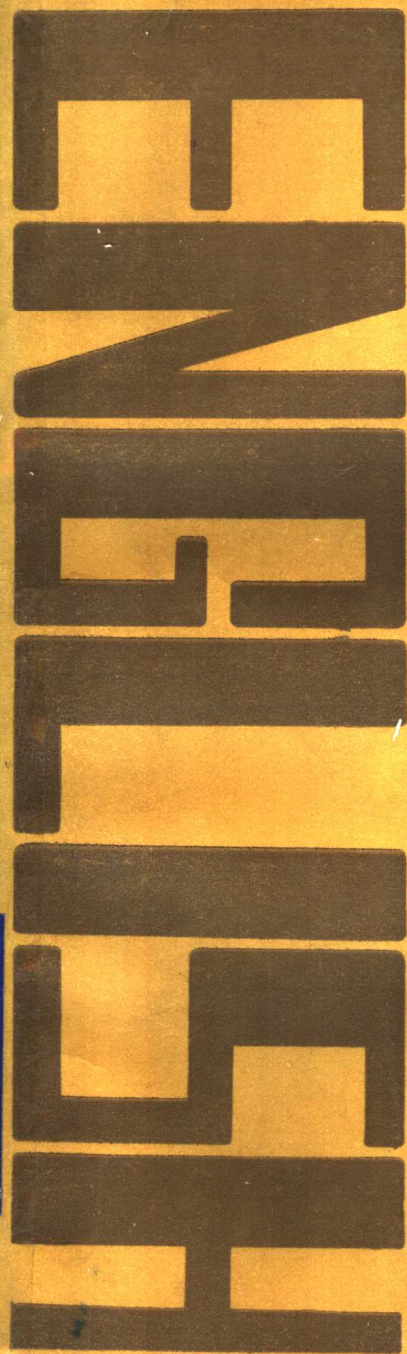




大学英语训练手册

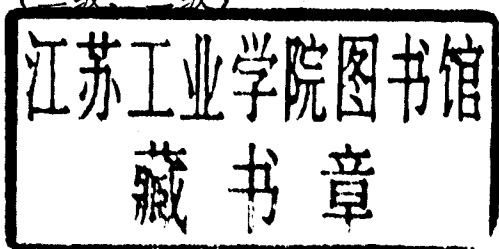
【二·三级】

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大学英语训练手册

(二级、三级)



吉林文史出版社

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序

大学英语课是语言实践课，而不单纯是语言知识传授课。语言技能的培养要靠经常性的练习。俗语说：“熟能生巧”就是这个意思。采保庚、李书民和张世英同志主编的《大学英语训练手册（二、三级）》为大学学英语的学生和英语自学者提供了许多有用的练习材料。这些材料是按照吉林省外语考试办公室编制的大学英语二、三级考试大纲和样题设计编排的。因此，它具有很强的针对性和实用性的特点。它是大学英语课堂教学的辅助材料，也是学生课外自学练习材料。我相信《大学英语训练手册（二、三级）》这本书对学生打好英语基础和参加二、三级英语考试都会有很大帮助的。

当然，语言技能的培养光靠做练习题还不行。我们首先必须按照英语教学大纲搞好英语课堂教学，提高课堂教学的质量，使学生真正掌握听、说、读、写、译的技巧，然后再辅以大量的练习去检查自己的语言技能掌握的程度。最后，专攻自己的薄弱环节。只有这样，才能逐步提高自己的英语水平和实践能力。这就是为什么我们在大学英语统考中，极力反对搞题海战术的缘故。

我借此机会祝贺《大学英语训练手册（二、三级）》的出版，并希望从事英语教学工作的广大教师从教学实践中提出更多有意义的课题加以研究，出版更多更好的教材、教学参考书和工具书，为大学英语教学工作服务，为提高我省大学英语教学质量做出新贡献。

卓如飞 1990. 8. 30. 于吉林大学

前 言

《大学英语训练手册》是为强化大学英语二、三级的平时训练，准备参加省教委组织的二、三级统考而编写的。同时也是为了减轻对四级教学的压力，改变到了四级才大量做题的被动局面，因而，也是提高参加国家四级统考通过率及改革大学英语教学的一项有益的尝试。

本手册共设二十套练习题。格式及深度完全依据《大学英语教学大纲》及吉林省大学外语考试办公室颁发的大学英语二、三级考试大纲及样题。编者注意尽力使本书突出两个特点：一、密切配合教学。部分题紧扣教学内容，这就使同学们做起来感到亲切。二、选词及深度尽量附合该级水平，尤其词汇均作了比较认真的考证。

参加本书编写工作的有吉林财贸学院、吉林工学院、解放军兽医大学、长春邮电学院及吉林医学院的教师。编写工作得到有关各校领导及吉林省大学外语教学研究会的关怀与支持。省大学外语教学研究会理事长及考试办公室主任卓如飞教授在百忙中热情指导并亲笔书写序言，给了我们很大的支持和鼓励。对本书给了很大帮助的还有李晓棠、王贵良、徐明强和毕致文同志。在此，向他们表示衷心的感谢。

由于水平有限，本书仍会有不少缺点和错误，恳请读者批评指正，

编者 1990年12月

目 录

二 级

Practice 1	(1)
Practice 2	(24)
Practice 3	(45)
Practice 4	(67)
Practice 5	(88)
Practice 6	(110)
Practice 7	(133)
Practice 8	(155)
Practice 9	(177)
Practice 10.....	(199)
Script for Listening Comprehension.....	(221)
Answer Key.....	(239)

三 级

Practice 1	(247)
Practice 2	(270)
Practice 3	(290)
Practice 4	(309)

Practice 5	(328)
Practice 6	(348)
Practice 7	(368)
Practice 8	(389)
Practice 9	(411)
Practice 10.....	(432)
Script for Listening Comprehension.....	(453)
Answer Key.....	(484)

Practice 1

Part I Listening Comprehension

Section A

Directions, In this section, you will hear ten single short sentences. Each sentence will be spoken only once. After you hear each sentence, look at the four answer choices in your practice booklet, and then select the sentence that is closest in meaning to the sentence you heard. Then circle the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a pencil.

Example, You will hear:

Mary called on Susan.

You will read:

- A. Mary telephoned Susan.
- B. Mary ate with Susan.
- C. Mary visited Susan.
- D. Mary shouted at Susan.

Answer(C), "Mary visited Susan." is the closest in meaning to the statement "Mary called on Susan". You should choose (C) as the answer to question 1 and mark your answer sheet.

1. A. Nancy stopped to have a smoke.
B. Nancy told me not to smoke.
C. Nancy has to smoke less.
D. Nancy no longer smokes.
2. A. We have quite a lot of rain in May.
B. We occasionally have rain in May.
C. We don't have any rain in May.
D. We always have rain in May.
3. A. The buses begin running at nine o'clock.
B. The buses don't begin running at nine o'clock.
C. The buses end the run at nine o'clock.
D. The buses run all the night.
4. A. Edna goes to a movie every year.
B. Edna hasn't gone to a movie yet this year, but last year she did.
C. Edna doesn't go to a movie unless she has the time.
D. Edna hasn't seen a movie for a long time..
5. A. Alice doesn't like ice cream.
B. Alice likes cake better than ice cream.
C. Alice likes cake as much as ice cream.
D. Alice doesn't like cake.
6. A. We're your guides for the day.
B. You should wear your gloves.
C. These gloves are better than yours.
D. Your gloves are better than any others.

7. A. They left when the classes began.
B. They left during the classes.
C. They left after the classes.
D. They left before the classes.
8. A. His wife didn't want him to smoke.
B. His wife wanted to smoke.
C. His wife hadn't asked him not to smoke.
D. His wife gave up smoke.
9. A. Jane does not study.
B. Jane is a better student.
C. Jean helps her sister to study.
D. Jean likes to study.
10. A. Neither John nor I can meet you.
B. Only I can meet you.
C. Both John and I can meet you.
D. Someone else can meet you.

Section B

Directions, In this section, you will hear 5 short conversations between two speakers. At the end of each conversation, a third voice will ask a question about what was said. The conversation and the question will be spoken only once. After you hear a conversation and the question about it, read the four possible answers in your practice paper and choose the best one to the question you have heard. Then, mark your answer by circling the corresponding letter on the Answer

Sheet.

Example.

You will hear.

Man: When did your husband begin to smoke,
during College?

Woman: No, he didn't start until after graduation from college.

Third voice, When did the husband start smoking?
You will read.

- A. During college.
B. During high school.
C. After college.
D. Before high school.

The best answer is (C) . So you should circle the letter (C) on the Answer sheet.

11. A. She'll sell him a cup of coffee.
B. She'd like some coffee.
C. The coffee cup's too full.
D. The coffee is too hot.
12. A. Swimming. B. Working
C. Taking a bath. D. Walking.
13. A. He enjoys watching people dance.
B. He doesn't think dancing is very hard.
C. He dances very well.
D. He might not really like dancing.
14. A. 7 : 55 B. 7 : 45
C. 7 : 50 D. 8 : 00

15. A. At a men's store.
B. In the women's department.
C. On the second floor.
D. In a department store.

Part II Reading Comprehension

Directions, In this part there are passages. Each passage is followed by a number of comprehension questions. Read the passage and answer the questions. Then, mark your answer by circling the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

Passage 1

Early in the 16th century men were trying to reach Asia by travelling west from Europe. In order to find Asia they had to find a way past South America. The man who eventually found the way from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific was Ferdinand Magellan.

Magellan sailed from Seville in August 1519 with five ships and about 280 men. Fourteen months later, after spending the severe winter on the coast of Patagonia, he discovered the channel which is now called Magellan's Straits. In November 1520, after many months of dangers from rocks and storms, the three remaining ships entered the ocean on the other side of South America.

They then continued, hoping to reach Asia.

But they did not see any land until they reached the islands off the coast of Asia. Before they arrived at these islands, later known as the Philippines, men were dying of starvation. While they were staying in the Philippines, Magellan was killed in battle. The remaining officers then had to get back to Spain. They decided to sail round Africa. After many difficulties, one ship with eighteen men sailed into Seville three years after leaving. They were all that remained of Magellan's expedition. However, their achievement was great. They were the first men to sail round the world.

16. The purpose of Magellan's expedition was ____.
- A. to sail round the world
 - B. to find navigation lane from the Atlantic to the Pacific
 - C. to make a voyage to Asia
 - D. to carry men to the Philippines
17. The time Magellan Straits was discovered was ____.
- A. in August 1519
 - B. in October 1520
 - C. in November 1520
 - D. not mentioned
18. The number of the ships lost on the whole expedition was ____.

A. two

B. three

C. four

D. five

19. Which of the following is not mentioned in the passage concerning the expedition?

A. Lack of navigation equipment.

B. Severe winter in Patagonia.

C. The death of Magellan.

D. Dangers from rocks and storms.

20. The best title for this passage is ____.

A. The Discovery of Magellan's Straits

B. The Discovery of the Philippines

C. The Most Dangerous Expedition in Navigation

D. The First Expedition to Asia

Passage 2

Third World countries often mistakenly decide to permit rapid industrialization. When this industrialization occurs, many new factories open, and workers get jobs. Unfortunately, many of these new jobs are not permanent. The leaders of an industry want their factories to be as productive as possible, and they will do anything to achieve that goal whenever they can, they take advantage of automation, which means that workers are replaced by a more efficient machine. As a result, a worker trained for a specific factory job becomes unemployed, and the profits

of the factory owners are maximized.

Many experts in Third World economics are concerned about rapid industrialization because it brings problems as well as progress. Citizens of these countries need jobs that will last, not jobs that are temporary. In the opinion of these economists, the leaders of Third World countries should be aware of the dangers as well as well as the advantages of rapid industrialization.

21. The rapid industrialization in Third World countries could mean ____.
- A. more progress to the state
 - B. more profits to the factory owners
 - C. more problems to the government
 - D. all of the above
22. Of the following points, which one do leaders of an industry consider first?
- A. More jobs for the workers.
 - B. Rapid development in all the fields.
 - C. Better pay for the workers.
 - D. Highest productivity.
23. According to the passage, automation could lead to ____.
- A. more jobs and therefore more pay
 - B. fewer machines and therefore fewer workers
 - C. more machines and therefore fewer workers

- D. fewer machines and therefore more progress
24. The author wrote the passage in order to _____.
- A. tell us an interesting story
 - B. reveal a fact
 - C. tell us the disadvantages of automation
 - D. give a warning to some Third World countries
25. In the sentence "Citizens of these countries need jobs that will last", the word "last" means _____.
- A. follow all the rest
 - B. go on
 - C. become late
 - D. be most recent

Passage 3

In 1848 a settler in remote, undeveloped California discovered gold near Sacramento. As the news spread, a great tide of gold-hungry men flowed in to California. These "Forty-niners" (migrants of 1849) came from all parts of the United States in the tens of thousands. There were even gold-seekers from Europe. Some of the people moved across the country by wagon, traveling almost half a year and meeting many hardships and dangers. Others sailed all the way around South America, finally reaching the California shore. Since the first discovery was

of tiny pieces of gold at the bottom of a stream, many of the prospectors used pans and sieves, searching the waters of brooks and rivers for the precious specks of yellow metal. Others made channels to draw off flowing water in order to examine it carefully for specks of gold. They worked with almost insane determination and fierce competition.

Life was hard and rough in the days of the California gold rush. A few of the adventurers became rich, but most of them were bitterly disappointed. After having uprooted themselves from home and from livelihood and after traveling the long, dangerous road to California, they had found little or nothing. Some returned home. But many remained in California to work and to settle as ordinary citizens without the riches they had dreamed of.

It was this great influx of population that built up California very fast and led to its becoming a state of the United States in 1850.

26. As someone found gold in California, a great many people went there because_____.

- A. they were poor and hungry
- B. they were attracted by gold
- C. they hoped to find a new home
- D. they wanted to travel there