

大学英语水平测试系列

710分

大学英语 二级水平测试 试题集

(710 分版)

*College English
Practice Tests (Band 2)*

庄恩平 庄恩忠 主编

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前 言

《大学英语二级水平测试试题集》初版于 1991 年,1998 年和 2005 年做过两次修订。本书自初版以来,历时 15 年久销不衰,足以说明它的编写与修订符合我国大学英语教学的实际需要和考试要求,受到广大教师和学生的欢迎。

2006 年起,大学英语考试实行新的考试要求,并采用新的考试题型,总分为 710 分。经过对新题型和考试要求的研究与分析,我们决定再次对本书做全面修订。此次修订主要集中在以下几个方面:

一、题型与全真试题一致

四级考试题型顺序分别为:写作测试,快速阅读理解,听力理解(短对话、长对话、短文理解、短文听写),阅读理解(篇章阅读理解、篇章词汇理解),完型填空/改错,翻译。试卷结构顺序,包括答题纸,都与全真试题完全一致,便于学生熟悉试卷结构。其中 5 套试题有改错部分,这有助于学生熟悉今后可能会出现改错试题,帮助学生从容应对,提高得分率。

二、选材注重时效性和现实性

我们注重语料的时效性、现实性、知识性和趣味性,并注重题材广泛性和内容多样性,有些材料内容还具有预测性。文章都选自英、美国家出版的杂志和书籍。

大学英语二级水平测试旨在检测大学英语二级教学水平,也用来检测学生的学习情况。通过检测,学生可以发现学习中的薄弱环节,便于今后克服与提高。

本书共有 10 套试题,题后为答案和简要的分析说明,书末附有听力部分的录音文字材料。本书的修订量约占全书的 80%,因此可以说是一本全新的书。我们希望它更能适应大学英语四级考试改革的需要。

编 者

2007 年 3 月

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PART ONE

PRACTICE TESTS

PRACTICE TEST 1

Part I Writing

(30 minutes)

注意：此部分试题在答题卡 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, mark

Y (for YES) *if the statement agrees with the information given in the passage;*

N (for NO) *if the statement contradicts the information given in the passage;*

NG (for NOT GIVEN) *if the information is not given in the passage.*

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

Hints for Reading Practice

Check your progress through pacing

Nearly all “speed reading” courses have a “pacing” element — some timing device which lets the students know how many words a minute he is reading. You can do this simply by looking at your watch every 5 or 10 minutes and noting down the page number you have reached. Check the average number of words per page for the particular book you are reading. Pace yourself every three or four days, always with the same kind of easy, general interest book. You should soon notice your habitual w. p. m. rate creeping up.

Check comprehension

Obviously there is little point in increasing your w. p. m. rate if you do not under-

stand what you are reading. When you are consciously trying to increase your reading speed, stop after every chapter (if you are reading a novel) or every section or group of ten or twelve pages (if it is a textbook) and ask yourself a few questions about what you have been reading. If you find you have lost the thread of the story, or you cannot remember clearly the details of what was said, re-read the section or chapter.

“Lightning speed” exercise

Try this from time to time. Take four or five pages of the general interest book you happen to be reading at the time. Read them as fast as you possibly can. Do not bother about whether you understand or not. Now go back and read them at what you feel to be your “normal” w. p. m. rate, the rate at which you can comfortably understand. After a “lightning speed” read through, you will usually find that your “normal” speed has increased. This is the technique athletes use when they habitually run further in training than they will have to on the day of the big race.

Dictionaries slow you down

If you have chosen the right, fairly easy, sort of book for your general reading practice, you will not need to use a dictionary for such an exercise. If you really must know the dictionary meaning of all the words you meet (a doubtful necessity) write them down quickly on a piece of paper to look up later. Actually, the meanings of many words will be clear from the sentences around them — what we call the “context”.

Pay attention to paragraph structure

Most paragraphs have a “topic sentence” which expresses the central idea. The remaining sentences expand or support that idea. It has been estimated that between 60% and 90% of all paragraphs in English have the topic sentence first. Always pay special attention to the first sentence of a paragraph; it is most likely to give you the main idea.

Sometimes, though, the first sentence in the paragraph does not have the feel of a “main idea” sentence. It does not seem to give us enough new information to justify a paragraph. The next most likely place to look for the topic sentence is the last sentence of the paragraph.

Remember that the opening and closing paragraph of a passage or chapter are particularly important. The opening paragraph suggests the general direction and content of the piece, while the closing paragraph often summarizes the very essence of what has been said.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 1 上作答；8-10 题在答题卡 1 上。

1. The passage suggests that if you want to read fast you have to practice fast reading more.
2. Your reading speed should follow your understanding of what you are reading.
3. Context is a more useful indicator of meaning than a dictionary when you are speed reading.
4. Athletes use "lightning speed" reading exercises when they are in training for a big race.
5. When you read an interest book, don't bother whether you understand or not, just go on reading and you will understand in the end.
6. Sometimes, a "main idea" sentence can come at the end of a paragraph.
7. The opening and closing sentences of a paragraph are particularly important.

Part III Listening Comprehension

(35 minutes)

Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear 8 short conversations and 2 long conversations. At the end of each conversation, one or more questions will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation 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 centre.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

11. A) Ten dollars.
B) Thirteen dollars.
C) Eleven dollars.
D) Sixteen dollars.
12. A) In the office.
B) At home.
C) At school.
D) At a house.
13. A) She doesn't know how long they'll have to wait.
B) They are going to be in Beijing at 2:30.
C) They are already late.
D) The train is expected to leave at 3:00.
14. A) In a bakery.
C) On a farm.

- B) In a restaurant. D) At a hotel.
15. A) Tom has trouble in hearing.
B) Tom doesn't understand him.
C) Tom didn't say anything at the meeting.
D) Tom doesn't listen to him.
16. A) Manager and secretary. C) Mother and son.
B) Headmaster and teacher. D) Teacher and student.
17. A) Tom's. C) Bob's.
B) The man's. D) The woman's.
18. A) The radio needed repairing.
B) He repaired the radio by himself.
C) His brother helped him to repair the radio.
D) His brother repaired the radio.

Questions 19 to 21 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

19. A) Some stamps. C) A money order.
B) Some envelops. D) A post card.
20. A) \$ 75. C) 75c.
B) \$ 15. D) 15c.
21. A) As an ordinary one. C) As an airmail one.
B) As a registered one. D) As an insured one.

Questions 22 to 25 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

22. A) She was illiterate.
B) She didn't know much about the menu.
C) She enjoyed being served.
D) She couldn't read anything without wearing glasses.
23. A) Onion soup. C) Fruit jam.
B) Tomato soup. D) Fruit juice.
24. A) Chicken, roast beef and fruit cup.
B) Roast beef, baked ham and appetizer.
C) Roast beef, baked ham and fried chicken.
D) Fried chicken, vegetables and dessert.

25. A) Roast beef, boiled potatoes and peas, and a green salad.
B) Roast beef, green beans and a green salad.
C) Baked ham, boiled potatoes and asparagus, and coffee.
D) Fried chicken, peas and green beans, and green salad.

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 on Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre.*

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

Passage One

Questions 26 to 28 are based on the passage you have just heard.

26. A) Trees that cover the earth. C) The sun that shines on the earth.
B) The sky that changes frequently. D) The world that we see around us.
27. A) Forms of matter. C) Chemical elements.
B) Chemical compounds. D) Chemical combinations.
28. A) About 100. C) About 1,000.
B) About 10,000. D) About a million.

Passage Two

Questions 29 to 31 are based on the passage you have just heard.

29. A) A wild man of the caves. C) An animal that looks like a bear.
B) A wild man of the mountains. D) An animal that looks like a monkey.
30. A) When a Yeti is happy. C) When a Yeti is sad.
B) When a Yeti attacks a small animal. D) When a Yeti gets frightened.
31. A) They have different opinions about these footprints.
B) They think what the Tibetan people say is right.
C) They think they are bears' footprints.
D) They say they have never seen such footprints.

Passage Three

Questions 32 to 35 are based on the passage you have just heard.

32. A) The native Californian tree.
B) The tree with the moving foot.
C) The famous tourist attraction in America.
D) The giant tree in America.
33. A) 75 thousand years. C) 17 million years.
B) 17 thousand years. D) 75 million years.
34. A) Tourists. C) Birds.
B) Winds. D) Some animals.
35. A) The giant redwood trees can also be seen in Europe.
B) The giant redwood trees could not grow well in the Arctic.
C) Not all seeds that came to south survived.
D) The redwood trees growing in California are much bigger and taller.

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.

Good locks on all outside doors and first floor windows are essential to a home's security and will go a long way toward discouraging burglars. But an added 47 device that is increasingly being used in homes is the burglar 48 system, which sounds a loud bell, horn, or siren when someone tries to break in. Although this will not always prevent entry by a determined 49 burglar, it is often enough to 50 off vandals (故意破坏他人财产者) and spur-of-the-moment thieves, who 51 for a high percentage of residential break-ins.

Security alarm systems have been 52 for many years and have long been common in commercial 53 and in large homes. But until the last few years, these systems were almost always professionally installed because they required 54 wiring techniques, individualized design, and sometimes lots of carpentry — all of which made them expensive.

To answer the demand 55 low-cost alarm systems that can be easily installed, several companies now make alarms that are 56 designed for do-it-yourselfers. These systems come with detailed installation instructions and usually do not require inside-the-wall wiring.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------|
| A) scare | I) of |
| B) professional | J) individual |
| C) quarter | K) complicated |
| D) establishments | L) available |
| E) alarm | M) fright |
| F) specially | N) account |
| G) especially | O) protective |
| H) for | |

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 centre.

Passage One

Questions 57 to 61 are based on the following passage.

On September 11, it seemed like New York and the people who lived there had changed forever. These days, however, it's become obvious that, at least in one way, New Yorkers haven't changed at all.

New Yorkers are famous for not agreeing on anything. Arguments, both good-natured and not, erupt daily on everything from politics to food, world events to the price of vegetables. However, for a brief moment, a half-dozen architectural models managed to unite New York public opinion. The models were of proposed designs of buildings to replace the fallen World Trade Center, and the overwhelming reaction was: "They *stink* (糟透了)."

Soon after the September 11 attacks, the property's owners had considered the idea of rebuilding the towers exactly as they had stood before. But critics pointed out that the original designers were rather dull and their size made them impersonal and intimidating. Instead, they recommended a collection of smaller buildings including office space, retail stores and restaurants, and a memorial to the buildings and the people who died in them.

The public reaction to the models was almost completely negative, but that's where the agreement ended. Some thought the new designs were too big, while others felt they weren't big enough. Some complained they were too impersonal and didn't reflect the humanity of the people who had died, while others said they weren't impressive enough. Some suggested a more modern exterior, while some said it was already too modern and should have a more traditional look. With these ongoing disagreements, it's likely that the reconstruction will take longer than expected.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

57. What is mainly discussed in this passage?

- A) The debate on how to design buildings to replace the World Trade Center is endless.
- B) Proposed models have been accepted after heated arguments.
- C) New Yorkers are well known for debating daily on various kinds of issues.

- D) More people agree to rebuild the towers exactly as they had stood before.
58. What can we learn about New Yorkers according to this passage?
- A) New Yorkers are very impersonal.
 - B) New Yorkers have changed their life style after the September 11 attack.
 - C) New Yorkers managed to unite public opinions.
 - D) New Yorkers like to argue with each other on everything.
59. Which of the following statements is NOT true according to this passage?
- A) Someone suggested that the new building should have a more traditional look.
 - B) Someone suggested that the new building should include a memorial.
 - C) The public reaction to the models was positive.
 - D) Some thought the new designs were too big.
60. The reconstruction will take longer time because _____.
- A) designers have not made models
 - B) people have not reached an agreement
 - C) it is dangerous to construct high buildings in New York
 - D) the property owners are afraid that companies will not move in.
61. The word "exterior" (Para. 4) is closest in meaning to _____.
- A) entrance
 - B) design
 - C) appearance
 - D) materials

Passage Two

Questions 62 to 66 are based on the following passage.

As the basic building block of communication, words communicate meaning, but as we have seen, the meanings of words are very much influenced by culture. Meaning is in the person, not in the word, as each person is the product of a particular culture that passes on shared and appropriate meanings. Thus, if we want to learn to communicate well in a foreign language, we must understand the culture that gives that language meaning. Culture gives meaning and provides the context for communication, and the ability to communicate allows us to act out our cultural values and to share our language and our culture.

But our own native language and culture are so much a part of us that we take them for granted. When we travel to another country, it's as if we carry along with our passports, our own culturally designed lenses through which we view the new environment. Using our own culture as the standard by which to judge other languages and cultures is called *ethnocentrism* (民族优越感), and although unintentional, our ethno-

centric ways of thinking and acting often get in the way of our understanding other languages and cultures. The ability and willingness to change lenses when we look at a different cultures is both the cure and the prevention for such cultural blindness. Studying a new language provides the opportunity to practise changing lenses when we also learn the context of the culture to which it belongs.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

62. According to this passage, if you want to understand what a speaker means, _____.
- A) you have to understand what he says
 - B) you have to understand something behind his words
 - C) you have to listen carefully and guess what he implies
 - D) you have to share his way of thinking
63. What does the author mean by saying that “meaning is in the person, not in the word (Para. 1)”?
- A) The person gives the real meaning to the word, not the word itself.
 - B) The word has no meaning.
 - C) We need to understand what a person says.
 - D) We need to know the speaker so that we may understand him.
64. In this passage the author mainly discusses _____.
- A) the appropriate meanings in the person
 - B) the importance of understanding the person in communication
 - C) the different cultures in communication
 - D) the relationship between communication and culture
65. What does the word “passport” (Line 3, Para. 2) refer to?
- A) Document.
 - B) Our own way of doing things.
 - C) Identification Card.
 - D) Personal features.
66. What can we learn from this passage?
- A) While we are learning a foreign language we must learn its culture.
 - B) Word meanings are not very important.
 - C) We have to understand what the speakers mean.
 - D) If you learn the culture well, you can understand its language.