

COLLEGE ENGLISH PRACTICE TESTS BAND TWO

大学英语

分级同步测试

二级

总主编 田文杰 李欣
本册主编 冯燕屏 魏楠



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College English Practice Tests Band Two

大学英语分级同步测试(二级)

总 策 划	张 军	王肖戎		
总 主 编	田文杰	李 欣		
副总主编	任小红	李建勇		
本册主编	冯燕屏	魏 楠		
副 主 编	李 玮	吴信征	李清霞	张美君
编 者	高楷娟	陈彩霞	张高锋	刘宏利
	裴国丽	郭 艳	王 冰	张建华
	史建伟	魏小娥	董 森	杨 彬
	同明慧	王 王		
主 审	敦建勇			

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内 容 简 介

本书在题型设计上充分兼顾了四、六级考试的要求和变化,在内容、题型构成和难度系数方面与大学英语二级水平保持同步,既可与大学英语二级水平的教材配套使用,又可供学生进行自我测试,为考生顺利通过大学英语四、六级考试先行打好基础。全书共由10套同步测试题构成,每一套题包含写作、听力理解、阅读理解、选词填空或简答题、词汇、完型填空或改错、翻译7个部分。书后附参考答案和听力部分的录音文字材料。

本书的读者对象为大学英语二级水平的学生和相当水平的英语学习者。

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前言

《大学英语分级同步测试》一级、二级、三级、四级系列丛书是根据《大学英语教学大纲》及《大学英语四、六级考试改革方案(试行)》的精神,参照 2005 年最新的“大学英语四级考试”试点考试样卷,结合第一线教师在一至四级的教学和研究中所积累的经验 and 收集的资料,参考学生在学习、考试中反馈的问题编写而成的。编委们集思广益,力求通过此书帮助学生解决英语学习和考试中暴露出来的语言知识、应用能力及应试技巧等方面的问题,以提高他们的外语综合文化素养,为以后实现语言交际能力、顺利通过英语各级考试打好基础。

每册书由三部分组成:(1) 10 套完整的模拟试题;(2) 参考答案和听力理解录音文字材料;(3) 随书附赠光盘一张。

除具备同类参考书的一般特点外,本系列丛书具有以下几个鲜明的特点:

1. 遵循教学大纲精神,符合考试大纲标准

本系列丛书严格遵守教育部最新制定的《大学英语教学大纲》和《大学英语四、六级考试改革方案(试行)》的要求,根据我们的教学经验,按照标准化的四级考试新题型编写而成,从而突出教材中的重点和难点。部分试题的材料选自国内外图书、报刊、字典和网络。本系列丛书选材广泛,内容新颖,前瞻性好。

2. 紧扣教材重点内容,同步分层训练

本系列丛书力求严格与现行教材同步,兼顾各项语言技能。依据教材各单元、各章节的课程目标,把课文中的重点和难点知识融入到试题当中,尤其是词汇题、翻译题和作文题,紧扣课本,注重学生实用能力的培养,帮助学生高效率地掌握相关知识和基本技能。同时,一些原创题的开发可以帮助学生在测试训练中构建自主学习和迎接考试的平台。

3. 搭建学习特色平台,构筑考试绿色通道

本系列丛书针对性强,重点围绕学生英语学习中共性的、需要掌握的语言知识和能力,在命题素材、角度和方式等方面均做到精、新、活、准。题项设置上,注重典型性、实用性、灵活性,以期举一反三、触类旁通;题型选择上,注重应用性、科学性、新颖性,以期稳中求进,开阔视野;思路点拨上,注重可操作性、通俗性、规律性,以期激发创新、拓展思维。

本系列丛书各套试题间以及每套试题的题项间都考虑到知识的系统性,内容的

针对性,题量的适度性,题型的代表性和形式的多样性。

本系列丛书可供大学基础阶段准备参加各层次英语考试,尤其是大学英语四级考试前备考复习、自学、自测及强化训练使用。竭诚希望广大师生选用此参考书。

因编写时间仓促,不足之处在所难免,望不吝赐教。

编者

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Model Test 1

Part I Writing

Directions: *For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition on the topic given below in English. You should write at least 100 words.*

What Causes the Serious Employment for College Graduates?

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡上作答。

Part II Listening Comprehension

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 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 on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.*

1. A. He left his notes in class.
B. He borrowed the notes from his classmate.
C. He needn't have the exam.
D. A classmate borrowed his notes.
2. A. To the hospital.
B. To the beach.
C. To a department store.
D. To a parking area.

3. A. He is on holiday.
B. He never does his homework early.
C. He wants to finish his homework before Friday.
D. He will finish his homework soon.
4. A. He is an accountant.
B. He works for the manager.
C. He answers the phone.
D. He is the manager.
5. A. He has known this man before.
B. He has trusted strangers before.
C. He has never trusted strangers before.
D. He has helped this man before.
6. A. A teacher.
B. A millionaire.
C. An officer in travel agency.
D. An English teacher.
7. A. She was injured while working.
B. She just lost her job.
C. She was not feeling well.
D. She found a job now.
8. A. Write an article.
B. Type a few letters.
C. Write a report.
D. Mail some letters.
9. A. \$ 5.
B. \$ 4.5.
C. \$ 2.5.
D. \$ 9.
10. A. The team played one hour longer yesterday.
B. The man should join a better team.
C. The man played quite well.
D. The man's team is improving.

Section B

Directions: *In this section, you will hear three 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, and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.*

Passage One

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

11. A. Fly.
B. Dance.
C. Talk.
D. Sing.
12. A. They complained that they could not talk as well as people.
B. They complained that they were treated badly.
C. They complained that they had to sleep in a very small room.
D. They complained that though some got very much to eat, some did not.
13. A. Because they would not have to pull heavy sleds.
B. Because they would not have to carry messages.
C. Because they would not have to be beaten.
D. Because they would not have to eat less.

Passage Two

Questions 14 to 16 are based on the passage you have just heard.

14. A. Because he always fired the waiters.
B. Because he followed several waiters.
C. Because he was a natural motivator.
D. Because he seldom had a bad day.
15. A. He gave advice.
B. He told himself to choose to be in a good mood.
C. He chose to be a victim.

- D. He accepted someone's complaint.
- 16. A. A unique manager must serve several big eaters at the same time.
- B. Our choices may decide how we live our lives.
- C. We should be curious about a unique person.
- D. We should do something after we wake up each morning.

Passage Three

Questions 17 to 20 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 17. A. 100 – 110 meters.
- B. 60 – 75 meters.
- C. 110 meters.
- D. 75 meters.
- 18. A. 45 minutes.
- B. 60 minutes.
- C. 90 minutes.
- D. 135 minutes.
- 19. A. Brazil.
- B. Argentina.
- C. Germany.
- D. Luxembourg.
- 20. A. Brazil.
- B. Argentina.
- C. England.
- D. Italy.

Section C

Directions: In this section, you will hear a passage of about 100 words three times. The passage is printed on your Answer Sheet with about 20 words missing. First, you will hear the whole passage from the beginning to the end just to get a general idea of it. Then, in the second reading, you will hear a signal indicating the beginning of a pause after each sentence, sometimes two sentences or just part of a sentence. During the pause, you must write down the missing words you have just heard in the corresponding space on the An-

swer Sheet. There is also a different signal indicating the end of the pause. When you hear this signal, you must get ready for what comes next from the recording. You can check what you have written when the passage is read to you once again without the pauses.

Some 21 hope that 22 work will be done on the moon. Many experiments will be done there more easily. Some large experiments are very easy to do in a vacuum. 23 can be heated to very high 24 without chemical change when it is in a vacuum. Air, dust, and clouds cannot 25 man's view of space from the moon. The very high or very low temperatures and low 26 on the moon will be used for many experiments. One very 27 use of the moon will be 28. Man might 29 learn much about his own body by living on the moon. He would be living in a habitat that he made for himself. Man would 30 the community of life in which he lives. Bacteria could be removed from the air in this community.

Part III Reading Comprehension

Section A

Directions: In this section, there is a passage with ten blanks. You are required to select one word for each blank from a list of choices given in a word bank following the passage. Read the passage through carefully before making your choices. Each choice in the bank is identified by a letter. Please mark the corresponding letter for each item on Answer Sheet with a single line through the center. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.

Questions 31 to 40 are based on the following passage.

Everywhere, water use is 31. Humans already use fifty-four percent of all the fresh water in rivers, lakes and underground. There are some estimates that this rate will 32 seventy percent by 2025.

Fresh water is 33 for life on the Earth. People need water for everyday activities and to produce food. Water is also important for 34 production and the health of the Earth's environmental system.

The United Nations is organizing a series of events to increase 35 about water

issues. UN officials have 36 2003 the International Year of Fresh Water. A goal of the campaign is to build support for policies to use water more wisely.

Another goal is to get more people to use water in ways that will not 37 the environment. The world population exceeds six thousand million. More than one thousand million lack safe drinking water. More than two thousand million suffer from diseases linked to 38 water. And, more than two thousand million live without waste-treatment systems.

Water was one of the issues discussed at the UN Millennium Summit two years ago. Leaders said they would work to cut the 39 of people without safe drinking water in half by 2015. Officials renewed that goal last year at the Summit on Sustainable Development, in Johannesburg, South Africa. They also promise to cut in half the number of people without safe 40 to treat waste by 2015.

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡上作答。

A) amount	I) dirty
B) possible	J) water
C) reach	K) concern
D) energy	L) agriculture
E) fresh	M) increasing
F) declared	N) necessary
G) systems	O) number
H) hurt	

Section B

Directions: *There are 2 passages in this section. 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 Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.*

Passage One

Questions 41 to 45 are based on the following passage.

America's latest strategy for single persons who don't want to be single any longer had many names: speed-dating, express-date, 10-minute-dating or simply mini-date.

The principle is the same: Why spend an entire evening with a stranger if you realize after only the first few minutes that you can't stand the person?

The solution: The man and woman sit down facing each other. A bell is sounded, and in the next seven to ten minutes each one tries to find out as much as possible about the other person.

When the bell goes off a second time, the man stands up and moves on to the next female candidate.

At such a meeting in San Francisco recently, some 200 men and women between the ages of 30 and 60 had a hopeful expression on their faces, in two long rows opposite each other.

The command was given, and then everybody started talking away.

One woman was Janet, a 43-year-old landscape architect, who talked about her dream vacation and hobbies.

John, a banker, was satisfied to ask her some easy questions about her job and where she comes from.

Richard Gosse, chairman of "American Singles," says this is the fastest, most effective and at the moment "hottest" way to search for a partner.

For 23 years now he has been bringing lonely hearts together in the US and other English-speaking countries.

The method of rapid acquaintanceship was invented by a Jewish community in New York and Los Angeles. The idea was to promote marriages between two people of the same religious faith.

But other groups have long since discovered the benefits of the method.

Minute-dates have become a practice everywhere from computer fans in Silicon Valley to gays in San Francisco to the suburbs of Chicago.

Gosse says the quick acquaintanceship method is helpful above all for shy singles who lack the confidence to speak to a stranger in a bar.

His tip: Don't talk about money, your weight or about your former partner, but rather about your dreams, aspirations and hobbies.

41. According to the principle of speed-dating, which statement is true?

- A. Single persons should have blind dates as many as they can.
- B. Single persons should make more friends.
- C. Spending an entire evening with a stranger that you can't stand the person accords with polite manner.

- D. Spending the whole evening with a stranger that you aren't interested in is too boring.
42. When the bell goes off a second time, the men _____.
A. spend next seven to ten minutes trying to know more about the other persons
B. ask women candidates some easy questions
C. the men stand up and move on to the next female candidates
D. talk more about their jobs and hobbies
43. The method of minute-date was invented by _____.
A. Richard Gosse
B. computer fans in Silicon Valley
C. a Jewish community in New York and Los Angeles
D. guys in San Francisco
44. According to the article, the rapid acquaintanceship method is the most helpful to _____.
A. successful businessmen
B. shy singles
C. architects and bankers
D. easy-going people
45. The following statements are Gosse's suggestions to have a good mini-date except for _____.
A. talking about your dreams and hobbies
B. talking about money and your weight
C. not talking about your former partner
D. talking about your aspirations rather than salary

Passage Two

Questions 46 to 50 are based on the following passage.

At a time of rapid globalization, being able to deliver a good public speech in English, the global language has its advantages. But what are the differences between Chinese style and Western style speeches? How do you make a good speech in a language that is not your mother tongue? Stephen E. Lucas, a professor of Communication Arts at the University of Wisconsin, who is also a renowned scholar of public speaking in the US, addressed these issues in lectures and interviews during his recent trip to Beijing.

Contrary to the misconception held by some Chinese audiences, Lucas said that purpose of public speaking is not *propaganda* (宣传) or performance, but is rather to inform, persuade or commemorate. He stressed that original ideas, well-organized structure and effective communication skills are equally important in making a successful speech.

"Delivering public speeches is no entertaining activity. Deliberate gestures and affected expressions of feelings are improper to a successful speech," said Lucas in his recent lecture. "Public speech is a way of communication. Rather than making performances, the speaker is expected to convey his or her ideas to the audience."

The content of the speech, therefore, plays the most crucial role. "Techniques may make a speech more forceful, but what the speaker is going to say, after all, is the most basic thing," said Lucas.

He pointed out the specific problems Chinese speakers encounter, chief of which is complexity and length.

He said that Chinese speakers should simplify and shorten their speeches. "They make too many points and speak for far too long." A good public speech, Lucas said, should cover no more than three points, "or it is very likely to fail."

He was very impressed by the popularity and organization of 21st Century National English Speaking Competition held by 21st Century of China Daily during his trip here. He much appreciated the way that the competition not only requires a prepared speech, but also an impromptu speech and a question-and-answer session.

"The impromptu part especially examines the contestants' genuine ability of organizing and conveying ideas," said Lucas.

He noted the difficulties one is faced with when making speeches in a second language.

"No doubt anyone giving a speech in a second language would be more comfortable if he or she could speak in his or her mother tongue. So better command of the second language is of great help," he said.

However, English language itself is not the purpose and as in other public speeches, it is the ideas and the communication skills used to convey such ideas that really count, Lucas added.

- successful speech?
- A. being able to convey his or her ideas to the audience
 - B. deliberate gestures and affected expressions of feelings
 - C. well-organized structure and effective communication skills
 - D. complexity and length of a speech
47. Dealing with the specific problems Chinese speakers encounter, Lucas suggests that Chinese speakers should _____.
- A. simplify and shorten their speeches
 - B. pay more attention to techniques
 - C. have more original ideas
 - D. devise some gestures and facial expressions
48. What does the word "impromptu" (Line 4, Para. 7) mean?
- A. Fast and prompt.
 - B. Deliberate prepared.
 - C. Answering without thinking.
 - D. Spoken with little or no preparation.
49. To make a good speech in a second language, _____.
- A. we should have solid knowledge of our mother language
 - B. ideas and the communication skills used to convey such ideas that really count
 - C. better command of the second language isn't helpful
 - D. we should use communication techniques of different cultures
50. According to the article, which statement is NOT true in making successful speeches?
- A. The purpose of public speaking is not propaganda or performance, but is rather to inform, persuade or commemorate.
 - B. A good public speech should cover no more than three points or it is very likely to fail.
 - C. The content of the speech plays the most crucial role.
 - D. Original idea is the most basic thing.

Part IV Vocabulary

51. The audience was _____ by the comedian every now and then.
- A. interested
 - B. entertained
 - C. amused
 - D. enjoyed

52. Claps can _____ a speech at its true worth.
A. assess B. access C. excess D. assume
53. Sign language offers a new way to _____ how the brain generates and understands language.
A. prove B. provoke C. explore D. probe
54. He _____ a plan for getting the jewels out of the country.
A. devises B. creates C. designs D. devices
55. His manner in the party last night was unsatisfactory, but his daily _____ is excellent.
A. action B. behavior C. conduct D. deed
56. Welfare, foreign aid, the federal _____, and the policies of the Federal Reserve Bank are all heavily affected by business.
A. allowance B. reservation C. budget D. finance
57. Although most birds have only a negligible sense of smell, they have _____ vision.
A. vigorous B. exact C. acute D. vivid
58. Democratic and Republican parties hold _____ every four years to choose candidates for President.
A. concessions B. conservations C. conversations D. conventions
59. Most people tend to think they are so efficient at their job that they are _____.
A. inaccessible B. irreversible C. immovable D. irreplaceable
60. The road is full of _____ turns.
A. accidental B. urgent C. abrupt D. swift
61. Using the right hand to shake hands is a(n) _____.
A. convention B. inheritance C. tradition D. habit
62. They began constructing the bridge in 1960, but several years _____ before the project was completed.
A. advanced B. proceeded C. elapsed D. progressed
63. The manager gave one of the salesgirls an accusing look for her _____ attitude toward customers.
A. impartial B. mild C. hostile D. opposing
64. An automobile engine is a complex _____.
A. mechanism B. manoeuvre C. manipulation D. detector