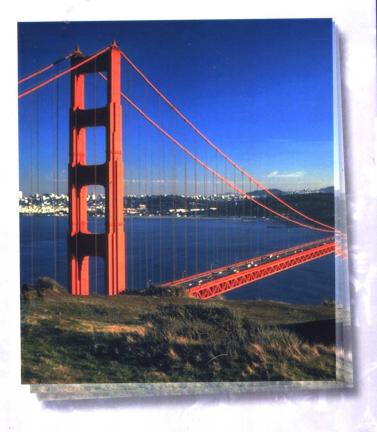
普通高等教育"十五"国家级规划教材 教育部推荐使用大学外语类教材

Integrated Course 2



SHANGHAI FOREIGN LANGUAGE EDUCATION PRESS

全新版 New 综合教程



普通高等教育"十五"国家级规划教材 教育部推荐使用大学外语类教材

COLLEGE ENGLISH

Integrated Course 2

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编者的话

本书是根据《大学英语》(全新版)综合教程第二册的内容进行设计的一本与大学英语四级(CET4)考试题型一致的大学英语测试习题集,目的是帮助所有学习《大学英语》(全新版)的学生以及自学者更好地掌握所学的书本知识。

本书共有十套测试卷,每套测试卷分为A、B两级。Test One 至 Test Four (A、B级) 共八套测试卷,覆盖第二册教材 Unit One 至 Unit Four 四课课文中所学的内容; Test Five 至 Test Eight (A、B级) 共八套测试卷,覆盖第二册教材 Unit Five 至 Unit Eight 四课课文中所学的内容; Test Nine 和 Test Ten (A、B级) 共四套测试卷,用于对《大学英语》(全新版)综合教程第二册所学内容掌握程度的综合检测。

本书每套测试卷分别由六大部分组成。

A 级: 第一部分为听力理解,分为 Section A (Ten Short Conversations)和 Section B (Three Passages);第二部分为阅读理解;第三部分为词汇与结构;第四部分为课文内容填空;第五部分为短文翻译(中译英,提供课文中所学的相关单词、短语、词组);第六部分为命题写作(给予英语提示)。

B级: 第三部分、第五部分与A级卷相同。第一部分听力理解中的 Section B 为复式听写(Compound Dictation); 第二部分为阅读理解,要求将第四篇短文中五句带下划线的句子译成中文; 第四部分完形填空(采用选择题型); 第六部分命题写作(给予中文提示)。

在本书的编写过程中,我们根据当今先进的语言测试理论来设计和编写测试题,严格按照《大学英语》(全新版)的教学要求,力求达到作为针对课本学习的测试题的信度和效度;充分体现《大学英语教学大纲》的要求,不超纲,也不降低要求。然而,限于我们的水平,书中肯定有不少疏漏之处,我们恳切希望使用本书的教师和同学提出批评和建议。

本书由上海财经大学外语系大学英语教研室五位教师共同努力完成,主编冯善萍。

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《大学英语》(全新版)综合教程(2)学业测试

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Listening Comprehension

(20%)

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

each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. Both 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 with a single line through the center.

Example: You will h

You will hear: M: Is it possible for you to work late, Miss Grey?

W: Work late? I suppose so, if you really think it's necessary.

Q: Where do you think this conversation most probably took place?

You will read: A) At the office.

- B) In the waiting room.
- C) At the airport.
- D) In a restaurant.

From the conversation we know that the two were talking about some work they had 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 [A] and mark it with a single line through the center.



1. A) 250 dollars.

B) 300 dollars.

C) 350 dollars.

D) 400 dollars.

2. A) Wife and husband.

B) Waiter and customer.

C) Teacher and student.

D) Doctor and patient.

3. A) To give a lecture.

B) To visit Harvard University.

C) To read books on archaeology.

D) To go to the library.

4. A) She hates the weather.

B) She likes the weather.

C) She doesn't think much about the weather.

D) She would have had the greatest time but for the weather.

5. A) He feels sorry for those students.

B) He considers the punishment excessive.

C) He thinks it right to punish those students.

D) He disapproves of what the professor did.

6. A) She hopes that Tom will get a better job after school.

B) She doubts Tom's ability to edit the newspaper.

C) She thinks that Tom should get more exercise.

D) She is critical of Tom's grades.

7. A) Because the woman doesn't agree with him.

B) Because the man is unwilling to go home.

C) Because he likes the weather there.

D) Because the climate there is not very good.

8. A) In a restaurant.

B) In a hotel.

C) In a concert.

D) At home.

9. A) He's going away for a while.

B) He did well in the test.

C) He worked hard and earned a lot of money.

D) He didn't have to work hard for the exam.

10. A) Susan is a fast worker.

B) Susan did Jack's homework.

C) Susan didn't do the homework on her own.

I. Listening Comprehension

D) Susan has not finished her homework.

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear 3 short passages. At the end of each 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). Then mark the corresponding letter with a single line through the center.

Passage One

Questions 11 to 13 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 11. A) A good student is a genius.
 - B) There is a genius in the studies.
 - C) A genius can do anything well.
 - D) There isn't any genius but labor and diligence.
- 12. A) A good student studies only well.
 - B) To take care of one's own body isn't an important thing for a good student.
 - C) A good student has a strong body.
 - D) He doesn't pay much attention to his body.
- 13. A) Virtue is the essence of all the noble and good characters.
 - B) Virtue is the most important thing of all the noble and good characters.
 - C) Virtue is the most important thing for a good student.
 - D) A good student doesn't pay much attention to his or her own virtue.

Passage Two

Questions 14 to 17 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 14. A) Correspondence schools conduct the students by mail.
 - B) Correspondence schools conduct the students by radio.
 - C) Correspondence schools conduct the students through TV programs.
 - D) Correspondence schools conduct the students by telephone.
- 15. A) Because correspondence schools are large.



综合教程(2) 学 业 测 试

- B) Because there are many classrooms in correspondence schools.
- C) Because there are many new instruments in correspondence schools.
- D) Because the instructor and the student never meet each other.
- 16. A) Because some famous people have graduated from such schools.
 - B) Because many people are taking their courses.
 - C) Because attendance at such schools is free.
 - D) Because correspondence schools offer a variety of courses.
- 17. A) Some correspondence schools help people earn a lot of money.
 - B) Some correspondence schools help people get jobs in big companies.
 - C) Some correspondence schools help people complete their homework.
 - D) Some correspondence schools help people read novel.

Passage Three

Questions 18 to 20 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 18. A) A popular new system of the world.
 - B) The renting of home furnishings.
 - C) The America's fastest growing business.
 - D) A new way of saving money.
- 19. A) Because the rent for the furniture is very low.
 - B) Because they can thus use better furniture.
 - C) Because furniture changes fashion very quickly.
 - D) Because they can hardly afford to buy any furniture.
- 20. A) Because they can't afford new furniture.
 - B) Because they like the idea of renting furniture.
 - C) Because they liked their rented furniture very much.
 - D) Because they thought they would soon move to another place.

II. Reading Comprehension

(30%)

Passage One

Abraham Lincoln, sixteenth president of the United States, was born

II. Reading Comprehension

in Kentucky in 1809, and died in Washington in 1865, the day after he had been shot by a Southern sympathizer. He is classed with Washington in greatness of deeds, but is nearer the heart of all Americans because he sprang from the ranks of the common people, and rose from the log hut of birth to the White House.

Because his family were pioneers in the newly settled West, he had practically no regular education, but he held firmly to his purpose to secure knowledge in every possible way. Stories are told of how he walked miles to secure a book and how he studied by the light of the fire at night after a hard day at farm work. After a hard struggle as clerk, village postmaster, and surveyor, he succeeded in passing the bar examinations, and became a lawyer in Springfield, Illinois. In 1846, he was elected to Congress, In 1858. he might have gained his place in the United States Senate had he not taken his stand against slavery in the famous debates which he entered with Stephen A. Douglas. These debates spread his fame throughout the country and led the way for his election to the presidency in 1860. Very shortly after his election, certain Southern states broke away from the Unions, and the Civil War broke out. This strengthened Lincoln in his resolve to free the slaves and on January 1, 1863, he declared the Emancipation Proclamation. His second inaugural (就职) speech gave his plan for building up the peace of the nation, but he did not live to accomplish his desire.

Many comparisons have been made of Washington and Lincoln. Each was in the highest sense a providential (神的) man raised up for his era, and filled with those outstanding qualities that enabled him to do the great work of the hour.

21. Lincoln is nearer the heart of all Americans because	21.	Lincoln i	is nearer the	heart of	all Americans	because	
--	-----	-----------	---------------	----------	---------------	---------	--

- A) he was plain-looking and friendly to people
- B) he was born to an average family
- C) he freed the slaves on January 1, 1863
- D) he didn't have any regular education

22. In 1858, Lincoln ______.

- A) became a senator
- B) became a lawyer
- C) decided to step into politics
- D) had a famous debate with Douglas



23.	"Bar" in paragraph 2 is related to		
	A) jail	B) senate	
	C) law	D) stick	
 24. Lincoln became the president in 1860 partly because A) more people were against slavery than two years ago B) he had passed the bar examinations C) he was a self-made statesman D) people appreciated his performance in the debate with Doug 		ery than two years ago tions	

- 25. Which of the following statement is not a common point between Lincoln and Washington?
 - A) They conducted great deeds when alive.
 - B) They were highly respected by the Americans.
 - C) They once were the president of the United States.
 - D) They were against slavery.

Passage Two

Old people are always saying that the young are not what they were. The same comment is made from generation to generation and it is always true. It has never been truer than it is today. The young are better educated. They have a lot more money to spend and enjoy more freedom. They grow up more quickly and are not so dependent on their parents. They think more for themselves and do not accept the ideas of their elders. Events which the older generation remember vividly are nothing more than past history.

The old always assume that they know best for the simple reason that they have been around a bit longer. They don't like to feel that their values are being questioned or threatened. And this is precisely what the young are doing. They are questioning the assumptions of their elders and disturbing their complacency. Who said that human differences can best be solved through conventional politics or by violent means? Why have the older generation so often used violence to solve their problems? Why are they so unhappy and guilty in their personal lives? Can anything be right with the rat-race? Haven't the old lost touch with all that is important in life?

Traditionally, the young have turned to their elders for guidance. Today, the situation might be reversed. The old — if they are prepared to admit it — could learn a thing or two from their children. One of the biggest lessons

II. Reading Comprehension

they learn is that enjoyment is not "sinful". It is surely not wrong to li	ve in
the present rather than in the past or future.	

26.	According to the passage, the your A) have more money and freedom B) are more dependent on the fami C) are forced to remember the old D) have more restrictions and prob	ly events
27.	It can be inferred from the passage A) nowadays the young and the old B) today the old complain more ab C) the young are better educated a D) the old remember many old every contract of the passage A.	I have the greatest differences out the young's behaviors and know more
28.	A) why the old often resort to viole B) why they should remember thos C) why their parents are so possess D) why they should receive better of	ence or war to solve problems se old events sive of them
29.	"Rat-race" in the second paragraph A) race of rat C) struggle for social status	B) poor people
30.	The old can learn from the young to A) one has reason to enjoy life B) conventional politics is going ou C) receiving better education is very D) happiness is the most important	nt of the way y important

Passage Three

"Avoid the rush-hour" must be the slogan of large cities the world over. Wherever you look, it's people, people, people. The trains which leave or arrive every few minutes are packed: an endless procession of human sardine tins. The streets are so crowded, and there is hardly room to move on the pavements. It takes ages for a bus to get to you because the traffic on the roads has virtually come to a standstill.



Large modern cities are too big to control. They impose their own living conditions on the people who inhabit them. City-dwellers are obliged by their environment to adopt a wholly unnatural way of life. They lose touch with the land and rhythm of nature. It is possible to live such an airconditioned existence in a large city that you are barely conscious of the seasons. A few flowers in a public park may remind you that it is spring or summer. A few leaves clinging to the pavement may remind you that it is autumn. Beyond that, what is going on in nature seems totally irrelevant. All the simple, good things of life like sunshine and fresh air seem to be separated from us. Tall buildings block the sun. Traffic fumes pollute the atmosphere. Even the distinction between day and night is lost. The flow of traffic goes on and on and the noise never stops.

In addition to all this, city-dwellers live under constant threat. The crime rate in most cities is very high. Houses are armed with alarming system. Cities breed crime and violence and are full of places you would be afraid to visit at night. If you think about it, only a madman would choose to live in a large modern city.

31.	1. The author uses in the first paragraph.		
	A) exaggeration	B) parallelism	
	C) comparison	D) citation	
32.	According to the author, who is in cities?	control of city-dwellers' life in big	
	A) Big cities.	B) City-dwellers.	
	C) Nature.	D) Air-conditioners.	
33.	The environment that city-dwellers	are living in can be best described	
	as A) natural	B) agreeable	
	C) disgusting	D) terrible	
34.	Which of the following problems of	f large cities is not mentioned?	
	A) Air pollution.	B) Noise pollution.	
	C) Traffic jam.	D) Changeable weather.	
35.	Which of the following statements:	is NOT true?	

- - A) Air-conditioners keep people from knowing the changes in seasons.

II. Reading Comprehension

- B) Crime rates in big cities are on the rise.
- C) Large cities have many problems.
- D) City-dwellers are concerned about their security.

Passage Four

If it's a bright clear day outside, you may instinctively reach for your sunglasses when you head for the door. And you probably do it without much thought about them. The one time when you do think about sunglasses, however, is the day you go to buy a new pair.

A pair of sunglasses seems so simple — its two pieces of tinted (涂色的) glass or plastic in some sort of plastic or metal frame. How much simple can something get? It turns out that there are many different things that you can do with two pieces of glass, and these things can have a big effect on you when you use the lenses. There are four things that a good pair of sunglasses should do for you: protection from ultraviolet (UV,紫外辐射) — good sunglasses can eliminate UV completely; protection from intense light — good sunglasses can block light entering the eyes by as much as 97 percent to avoid damage; protection from glare — good sunglasses can completely eliminate glare, like light reflected by the water, by using polarization (极化); and elimination of specific frequencies of light — choosing the right color for your sunglasses lets them work better in specific situations.

When you buy a pair of cheap sunglasses, you often give up all these benefits and can even make things worse. For example, if your sunglasses offer no UV protection, you increase your exposure to UV rays and thus the damage to the retina (视网膜). So there really is a difference. Buying the right pair of good sunglasses for the conditions in which you use them gives you maximum protection and performance.

36. II (in be interred from the passage that
A)	unglasses are very easy to make
B)	eople tend to neglect the importance of sunglasses
	unglasses can provide protection from UV
	eople tend to buy very cheap sunglasses
37. Su	glasses can not 100 percent prevent from entering the eyes.
	JV rays B) intense light



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	C) glare	D) infra-red ra	ıys
38.	If you go boating on a sunny day, w A) protect you from getting skin d B) protect your retina C) reduce the intensity of the light D) reduce the dazzling lights reflect	iseases entering the eye	
39.	Which of the following statements A) Buying a pair of cheap sunglass B) The safest way is to buy the de C) One prefers red may choose a D) Think before act when buying	ses may do harn arest sunglasses pair of red sungl	available.
	Which factor is least important in It A) Conditions in which sunglasses B) Color of the lenses. C) UV index. D) Price. Vocabulary and Struct	are used.	
****	tille vocabulary and Structi	47 C	(15%)
41.	The teacher asked him toA) account of C) account about	his lateness fo B) account on D) account for	
12.	The only to that building A) exit C) gate	is along the trace B) access D) door	ck.
1 3.	The hotel only speaks a l A) assistant C) participant	ittle English. B) resident D) attendant	
14.			

III. Vocabulary and Structure:

45.	The police are the record A) looking	s of all those involved in the crime. B) finding	
	C) investigating	D) inquiring	
46.	Don't to water the plants.		
	A) deny	B) miss	
	C) neglect	D) ignore	
47.	The young army officer was	captain.	
	A) lifted	B) hoisted	
	C) raised	D) promoted	
48.	A to this problem is expe	ected to be found before long.	
	A) result	B) response	
	C) settlement	D) solution	
49.	O. This disturbing experience proved to be, since it taught never to allow ideas to become rooted in the mind.		
	A) as important	B) as of importance	
	C) on great importance	-	
50.	0. I should finish the book tonight, for I have read all but the last		
	A) copy	B) title	
	C) issue	D) chapter	
51.	Considering his contributions, Mr. F this.	Pritt better treatment than	
	A) deserves	B) reserves	
	C) preserves	D) conserves	
52.	Miss Main kept practicing until she t	finally herself for the job.	
	A) equipped	B) proclaimed	
	C) qualified	D) familiarized.	
53.	As he continued, pity her		
	A) overthrew	B) overset	
	C) overtook	D) overwhelmed	
	The little café on the corner serves that you can hardly expect to have		