大学英语 二、三级考试 全真试题精解

郑 敏 主编

天津大学出版社

大学英语二、三级考试

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(二级 1993~1998)

(三级 1990~1999)

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内容简介

本书注意了大学英语二、「级考试全真试题 16 代;二级全真试题 6 套 (1993—1998);"级全真试题 10 套(1990—1999)。 书中对每套题均做了精解,目的在于使考生对难点、重点易于理解。书后附有大学英语二、三级考试大纲

本书读者对象为专科、电人、则大学生及自学英语的考生以及备考四级 英语的本科生等。

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第一部分

英语考试(二级)全真试题 答案和题解 (1993~1998)

1993 年全真试题

Tianjin College English Test ——Band 2—— [T93 2A]

Part I Listening Comprehension (15 points, 25 minutes)

Directions: In this part, you will hear 15 short conversations. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. The conversation and the question will be spoken two times. 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 center.

1. A. In the hospital B. At home C. At work D. At school B. At 10:00 C. At 9:00 D. At 9:15

- 3. A. It's better than it used to be.
 - B. It's not as good as it was.
 - C. It's better than people say.
 - D. It's even worse than people say.
- 4. A. May 5. B. May 17. C. May 7. D. May 15.
- 5. A. The new teacher is sick.
 - B. She hasn't met the new teacher vet.

C. There are six new teachers.

D. She didn't like English classes.

6. A. He'll read the book. B. He'll finish the book.

C. He'll lend the book. D. He'll return the book.

7. A. A taxi driver. B. A car salesman.

C. A car repairman. D. A bus driver.

8. A. She is afraid that she'll bother them.

B. She thinks that his parents will be late.

C. She thinks that his parents won't come.

D. She thinks that his parents don't want her to come.

9. A. She will work for her father.

B. She will take another test.

C. She will go to college.

D. She will choose another school.

10. A. Help the man. B. Go home.

C. Talk to Mr William. D. Type some letters.

11. A. It's difficult. B. It's easy.

C. It's too short. D. It's too long.

12. A. A tour guide. B. A customer in a restaurant.

C. A shop assistant. D. A waiter in a hotel.

13. A. A bookstore. B. A classroom.

C. A laboratory. D. A library.

14. A. She agrees with him.

B. She doesn't agree with him.

C. She advises him to be more careful.

D. She suggests that he will be strict with his son.

15. A. She should be more careful with her books.

B. He will give her something to write on.

C. He thinks he knows who took her notebook.

D. He does not mind if she borrows his notes.

Part ■ Reading Compreheusion(40 points, 40 minutes)

Directions: There are four reading 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. After you read a passage you should decide on the best choice for each question or unfinished statement and then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

Questions 16 to 20 are based on the following passage:

Few animals besides monkeys have hand-like paws. The monkey, like man, has an opposable thumb—that is, it can place its thumb opposite its other fingers. By pressing its first finger against its thumb a monkey can pick up things as tiny as a flea(跳蚤). Because other animals lack this thumb, it is difficult for them to pick up small things and carry them

The monkey's ability to grasp rice with its paw often leads to its capture. Hunters put some rice inside a coconut(椰子果), leaving a hole in the shell of the nut. The monkey has no trouble sliding its paw through the hole. But it can't draw the paw out while it is holding the rice with its paw.

Since it is often too stupid or greedy to open its hand, the monkey is unable to free itself from this simple $\operatorname{trap}(\boxtimes \mathfrak{F})$

16. According to the passage, according animals have _____.

A. paws with fingers

B. paws with thumbs

	C. paws without fingers					
D. paws without thumbs and fingers						
17	. An opposable thumb is a th	numb that can				
	A. pick-up-things					
	B. be place against the other fingers					
C. press against the opposite thumb						
	D. press against anything					
18	. A monkey can pick up smal	l objects by pushing its thumb against				
	A. one of its fingers	D all its flaggers				
		B. all its fingers				
	C. its paw	D. the objects				
19.	Hunters can catch monkeys	s by a coconut trap because monkeys				
	·					
	A, are too greedy for the coconut they have found					
	B. have trouble finding out the rice					
	C. usually keep their paws closed to hold the rice					
	D. like to eat rice but not th	ne coconut				
20.	The success or failure of a c	oconut trap depends on				
	A. what kind of rice is in th	ie coconut				
	B. how many holes are in th	ne coconut shell				

D. whether the monkey will give up the rice

C. how large the ecconut is

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:

Doctors have known for a long time that extremely loud noises can cause hearing damage or loss. The noise can be the sound of a jet airplane or machines in factories or loud music or other common sounds found at home and at work. A person only needs to hear the noise for little more than one second to be affected.

An American scientist has found that using aspirin(阿斯匹林) can increase the temporary(新时的) hearing loss or damage from loud noises. He did an experiment, using a number of male students at a university who all had normal hearing. He gave them different amounts of aspirin for different periods of time, then he tested their hearing ability. He found that the students who were given four grams(克) of aspirin a day for two days suffered much greater temporary hearing loss than those who did not use aspirin. The hearing loss than those who did not use aspirin. The hearing loss was about two times as great.

The scientist said millions of persons in the United States use much larger amounts of aspirin than were used in the study. He said these persons face a serious danger of suffering hearing loss from loud noises.

21. Doctors have long known _____.

- A, the sound of a jet plane may damage or even destroy a person's hearing
- B. hearing damage or loss can be caused by sounds of all kinds
- C. a terribly loud noise can make a person deaf for some time or all his life
- D. common sounds at home are not harmful to the ear
- 22. This passage suggests that one's hearing ____.
 - A, will be damaged even if he has heard a loud noise for less than one second
 - B. will be damaged even if he has heard a lound noise for only little more than one second
 - C. will not be damaged if he has heard a loud noise for only little more than one second

- D, will not be damaged if he as attic mere than one second to get ready
- According to the passage one conclusion you can draw is that aspiring
 - A, should never be taken more than four grams daily
 - B. can damage one's hearing when it is given more than four grams daily
 - C. makes hearing damage from loud noise worse
 - D. increases hearing loss by two times
- 24. Millions of Americans are in danger of suffering hearing loss because they ___.
 - A often take jet airplanes on trips
 - B. liked listening to loud music
 - C. heard a lot of loud noises at home and at work
 - D. take too much aspirin
- 25. The purpose of the experiment the American scientist did was to find ____ .
 - A. whether aspirin would increase the temporary hearing damage from loud noises
 - B. how much aspirin should be given to the person who had hearing damage
 - C. whether the person who had hearing damage should use aspirin
 - D. how much aspirin would affect a person't hearing

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

Is your family interested in buying a dog? A dog can be a happy addition to your family, but if you choose the wrong kind of dog, the consequences can cause you a lot of trouble.

Families should sit down and discuss the problems involved be fore buying a dog. Even if the children in your family are the ones who want the dog, the parents at the ones who are really responsible for seeing that the annual is on perly cared for. If you don't know much about dogs, it's a good identic go to the library or the ASPCA for books about various kinds of dogs, as werees books about how to train a puppy(小狗). You should know that a goog described as very alive or awake may be too excited and nervous. When a book describes a dog as an ideal hunting dog at probably means that the dog won t be happy living in a small apartment. Dog breeds(品种) vary in popularity as the years go by. One of the most popular dogs these days is the German shepherd(牧羊犬). This is because it provides protection as well as companionship. The family should be warned that these dogs grow up to be very big, and may be too powerful for children to handle. If space is limited, a toy dog may be a good choice. These dogs are very small and easy to train. They don't need to be walked daily, since thes can exercise in the space available in the home.

- 26. The passage is mainly about ____.
 - A, the care and proper selection of dogs in a family
 - B. different breeds of dogs
 - C. responsibility for seeing that dogs are properly cared for
 - D. different books about dogs
- 27. According to the passage, which of the following statements is true?
 - A. It is proper for the parents to feed the dogs.
 - B. The parents should decide what breed of dog to buy if their children want one.

- 9 —

- C. The parents are to blame if the dogs are not properly looked after.
- D. The family members should attend the dogs together.
- 28. It is suggested that one should get information about the dog
 - A. from the ASPCA.
 - B. from the library.
 - C. by buying a dog from a store.
 - D. by reading books about dogs including puppy training.
- 29. Many families are fond of the German shepherd because ____
 - A, they are big and capable of attacking
 - B. they serve their owners as friends and guards
 - C. they make most people afraid
 - D. they are easy to take care of
- 30. According to the passage, it would be better for you to buy a toy dog when ____.
 - A. your children are still very young
 - B. you are not living in a big house
 - C. you are too busy to walk your dog
 - D. all of the above

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:

It was a chilling(令人毛骨悚然) sight. A man was climbing the South Tower of the World Trade Center. New Yorkers were used to strange things, but this was too much. Traffic stopped, television crews rushed to the scene(现场). People forgot about their jobs to cheer him on. For three hours, "the human fly" was New York's newest hero. Would be succeed? The chances were against him. But at 10:15 a.m. he climbed over the top of the building. He

had climbed 1 350 feet (411 meters)— straight up. Who was this man that set hearts pounding?

The new hero was George H. Willig, a toy designer from Queens, New York. Mountain climbing was his hobby(业余爱好). He had planned this climb for over a year. It was risky. But careful planning helped to decrease the risk. He designed special equipment for this task. He used a T-shaped metal block and a pulley(滑车) system to help him go up. His method demanded much physical strength. It took him about two minutes to climb up each floor. And he climbed all 110 floors! It is not surprising that people admired his nerve and courage.

When he completed his climb, police officers were waiting for him. The city government wanted Mr. Willig to pay \$250 000 for damages. But the public protested against treating a hero that way. So Mr. Willig paid a fine(罚款) of \$1.10. He was charged a penny a floor. That seemed to please everyone.

31.	Willig	started	climbing	the	World	Trade	Center	

A. at 10:05 a.m.

B. at 5:00 a.m.

C. at around 7:00 a.m.

D. at around 9:00 a.m.

32. Most New Yorkers _____.

A. expected Willig to succeed

B. thought Willig's action was wrong

C. are used to what Willig does

D. were not interested in what Willig did

33. Which of the following is NOT true about Willig's climb?

A. It was risky.

B. It caused a lot of damage to the building.

C. It was planned carefully.