

COLLEGE ENGLISH

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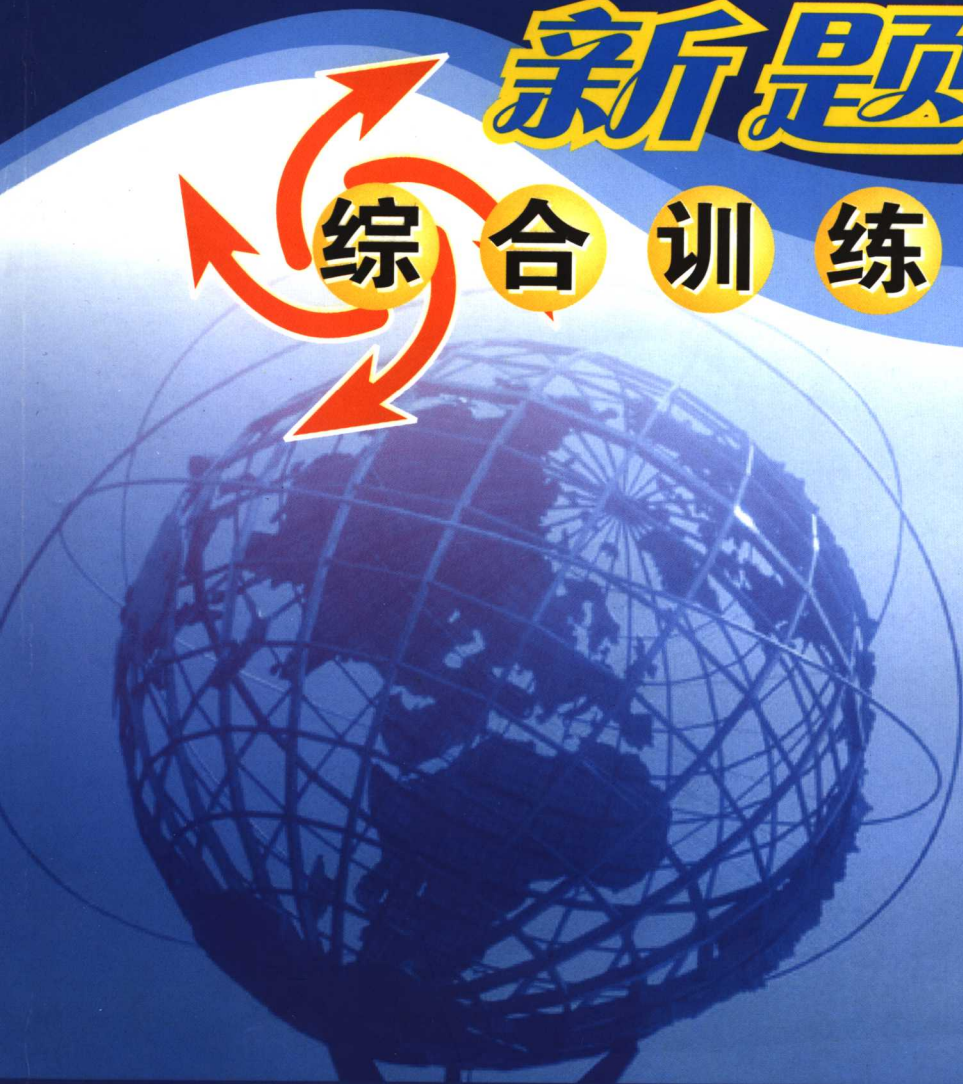
大学英语

新题型

综合训练

二级

李晓艳 主编



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前 言

PREFACE

2004年2月,教育部在全国180所高校启动了大学英语教学改革,对学生成绩评价体系和方法的改革是其中重要的内容之一。作为全国首批改革试点高校和全国首批大学英语教学改革示范点,扬州大学对大学英语的考试内容、形式和方法进行了大胆而有效的改革。本套丛书就是此次改革的成果之一。

本套丛书以全国大学英语考试的新题型为框架,系对我校原使用的《大学英语分级综合训练》讲义改编而成,分1级、2级、3级、4级。每册书由10套试题组成,每套试题包括写作、听力理解(含复合式听力)、阅读理解(含快速阅读)、完型填空以及翻译等内容。翻译部分结合我校使用的《全新版大学英语》、《新视野大学英语》和《大学体验英语》三套教材,旨在巩固课堂教学的内容。书后附有听力部分的录音光盘、文字材料以及所有试题的参考答案。

本套丛书系教育部全国大学英语教学改革扩展项目(教高司函[2004]250号)的阶段性成果。

本套丛书由俞洪亮总策划,秦旭担任总主编。在编写排印过程中,承蒙扬州大学外国语学院、扬州大学教务处给予大力支持和协助,在此谨表示衷心的感谢。

由于编写时间仓促,编者水平有限,书中错误难免,恳请读者批评指正。

编 者

2007年5月

代序

《圣经·旧约》里有一则关于通天塔的故事。原本世界上只有一种语言,人们为了解天上世界的奥秘,便决定在巴比伦建一座可以通往苍穹的巨塔。上帝知道后,惧怕大家团结一致,下令让所有参加建塔的人说各自不同的语言。语言不通,彼此无法交流,导致隔膜、猜想和纷争不断,人们建塔的宏愿最终以一场混乱的争斗而结束。从此以后,世界上便有了各种不同的语言。

这只是《圣经·旧约》里的一则故事。人类使用不同的语言,当然不是什么上帝的意志。现实中,英语这门国际通用语言已成为不同民族互相交流、世界文明不断延续、人类对未来世界不断认知的一种工具。国际上公开发表的一流科学论文几乎都使用英语,国际互联网上使用的英语占语言总量的80%。英语水平甚至被作为衡量国民素质、发展水平和综合国力的重要指数。可以说,英语本身已经成为一座通天之塔,直指云霄,让我们每一个努力攀登的人借助它去实现人生的美好理想。

攀登这座巨塔要付出艰辛的努力,只有在攀登的征途上留下深深足迹的人,才会体会到英语作为一种语言的魅力。欣赏英语佳句、品读英语文本会使我们乐而思学,乐而探究,乐而质疑。

认真学好英语,并不意味着我们可以忽视母语。英语和汉语由于属于不同的语言系统,差别甚大。美国意象派诗人庞德倾慕中华文化,曾试图将中国《诗经》里的诗意涓细无遗地翻译成现代英语,然而,他的努力由于英汉语言的巨大差异,最终没能成功。让我们通过实例来感受英汉两种语言各自的特点和巧妙。

1981年底,《科学美国人》杂志的“数学游戏”专栏编辑马丁·加德纳退休,由D. 郝夫斯达德接替,郝夫同时把专栏改名为“算术魔力”。郝夫的第一篇文章写他首次拜访加德纳,看见一张写有“**There no verb in this sentence**”(“此句无动词”)的字条时,一下子感到一种强力的吸引和挑战。他把这类句子称为“自指示”句式,由此引申和讨论了许多与“自指示”有关的语言、逻辑、艺术和哲学上的命题。

一些以中文为母语的人们看来最易懂的诗句,却正是这样的无动词句。从《诗经》开篇《关雎》中的“窈窕淑女,君子好逑”不难看出,这一诗句少了一个系动词。汉语,特别是古代汉语,常常是不带动词的。系动词在汉语现代诗当中也比英语诗用得少得多。不用系动词,只用一个名词加一个形容词即组成一个句子,如“天冷”。

英语句子里一般都要有动词,而且动词还有性、数、时态、语气等多种语法功能,使动词在句中的作用异常重要。然而这种英语语法的限制,在汉语诗句中却没有。发现这一点的,也是诗人庞德。他对中国古代汉语诗句中的这个特点极为醉心,甚至认为西方应该学习这种不含动词、不合英语语法的写诗方法。我们的古人注重这种“自指示”或者说“自敛”的诗意,使诗句有一种朦胧的意境。如此意境,素为诗家所求。孔子说,“诗无达诂”;司空图说,“超以象外,得其环中,持之匪强,来之无穷”;严羽说,“言有尽而意无穷”。他们都是言喻这种自敛的诗意和返璞归真的诗风。现代汉语多动词,特别是受西方语法分析的影响,动词使用频率和覆盖范围已经很接近英语这一类语言了。由此看来,英汉两种语言又是相互影响的。也许只有在对语言的这种欣赏和陶醉之中,才能领略到英汉两种语言各自的美。

时常听同学们抱怨:英语学得好坏的关键在教师。此话未必完全没有道理。当下的教学已远离握槊怀铅的时代,多媒体、网络等现代教育技术对语言教学所产生的作用可谓是革命性的,它带来了三个方面的转变:一是语言学习的实用化,英语实际应用能力,尤其是听说能力,已经成为现代人的一种必备技能;二是教学资源的扩展化,教师和学生可以利用电脑随时在网上各取所需;三是教学手段的多样化,由单一媒体拓展为多种媒体的有机结合。大学英语教学,作为提高学生英语水平、增强沟通交流的重要途径,理当顺应这一发展趋势,加快自身的变革。从2004年开始,教育部决定在全国实施大学英语教学改革试点工作,包括我校在内的180所高校被遴选为首批试点高校。全校上下对这一工作无不高度重视。学校为此成立了专门的领导小组,从教学大纲、改革方案和设备投入等方面做了大量行之有效的工作。在此基础上,我校的教改实验报告通过了教育部的验收,又被遴选为全国60所大学英语教学改革示范点候选高校之一。2006年4月,教育部正式批准扬州大学等31所高校成为全国大学英语教学改革示范点。从“180”到“60”,再到“31”,这三个数字折射出扬州大学在大学英语教学改革道路上迈出了坚实的步伐。

当前,对大学英语教学高度重视、齐抓共管、保障有力的氛围在我校已经形成,我们应当十分珍惜这来之不易的局面。与此同时,我们教学改革的内涵还有待于进一步深化,我校大学英语教学的质量还有待于进一步提高,我们的教学与社会实际需求之间还存在着严重的脱节。一切从学生的实际出发,一切从社会的实际需要出发,将是我们今后教学改革工作的着眼点。加快改革和创新的步伐,是我们的唯一选择。让我们携起手来,共建这座通天之塔;让我们共同努力,教学相长,期待用英语自如地进行心灵的沟通和感情的交流。我坚信,当我们能用英语深入地了解世界的变化与进步,并借他山之石使自己个人进步并获得发展之后,我们在英语教与学上所洒下的汗水都是值得的。

秦 旭

2007年5月



目 录

CONTENTS

Test One

Part I	Listening Comprehension.....	(1)
Part II	Reading Comprehension.....	(5)
Part III	Cloze	(12)
Part IV	Translation.....	(13)

Test Two

Part I	Listening Comprehension	(15)
Part II	Reading Comprehension	(18)
Part III	Cloze	(26)
Part IV	Translation	(27)

Test Three

Part I	Listening Comprehension	(29)
Part II	Reading Comprehension	(32)
Part III	Cloze	(40)
Part IV	Translation	(41)

Test Four

Part I	Listening Comprehension	(43)
Part II	Reading Comprehension	(47)



Part III	Cloze	(54)
Part IV	Translation	(55)

Test Five

Part I	Listening Comprehension	(57)
Part II	Reading Comprehension	(61)
Part III	Cloze	(68)
Part IV	Translation	(69)

Test Six

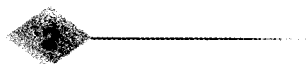
Part I	Listening Comprehension	(71)
Part II	Reading Comprehension	(74)
Part III	Cloze	(81)
Part IV	Translation	(82)

Test Seven

Part I	Listening Comprehension	(83)
Part II	Reading Comprehension	(87)
Part III	Cloze	(94)
Part IV	Translation	(95)

Test Eight

Part I	Listening Comprehension	(97)
Part II	Reading Comprehension	(101)
Part III	Cloze	(108)
Part IV	Translation	(109)



Test Nine

Part I	Listening Comprehension	(111)
Part II	Reading Comprehension	(115)
Part III	Cloze	(122)
Part IV	Translation	(123)

Test Ten

Part I	Listening Comprehension	(125)
Part II	Reading Comprehension	(129)
Part III	Cloze	(136)
Part IV	Translation	(137)

参考答案	(139)
------------	-------

Typescripts	(156)
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Test One

Part I Listening Comprehension



Section A Conversations

Directions: In this section, you will hear 8 short conversations and 2 long conversations. At the end of each conversation, one or more questions will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the questions 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.

1. A) In an office. B) In a post office. C) At home. D) In a reading-room.
2. A) Twenty-five. B) Fifteen. C) Thirty-five. D) Twenty.
3. A) Wife and husband. B) Father and son.
C) Shop assistant and customer. D) Boss and secretary.
4. A) Ten o'clock. B) Nine o'clock. C) Nine thirty. D) Five o'clock.
5. A) He gave it to the woman. B) He put it away.
C) He did not have the pen. D) He wrote a letter with it.
6. A) By December fourteenth. B) By New Year's Day.
C) By November. D) By November fourteenth.
7. A) His teacher. B) His boss. C) His mother. D) His partner.
8. A) Order a dictionary from other libraries. B) Use her dictionary more often.
C) Take the dictionary out of the library. D) Buy a dictionary for herself.

Questions 9 to 12 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

9. A) About taking up a sport. B) About obtaining a pair of shoes.
C) About favorite tennis teams. D) About joining a sports club.
10. A) They don't help sports players at all.
B) They don't live up to their fame.
C) They may be comfortable but are too expensive.

- D) They are good for track and field sports but not for ball games.
11. A) He and his friends have never worn Adidas.
B) Adidas is only for great sports players like the Chicago Bulls.
C) Adidas helps sports players do better.
D) He has always wanted to wear Adidas shoes.
12. A) He thinks Adidas would cost him quite a lot of money.
B) He thinks Mary will be running frequently.
C) He doesn't think the shoes will help Mary to play better.
D) He doesn't think Mary will play sports for long.

Questions 13 to 15 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

13. A) Most people don't think it is a serious problem.
B) Most of our pollution is caused by things people need.
C) The government has not spent enough money to stop it.
D) The seriousness of pollution has not been realized by the government.
14. A) It can kill people.
B) It can damage one's mental ability.
C) It can make it difficult to breathe.
D) It can damage steel and concrete.
15. A) A crowded city.
B) A busy airport.
C) A steel factory.
D) An old car park.



Section B Short Passages

Directions: In this section, you will hear 3 short passages. After each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passages 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).

Passage One

Questions 16 to 19 are based on the passage you have just heard.

16. A) How to exchange views with the interviewer.
B) How to handle a difficult job situation.
C) Getting prepared for questions at a job interview.
D) What questions to put to the interviewer.
17. A) What makes you perfect for the job.
B) How the company can benefit from you.
C) How you can beat all other companies.
D) How you would deal with the position.

18. A) Your past and present. B) Your present and future.
C) Your past and future. D) All of the above.
19. A) You are especially good at dealing with customers.
B) You are especially good at learning customers' needs.
C) You should praise the job advertisement.
D) You should relate your strengths to the job requirements.

Passage Two

Questions 20 to 22 are based on the passage you have just heard.

20. A) The birth control policy.
B) The population situation in China.
C) Family planning workers' responsibilities.
D) Education to keep population below 1.4 billion by 2010.
21. A) To do farm work. B) To improve living standards.
C) To keep up social traditions. D) To continue the family line.
22. A) It will ensure families are happy.
B) It needs support from the urban inhabitants.
C) Farmers should mainly rely on their own efforts.
D) It should go hand in hand with family planning work.

Passage Three

Questions 23 to 25 are based on the passage you have just heard.

23. A) We live in a world in which people depend more and more on each other.
B) We live in a world in which people are getting further and further away from each other.
C) We live in a world which is becoming more and more mysterious.
D) We live in a world which is expanding at a speed that we have never experienced before.
24. A) They must establish close, meaningful contacts with people in other countries.
B) They must try hard to understand each other.
C) They must find differences and similarities among themselves.
D) All of the above.
25. A) We have more and more education.
B) We have more and more choices.
C) We have more space for survival and prosperity.
D) We tend to go abroad for more sightseeing.



Section C Compound Dictation

Directions: In this section, you will hear a passage three times. You are required to fill in the blanks numbered from S1) to S8) with the exact words you have just heard. For blanks numbered S9) to S11) you are required to fill in the missing information. You can either use the exact words you have just heard or write down the main points in your own words.

There is a popular S1) _____ among parents that schools are no longer interested in spelling. No school I have taught in has ever S2) _____ spelling or considered it unimportant as a basic skill. There are, however, vastly different ideas about how to teach it, or how much priority it must be given over S3) _____ language development and writing ability. The problem is, how to S4) _____ a child to express himself freely and S5) _____ in writing without holding him back with the complexities of spelling?

If spelling becomes the only S6) _____ point of his teacher's interest, clearly a bright child will be likely to "play safe". He will S7) _____ to write only words within his spelling S8) _____, choosing to avoid adventurous language. That's why S9) _____

S10) _____

"This work is terrible! There are far too many spelling errors and your writing is illegible." S11) _____

but it was also a sad reflection on the teacher who had omitted to read the essay, which contained some beautiful expressions of the child's deep feelings. The teacher was not wrong to draw attention to the errors, but if his priorities had centered on the child's ideas, an expression of his disappointment with the presentation would have given the pupil more motivation to seek improvement.

Part II Reading Comprehension



Section A Skimming and Scanning

Directions: In this section, you will have 15 minutes to go over the passage quickly and mark Y (for Yes) if the statement agrees with the information given in the passage; N (for No) if the statement contradicts the information given in the passage; NG (for Not Given) if the information is not given in the passage.

Halloween

On October 31st, dozens of children dressed in costumes knock on their neighbors' doors and yell "Trick or Treat" when the door opens. Pirates and princesses, ghosts and popular heroes of the day all hold bags open to catch the candy or other goodies that the neighbors drop in. As they give each child a treat the neighbors exclaim over the costumes and try to guess who is under the masks.

Since the 800s November 1st is a religious holiday known as All Saints' Day. The Mass that was said on this day was called Allhallowmas. The evening before became known as All Hallowe'en, or Halloween. Like some other American celebrations, its origins lie in both pre-Christian and Christian customs.

October 31st was the eve of the Celtic new year. The Celts were the ancestors of the presentday Irish, Welsh and Scottish people. On this day ghosts walked and mingled with the living, or so the Celts thought. The townspeople baked good all that day and when night fell they dressed up and tried to resemble the souls of the dead. Hoping that the ghosts would leave peacefully before midnight of the new year.

Much later, when Christianity spread throughout Ireland and October 31st was no longer the last day of the year, Halloween became a celebration mostly for children. "Ghosts" went from door to door asking for treats, or else a trick would be played on the owners of the house. When millions of Irish people immigrated to the United States in the 1840s the tradition came with them.

Today school dances and neighborhood parties called "block parties" are popular among young and old alike. More and more adults celebrate Halloween. They dress up like historical or political figures and go to masquerade parties (化妆舞会). In larger cities, costumed children and their parents gather at shopping malls early in the evening. Stores and businesses give parties with games and treats for the children. Teenagers enjoy costume dances at their schools and the more outrageous the costume the better!

Certain pranks (恶作剧) such as soaping car windows and tipping over garbage cans are expected. But partying and pranks are not the only things that Halloweeners enjoy doing. Some

collect money to buy food and medicine for needy children around the world.

Symbols of Halloween

Halloween originated as a celebration connected with evil spirits. Witches flying on broomsticks with black cats, ghosts, goblins(小精灵) and skeletons have all evolved as symbols of Halloween. They are popular trick-or-treat costumes and decorations for greeting cards and windows. Black is one of the traditional Halloween colors, probably because Halloween festivals and traditions took place at night. In the weeks before October 31st, Americans decorate windows of houses and schools with silhouettes(轮廓) of witches and black cats.

Pumpkins are also a symbol of Halloween. The Pumpkin is an orange-colored squash, and orange has become the other traditional Halloween color. Carving pumpkins into jack-o'-lanterns is a Halloween custom also dating back to Ireland. A legend grew up about a man named Jack who was so stingy(吝啬的) that he was not allowed into heaven when he died, because he was a miser(吝啬鬼). He couldn't enter hell either because he had played jokes on the devil. As a result, Jack had to walk the earth with his lantern until Judgment Day. The Irish people carved scary faces out of turnips(芜菁根), beets(甜菜根) or potatoes representing "Jack of the Lantern," or jack-o'-lantern. When the Irish brought their customs to the United States, they carved faces on pumpkins because in the autumn they were more plentiful than turnips. Today jack-o'-lanterns in the windows of a house on Halloween night let costumed children know that there are goodies(糖果) waiting if they knock and say "Trick or Treat!"

Halloween Treats

1. Dried Pumpkin Seeds

After carving your pumpkin, separate the pulp from the seeds. Rinse(冲洗) the seeds and spread them out to dry. The next day, add enough melted butter or margarine(人造黄油) to coat each seed. Spread the seeds onto a cookie sheet(甜酥饼干) and bake for 20 minutes in a 300 degree oven or until they are slightly brown.

2. Caramel(饴糖) Apples

Take the paper wrapping off about 100 caramels and put them in a saucepan(炖锅). Put the saucepan over a pan of boiling water. Boil the water until the caramels melt. Put a wooden stick into the top of each apple, dip the apple into the caramel. Let them cool on wax paper and enjoy!

Scary Stories

No Halloween party is complete without at least one scary story. Usually one person talks in a low voice while everyone else crowds together on the floor or around a fire. The following is a retelling of a tale told in Britain and in North Carolina and Virginia.

What Do You Come For?

There was an old woman who lived all by herself, and she was very lonely. Sitting in the kitchen one night, she said, "Oh, I wish I had some company."

No sooner had she spoken than down the chimney tumbled two feet from which the flesh had rotted. The old woman's eyes bulged with terror.

Then two legs dropped to the hearth(壁炉地面) and attached themselves to the feet.



Then a body tumbled down, then two arms, and a man's head.

As the old woman watched, the parts came together into a great, tall man. The man danced around and around the room. Faster and faster he went. Then he stopped, and he looked into her eyes.

"What do you come for?" She asked in a small voice that shivered and shook.

"What do I come for?" he said. "I come for YOU!"

The narrator shouts and jumps at the person near him!

26. Halloween is on October 31st, and that day is also known as All Saints' Day.
[Y] [N] [NG]
27. October 31st was originally celebrated in Europe as the eve of the Celtic new year.
[Y] [N] [NG]
28. Halloween was brought by the Irish to the United States as a celebration mainly for children.
[Y] [N] [NG]
29. School dance parties are welcome by young people while "block parties" are welcome by senior citizens.
[Y] [N] [NG]
30. When adults go to masquerade parties, they wear costumes which make them look like dramatic figures.
[Y] [N] [NG]
31. Halloween was celebrated at night; this made black one traditional Halloween color.
[Y] [N] [NG]
32. After the Irish people moved to America, they celebrated Halloween by carving faces on turnips, beets or potatoes.
[Y] [N] [NG]
33. On Halloween night, children can get candies from houses whose windows are decorated with jack-o'-lanterns.
[Y] [N] [NG]
34. Caramel apples are traditionally served as desserts at the Halloween dinner.
[Y] [N] [NG]
35. In the scary story, when the old woman finally got a company, she was too frightened to say anything.
[Y] [N] [NG]