

A New Collection of Questions with Answers and Explanatory Notes

新编大学英语分级测试题

集注

主编：张广奇 主审：刘悦

COLLEGE
ENGLISH
ACHIEVEMENT
TESTS

2级
BAND 2

外文出版社

新编大学英语分级测试题集注
COLLEGE ENGLISH ACHIEVEMENT TESTS
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BAND 2

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前 言

为了更好地配合大学英语分级教学,适应全国大学英语统考新题型的需要,我们在大学英语测试理论的指导下,依据《大学英语教学大纲》编写了《新编大学英语分级测试题集注》。这套教学辅助教材共包括一至四级,每一级均有十套精编试题,内容包括:听力理解(含听写)、词语用法、语法结构(含综合改错)、阅读理解、完形填空、翻译(含英译汉,汉译英)、简答题、短文写作等八部分;另外还有:听力理解部分录音材料的文字稿、全部试题的参考答案、详细注解、翻译译文和写作范文。

这套书紧扣大纲、选材广泛、内容新颖、注释详尽,既可供大学英语课堂教学使用,亦可供修读相应级别的学生自测之用。相信对学生牢固掌握所学知识及提高语言运用能力会有很大帮助。听力理解部分由美籍教师朗读,语音语调流畅标准,录音清晰。

在这套书编写的过程中,得到了翟天利教授的热情鼓励和支持,在此表示衷心的感谢。

由于时间及水平有限,书中不当之处在所难免,望读者不吝指正。

编 者

2000 年 7 月于北京

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College English Achievement Test 1

(Band 2)

Paper One

Part I Listening Comprehension (15 points, 20 minutes)

Section A

Directions: *In this section, you will hear 15 short statements. The statements will be spoken only once. After each statement, 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:*

You will read:

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------------|
| A) Many times. | B) A large number. |
| C) Never too busy. | D) It's very interesting. |

Sample answer ~~[A]~~ **[B]** ~~[C]~~ ~~[D]~~

From the statement, we know A) 'many times' is the best answer. You should choose answer [A] on the Answer Sheet and mark it with a single line through the center.

1. A) John had his hair cut yesterday.
 B) John always gets his hair cut on Mondays.
 C) John rarely goes to the barber's.
 D) John hardly ever has his hair cut on Mondays.
2. A) He doesn't have any change.
 B) He wants to take the bus.
 C) He has no enough change for bus fare.
 D) He has enough change for bus fare.
3. A) New York always has perfect weather.
 B) The big population in New York affects the temperature.
 C) One can always find something to complain about in New York.
 D) New Yorkers are only happy in the spring.
4. A) I was 15 minutes late. B) I was 5 minutes late.
 C) I was 20 minutes late. D) I was 10 minutes late.
5. A) She brought her raincoat. B) She didn't take her raincoat.
 C) She had to attend the concert. D) She took an umbrella with her.

6. A) She is too busy to help her students. B) She has no time to help her students.
C) She is helpful. D) She is not very busy.
7. A) It's in a hospital. B) It's in a hotel.
C) It's in a drug store. D) It's in a dormitory.
8. A) Jack prefers movies to television lately.
B) Jack came home late from the movies.
C) Jack watched TV instead of sleeping.
D) Jack usually sees the latest movies.
9. A) Henry traveled alone.
B) Barbara and Henry traveled together.
C) Barbara and Henry spent the morning together.
D) Canal travel is too slow for Barbara and Henry.
10. A) Joe was at the party but he didn't hear about it.
B) Joe wasn't at the party but he heard about it.
C) Joe wasn't at the party so he didn't hear about it.
D) Joe was at the party and he heard about it.
11. A) You cannot keep a cat in your room.
B) Hats cannot be worn in the dormitory.
C) It's against regulations to fly kites.
D) Noisy pets should be kept inside.
12. A) I don't have time for the noon report.
B) The noon report is finished.
C) The report will most likely be ready tomorrow.
D) I'm worried about finishing the report.
13. A) Mr. Brown is very healthy.
B) Mr. Brown sells insurance.
C) Mr. Brown has many friends.
D) Mr. Brown bought insurance for me.
14. A) Helen sings better. B) Elizabeth sings better.
C) Elizabeth is a teacher. D) Helen is not good.
15. A) The students left late.
B) Tom went early.
C) Tom was too late to find any students.
D) The students left early.

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 center.

Example: You will hear:

You will read:

A) At the office.

B) In the waiting room.

C) At the airport.

D) In a restaurant.

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

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 answer [A] on the Answer Sheet and mark it with a single line through the center.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 16. A) She is too weak to say very much. | B) She is not familiar with the area. |
| C) She is very much afraid. | D) She has never taken the bus before. |
| 17. A) At a bookstore. | B) At a bank. |
| C) At a club. | D) At a grocery store. |
| 18. A) It was really very cold. | B) It snowed in December. |
| C) There was snow all winter. | D) The temperature was below freezing. |
| 19. A) Concert. | B) Bank. |
| C) Hotel. | D) Restaurant. |
| 20. A) The woman shouldn't be so anxious. | |
| B) He's already an hour late. | |
| C) The woman would be interviewed. | |
| D) He's too nervous to calm down. | |
| 21. A) 1,000 km. | B) 2,000 km. |
| C) 250 km. | D) 500 km. |
| 22. A) 5 years. | B) 90 years. |
| C) 100 years. | D) 135 years. |
| 23. A) 200. | B) 300. |
| C) 400. | D) 500. |
| 24. A) The woman has the list. | B) The man has the list. |
| C) It's in the waste paper basket. | D) It's in a pocket. |
| 25. A) She is feeling much worse. | B) She feels nothing at all. |
| C) She felt improved. | D) She is confused. |

Section C

Directions: In this section, you will hear a short passage. At the end of the 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), and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the passage you have just heard.

26. A) He had fallen into the river.
B) He had swum too far to get back.
C) He caught his feet between two posts.
D) He was too tired to swim farther.
27. A) He was swimming in the river.
B) He was riding a bike on the bridge.
C) He was taking off his clothes.
D) He was running down the river.
28. A) He put on his clothes and ran away.
B) He thanked the young man without asking his name.
C) He asked the young man his name and thanked him.
D) He disappeared without saying a word.
29. A) The boy hadn't given his name. B) Nobody asked his name.
C) It was his business. D) He didn't want to be praised.
30. A) He went to the boy's home. B) He went to hospital.
C) He got on his bike and rode away. D) He stayed under the bridge.

Part II Vocabulary (10 points, 10 minutes)

Directions: Each of the following sentences is provided with four choices. Choose the one that best completes the sentence. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

31. As there was a power cut in the hospital, the surgeon had to _____ the operation.
A) call for B) call on C) call off D) call out
32. This border incident led to the two countries _____ diplomatic relations in 1965.
A) breaking up B) breaking off C) finishing D) cutting out
33. I didn't know what to do but then an idea suddenly _____ to me.
A) appeared B) hit C) occurred D) happened
34. Let's hang up some paintings on these _____ walls.
A) blank B) vacant C) empty D) bare
35. No one has yet succeeded in explaining the _____ of how life began.
A) puzzle B) logic C) cause D) problem
36. How to dispose _____ the nuclear waste is a pressing problem for scientists and politicians alike.
A) out B) after C) of D) on
37. You should not _____ while others are talking.
A) extend B) deliver C) interrupt D) pretend

38. The doctor soon made the worried patient feel _____.
 A) at ease B) in private C) at rest D) in peace
39. Meat easily _____ in summer season.
 A) changes worse B) goes bad C) become badly D) turns badly
40. While all passengers made for the exit, he alone remained in his seat, as if _____ to leave the plane.
 A) reluctant B) contented C) embarrassed D) chary

Part III Structure (20 points, 10 minutes)

Section A

Directions: Each of the following sentences is provided with four choices. Choose the one that best completes the sentence. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

41. Ever since the Smiths moved to the suburbs a year ago, they _____ better health.
 A) could have enjoyed B) had enjoyed
 C) have been enjoying D) are enjoying
42. It was _____ he heard of the victory of the Chinese revolution.
 A) Stephen that B) by Stephen that
 C) from Stephen that D) with Stephen
43. The doctor insisted that his patient _____ for three months.
 A) not to work too hard B) to take some vacations
 C) took it easy D) take it easy
44. There was so much noise that the speaker couldn't make himself _____.
 A) hearing B) to hear C) being heard D) heard
45. She never laughed, _____ ever lose her temper.
 A) so did she B) but she did not C) and nor she did D) nor did she
46. _____ pretty late, we decided to leave at once, as we didn't want to risk missing the last bus.
 A) Being B) It being C) As is being D) It was being
47. _____ born in Chicago, the author is most famous for his stories about New York City.
 A) Although B) Since C) As D) When
48. My wallet is nowhere to be found. I _____ it when I was on the bus.
 A) must drop B) should have dropped
 C) must have dropped D) had dropped
49. The pen I am writing my letter with is different from _____.
 A) that B) that one C) the one D) other

50. _____ you have found, you must give it back to its owner.
 A) That B) No matter what C) Because D) No matter how
51. Mr. Washington has been away from home for a long time. He is looking forward to _____ his wife.
 A) hear from B) hearing from C) hear of D) hearing of
52. Without air, _____ no wind or rain.
 A) there will be B) there would be C) there have been D) there is
53. Never _____ faith in himself, Jane Watt went on with his experiment.
 A) losing B) to lose C) lost D) to be lost
54. He had a little trouble _____ his car.
 A) to fix B) fixing C) fixed D) fix
55. _____ you need is more practice.
 A) That B) What C) Why D) Which

Section B

Directions: Each of the following sentences has four underlined parts marked A, B, C and D. Identify the one that is not correct. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

56. I can't get my car started now, something must have gone wrongly.
 A B C D
57. Security here has always been very tight, and always will.
 A B C D
58. No sooner has the opening word been uttered than he sprang forth with such violence
that he threw the captain to the ground.
 A B C D
59. The more frequent the child expresses his interest in an activity, the stronger it will become.
 A B C D
60. If Napoleon should be alive today, he would be fighting the Soviets.
 A B C D

Part IV Cloze (10 points, 10 minutes)

Directions: Each blank in the following passage is provided with four possible choices. Read the whole passage and choose the best answer for each blank. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

Man has three basic needs: food, clothing and shelter. If a man lives in a warm __

61 , clothing is not absolutely necessary. However, man cannot live without food, and he has little chance of survival without shelter. Mankind needs shelter 62 the weather, wild animals, insects, and his enemies.

Long before man learned how to build houses, he looked for natural shelters, 63 the animals did. He found that he could protect himself by climbing 64 trees or by crouching under the overhanging edges of cliffs, or by crawling into caves.

The first shelters of homes actually built by man were very 65 . For his building materials, he used what he could find easily around him: rocks, tree branches, grasses and animal skins. It was a long time, however, 66 man began to build permanent shelters because, until man learned to farm, he lived 67 hunting. And, in order to follow game, he had to be able to move hunting ground 68 . Thus, the first man-made shelters were those 69 could be easily transported.

The first permanent shelters were probably built twenty 70 forty thousand years ago by fish-eating people who lived in one place as long as the fish supply 71 . Fish-eaters could stay in one place for several years. However, once man learned to farm, he could live longer in one place. Thus, he was able to build his home with the materials he found 72 . In Egypt, for example, wood was scarce, so most houses were built of bricks made of dried mud, with a roof 73 .

When the Norsemen came from Scandinavia to Northern Europe, they found many forests, so they built homes with a frame-work of heavy tree trunks and they filled the 74 between the trunks with clay. The Eskimos, on the other hand, lived in a land where there was little or no wood. They learned 75 their homes perfectly 75 their surroundings. In the winter time, when everything 76 snow and ice, the Eskimos built their homes with blocks of ice. When the warm weather came and 77 the ice, the Eskimos lived in a tent made of animal skins. The weather is man's worst natural enemy. He has to protect himself from extremes of heat and cold and from storms, wind and rain.

Where the weather is hot and dry, the house is generally made of clay brick. The windows are small and high up, so that the heat stays 78 . There is often a flat roof, 79 people can find a cool place to sleep. In hot humid areas, 80 , people need to be protected from the rain, as well as the heat.

- | | | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| 61. A) weather | B) climate | C) temperature | D) condition |
| 62. A) to prevent him from | B) to protect him from | | |
| C) to keep them from | D) to avoid them from | | |
| 63. A) that | B) which | C) just like | D) as |
| 64. A) down | B) towards | C) along | D) up into |
| 65. A) beautiful | B) complicated | C) permanent | D) simple |
| 66. A) after | B) before | C) when | D) as |
| 67. A) by | B) on | C) from | D) in |

68. ☒ A) from one... to another B) from one... the other
 C) no... to other D) every... to the other
- ☒ 69. A) that B) which is C) what D) who
70. A) of B) in ☒ C) to D) out of
71. A) finished ☒ B) fasted C) bought D) sent
72. ☒ A) in hand ☒ B) by hand C) near hand D) at hand
- ☒ 73. A) build B) made ☒ C) supported D) set up
- ☒ 74. A) space B) area ☒ C) place D) volume
75. ☒ A) to adapt... to B) to adopt... to
 ☒ C) to adapt... for D) to adopt... for
76. ☒ A) was covered by B) was covered of
 ☒ C) was covered with D) covered
77. A) heated ☒ B) melted C) warmed D) cooled
78. A) inside B) towards C) inwards ☒ D) outside
79. A) how ☒ B) where C) that D) which
80. A) in the end ☒ B) on the other hand
 C) in other words D) after all

Part V Reading Comprehension (20 points, 35 minutes)

Directions: In this part there are four passages. Each passage is followed by a number of comprehension questions. Read the passages and answer the questions. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

Questions 81 to 85 are based on the following passage:

Many of the modern world's most famous discoveries and inventions were not made by scientists, but by amateur(业余的)inventors. Often these inventors had such unusual ideas that they were often laughed at. But people like these inventions. Working on their own, these inventors gave us many of the things we use everyday.

Clarence Birdseye, who invented frozen foods, was both a successful inventor and a good businessman. But it took him years to overcome the biggest problem of successful inventions——convincing people to try something new and different. Birdseye first tried to freeze fish. After years of experiments, he started Birdseye Seafoods, Inc. Even though the experiments were successful, people didn't believe that frozen fish could possibly be good. The company was losing money and soon it went bankrupt(破产). Birdseye did not lose heart. It took a long time, but people finally accepted frozen food. By the end of his life, Birdseye, who was a completely self - taught inventor, sold his patents(专利)for a total of 22 million dollars.

Few inventors were as successful as Birdseye. Some did not realize the importance of

their discoveries. The son of the inventor of Coca-Cola sold the recipe for \$ 2,300. Today the product is worth billions of dollars. In 1853, Karl Gerhardt invented aspirin but he didn't know what to do with it. Fifty years after his invention, a German company discovered that was a painkiller and has made millions selling it. Edwin Armstrong invented FM radio, but he spent his life trying to protect his invention. Competitors stole his patents, and companies cheated him out of money. Finally, he became so disappointed with his failures that he ended his life by jumping out of a window.

Most great inventors, like Gerhardt and Armstrong, made little or nothing from their inventions. The first person with a new idea may get attention, but he also gets the problem of an untried idea. In business, it is sometimes better to be second.

81. According to the writer, we owe many things we use everyday to people who _____.

- A) went bankrupt
B) ~~had~~ very strange ideas
C) were liked by people
D) killed themselves

82. Birdseye was not very successful at first because _____.

- A) he tried to freeze fish
B) he started a company
C) he did not know what to do with his invention
D) ~~people~~ did not want to try anything new and different /

83. The son of the inventor of Coca-Cola sold the recipe for _____.

- A) a great deal of money
B) ~~a~~ small sum of money
C) what the recipe is worth
D) nothing at all

84. Karl Gerhardt invented aspirin _____.

- ~~A)~~ without knowing its uses himself
B) for a German company
C) for the doctors
D) for his family

85. The writer of the selection implies that most inventors _____.

- A) are from wealthy families
B) are great scientists
C) ~~are not~~ good businessmen
D) ~~do not~~ get attention at all

Questions 86 to 90 are based on the following passage:

Dr. Hausman is a hair detective(侦探). Once a mountain lion killed a thirteen-year-old boy. The town offered a reward of thousand dollars for anyone who would kill the lion.

One day an excited hunter came to the town to say that he had killed the mountain lion. As proof that he had killed the right animal, he showed a ball of human hair. He said he had taken the hair from the stomach of the mountain lion.

However, another hunter soon showed up to claim(要求得到) the reward. He too had a ball of human hair that he said he had taken from the dead lion's stomach. The town did not know which man to pay. Maybe neither one had killed the right mountain

lion. To settle the argument, they decided to turn the whole thing over to Dr. Hausman.

Dr. Hausman studied the hair and reported that the second hunter should be paid. The hair in the stomach of the mountain lion he had killed matched the hair of the boy. The whole town was relieved to know for sure that the killer had been found.

There are other kinds of detectives who do not wear a uniform but who, like Hausman, solve endless mysteries every year. There is, for example, the dust detective. Tiny bits of dust stick to your clothes, your fingernails, your hair, or your shoes. They catch in your nose and in your ears. They tell where you have been and what you have done lately. The dust detective often helps catch a criminal(罪犯) by proving that he has been on the scene(现场) of the crime.

Then there is the wood detective. By studying a piece of wood he can tell what kind of tree the piece of wood came from. He can tell where it was grown, and how old it is. He can even tell you what the weather was like at a certain place the year Columbus landed in America. The growth rings on a tree tell him.

86. Dr. Hausman decided that the second hunter had killed the mountain lion because _____.

- A) the second hunter was an honest man
- B) the second hunter showed a ball of human hair
- C) the second hunter said that he had taken a ball of hair from the stomach of the mountain lion
- D) the hair in the stomach of the mountain lion and the hair of the boy were exactly alike

87. According to the selection, by studying a piece of wood, a wood detective can tell you _____.

- A) what the weather was like the year Columbus landed in America
- B) what the weather was like last year in the mountain
- C) what the weather was like last month in your hometown
- D) what kind of tree the piece of wood came from

88. Endless mysteries are solved every year by _____.

- A) detectives who like Hausman
- B) detectives like Hausman
- C) other kinds of detectives who like Hausmen
- D) detectives Dr. Hausman likes

89. What does the word "they" (para. 5, line 4) mean?

- A) Your clothes.
- B) Your finger-nail.
- C) Tiny bits of dust.
- D) Your shoes.

90. It is implied in the selection that it is most important for a criminal _____.

- A) to prove that he has been on the scene of the crime