



# COLLEGE ENGLISH TESTS

Band Two

刘桂林 主编

## 710分大学英语 (2013年版) 同步水平练与考 二 级

东华大学出版社

College English Tests Band Two

# 710 分大学英语同步水平练与考

## 二级(2013 年版)

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## 修订说明

《710 分大学英语同步水平练与考(2013 年版)(1-4 级)》根据教育部高教司主持和领导下的大学英语四、六级考试改革项目组和考试委员会制定的《全国大学英语四、六级考试改革方案》所推行的新的计分体制和成绩报道方式,依据《大学英语课程教学要求》来编写的。该系列与大学英语教学课程和计划同步,对大学生的“听、说、读、写、译”等综合技能进行全面培养和训练,由浅入深、循序渐进,一学期一册,共分四级。每册有 10 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且有着四、六级考试指导丰富经验的大学老师。编写时,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》、《当代大学英语》和《大学核心英语》等教材配套使用并配有 MP3 录音光盘。

此次修订,我们特别聘请了具有丰富教学经验的老师,着重修改了第二部分 Reading Comprehension ( Skimming and Scanning ),使之更贴近最近几年的大学英语四六级考试题型。为使学生在作文写作时,能学会运用标准地道的英语语言,此次修订,我们还特别聘请了美籍教师 Andy, Amanda, Chad, Daisy, Leona 和 Luke 等几位专家,对所有试题中的作文范文进行审阅,并替换了部分与大学英语四六级考试难易程度不相匹配的作文范文。相信这对广大学生的写作水平的提高有较大的帮助!

二级中的写作、阅读、听力、完形填空和翻译等的难易程度与上述教材的二级水平相当,可与上述教材同步使用。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。

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# College English Test 1

## Part I

## Writing

(30 minutes)

注意:此部分试题写在答题卡1上。

## Part II

## Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning)

(15 minutes)

**Directions:** In this part, you will have 15 minutes to go over the passage quickly and answer the questions on **Answer Sheet 1**.

For questions 1 -7, choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D).

For questions 8 -10, complete the sentences with the information given in the passage.

### Animals on the Move

It looked like a scene from "Jaws" but without the dramatic music. A huge shark was slowly swimming through the water, its tail swinging back and forth like the pendulum of a clock.

Suddenly sensitive nerve ending in the shark's skin picked up vibrations of a struggling fish. The shark was immediately transformed into a deadly, efficient machine of death. With muscles taut, the shark knifed through the water at a rapid speed. In a flash the shark caught its victim, a large fish, in its powerful jaws. Then, jerking its head back and forth, the shark tore huge chunks of flesh from its victim and swallowed them. Soon the action was over.

### Moving to Survive

In pursuing its prey, the shark demonstrated in a dramatic way the important role of movement, or locomotion(移动), in animals.

Like the shark, most animals use movement to find food. They also use locomotion to escape enemies, find a mate, and explore new territories. The methods of locomotion include crawling, hopping, slithering, flying, swimming, or walking.

Humans have the added advantage of using their various inventions to move about in just about any kind of environment. Automobiles, rockets, and submarines transport humans from deep oceans to as far away as the moon. However, for other animals movement came about naturally through millions of years of evolution. One of the most successful examples of animal locomotion is that of the shark. Its ability to quickly zero in on its prey has always impressed scientists. But it took a detailed study by Duke University marine biologists S. A) Wainwright,

F. Vosburgh, and J. H. Hebrank to find out how the sharks did it. In their study the scientists observed sharks swimming in a tank at Marine land in Saint Augustine, Fla. Movies were taken of the sharks' movements and analyzed. Studies were also made of shark skin and muscle.

### **Skin Is the Key**

The biologists discovered that the skin of the shark is the key to the animal's high efficiency in swimming through the water. The skin contains many fibers that crisscross(纵横交错) like the inside of a belted radial tire. The fibers are called collagen(骨胶原) fibers. These fibers can either store or release large amounts of energy depending on whether the fibers are relaxed or taut(绷紧的). When the fibers are stretched, energy is stored in them the way energy is stored in the string of a bow when pulled tight. When the energy is released, the fibers become relaxed.

The Duke University biologists have found that the greatest stretching occurs where the shark bends its body while swimming. During the body's back and forth motion, fibers along the outside part of the bending body stretch greatly. Much potential energy is stored in the fibers. This energy is released when the shark's body snaps back the other way.

As energy is alternately stored and released on both sides of the animal's body, the tail whips strongly back and forth. This whip-like action propels the animal through the water like a living bullet.

### **Source of Energy**

What causes the fibers to store so much energy? In finding the answer the Duke University scientists learned that the shark's similarity to a belted radial tire doesn't stop with the skin. Just as a radial tire is inflated by pressure, so, too, is the area just under the shark's collagen "radials". Instead of air pressure, however, the pressure in the shark may be due to the force of the blood pressing on the collagen fibers.

When the shark swims slowly, the pressure on the fibers is relatively low. The fibers are more relaxed, and the shark is able to bend its body at sharp angles. The animal swims this way when looking around for food or just swimming. However, when the shark detects an important food source, some fantastic involuntary changes take place.

The pressure inside the animal may increase by 10 times. This pressure change greatly stretches the fibers, enabling much energy to be stored.

This energy is then transferred to the tail, and the shark is off. The rest of the story is predictable.

### **Dolphin Has Speed Record**

Another fast marine animal is the dolphin(海豚). This seagoing mammal has been clocked at speeds of 32 kilometers (20 miles) an hour. Biologists studying the dolphin have discovered that, like the shark, the animal's efficient locomotion can be traced to its skin. A dolphin's skin is made up in such a way that it offers very little resistance to the water flowing over it.





- D) Because it also can be used again and again.
6. A laminar flow is formed when a fish swims \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) slowly through the water B) rapidly through the water  
 C) against the current D) at the fastest speed in water
7. Consuming the equal amount of energy as a slug does, a mouse can travel \_\_\_\_\_ as long as a slug.  
 A) one twelfth times B) the same  
 C) 12 times D) 1.2 times

## Part III

## Listening Comprehension

(35 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.

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

11. A) John always tells secrets. B) John never tells secret.  
 C) John hates to tell secret. D) John can't tell the secret.
12. 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.
13. 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.
14. 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.
15. 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.
16. A) Paul is the best student. B) Charles is the worst student.  
 C) Ed is the worst student. D) Ed is the best student.
17. 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.
18. 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.
19. A) They haven't called. B) They aren't coming.  
 C) They have called. D) They have come.
20. 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

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear 12 short conversations and 1 long conversation. At the end of each conversation, one or more questions will be asked about what was said. Both the conversations 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. Then mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the center.

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

21. A) He will help the woman move them. B) He'll keep them for the woman.  
 C) He can carry them with one hand. D) He has a few more of them for the woman.
22. A) He spends too much money. B) He bought an expensive watch.  
 C) He really does like television. D) He should watch more television.
23. A) It is hard to know what to believe about it.  
 B) He doesn't believe it's hard for everybody.  
 C) It's even harder than people say.  
 D) It's not as hard as he'd thought.
24. A) Forget them until later. B) Go over them right away.  
 C) Move them away from the coffee cup. D) Discuss them with Professor Johnson.
25. A) She wants to know where the restaurant is.  
 B) She is recommending a good place to go for dinner.  
 C) She thinks the man should go to France.  
 D) She is inviting the man to eat with her.
26. A) He didn't know how to begin to write a play.  
 B) He hasn't liked the play very much in the past.

- C) He didn't want to talk about it right away.  
 D) He wasn't sure what the first part was about.
27. A) Dan received them. B) Gloria forgot about them.  
 C) Dan mailed them. D) Gloria has sent for them.
28. A) He'll go if the woman goes too. B) He doubts he will be able to go.  
 C) He's too tired to go. D) He's eager to go.
29. A) He already knows what Ted will say.  
 B) He doesn't have time to look at the gift.  
 C) He can't imagine what his friends got for him.  
 D) He is anxious to see Ted's reaction to the gift.
30. A) 11:30. B) 12:00. C) 12:30. D) 13:00.
31. A) Ed will be late. B) She hopes Ed won't come.  
 C) She thinks Ed will be on time. D) Ed can't come.
32. A) \$ 4.00. B) \$ 5.00.  
 C) \$ 1.00. D) \$ 9.00.

**Questions 33 to 35 are based on the conversation you've just heard.**

33. A) Kissing cheeks. B) Shaking hands.  
 C) Hugging each other. D) Touching cheeks and kissing air.
34. A) He feels quite comfortable about it.  
 B) He finds it a bit strange.  
 C) He thinks it is quite acceptable.  
 D) He doesn't think it is polite to greet friends that way.
35. A) The man is just back from France.  
 B) The man is French.  
 C) The man didn't enjoy his stay in France.  
 D) The man had great trouble getting used to the French way of life.

### Section C

**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 36 to 43 with the exact words you have just heard. For blanks numbered from 44 to 46 you are required to fill in the missing information. For these blanks, 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.

注意:此部分试题在答题卡2上;请在答题卡2上作答。

## Part IV

## Reading Comprehension (Reading in Depth)

(25 minutes)

## 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 2** with a single line through the centre. **You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.**

**Questions 47 to 56 are based on the following passage.**

In the United States, it is important to be on time, for an (47) \_\_\_\_\_, a class, a meeting, etc. However, this may not be true in all countries. An American professor (48) \_\_\_\_\_ this difference while teaching a class in a Brazilian (巴西的) university. The two-hour class was scheduled to begin at 10 A. M. and end at 12. On the first day, when the professor arrived on time, no one was in the classroom. Many students came after 10 A. M. Several arrived (49) \_\_\_\_\_ 10:30 A. M. Two students came after 11 A. M. Although all the students greeted the professor as they arrived, few (50) \_\_\_\_\_ for their lateness. Were these students being (51) \_\_\_\_\_? He decided to study the students' behavior.

The professor talked to American and Brazilian students about lateness in both an informal and a (52) \_\_\_\_\_ situation: lunch with a friend and in a university class respectively. He gave them an example and asked them how they would (53) \_\_\_\_\_. If they had a lunch appointment with a friend, the average American student defined lateness as 19 minutes after the (54) \_\_\_\_\_ time. On the other hand, the average Brazilian student felt the friend was late after 33 minutes.

In an American university, students are expected to arrive at the appointed hour. In contrast, in Brazil, (55) \_\_\_\_\_ the teacher nor the students always arrive at the appointed hour. Classes not only begin at the scheduled time in the United States, but also end at the scheduled time. In the Brazilian class, only a few students left the class at 12:00; many remained past 12:30 to discuss the class and ask more (56) \_\_\_\_\_. While arriving late may not be very important in Brazil, neither is staying late.

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

A) discovered

B) agreed

C) questions

D) formal

E) rude

F) either

G) neither

H) appointment

I) react

J) important

K) after

L) unless

M) lazy

N) apologized

O) problems

## 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 2** with a single line through the center.

## Passage One

Questions 57 to 61 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.

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

57. 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
58. According to the passage, a large population will provide a chance for developing \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) agriculture  
 B) transport system  
 C) industry  
 D) national economy
59. 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



64. 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
65. Grandma Moses spent most of her life \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) nursing      B) painting      C) embroidering      D) farming
66. The word "spotted" (in the second sentence of Para. 3) could best be replaced by \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) speckled      B) featured      C) noticed      D) damaged

## Part V

## Cloze

(15 minutes)

**Directions:** There are 20 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should choose the ONE that best fits into the passage. Then mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the center.

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

It has always been a problem to decide whether "popular music" is music meant to be heard by the people 67 is simply music that 68. The same problem of definition exists with jazz. So many different types of music have been called jazz 69 that it is hard to say 70. Jazz has always been considered 71 black music but when I first 72 it twenty years ago, I used to hear white bands playing music that was like Louis Armstrong's in the 1920s. I found out afterwards that they learnt to do this by playing his records 73 until their style was 74 his for them to imitate him.

Since then white singers 75 Bob Dylan have rediscovered their own folk tradition, instead of 76 black roots. But the main changes since 1960 have been social and technical. One is that young people have more money 77 records at an earlier age than they 78, so Tin Pan Alley, the "pop" music industry, aims 79 teenage audience. 80 that electronic equipment has developed 81 extent that technicians are now 82 sound to produce recordings that are quite different from a live performance. But the real problem with "pop" music is that Tin Pan Alley has always worked against 83 a genuine music of the people. It takes everything original and natural out of it and 84 cheap commercial imitations. 85 the American folk singer, Woody Guthrie, said, "They've always preferred the 86 songs. They've never wanted to play the good ones."

67. A) and      B) as      C) or      D) but
68. A) like the people      B) the people like      C) likes the people      D) the people likes
69. A) at one or another time      B) in one or another time  
 C) at one time or another      D) in one time or another
70. A) exactly what is it      B) exactly what it is      C) what exactly is it      D) what exactly it is

71. A) being                      B) as being                      C) to be                      D) that it is
72. A) gave an interest in                      B) gave an interest to  
C) took an interest in                      D) took an interest to
73. A) once and again                      B) over and over again  
C) more and more times                      D) the most times possible
74. A) close enough at                      B) close enough to                      C) enough close at                      D) enough close to
75. A) as                      B) like                      C) for example                      D) for instance
76. A) borrowing from                      B) to borrow from                      C) borrowing of                      D) to borrow of
77. A) for spending in                      B) for spending on                      C) to spend in                      D) to spend on
78. A) used                      B) used to                      C) usually had                      D) were having
79. A) at                      B) to                      C) at the                      D) to the
80. A) Another is                      B) One other is                      C) Another it's                      D) One other it's
81. A) in so great                      B) to so great                      C) in such an                      D) to such an
82. A) can mix                      B) able of mixing                      C) capable to mix                      D) capable of mixing
83. A) its being                      B) that it is                      C) it to be                      D) that it was
84. A) replaces it for                      B) substitutes                      C) replaces it with                      D) substitutes it for
85. A) As                      B) Resemble                      C) How                      D) Such
86. A) wonderful                      B) first-rate                      C) second-rate                      D) good

**Part VI****Translation****(5 minutes)**

**Directions:** Complete the sentences on **Answer Sheet 2** by translating into English the Chinese given in brackets.

注意:此部分试题在答题卡2上;请在答题卡2上作答。



