

College  
English  
Achievement  
Tests  
Band II  
A New Edition

# 新编《大学英语》

## 二级测试

夏国佐 高亚萍 主编



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复旦大学出版社  
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夏国佐 高亚萍 主编

翟象俊 主审

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# TEST 1

## College English Achievement Test

(For Non-English Majors, Band 2)

### Paper One

#### Part I Listening Comprehension (15 points, 20 minutes)

##### Section A (2.5 points)

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear 5 questions. The questions will be spoken only once. When you hear a question, read the four possible answers on your test paper and choose the most suitable one. Then, mark your answer by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

##### Example:

You will hear: Does he know that there will be a lecture on American poetry this afternoon?

You will read: a. Yes, there will.

b. Yes, he does.

c. No, it isn't.

d. No, he will not.

The most suitable answer is "b" So you should blacken the letter "b" on the Answer Sheet.

1. a. Yes, it does.

c. No, she doesn't.

b. Yes, she is.

d. No, she isn't.

2. a. Yes, I did.

c. No, I won't.

b. Yes, I would.

d. No, I wouldn't.

3. a. Yes, let's cut it down.

c. No, we won't.

b. Yes, we will.

d. No, we didn't.

4. a. Yes, she did.

c. No, she didn't.

b. Yes, she will.

d. No, she hasn't.

5. a. Yes, it is.

b. No, I don't know.



c. Yes, they are.

d. No, they aren't.

### Section B (2.5 points)

**Directions:** In this section you will hear five short statements. The statements will be read just once. Listen carefully and choose in your test paper the one which is the closest in meaning to the statement you've heard. Then, mark your answer by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

6. a. My uncle paints the wall.  
b. My uncle is a good painter.  
c. My uncle hangs a picture on the wall.  
d. My uncle does his job quite well.

7. a. Cars are more popular than bicycles.  
b. Cars carry more people than bicycles.  
c. More people in our city ride bicycles.  
d. Few people can afford cars in our city.

8. a. I think Mary could help me.  
b. I can see better than Mary can.  
c. My pronunciation is better than Mary's.  
d. I would visit Mary if I'm better today.

9. a. Laura kept on dancing.  
b. Laura never feels tired at a dance.  
c. Laura enjoyed dancing last night.  
d. Laura didn't go dancing.

10. a. Sarah arrived later than expected.  
b. Sarah was too late to catch the train.  
c. Sarah's training lasted for half an hour.  
d. Sarah's train arrived on the hour.

### Section C (5 points)

**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 test paper and choose the best one to the question you have heard. Then, mark your answer by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

11. a. She liked the cold.  
b. It was too hot inside.  
c. She liked to stand.  
d. It was too smoky inside.

12. a. To write his term paper.  
b. To see his advisor.  
c. To see the football team off.  
d. To watch a football game.

13. a. A new student.  
b. A tourist.  
c. An old student at the Reception Desk.  
d. A newly arrived professor.

14. a. They wanted to stay for the night.  
b. It was too late and the bus had stopped running.  
c. It was too dark for them to find their way.  
d. They liked the morning ride.

15. a. On a train.  
b. At the information desk.  
c. In a restaurant.  
d. At the bus station.

#### Section D (5 points)

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear a short talk. The talk will be spoken twice. After the talk you will be asked questions. When you hear a question, read the four possible answers in your test paper and choose the best answer to the question. Then, mark your answer by blackening the letter of your choice on the Answer Sheet.

16. a. Sunday  
b. Friday  
c. Saturday  
d. Monday

17. a. Because they wanted their customers to buy more.  
b. Because there were nobody to help the customers to carry their goods to their cars.  
c. The babies cried a lot without the carts.  
d. Because it was a rule set by the government.



18. a. once  
b. three times  
c. twice  
d. four times
19. a. Most housewives do their shopping on Sunday.  
b. Supermarkets provided shopping carts from the very beginning.  
c. American housewives spend a lot of time in the supermarkets.  
d. The early shopping carts did not provide a space for the baby.
20. a. American housewives feel lonely and isolated staying at home.  
b. American housewives enjoyed shopping very much.  
c. American housewives don't have to work.  
d. American housewives have a lot of free time on their hands.

## Part II Vocabulary (15 points; 10 minutes)

**Directions:** Each of the following sentences is provided with four choices. Choose the one that best completes the sentence. Then, mark your answer by blackening the letter of your choice on the Answer Sheet.

21. Ruth finally \_\_\_\_\_ to find what she was looking for.  
a. tried  
b. managed  
c. succeeded  
d. achieved
22. She walked noisily across the \_\_\_\_\_ floor.  
a. bare  
b. empty  
c. nude  
d. bald
23. What languages do you know \_\_\_\_\_ German and English?  
a. except  
b. beyond  
c. besides  
d. above
24. She \_\_\_\_\_ to tell me the whole story.  
a. advanced  
b. progressed  
c. preceded  
d. proceeded
25. The American economy is proving surprisingly \_\_\_\_\_ to changes in interest rates.  
a. immune  
b. motionless  
c. immovable  
d. inactive
26. He's been \_\_\_\_\_ my letter for months; why doesn't he answer it?

- a. responding to                      b. sitting on  
c. listening to                      d. working on

27. They are trying to \_\_\_\_\_ a simple style of living.

- a. bring up                      b. bring around  
c. bring back                      d. bring down

28. He \_\_\_\_\_ taking the book out of the reading-room without permission, but said he had intended to bring it back the next time.

- a. counted on                      b. adjusted to  
c. agreed on                      d. admitted to

29. My train was 20 minutes late in the morning and there was a \_\_\_\_\_ delay in the evening.

- a. same                      b. similar  
c. likable                      d. likely

30. We would have passed unnoticed but for the few people who were sufficiently \_\_\_\_\_ to recognize us.

- a. aware                      b. cautious  
c. asleep                      d. alert

31. Other newspapers \_\_\_\_\_ the impression that the war is nearing its end.

- a. conveyed                      b. carried  
c. granted                      d. offered

32. Growth should not be \_\_\_\_\_ at the expense of environmental pollution.

- a. pursued                      b. proposed  
c. tracked                      d. traced

33. I don't enjoy the situation, but I can \_\_\_\_\_ it.

- a. deal with                      b. live with  
c. settle with                      d. agree with

34. What have you been doing? I \_\_\_\_\_ you tell me.

- a. ask                      b. suppose  
c. insist                      d. prove

35. He \_\_\_\_\_ a reason for not going.

- a. discovered
- b. argued
- c. afforded
- d. invented

### Part III Structure (15 points, 10 minutes)

#### Section A

**Directions:** Each of the following sentences is provided with four choices. Choose the one that best completes the sentence. Then, mark your answer by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

36. I'm not really perceptive \_\_\_\_\_ literature goes; I much prefer history.  
a. as far as                      b. as long as  
c. as much as                  d. as well as
37. She \_\_\_\_\_ me \_\_\_\_\_ taking a week's holiday.  
a. forced, to                      b. talked, into  
c. urged, into                      d. turned, to
38. I resent \_\_\_\_\_ to get his permission for everything I do.  
a. to have                      b. have  
c. had                              d. having
39. The next moment, \_\_\_\_\_ he had time to realize what was happening, he was hit over the head.  
a. as                              b. until  
c. before                          d. when
40. \_\_\_\_\_ inside his apartment, he opened the letter.  
a. While                          b. Once  
c. As                                d. Since
41. \_\_\_\_\_ you may say, she'll not give up her plans to go abroad.  
a. What                          b. However  
c. No matter what              d. However hard
42. What \_\_\_\_\_ to get the wild idea out of his head without hurting his feelings?  
a. you suggest I do              b. do you suggest I do  
c. do you suggest I will do      d. you suggest I should do
43. It seemed a pity \_\_\_\_\_ they ate it after all the trouble they had taken in making it.

a. when

b. since

c. that

d. what

44.            it to rain, what should we do?

a. Should

b. Will

c. Have

d. Were

45.            reviewing his lessons for the exam, he went to the bar and spent the whole evening drinking.

a. Instead of

b. Because of

c. But for

d. Except for

## Section B

**Directions:** Each of the following sentences has four underlined parts marked a, b, c and d. Identify the one that is not correct. Then, mark your answer by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

46. I took it for granted a as you'd want to come with us, b so I bought you a ticket. c d

47. The reason why we do not have a enough trained teachers is because b lack of foresight. c d

48. There is not a tourist who b does not c admire the natural wonders of d this beautiful country.

49. We regard as important a that b once c you make a promise you should keep it. d

50. It would have taken a us far little b time if we had not tried c to take a shortcut which proved impassable. d

## Part IV Cloze (10 points, 10 minutes)

**Directions:** Each blank in the following passage is provided with four possible choices. Read the whole passage and choose the best answer for each blank. Then, mark your answer by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

He was known everywhere as a great artist. People 51 from miles around to admire his beautiful 52. His name was Pygmalion, and he lived long, long 53 in

Atheis, Greece.

Pygmalion 54 his art for many years. His desire 55 excellence made him spend months 56 a single work of art. He would not stop 57 he felt it was perfect. 58 the years passed, his work became 59. Pygmalion painted flowers which looked 60 natural that people tried to 61 them. He painted fruits which looked so 62 that people wanted to eat them. Everyone 63 looked at the pictures he had painted was 64 by their beauty.

As the years passed it 65 only his pictures that made him famous. Pygmalion 66 made perfect pieces of sculpture (雕塑). He could take a plain piece of wood 67 stone and make it beautiful. He could make a rough stone as 68 as glass. He worked long and hard to make his statues (雕像) as real as possible. Often visitors who came to see his work began talking to someone. They were surprised when that person didn't 69. They were even more surprised 70 they realized they were talking to a statue. It always gave Pygmalion pleasure when people were surprised this way.

51. a. went  
c. wandered
- b. came  
d. hung

52. a. work  
c. treasure
- b. job  
d. person

53. a. since  
c. ago
- b. before  
d. after

54. a. practiced  
c. exercised
- b. worked  
d. acted

55. a. at  
c. in
- b. on  
d. for

56. a. on  
c. during
- b. for  
d. in

57. a. since  
c. after
- b. when  
d. until

58. a. As  
c. While
- b. When  
d. After

59. a. well  
c. good
60. a. very  
c. as
61. a. smell  
c. see
62. a. true  
c. good
63. a. when  
c. who
64. a. delighted  
c. enjoyed
65. a. was  
c. weren't
66. a. however  
c. yet
67. a. and  
c. neither
68. a. good  
c. smooth
69. a. speak  
c. answer
70. a. when  
c. before
- b. better  
d. more
- b. so  
d. really
- b. look  
d. buy
- b. real  
d. like
- b. which  
d. whom
- b. amused  
d. drawn
- b. wasn't  
d. were
- b. either  
d. also
- b. or  
d. nor
- b. nice  
d. pretty
- b. talk  
d. say
- b. after  
d. until

## Part V Reading Comprehension (20 points, 35 minutes)

**Directions:** In this part there are four passages. Each passage is followed by a number of comprehension questions. Read the passage and answer the questions. Then, mark your



answer by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

(1)

Mr. Phanourakis was 85 when he said goodbye to his Greek mountain village and took an American ship for the United States. His sons had done well in business there and wanted him to spend his remaining years with them.

The old gentleman knew no language except his own but, with the self-confidence of the Greek mountain villager, he made his way easily about the foreign ship. When the bell announced the serving of lunch on his first day on board he found the number of his table on the passenger-list outside the dining room and went straight to it while most of the others waited for the chief steward to tell them where to sit.

It was a small table for two. Mr. Phanourakis sat down. After a few moments his table companion arrived. "Bon appetit, m'sieur," he murmured politely, as he took the other chair. "Phanourakis," he said, carefully spacing out the Greek syllables.

During the afternoon one of the ship's officers, who spoke some Greek, asked the old gentleman if he had found any acquaintances on board.

Mr. Phanourakis shook his head. "No," he said, "the only person I've met so far is my table companion. He must be French. His name is Bonapetit—or something like that."

"That is not his name," said the officer. "It is a French expression that means 'Good appetite'".

At dinner time he found the Frenchman already at the table. He smiled shyly, sat down, and said carefully, "Bon appetit, m'sieur."

The Frenchman returned his smile. "Phanourakis, m'sieur," he said.

71. Mr. Phanourakis went to America because \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. his sons had invited him to stay with them
- b. he had to take care of his business there
- c. he was too old to live alone
- d. he lost his home in the Greek mountain village

72. On board the American ship, he felt \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. ill at ease
- b. nervous
- c. self-confident
- d. lonely

73. How did he find his table for meals on board the ship?

- a. By looking at the passenger-list outside the dining room.
- b. By asking one of the officers on board.
- c. By following his table companion.
- d. By waiting for the chief steward to tell him where to sit.

74. His table companion's name was \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. Bonapetit                      b. Bon appetit  
c. French                          d. unknown
75. What did the Frenchman mean when he said "Phanourakis"?  
a. He addressed the Greek mountain villager by his name.  
b. He wished the Greek mountain villager good appetite.  
c. He tried to amuse the Greek mountain villager by cracking a joke.  
d. He tried to make fun of the Greek mountain villager by imitating his pronunciation.

(2)

Danny hung his Boston University diploma below his cab (出租汽车) license. After 17 years of education in the finest schools in America, he couldn't repair a burnt connection in his fuse box or locate the carburetor in his car.

Danny is an educated man. He is a master of writing papers, taking tests, talking and filling out forms. He can analyze Freud (弗洛伊德) from a Marxian viewpoint and he can analyze Marx from a Freudian viewpoint.

In short, Danny is an unskilled worker and he has a sociology degree to prove it. He is of very little use to American industry.

This is nothing new. Colleges have been turning out unskilled workers for decades. Until five years ago, most of these unskilled workers took their degrees in sociology, philosophy, political science or history and marched right into the American middle class. Some found work in business and government but many, if not most, went into education, which is the only thing they knew anything about. Once there, they taught another generation the skills necessary to take tests and write papers.

But the cycle broke down. Teachers are overabundant (太多) these days, college applications are down, plumbers (管子工) are making \$ 12 an hour and liberal-arts graduates are faced with a choice—graduate school or the taxicab.

Danny chose the taxicab because driving was about the only marketable skill he possessed. Danny refers to his job as "Real World 101." He has been beaten and shot at. But he has also acquired some practical skills—he can get his tickets fixed; he knows how to cheat the company out of a few extra dollars a week; he found his carburetor and he can fix it.

76. What did Danny major in at college?  
a. history                          b. political science  
c. philosophy                      d. sociology

77. Why did Danny choose the taxicab when he graduated from college?
- He had no other practical skill that he could sell except driving.
  - Taxi drivers make more money than business managers or government employees.
  - He was no longer interested in theoretical learning.
  - He wanted to gain practical experience in society.
78. What does the word "locate" in the first paragraph mean?
- to fix or set in a certain position
  - to find the position of
  - to replace
  - to repair
79. Which of the following statements is true?
- Most college graduates went on to graduate schools in the past.
  - Skilled workers make more money than college graduates.
  - Five years ago a college degree ensured a place in the American middle class.
  - A college education is useless in America nowadays.
80. What can we learn from this passage?
- A new generation of American college graduates now find it difficult to get a suitable job.
  - The American educational system is breaking down.
  - Theoretical knowledge is of no use in American society.
  - One learns more from practical jobs than from colleges.

(3)

Cathy and Wayne are in their late 20's, have been married five years, and are childless. The last time a member of Cathy's family asked, "When are you going to start a family?" her answer was, "We're a family!"

Cathy and Wayne belong to a growing number of young married couples who are deciding not to have children. A recent survey showed that in the last five years the percentage of wives aged 25 to 29 who did not want children had almost doubled. What lies behind this decision which seems to fly in the face of biology and society?

Perhaps the most publicly outspoken childless couple are Ellen Peck and her husband William. They are not against parenthood but against the social pressures that push people into parenthood whether it is what they really want or not.

"It's a life-style choice," Ellen says. "We chose freedom and spontaneity, privacy and leisure. It's also a question of where you want to give your efforts—within your own family or in the larger community. This generation faces serious questions about the continuity