

.....21st Century College English Exercise

主编 张祝祥

# 21世纪大学英语二级 同步训练

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Century  
College  
English  
Exercise

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# 21 世纪大学英语二级

## 同步训练

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# 前 言

《21 世纪大学英语》是根据教育部新颁发的《大学英语教学大纲》编写的一套大学英语教材。自投入使用以来很受欢迎。本书是我们在讲授这套教材第二册的过程中,针对学生学习中反映的疑难问题,经过认真筛选精心编制而成的。本书的编制体现了《大学英语教学大纲》和《大学英语二级考试大纲》的要求,这套二级同步训练共由 10 套试题组成,每套试题均与《21 世纪大学英语》10 篇课文内容一一对应,体现其题材的同步性,内容的新颖性和语言的规范性,使用者可在学习中与正式课本穿插使用,本书可供大学英语二级考试应试者及同等程度的英语学习者自修自测,对于即将参加大学英语其他级别考试及研究生考试应试者也大有裨益。

本书内容包括大学英语二级考试所涉及的所有部分:听力理解、阅读理解、语法结构、完形填空、简答、英汉互译及段落写作。其中听力部分在传统题型的基础上增加了新题型“复合式听写”(Compound Dictation)及“听写填空”(Spot Dictation),并在第四部分实行完形填空(Cloze)与“简短回答题”(Short Answer Questions)中交叉替换使用。“听写”与“简短回答题”两项所选用的短文,大多取自近年出版的英美书刊,内容多样,覆盖面广。这样大大提高了主观题的比例,从而使读者在增强应试能力的同时也可以大大提高他们的英语水平。语法部分紧扣《21 世纪大学英语》教材,选用了学生学习时容易混淆、难以掌握的词汇和各种搭配,难易适度,内容新颖。

作为编者我们都是从事大学英语的教师,具有较丰富的教学经验,希望本书的使用者能在复习应考中多些主动性,少些盲目性。我们相信,通过对本书的系统学习,学生的英语实际使用能力会有明显的提高。

由于时间仓促加之编者水平有限,定有不少疏漏之处,恳请广大读者和同仁批评指正。

编 者

2003 年 1 月 25 日

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# Test One

## Part I Listening Comprehension

### Section A

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear 10 short conversations. At the end of the conversation, a third voice will ask a question about what was said. The question will be spoken just one time. After you hear a conversation and the question about it, read the four possible answers in your test book and decide which one would be the best answer to the question you heard. Then on your answer sheet, find the number of the question and mark your answer.

**Example:** You will hear:

W: Good afternoon, I'm Roseanna, your flight attendant. Welcome aboard.

M: Hello, I've got seat A8. I hope it's by a window so that I can see the view.

Q: Where did this conversation most probably take place?

You will read: A) On a train.

B) On a boat.

C) On a plane.

D) On a bus.

The best answer is C), so you should blacken the letter C on the Answer Sheet.

1. A) To go to New York by Flight No. 586.  
B) To go to New York by Flight No. 568.  
C) To go to New York by Flight No. 584.  
D) To go to New York by Flight No. 548.
2. A) 5 o'clock.      B) 7 o'clock.      C) 8 o'clock.      D) 6 o'clock.
3. A) The woman's traveling.      B) The man's traveling.

- C) The woman's plan to Beijing.      D) The man's plan to Beijing.
4. A) No. 10.      B) No. 17.      C) No. 16.      D) No. 13.
5. A) To dance.      B) To go to the Student Center.
- C) To attend a lecture.      D) To deliver a lecture.
6. A) The weather.      B) About the hotel.
- C) The price of the plane fare.      D) About Hawaii.
7. A) Her father is very ugly.
- B) Her father is hard to get along with.
- C) Her father is easygoing and friendly.
- D) Her father is not easygoing and is unfriendly.
8. A) He is a professional musician.      B) Sells pianos.
- C) Lives on unemployment.      D) Sells violins.
9. A) At the department store.      B) At the church.
- C) At the grocery.      D) In the garden.
10. A) To unlock his car.
- B) His keys are broken.
- C) His house needs another lock.
- D) His back door lock doesn't work well.

### 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 blacken the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

#### Passage I

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

11. A) The invention of the agriculture.      B) The invention of wheel.
- C) The inventions of transportation.      D) The invention of machine.
12. A) Because it led to many other inventions.
- B) Because man had no use for it then.

- C) Because there were no wheels in nature.  
D) Because it made people's life convenient.
13. A) A group of early hunters.                      B) The first man on earth.  
C) A great thinker in history.                      D) The man who made the first car.

**Passage II**

**Questions 14 to 17 are based on the passage you have just heard.**

14. A) He was struck by lightning.                      B) He was very old.  
C) He was in a car accident.                      D) He fell down in his yard.
15. A) His wife.                      B) A tree.                      C) Lightning.                      D) Clock.
16. A) Hiding from the storm under a tree.  
B) Climbing a tree.  
C) Driving a car.  
D) Lying on the ground.
17. A) He regained his sight from a head injury when he fell from a tree.  
B) He was happy after his wife entered his room for the first time in nine years.  
C) The lightning took the feeling from his legs and gave feeling in his eyes.  
D) Because the blow that blinded him was very severe, it took another very severe blow to restore his sight.

**Passage III**

**Questions 18 to 20 are based on the passage you have just heard.**

18. A) The advantages of refrigeration.                      B) Cooking food in the summer.  
C) Food spoilage in the summer.                      D) Fun in the summer.
19. A) Cookies.                      B) Chickens.                      C) Eggs.                      D) Ice cream.
20. A) Eat it immediately.                      B) Try a little.  
C) Throw it away.                      D) Cook it thoroughly.

**Part II Reading Comprehension**

**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.

**Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage.**

An old song says that “love makes the world go around.” If you watch Americans on Valentine’s day, you can believe it. The whole country breaks out with little red hearts. Love-struck people give cards, flowers and candy to their sweethearts. You might call it an annual celebration of love.

Americans are romantic all year long, but especially on February 14. Valentine’s Day gives people an excuse to ask someone they admire to “be their valentine”.

The American concept of love and romance begins with dating. Young people date in several ways. At first they might have group dates with several boys and girls together. Later, they start going on single dates — just one boy and one girl. Sometimes a boy and a girl will go to a movie. Maybe they will go to a party at a friend’s house. Or they might go out to eat.

When two couples go out together, we call it double dating. A friend might even arrange a blind date for you with someone you don’t know. That doesn’t mean you keep your eyes closed the whole evening! You just don’t know who your partner will be until the time of the date. If someone asks you out on any kind of date, and you don’t want to go, you may politely say, “No, thanks.”

Americans view dating differently from people in other cultures. American young people see a date as a time just to have fun. Americans know that no romance is perfect, they don’t always have a romantic interest in mind. Someone may go out with one person this week, and another person the next. After a while, a boy and a girl may decide they want to “go steady”. This means they think of each other as “boyfriend and girlfriend”. It also means they don’t want to date anyone else. Romance is beginning to bloom.

Romantic love is very much a part of American culture. Movies, TV shows and books in America all picture people falling in love. Actually, love is a part of American culture, not just American culture. People all over the world search for happiness in a loving relationship.

Maybe love does make the world go around.

21. According to the passage, when are the Americans most romantic in a year?
  - A) Christmas.
  - B) Super Sunday.
  - C) April Fool's Day.
  - D) Valentine's Day.
22. How many kinds of dating does the passage mention?
  - A) One.
  - B) Two.
  - C) Three.
  - D) Four.
23. Which statement is NOT true, according to the passage?
  - A) A boy can successfully get any girl's permission to be his valentine on Feb. 14.
  - B) A boy and a girl in dating will go to have dinner together.
  - C) A boy will attend a blind date with open eyes.
  - D) A boy will not seriously get hurt when a girl refuses to be his valentine.
24. When shall we say a boy and a girl in America have been in love?
  - A) When they attend a group date.
  - B) When they go to a movie for the first time.
  - C) When they have agreed to be valentines on Feb. 14.
  - D) When they begin to date each other regularly.
25. What is the passage mainly talking about?
  - A) How the American date.
  - B) The fickle American.
  - C) The American's understanding of romance.
  - D) The origin of Valentine's Day.

**Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage.**

Maggie was very glad that James was not a frequent visitor to the house. So far as the children were concerned, he has a mystery about him that stirred their imagination. He stirred Maggie's anger, however, so that she often said to her husband, "It's a mercy that brother of yours doesn't come often."

In fact James came once a year, unexpectedly, around eight o'clock in the evening, and he stayed for six hours of close discussion with his brother. His arrival was a signal to the children that their bedtime would be delayed. Not that he ever spoke to them or played with them. He ignored them, as if he was unable to see children, at least until the time came for him to go. Indeed, after

his first greeting and a careless kiss, James took no notice of Maggie either, except to add, "You'll be getting on with the supper, Maggie." Such was his regard for her.

Maggie paid him back in her own way. She kept the children up, the four of them, to keep her company, she said, but of course they sang and made a noise and broke the endless sound of James's voice. Very late, they dropped off to sleep in their chairs. Then, when James was about to go, Maggie woke them up and so more or less forced him to part with four shillings before he left. That gave her some satisfaction, for James, though well to do, was mean. He always went home by the last train, just after two o'clock.

Maggie's children secretly stared at their uncle. They could not forget that he had, in their mother's words, "lost two wives and taken a third". They wondered about those two unfortunate lost ladies. They asked each other what their fate had been, and if neither could be found again. James never brought his third wife with him nor ever mentioned her. The children decided that he must be so frightened of losing her that he never allowed her outside the door.

26. How did Maggie feel about James's visits?
  - A) She wished he would come to see them more often.
  - B) Although she disliked his visits, she took pity on James.
  - C) She looked forward to his visits, but they made her tired.
  - D) James's visits annoyed her very much.
27. When their uncle visited them, the children \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A) enjoyed the story he told them
  - B) did not speak to him or look at him
  - C) were allowed to stay up late
  - D) spent the evening playing with him
28. Which of the following statements is true?
  - A) James was a kindly man, with love for the family.
  - B) James disliked the way the family treated him.
  - C) James was anxious to please the family, especially the children.
  - D) James was rude to his sister-in-law.
29. Maggie felt pleased when \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) she paid James the money that she owed him
  - B) James gave some money to the children
  - C) she had to wake James up to catch his train
  - D) James thanked her for the nice supper
30. It can be inferred from the passage that two of James's wives \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) were dead
  - B) were alive but suffered from loss of money
  - C) had run away from James because they hated him
  - D) might very well reappear one day

**Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage.**

Travel used to be a pleasure, now it has become an industry. No doubt there are greater facilities for traveling today than a hundred years ago, and governments with their official travel bureaus have exploited the tourist trade, with the result that the modern man travels on the whole much more than his grandfather. Nevertheless travel seems to have become a lost art. In order to understand the art of travel, one should first of all beware of the different types of false travel, which is no travel at all.

The first kind of false travel is travel to improve one's mind. I doubt very much whether one's mind can be so easily improved. This false idea of travel has given rise to the institution of tourist guides, the most intolerable chattering kind of interfering busybodies that I can imagine. One cannot pass a square of a bronze statue without his attention being called to the fact that So-and-So was born on April 23, 1972, and died on December 2, 1852.

The second kind of false travel is travel for conversation, in order that one may talk about it afterwards. I have seen visitors at Hup'ao of Hangchow, a place famous for its tea and spring water, having their picture taken in the act of lifting tea cups to their lips. To be sure, it is highly poetic sentiment to show friends a picture of themselves drinking tea at Hup'ao. The danger is that one spends less thought on the actual taste of tea than on the photograph itself. This sort of thing can become an obsession, especially with travelers provided with cameras, as we so often see on sight-seeing buses in Paris and London. The tourists are so busy with their cameras that they have no time to look at the

places themselves.

31. According to the author, modern man \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) seems to have lost the art of travel  
 B) no longer loves travel as his grandfather did  
 C) finds it not so easy to travel as 100 years ago  
 D) knows better than his grandfather how to travel
32. According to the passage, which of the following belongs to “false travel”?  
 A) Being absent-minded when traveling.  
 B) Talking too much on the trip.  
 C) Drinking tea at Hup’ao.  
 D) None of the above.
33. The author thinks that tourist guides are \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) respectable  
 B) intolerable  
 C) ignorant  
 D) knowledgeable
34. The word “So-and-So” (Line 5, Para. 2) most probably means \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) a specific person’s name  
 B) an important person  
 C) an unimportant person  
 D) some person
35. The author holds that travel for conversation is not real travel because \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) it is not poetic enough  
 B) it makes a tourist too busy and tired  
 C) it makes a tourist forget to really enjoy the places  
 D) it costs a tourist too much money

**Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage.**

Since the computer was invented, it has greatly benefited human being. What can computers do for students? Computers make students’ lives easier; they help students search for information, compose papers, and communicate with others.

First of all, students search for information using computers. The most efficient and easiest way is to access the Internet. Students can find hundreds of online libraries where they are able to read. For example, I have found a

Chinese online library where over 3,000 books are available. I have read numerous books online which are very useful for my studies. Similarly, many periodicals are easy to be read. Students also can read newspapers in order to get news, especially for their own countries.

Moreover, students use computers to compose their papers. Microsoft office, including Word, Excel, Access, and PowerPoint, is a widely used super composing software. Students use Word to type papers; and to check spelling, and grammar. For instance, I always utilize these functions after I type my essays. I can find and correct these mistakes by using spelling checking and grammar checking. Sometimes, students have to draw graphs and tables; and they are able to do them by Excel which is a powerful program for drawing.

In addition, numerous students are communicating with others by computers nowadays. The most popular method is to send e-mails. In their academic lives, they exchange academic opinions with others. As a result, they learn from one another. For example, I have contacted my friends who are in Chinese universities and asked them some questions about psychology and economics. At the same time, I have told them some information about English and technology. E-mail did all of these things. Moreover, it is a way to consult with professors on academic problems, which can make all of us better off. For instance, I contact my economics professor who is in Fredericton; I am able to ask him questions by e-mail. Nowadays, with the development of technology, students increasingly take their course online. Because of this, they can take courses from other universities. It opens their minds and they also get certificates from the universities.

In conclusion, computers can help students in three ways which are searching for information, composing papers, and communicating with other. Because of computers, students have had easier academic lives and will study more efficiently.

36. What is the main idea of the passage?

- A) Computers are indispensable in people's life.
- B) Computers have both advantages and disadvantages.
- C) Computers greatly benefit students in their life and study.

- D) Computers can replace conventional teaching methods.
37. Which of the following is especially useful in making a statistical chart?  
A) Word.                      B) Access.                      C) PowerPoint.                      D) Excel.
38. Which of the following is not mentioned in the passage?  
A) Computers help students compose papers.  
B) Computers help students download useful software.  
C) Computers help students search for information.  
D) Computers help students communicate with others.
39. The word "certificate" (Line 11, Para. 4) is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) diploma                      B) document                      C) scholarship                      D) grade
40. We can infer from the passage that the writer is most probably \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) a foreign student                      B) a Chinese student  
C) a professor                      D) a computer expert

### Part III Vocabulary and Structure

**Directions:** There are 30 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence 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. There are not many teachers who are strong \_\_\_\_\_ of traditional methods in English teaching.  
A) sponsors                      B) contributors                      C) advocates                      D) performers
42. Mr. Smith can be very sad \_\_\_\_\_, though in public he is extremely cheerful.  
A) by himself                      B) in private                      C) in person                      D) as individual
43. They decided to \_\_\_\_\_ a child because they had no children of their own.  
A) adapt                      B) receive                      C) bring                      D) adopt
44. In 1914, an apparently insignificant event in a remote part of Eastern Europe \_\_\_\_\_ Europe into a great war.  
A) inserted                      B) pitched                      C) imposed                      D) plunged
45. Although they plant trees in this area every year, the tops of some hills are

- still \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) blank                      B) vacant                      C) empty                      D) bare
46. \_\_\_\_\_ a lack of funds, the project will not continue next year.
- A) with regard to                      B) in relation to
- C) as to                      D) owing to
47. Between 1974 and 1997, the number of overseas visitors expanded \_\_\_\_\_ 27%.
- A) by                      B) for                      C) to                      D) in
48. The residents \_\_\_\_\_ about the noise and dust from the construction site.
- A) protected                      B) protested                      C) opposed                      D) objected
49. Sylvia never dreamed that her "Sunday at the Mintons" would be \_\_\_\_\_ a \$500 prize.
- A) awarded                      B) granted                      C) rewarded                      D) forwarded
50. When she was criticized, she claimed that it outside her \_\_\_\_\_ of responsibility.
- A) field                      B) limit                      C) extent                      D) range
51. China covers vast territories, and is \_\_\_\_\_ in natural resources.
- A) sufficient                      B) abundant                      C) enough                      D) adequate
52. The \_\_\_\_\_ of human knowledge are being pushed further.
- A) boundaries                      B) limits                      C) borders                      D) edges
53. There has been a strong advertising \_\_\_\_\_ to try and get people to give up smoking.
- A) activity                      B) event                      C) occasion                      D) campaign
54. I will be going to the United States on a business \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) mission                      B) tour                      C) delegation                      D) cause
55. \_\_\_\_\_ Mary had said it, she knew what a mistake she had made.
- A) At once                      B) No sooner                      C) The moment                      D) Hardly
56. The fire was the worst \_\_\_\_\_ ever to hit the town.
- A) accident                      B) disaster                      C) event                      D) incident
57. For a little while Lucy \_\_\_\_\_ for her dead cat, but she got over it after a few days.
- A) depressed                      B) grieved                      C) upset                      D) impressed
58. The boy \_\_\_\_\_ his stamp collection from the burning fire.



- A) saved                      B) rescued                      C) delivered                      D) relieved
59. The advertisements, along the bridge have to be done away with, for they sometimes \_\_\_\_\_ the attention of motorists.
- A) attract                      B) distract                      C) absorb                      D) avert
60. We certainly hope that the program will \_\_\_\_\_ its difficulties and fulfill its aims.
- A) overwhelm                      B) overcome                      C) transcend                      D) abandon
61. The first concert he went to \_\_\_\_\_ him to the beauty of music.
- A) woke                      B) awoke                      C) awakened                      D) wakened
62. This is not the kind of weather I \_\_\_\_\_ and so I get ill very easily.
- A) used to    B) am aware of
- C) am accustomed to    D) am sure of
63. They finally managed to \_\_\_\_\_ their friends to Islam.
- A) alter                      B) transform                      C) convert                      D) transport
64. My sole object was to get shelter \_\_\_\_\_ the snow, to get myself covered and warm.
- A) for                      B) from                      C) off                      D) over
65. Some 20 million Americans and a third of all Canadians \_\_\_\_\_ the lakes for drinking water.
- A) settle down                      B) come off                      C) rely on                      D) step in
66. — The secret of the soup is its complicated cooking process.  
— \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) So it is                      B) Neither is it                      C) So is it                      D) Neither it is
67. \_\_\_\_\_ with the actress' performance, he soon switched to another channel.
- A) Disappointed    B) Being disappointed
- C) Disappointing    D) With disappointing
68. Little \_\_\_\_\_ his speech had made so deep an impression on his audience.
- A) did we think                      B) we think                      C) we thought                      D) we did think
69. \_\_\_\_\_ work hard for a living allowed him to read and write happily most of the time.
- A) To not have to    B) To have not to
- C) Not having to    D) Having not to