving at the station, the Queen was welcomed by the people there.
A) At B) For
C) On D) In
62. Tom used to live in California, _____?
A) used he B) did he

- C) was he D) didn't he
63. So far there is no proof _____ people from other planets do exist.
A) which B) how
C) what D) that
64. At first I wasn't used _____ when I did something wrong.
A) to criticize B) to be criticized
C) to criticizing D) to being criticized
65. Never before _____ so highly successful in changing his surroundings.
A) man has been B) man is
C) has man been D) is man
66. It is to observe the earth _____ satellites carry television far into space.
A) when B) where
C) which D) that
67. _____ from the helicopter, the city looks very beautiful.
A) Seeing B) Having seen
C) Seen D) To see
68. Not until many years later, _____ known.
A) was the whole truth become B) did the whole truth become
C) the whole truth became D) the whole truth had become
69. He often falls asleep while _____ television.
A) watching B) to watch
C) watched D) watch
70. You'd better stay here for another two days, _____?
A) hadn't you B) wouldn't you
C) won't you D) didn't you

Part IV 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). You should 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.

Monday morning is always the worst morning of the week. Everybody is 71; everybody is 72 a hurry. Last Monday's 73 worse than usual. 'Hurry up, Dick!' father shouted 74 he banged on the bathroom door. 'I've got a train to catch!' 'I'm shaving,' Dick answered. 'I'll be out in a 75.' 'Breakfast's ready,' mother called 76 the kitchen. 77 she got no reply, she came upstairs to see 78 was going on. 'Where's David?' she asked. 'Is he still 79 bed?' She knocked at his bedroom door 80. 'You'd better 81 up,' she called. 'It's a quarter to eight. Your breakfast's getting cold!' 'I don't feel 82 any breakfast,' David mumbled. 'I'll have another five minutes sleep 83.'

Mother was 84 to go into his room and drag him out of bed 85 the doorbell rang. She 86 downstairs to open the door. 87 was the postman. 'Good morning, Mrs Crawford,' he said 88. 'It's a lovely day, isn't it?' 'You 89 think so if you lived here,' mother answered. '90 Mondays this place is like a madhouse.'

- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| 71. A) asleep | B) sleepy |
| C) sleeping | D) slept |
| 72. A) for | B) at |
| C) in | D) to |
| 73. A) more | B) very |
| C) even | D) too |
| 74. A) as | B) so |
| C) since | D) for |
| 75. A) time | B) minute |
| C) while | D) hour |
| 76. A) to | B) from |
| C) for | D) of |
| 77. A) If | B) As if |
| C) As | D) Though |
| 78. A) that | B) which |
| C) what | D) it |
| 79. A) in | B) on |
| C) to | D) at |
| 80. A) loudly | B) aloud |
| C) loud | D) loudness |
| 81. A) to get | B) getting |
| C) got | D) get |
| 82. A) love | B) like |
| C) to love | D) to like |
| 83. A) too | B) either |
| C) besides | D) instead |
| 84. A) soon | B) about |
| C) once | D) already |
| 85. A) while | B) as |
| C) since | D) when |
| 86. A) came | B) went |
| C) hurried | D) walked |
| 87. A) He | B) It |
| C) Which | D) Who |
| 88. A) gladly | B) sadly |

89. C) madly D) cheerfully
A) shouldn't B) wouldn't
C) needn't D) mustn't
90. A) In B) At
C) To D) On

Part V Translation from Chinese into English

91. 我知道他是唯一可以信任的人。(only)
92. 毫无疑问,科学技术的发展对人类进步起着至关重要的作用。(without doubt)
93. 根据我的观察,凡是事业有成就的人都具有坚强的意志。(those who)
94. 如果你乐意,我们就在饭后去看一场电影。(feel like)
95. 只要你努力学习,毕业后是能找到一份合适工作的。(So long as, decent)

新题型

Part I Spot Dictation

Directions: In this section, you will hear a passage of about 100 words three times. The passage is printed on your Answer Sheet with about 30 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 this 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.

Mr Smith left his car outside his apartment one night, as usual, but when he (1) _____ the next morning to (2) _____, he discovered (3) _____. He called the police (4) _____. When Mr Smith (5) _____, the car was back again. He found (6) _____ on one of the seats and a letter saying that they were sorry to (7) _____. Mr and Mrs Smith went to the theater (8) _____ and enjoyed themselves very much. (9) _____, they found almost everything in their apartment (10) _____.

Part II Translation from English into Chinese

(15 minutes)

Directions: In this part, there are five items which you translate into Chinese, each item consisting of one or two sentences. These sentences are all taken from the reading passages you have just read in the