

COLLEGE ENGLISH TESTS


BAND 2

大学英语同步水平

练与考

2级

汪 凯/主编

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College English Tests Band 2

大学英语同步水平练与考 2级

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前 言

《大学英语同步水平练与考(1—4级)》根据《全国大学英语四、六级教学与考试大纲》所规定的考试题型,依据《大学英语教学大纲通用词汇表》,分听力、阅读、词汇结构、简短回答及作文等几大项来编写,与大学英语教学课程和计划同步,一学期一册,共分四级。每册有12套考试题,每套试卷都有从听力到作文比较完整的考试题型。本系列属水平能力练习与检测题,可独立用于课堂测试,也可供学生课后自学。参加本套书编写的作者,都是长期从事大学英语教学和四、六级考试指导且成绩优秀的老师。此次编写,作者还将近期教学与考试中出现的新内容、新题型吸收进来,使该套书具有较强的时效性和实用性,可与各高校现行使用的《全新版大学英语》、《新视野大学英语》、《大学英语》、《新编大学英语》、《21世纪大学英语》、《当代大学英语》和《大学核心英语》等教材配套使用。

2级水平测试题中的听力理解、阅读理解、词汇结构、英译汉、完形填空简短回答和作文等与上述教材的2级水平同步,可作2级辅导教材,也可作大学英语2级测试题。

参加本书编写的人员有:于百川、于晓芳、王亚萍、华玉香、杨维东、杨靖、李继红、李辉、吴凤兰、吴佳娜、汪凯、张美兰、陈适、武小玲、罗峰、骆河芊、秦罡引、黄颖、曹志蕊、崔丽、梁松鹤、梁莉、鲁可、裘正铨、满永珍、廖晓冲。

由于时间仓促和编者水平局限,书中难免有不足之处,真诚欢迎同行和使用者提出宝贵意见。

编 者

2004年7月

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College English 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 is closest in meaning to the sentence. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

1. A) John always tells secrets.
B) John never tells secret.
C) John hates to tell secret.
D) John can't tell the secret.
2. A) Mary likes singing as well as painting.
B) Mary is good at singing, not painting.
C) Mary is a singer, not a painter.
D) Mary likes singing better than painting.
3. A) My English is not good enough to answer the question.
B) It is too difficult for me to learn English.
C) I can't understand the difficult question.
D) I can answer the question, but not now.
4. A) Henry arrived at work on time this morning.
B) Henry was two hours late this morning.
C) Henry worked late today.
D) Henry was an hour late for work this morning.
5. A) They want two bottles all together.
B) They want three bottles all together.
C) They want four bottles all together.
D) They want five bottles all together.
6. A) Paul is the best student.
B) Charles is the worst student.
C) Ed is the worst student.
D) Ed is the best student.
7. A) Everyone in Shanghai seems to be doing things very quickly.
B) Everyone in Shanghai seems to be making money very easily.

- C) Everyone in Shanghai seems to be enjoying a lot of leisure.
 D) Everyone in Shanghai seems to be leading a happy life.
8. A) It is hard work alone that makes me want to be successful.
 B) It is hard work alone that prevents me from becoming a success.
 C) It is hard work alone that leads to my success.
 D) It is hard work alone that makes me cheerful.
9. A) They haven't called.
 B) They aren't coming.
 C) They have called.
 D) They have come.
10. A) Arnold was sorry because his date wanted to pay for her own meal.
 B) Arnold had less than \$15.
 C) Arnold didn't want his date to know how much the food cost.
 D) Arnold didn't want to pay for his date's meal.

Section B Compound Dictation

Directions: In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks numbered from 11 to 17 with the exact words you have just heard. For blanks numbered from 18 to 20 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. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.

When young people get their real jobs, they may face a lot of new, (11) _____ situations. They may find that everything is different from the way (12) _____ were at school. It is also possible that they will feel (13) _____ in both professional and (14) _____ situations. (15) _____, they realize that university classes can't be the only (16) _____ for all of the different situations that (17) _____ in the working world.

Perhaps the best way to learn how to behave in the working world is to identify a worker you admire and observe his behavior (18) _____

For example, you will observe how he acts in a trouble. Perhaps even more importantly, (19) _____

_____. By watching and learning from a model, (20) _____

Part II

Reading Comprehension

(35 minutes)

Directions: There are four 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 center.

Passage One

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage.

The advantages and disadvantages of a large population have long been a subject of discussion among economists. It has been argued that the supply of good land is limited. To feed a large population, inferior land must be cultivated and the good land worked intensively. Thus, each person produces less and this means a lower average income than could be obtained with a smaller population. Other economists have argued that large population gives more scope for specialization and the development of facilities such as ports, roads and railways, which are not likely to be built unless there is a big demand to justify them.

One of the difficulties in carrying out a world-wide birth control program lies in the fact that official attitudes to population growth vary from country to country where a vastly expanded population is pressing hard upon the limits of food, space and natural resources. It will be the first concern of government to place a limit on the birthrate, whatever the consequences may be. In a highly industrialized society the problem may be more complex. A decreasing birthrate may lead to unemployment because it results in a declining market for manufactured goods. When the pressure of population on housing declines, prices also decline and the building industry is weakened. Faced with considerations such as these, the government of a developed country may well prefer to see a slowly increasing population, rather than one which is stable or in decline.

21. A small population may mean _____.
A) higher productivity, but a lower average income
B) lower productivity, but a higher average income
C) lower productivity and a lower average income
D) higher productivity and a higher average income
22. According to the passage, a large population will provide a chance for developing _____.
A) agriculture
B) transport system
C) industry
D) national economy
23. In a developed country, people will perhaps go out of work if the birthrate _____.
A) goes up
B) goes down
C) remains stable

- D) is out of control
24. According to the passage, slowly rising birthrate perhaps is good for _____.
A) a developing nation
B) a developed nation
C) every nation with a big population
D) every nation with a small population
25. It is no easy job to carry out a general plan for birth control throughout the world because _____.
A) there are too many underdeveloped countries in the world
B) underdeveloped countries have low level of industrial development
C) different governments have different views of the question
D) even developed countries may have complex problems

Passage Two

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage.

Grandma Moses is among the most celebrated twentieth-century painters of the United States, yet she has barely started painting before she was in her late seventies. As she once said of herself: "I would never sit back in a rocking chair, waiting for someone to help me." No one could have had a more productive old age.

She was born Anna Mary Robertson on a farm in New York State. At twelve she left home and was in domestic service until, at twenty-seven, she married Thomas Moses, the hired hand of one of her employers. They farmed most of their lives, first in Virginia and then in New York State, at Eagle Bridge. She had ten children, of whom five survived; her husband died in 1927.

Grandma Moses painted a little as a child and made embroidery pictures as a hobby, but only switched to oils in old age because her hands had become too stiff to sew and she wanted to keep busy and pass the time. Her pictures were first sold at the local drugstore and at a fair, and were soon spotted by a dealer who bought everything she painted. Three of the pictures were exhibited in the Museum of Modern Art, and in 1940 she had her first exhibition in New York. Between the 1930's and her death she produced some 2,000 pictures: detailed and lively portrayals (画) of the rural life she had known for so long, with a marvelous sense of color and form. "I think real hard till I think of something real pretty, and then I paint it," she said.

26. Which of the following would be the best title for the passage?
A) Grandma Moses: A Biographical Sketch.
B) The Children of Grandma Moses.
C) Grandma Moses: Her Best Exhibition.
D) Grandma Moses and Other Older Artists.
27. According to the passage, Grandma Moses began to paint because she wanted to

- _____.
- A) decorate her home
 - B) keep active
 - C) improve her salary
 - D) gain in international reputation
28. From Grandma Moses' description of herself in the first paragraph, it can be inferred that she was _____.
- A) independent
 - B) pretty
 - C) wealthy
 - D) timid
29. Grandma Moses spent most of her life _____.
- A) nursing
 - B) painting
 - C) embroidering
 - D) farming
30. The word "spotted" (in the second sentence of Par. 3) could best be replaced by _____.
- A) speckled
 - B) featured
 - C) noticed
 - D) damaged

Passage Three

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage.

Certain animals and plants develop characteristics that help them cope with their environment better than other of their kind. This nature biological process is called adaptation (适应). Among the superior characteristics developed through adaptation are those that may help in getting food or shelter, in providing protection, and in producing and protecting the young. That results in the evolution of more and more organism that are better fitted to their environments.

Each living thing is adapted to its way of life in a general way, but each is adapted especially to its own distinct class. A plant, for example, depends upon its roots to fix itself firmly and to absorb water and inorganic (无机的) chemicals. It depends upon its green leaves for using the sun's energy to make food from inorganic chemicals. These are general adaptations, common to most plants. In addition, there are special adaptations that only certain kinds of plants have.

Many animals have adaptations that help them escape from their enemies. Some insects are hidden by their body color or shape, and many look like a leaf or a little branch. The

coats of deer are colored to mix with the surroundings. Many animals have the ability to remain completely still when an enemy is near.

Organisms have a great variety of ways of adapting. They may adapt in their structure, function, and genetics; in their development and production of the young; and in other respects. An organism may create its own environment, as do warm-blooded mammals (温血哺乳动物), which have the ability to adjust body heat exactly to maintain their ideal temperature despite changing weather. Usually adaptations are an advantage, but sometimes an organism is so well adapted to a particular environment that, if conditions change, it finds it difficult or impossible to readapt to the new conditions.

31. Some plants and animals develop superior characteristics so that they may _____.
A) help others of their kind get food, shelter and other things needed
B) survive even in extremely severe conditions
C) become better adapted to the environments than others of their kind
D) result in the evolution and production of more intelligent organisms
32. In the first paragraph, the word "environments" could best be replaced by _____.
A) contexts
B) surroundings
C) neighbors
D) enemies
33. It can be inferred from this passage that the feathers of the bird are colored _____.
A) to frighten its enemies
B) to attract its enemies
C) to adjust its body heat
D) to match its environment
34. Which of the following is not directly mentioned in the passage?
A) A living thing may adapt in its structure.
B) An organism may adapt in its function.
C) A living creature may adapt in its genetic makeup.
D) A living organism may adapt in its sleeping habit.
35. The author cites the behavior of warm-blooded mammals in order that a living thing may have the ability _____.
A) to create an environment of its own
B) to remain still when an enemy is near
C) to make food from inorganic chemicals
D) to change the color of its skin

Passage Four

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage.

That "Monday morning feeling" could be a crushing pain in the chest which leaves you

sweating and gasping for breath. Recent research from Germany and Italy shows that heart attacks are more common on Monday mornings and doctors blame the stress of returning to work after the weekend break.

The risk of having a heart attack on any given day should be one in seven, but a six-year study helped by researchers at the Free University of Berlin of more than 2,600 Germans showed that the average person had a 20 percent higher chance of having a heart attack on a Monday than on any other day.

Working Germans are particularly not protected against attack, with a 33 percent higher risk at the beginning of the working week. Non-workers, by comparison, appear to be no more at risk on a Monday than any other day.

A study of 11,000 Italians proved 8 a. m. on a Monday morning as the most stressful time for the heart, and both studies showed that Sunday is the least stressful day, with fewest heart attacks in both countries.

The finding could lead to a better understanding of what is the immediate cause of heart attacks, according to Dr Stefan Willich of the Free University. "We know a lot about long-term risk factors such as smoking and cholesterol(胆固醇) but we don't know what actually causes heart attacks, so we can't give clear advice on how to prevent them." he said.

Monday mornings have a double helping of stress for the working body as it makes a rapid change from sleep to activity, and from the relaxing weekend to the pressures of work.

"When people get up, their blood pressure and heart rate go up and there are hormonal(内分泌) changes in their bodies." Willich explained. "All these things can have an unfavorable effect in the blood system and increase the risk of a clot(血凝块) which will cause a heart attack."

"When people return to work after a weekend off, the pace of their life changes. They have a higher workload, more stress, more anger and more physical activities." said Willich.

36. "Monday morning feeling," as this passage shows, _____.

- A) is not as serious as people thought
- B) is the first killer in Germany and Italy
- C) is created by researchers in Germany and Italy
- D) is harmful to working people in developed countries

37. To protect people from a heart attack, doctors have paid much attention to _____.

- A) people's working time
- B) people's living place
- C) people's diet and lifestyle
- D) people's nationalities

38. What does the underlined word "break" (in Paragraph 1) mean in the passage?

- A) Rest.
- B) End.

- C) Freedom.
D) Play.
39. It can be learned from this passage that the heart attack has something to do with all the following EXCEPT _____.
- A) blood pressure
B) heart rate
C) hormonal changes
D) blood type
40. If the researchers give us some advice to avoid Monday morning feeling, what might it be?
- A) Improve working conditions.
B) Never go to work on Mondays.
C) Stay with a doctor on Mondays.
D) Get up late on Monday mornings.

Part III

Vocabulary and Structure

(20 minutes)

Directions: For each of the following incomplete sentences, there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Choose the one answer that best completes the sentence. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

41. I'd like to _____ a special seat for the concert of May 5.
A) conserve B) preserve
C) reserve D) serve
42. Before he entered the university, he worked _____ a washroom attendant.
A) as B) like
C) at D) with
43. No one has yet succeeded in _____ the puzzle of how life began.
A) telling B) describe
C) explaining D) discover
44. The students of this university complain about traffic noises which _____ them when they are having classes.
A) disturb B) prevent
C) interrupt D) interfere
45. They discussed the problem three or four times, but could come to no _____.
A) end B) conclusion
C) result D) fruit
46. This chimney _____ a lot of waste gas.
A) sets off B) sets out
C) gives off D) gives in

47. The city was named _____ the first president of the U. S. who decided upon its location in the first place.
A) with respect to B) by means of
C) with regard to D) in honor of
48. When the class was over, everyone _____ the dining-room.
A) made up B) made out
C) made for D) made up for
49. I got a splitting headache. It kept me _____ the whole night.
A) waken B) awake
C) aware D) waking
50. We have come to a critical moment. You must take immediate _____.
A) act B) activity
C) doings D) action
51. Having passed the final examination, he was in high _____.
A) heart B) mind
C) spirit D) position
52. The earth _____ the necessary amount of heat and light from the sun.
A) supplies B) receives
C) provides D) requires
53. Color-blind people often find it difficult to _____ blue and green.
A) separate B) compare
C) distinguish D) contrast
54. The football match was televised _____ from the Worker's stadium.
A) alive B) living
C) live D) lively
55. There's not much silk left but I think there's just _____ to allow me to finish this dress.
A) enough of silk B) enough of them
C) little of it D) enough of it
56. It is a well known fact that water _____ atoms of hydrogen and oxygen.
A) consists B) consists of
C) composed of D) is made from
57. Don't ignore others' opinion _____ they are younger than you.
A) as B) because
C) although D) that
58. He is said _____ two trips to China in the last two years.
A) to be making B) to make
C) to have made D) to have been making

59. There is no point _____ tomorrow.
A) in leaving today's work for B) to leave today's work to
C) for leaving today's work for D) to have left today's work to
60. They appear _____ in the accident.
A) was injured B) to be injuring
C) to injure D) to have been injured
61. _____, we decide to leave at once, as we didn't want to risk missing the last bus.
A) Being pretty late B) It being pretty late
C) As it being pretty late D) It was being pretty late
62. _____, water should be regarded with caution as it can be dangerous.
A) Beautiful as it is B) It is beautiful
C) As it is beautiful D) Beautiful it is
63. The young man was seen _____ the building next to the bank.
A) to enter B) enter
C) have entered D) be entered
64. Can you suggest anything to _____ the economic crisis?
A) release B) decrease
C) relieve D) increase
65. My suggestion is that another test _____.
A) be carried out B) will be carried out
C) shall be carried out D) must be carried out
66. On special _____ we usually go to an expensive restaurant.
A) occasions B) times
C) vacations D) chances
67. My sister is _____. She never asks others for advice.
A) conceited B) proud
C) thoughtful D) selfish
68. When he was in Japan, he was considering _____ a trip to China.
A) making B) to make
C) make D) made
69. Do you think the boss would be angry if I _____ home early?
A) went B) go
C) had gone D) would go
70. "You seem upset. Is anything wrong?"
"Yes, Why are you so late? You _____ an hour earlier."
A) would have come B) must have come
C) should have come D) might have come

Part IV

Short Answer Questions

(15 minutes)

Directions: In this part there is a short passage with five questions or incomplete statements. Read the passage carefully. Then answer the questions or complete the statements in the fewest possible words (not exceeding 10 words).

The social history of women is largely the story of varying forms of their dependence on men until 1,800, and of their gradual achievement of independence thereafter. On the surface it is easily told, but it has deeper implications for human relations which are of great importance in imaginative literature.

In theory, women in the Middle Ages were subjected to men in every class, as was natural in a relatively insecure society. They could own property and inherit noble titles, but their property came into the power of their husbands on marriage, and they could not dispose of it after their deaths against their husbands' wishes. Noblewomen who inherited titles were not summoned to parliament as noblemen were, nor were women ever elected as members of the House of Commons (众议院). They were seldom or never allowed to enter professions such as medicine or the law, although country women were expected to understand medicinal herbs and other forms of healing. In marriages, a woman was the servant of her husband, who had the right to punish her, just as he had the right to punish his children; a wife who resisted her husband's will could be punished by the law, and a "nagging wife" was punished by popular opinion. Girls, at least in the richer classes, did not usually have the power to choose their own husbands; these were selected for them by their parents on grounds of social advantage. Unfaithfulness in marriages on the part of the wife was far more seriously regarded than unfaithfulness on the part of the husband.

71. From what time did women begin their movement to seek independence from men?

72. What would happen to the property of women in the Middle Ages once they got married?

73. Unlike noblewomen, noble men were summoned to parliament and

74. What is a "nagging wife" likely to do according to the context?

75. Why were girls unable to choose their own husbands?

Part V

Writing

(30 minutes)

Directions: *For this part, you are allowed thirty minutes to write a composition on the topic **Competition or Cooperation** in about 120 words and base your composition on the out line given below:*

1. The reason why we need competition.
2. Why we need cooperation.
3. My views.

Competition or Cooperation

College English Test 2

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 is closest in meaning to the sentence. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

1. A) Prof Johnson doesn't speak French.
B) Prof Johnson speaks both French and Russian.
C) Prof Johnson doesn't speak Russian or French.
D) Prof Johnson speaks French but not Russian.
2. A) My father has enjoyed good health recently.
B) My father's health has never been so good.
C) My father has been ill for a long time.
D) My father has been ill these days.
3. A) Phil is at home.
B) It's not raining.
C) Phil is not at home.
D) It's going to stop raining.
4. A) The results will be announced in early April.
B) They will have to wait until fall for the test results.
C) They found out immediately whether they had passed or not.
D) The chairman sent out the results of the exam.
5. A) We don't work hard for money only.
B) We have no more money.
C) We have lost all our money.
D) We have made a lot of money.
6. A) A used book is 6 dollars cheaper than a new book.
B) A used book costs 2 dollars.
C) Mary saved 6 dollars.
D) A new book costs 8 dollars.
7. A) Jim was tired on Sunday.
B) Jim worked on Sunday.