

大学英语立体化网络化系列教材·拓展课程教材
总主编：史宝辉 菅纓

大学英语

(第二版) 下册

新题型 水平测试

主编 白雪莲 常青



北京大学出版社
PEKING UNIVERSITY PRESS



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前 言

《大学英语新题型水平测试》(第二版)为北京大学出版社出版的大学英语考试系列教程中的一套,修订版在内容和编排体例上进行了较大的变动,分为上下两册,旨在帮助学生进行系统的、有针对性的综合练习与考前强化训练,培养良好的学习习惯,提高英语应用能力。

本书每册分为20个训练单元,参照大学英语四、六级考试新题型编写,包括写作、听力、长篇阅读、仔细阅读、翻译等,目的是帮助学生熟悉考试题型、了解命题思路、掌握答题技巧,为顺利通过四、六级考试奠定基础。

本书所选篇目均是在实际教学中使用筛选而来,长度、难度适中。在保证科学性、知识性和系统性的前提下,又尊重学生的兴趣与爱好。练习形式多样,题型设计合理,具有较强的针对性、渐进性和实用性,在试用期间受到师生的广泛好评。

大学英语考试系列教程由北京林业大学外语学院院长史宝辉教授和大学英语教学部主任訾纓教授担任总主编,本册主编为白雪莲,常青;副主编为娄瑞娟、李芝、王雪梅;参加编写的人员有(按照姓氏拼音顺序排列)杜景芬、龚锐、姜佳、李然、李岩、梁艳春、刘晓希、卢辉、卢晓敏、彭北萍、施兵、陶嘉玮、魏文、颜贤斌、由华、周莉、朱红梅、朱丽轩。

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Practice Test 1

Part I Writing (30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay entitled **How to Improve My Personality**. You should write at least **120** words but no more than **180** words following the outline given below.

1. 描述我的性格;
2. 如何克服性格中的缺陷,完善自己。

How to Improve My Personality

Part II Listening Comprehension (30 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.

1. A) It's not as hard as expected.
B) It's too tough for some students.
C) It's much more difficult than people think.
D) It's believed to be the hardest optional course.
2. A) It's worse than 30 years ago.
B) It remains almost the same as before.
C) There are more extremes in the weather.
D) There has been a significant rise in temperature.
3. A) She read it selectively.
B) She went over it chapter by chapter.
C) She read it slowly.
D) She finished it at a stretch.
4. A) Help the company recruit graduate students.
B) Visit the electronic company next week.
C) Get a part-time job on campus before graduation.
D) Apply for a job in the electronic company.

5. A) The man. B) The woman. C) Sam's sister. D) Sam.
6. A) The man's. B) Sidney's. C) Susan's. D) The woman's.
7. A) Changed her professor. B) Changed her mind.
C) Seen the professor. D) Left school.
8. A) The two speakers are at a loss what to do.
B) The man is worried about his future.
C) The two speakers are seniors at college.
D) The woman regrets spending her time idly.

Questions 9 to 12 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

9. A) Freshman. B) Sophomore. C) Junior. D) Senior.
10. A) She wanted Dr. Tyler to sign on her schedule card.
B) She wanted Dr. Tyler to determine the number and variety of the courses she would take.
C) She wanted to talk to Dr. Tyler about the modern American novel.
D) She wanted to explain why she dropped the chemistry course.
11. A) If his seminar on the modern American novel is welcomed.
B) If he signs his name, Jenny won't work hard as ever.
C) If Jenny can take two seminars in a semester.
D) If six courses might be too much for Jenny.
12. A) Calculus. B) Modern poetry.
C) Chemistry. D) Introductory economics.

Questions 13 to 15 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

13. A) He wants to get his money back.
B) He wants to exchange the sweater for another one.
C) He wants the clerk to help him read Chinese instructions on the sweater.
D) He wants to see why the color of the sweater changed.
14. A) It is the wrong size. B) The fabric is coming apart.
C) It is stained. D) It shrinks a lot.
15. A) The customer didn't follow the instructions for using the item.
B) The sweater was out of stock.
C) The man no longer has the store receipt.
D) The man isn't a VIP.

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).

Passage One

Questions 16 to 19 are based on the passage you have just heard.

16. A) She was found stealing in a bookstore.
B) She caught someone in the act of stealing.

- C) She admitted having stolen something.
 D) She said she was wrongly accused of stealing.
17. A) A book. B) \$3,000. C) A handbag. D) A Christmas card.
18. A) She was questioned by the police.
 B) She was shut in a small room for 20 minutes.
 C) She was insulted by the shopper around her.
 D) She was body searched by the store manager.
19. A) They refused to apologize for having followed her through the town.
 B) They regretted having wrongly accused her of stealing.
 C) They still suspected that she was a thief.
 D) They agreed to pay her \$3,000 damages.

Passage Two

Questions 20 to 22 are based on the passage you have just heard.

20. A) The threat of poisonous desert animals and plants.
 B) The exhaustion of energy resources.
 C) The destruction of energy resources.
 D) The spread of the black powder from the fires.
21. A) The underground oil resources have not been affected.
 B) Most of the desert animals and plants have managed to survive.
 C) The oil lakes soon dried up and stopped evaporating.
 D) The underground water resources have not been affected.
22. A) To restore the normal production of the oil wells.
 B) To estimate the losses caused by the fire.
 C) To remove the oil left in the desert.
 D) To use the oil left in the oil lakes.

Passage Three

Questions 23 to 25 are based on the passage you have just heard.

23. A) How to improve your reasoning ability.
 B) Why classical music is popular with math students.
 C) The difference between classical music and rock music.
 D) The effects of music on the results of math tests.
24. A) Because it keeps you calm.
 B) Because it strengthens your memory.
 C) Because it stimulates your nerve activity.
 D) Because it improves your problem-solving strategies.
25. A) The effects of music do not last long.
 B) Piano music could interfere with your reasoning ability.
 C) Music, whether classical or rock, helps improve your memory.
 D) The more you listen to music, the higher your test scores will be.

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 with the exact words you have just heard. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.

We are now (26) _____ the emergence of an advanced economy based on information and knowledge. Physical labor, raw materials, and capital are no longer the key (27) _____ in the creation of wealth. Now, the (28) _____ raw material in our economy is knowledge. Tomorrow's wealth depends on the development and exchange of knowledge. And individuals entering the workforce offer their knowledge, not their muscles. Knowledge workers get paid for their education and their ability to learn. Knowledge worker (29) _____ mind work. They deal with symbols; words, (30) _____, and data.

What does all this mean for you? As a future knowledge worker, you can expect to be generating, (31) _____, as well as exchange information. (32) _____, three out of four jobs involve some form of mind work, and that number will increase sharply in the future. Management and employees alike will be making decisions in such areas as product development, quality control, and customer satisfaction.

In the new world of work, you can look forward to being in constant training to acquire new skills that will help you (33) _____ improved technologies and (34) _____. You can also expect to be taking greater control of your career. Gone are the nine-to-five jobs, lifetime security, predictable promotions, and even the conventional workplace, as you are (35) _____. Don't expect the companies will provide you with a clearly defined career path. And don't wait for someone to "empower" you. You have to empower yourself.

Part III Reading Comprehension (40 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. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.

Questions 36 to 45 are based on the following passage.

There is evidence that a biological tendency towards shyness may be (36) _____ from our parents; in other words, there may be a (37) _____ component to shyness.

A great many people in the world, no matter what kind of people they are, (38) _____ themselves as shy. It is a kind of lacking (39) _____ that can affect people's behavior. Can this shyness be completely (40) _____ or at least reduced a little? The answer is yes if you can be more confident or if you can believe in yourself more. Although shyness has a biological basis, this doesn't mean that we can not change it. It is (41) _____ that even those without an inborn tendency toward extroversion can learn to

become more extroverted, just as someone without an inborn skill at art can learn to draw or paint well if he or she (42) _____ the drive and puts forth the effort required to do so.

Biology is not the same as fate. The shy person is not (43) _____ to suffer a lifetime of shyness. The shy person must not blame herself for her shyness. Nor will he blame the whole thing on one's upbringing or parents. Instead, he should build his (44) _____ little by little. The shy person didn't choose to be shy, nor is her shyness necessarily a result of something she did or did not do during childhood or while growing up. Shyness is simply a (45) _____ and somewhat worrisome reaction to unfamiliar situations. (224 words)

- | | | | | |
|---------------|--------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| A) reasonable | B) hobby | C) self-esteem | D) genetic | E) dwell |
| F) destined | G) inherited | H) converse | I) confidence | J) detrimental |
| K) consider | L) possesses | M) eliminated | N) contrast | O) spontaneous |

Section B

Directions: In this section, you are going to read a passage with ten statements attached to it. Each statement contains information given in one of the paragraphs. Identify the paragraph from which the information is derived. You may choose a paragraph more than once. Each paragraph is marked with a letter.

Ingredients for Happiness

- A) No, happiness isn't a lottery ticket away.
- B) I am fascinated by academic studies of human happiness, because they bring scientific rigor to issues we all struggle with. We think more money will make us happier and yet studies suggest Americans are no more satisfied than they were three decades ago, when the standard of living was much lower.
- C) So if winning the lottery won't do the trick, what will? Here are seven key lessons from happiness research. It is indeed possible to boost our happiness—but it'll take more than a fat wallet.

What matters is what we focus on.

- D) Those with higher incomes aren't necessarily happier. But when asked how satisfied they are with their lives, high earners are more likely to say they're happy. Why? The question makes them ponder their position in society—and they realize they're pretty lucky. The implication: If you have a hefty (高额的) portfolio or hefty paycheck, you can probably bolster your happiness by regularly contemplating your good fortune.
- E) Meanwhile, if you are less well off, avoid situations where you feel deprived—and seek out those where comparisons are in your favor. Rather than buying the cheapest house in a wealthy neighborhood, settle for a town where people have similar salaries. When you think about your net worth, forget your well-heeled sister and focus on your cash-strapped brother.

Don't go it alone.

- F) Studies have found that married folks are happier than those who are single.

G) “Marriage provides two sources of happiness,” says Andrew Oswald, an economics professor at England’s Warwick University. “One is sex and the other is friendship. Marriage has one of the largest impacts on human well-being.”

H) Similarly, spending time with friends can boost happiness. Studies indicate that commuting is one of life’s least enjoyable activities, that looking after the kids is more of a struggle than we like to admit and that eating is one of life’s great pleasures. But all of these things can be enhanced by adding friends. Commuting with others will make the trip less grim, playing with the kids will be more fun if there’s another adult along and eating with others is better than eating alone.

We like to feel secure.

I) Midlife is a period of relative unhappiness. This dissatisfaction may stem from the lack of control felt by those in their 40s, as they juggle raising children and the demands of work. By contrast, employees in senior positions, retirees and those with good job security often report being happy. One explanation: They have greater control over their daily lives.

J) “There’s a profound link between insecurities of all kinds and human well-being,” Prof. Oswald notes. “Supervisors are happier than those who are supervised. Job loss is an enormous negative and job security is an enormous plus to mental health.”

We enjoy making progress.

K) Studies suggest we prefer leisure to work. But that doesn’t mean work is always a source of unhappiness. We like the feeling of performing a job competently and being in the flow of work.

L) “There are definitely better and worse jobs,” says David Schkade, a management professor at the University of California at San Diego. “If you’re in the flow more often, that’s going to be a better job.” But Prof. Schkade says work’s real pleasure may come from the sense of accomplishment we feel afterward. “We know progress makes people feel good,” he says. “You should design a life where you have that feeling of progress.”

M) Work also has the benefit of making leisure seem sweeter, Prof. Schkade adds. This may be the reason seniors who set out solely to relax and have fun are often disappointed by their retirement.

We adapt to improvements.

N) In pursuit of progress, we strive for faster cars, fatter paychecks and winning lottery tickets.

O) Yet, when we get what we are after, we quickly become dissatisfied and soon we’re lusting after something else. Academics refer to this as the “hedonic treadmill” or “hedonic adaptation.” We may, however, be able to slow the process of adaptation. If we go out and celebrate our recent promotion, we will hang onto the good feelings for a little longer. If we bought a house last year, we may recover some of the initial thrill by pausing to admire our new home.

P) We should also think about how we spend our money. It seems we get more lasting happiness from experiences than goods. If we buy a new car, it will eventually go from

being our pride and joy to being a scruffy set of wheels with an irritating rattle. But if we spend our money on meals with friends or vacations with family, we will be left with fond memories that may grow even fonder with time.

We also adapt to setbacks.

Q) While adaptation can work against us when good things happen, it saves us from misery when bad times strike. If a close friend dies, we imagine we will never laugh again. But adaptation rides to the rescue.

R) Oddly enough, it seems we adjust more quickly if a setback is large or irreversible. If we become disabled, we will likely adapt with surprising speed. If our spouse is a slob, we may never get used to it. One reason: We figure there's still a chance our spouse will change his or her slovenly ways.

We enjoy behaving virtuously.

S) If we volunteer, give to charity or behave politely, we usually feel pretty good. Pure altruism(利他主义)? It may, instead, be our ancient instincts kicking in. Good behavior paid big dividends in ancient societies, notes Boston money manager Terry Burnham, co-author of "Mean Genes." "Virtue is built into us because virtue was rewarded," he argues; "In small-scale societies, where you are well known, there are rewards for being a good citizen and severe punishments for being a rule breaker."

T) Still, whatever our true motivation, behaving virtuously is almost always a good thing—and it will likely make us happier. (1024 words)

46. It is most probably our ancient instincts that make us want to volunteer and feel good.
47. The unpleasant things like commuting can be improved by being together with friends.
48. According to Prof. Oswald, job security is beneficial to mental health.
49. David Schkade notes that jobs can be better on the condition that we positively get involved in our work.
50. The solution to "hedonic treadmill" is to slow the process of adaptation.
51. We can get more lasting happiness from fond memories.
52. We can see the importance of adaptation when bad times strike.
53. If you are not well off, you can still find happiness on occasions where comparisons are in your favor.
54. According to Prof. Schkade, when one has the sense of accomplishment in work, he will find real pleasure in work.
55. High earners are more likely to feel satisfied with their lives probably because they realize they have good luck.

Section C

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.

Passage One

Questions 56 to 60 are based on the following passage.

If women are mercilessly *exploited* (剥削) year after year, they have only themselves

to blame. Because they tremble at the thought of being seen in public in clothes that are out of fashion, they are always taken advantage of by the designers and the big stores. Clothes which have been worn only a few times have to be put aside because of the change of fashion. When you come to think of it, only a woman is capable of standing in front of a *wardrobe* (衣柜) packed full of clothes and announcing sadly that she has nothing to wear.

Changing fashions are nothing more than the intentional creation of waste. Many women spend vast sums of money each year to replace clothes that have hardly been worn. Women who cannot afford to throw away clothing in this way, waste hours of their time altering the dresses they have. Skirts are lengthened or shortened; neck-lines are lowered or raised, and so on.

No one can claim that the fashion industry contributes anything really important to society. Fashion designers are rarely concerned with vital things like warmth, comfort and *durability* (耐用). They are only interested in outward appearance and they take advantage of the fact that women will put up with any amount of discomfort, as long as they look right. There can hardly be a man who hasn't at some time in his life smiled at the sight of a woman shaking in a thin dress on a winter day, or delicately picking her way through deep snow in high-heeled shoes.

When comparing men and women in the matter of fashion, the conclusions to be drawn are obvious. Do the constantly changing fashions of women's clothes, one wonders, reflect basic qualities of inconstancy and instability? Men are too clever to let themselves be cheated by fashion designers. Do their unchanging styles of dress reflect basic qualities of stability and reliability? That is for you to decide. (336 words)

56. Designers and big stores always make money _____.
A) by mercilessly exploiting women workers in the clothing industry
B) because they are capable of predicting new fashions
C) by constantly changing the fashions in women's clothing
D) because they attach great importance to quality in women's clothing
57. To the writer, the fact that women alter their old-fashioned dresses is seen as _____.
A) a waste of money
B) a waste of time
C) an expression of taste
D) an expression of creativity
58. The writer would be less critical if fashion designers placed more stress on the _____ of clothing.
A) cost
B) appearance
C) comfort
D) suitability
59. According to the passage, which of the following statements is TRUE? _____.
A) New fashions in clothing are created for the commercial exploitation of women.
B) The constant changes in women's clothing reflect their strength of character.
C) The fashion industry makes an important contribution to society.
D) Fashion designs should not be encouraged since they are only welcomed by women.
60. By saying "the conclusion to be drawn are obvious" (Para. 4, Line 1—2), the writer means that _____.

- A) women's inconstancy in their choice of clothing is often laughed at
- B) women are better able to put up with discomfort
- C) men are also exploited greatly by fashion designers
- D) men are more reasonable in the matter of fashion

Passage Two

Questions 61 to 65 are based on the following passage.

Attention to detail is something everyone can and should do—especially in a tight job market. Bob Crossley, a human-resources expert notices this in the job applications that come across his desk every day. “It’s amazing how many candidates eliminate themselves,” he says.

Resume (简历) arrive with stains. Some candidates don’t bother to spell the company’s name correctly. Once I see a mistake, I eliminate the candidate, Crossley concludes. “If they cannot take of these details, why should we trust them with a job?”

Can we pay too much attention to detail? Absolutely. Perfectionists struggle over little things at the cost of something larger they work toward, “To keep from losing the forest for the trees”, says Charles Garfield, associate professor at the University of California, San Francisco, “We must constantly ask ourselves how the details we’re working on fit into the larger picture. If they don’t, we should drop them and move to something else”.

Garfield compares this process to his work as a computer scientist at NASA. “The Apollo II moon launch was slightly off-course 90 percent of the time.” Says Garfield, “But a successful landing was still likely because we knew the exact coordinates of our goal. This allowed us to make adjustments as necessary.” Knowing where we want to go helps us judge the importance of every task we undertake.

Too often we believe what accounts for others’ success is some special secret or a lucky *break* (机遇). But rarely is success so mysterious. Again and again, we see that by doing little things within our grasp well, large rewards follow. (271 words)

61. According to the passage, some job applicants were rejected _____.
- A) because of their carelessness as shown in their failure to present a clean copy of a resume
 - B) because of their inadequate education as shown in their poor spelling in writing a resume
 - C) because they failed to give detailed description of their background in their applications
 - D) because they eliminated their names from the applicants’ list themselves
62. The word “perfectionists” (Para. 3, Line 1) refers to those who _____.
- A) demand others to get everything absolutely right
 - B) know how to adjust their goals according to the circumstances
 - C) pay too much attention to details only to lose their major objectives
 - D) are capable of achieving perfect results in whatever they do
63. Which of the following is the author’s device to the reader?
- A) Although too much attention to details may be costly, they should not be overlooked.

B) Don't forget details when drawing pictures.

C) Be aware of the importance of a task before undertaking it.

D) Careless applicants are not to be trusted.

64. The example of the Apollo II moon launch is given to illustrate that _____.

A) minor mistakes can be ignored in achieving major objectives

B) failure is the mother of success

C) adjustments are the key to the successful completion of any work

D) keeping one's goal in mind helps in deciding which details can be overlooked

65. The best title for this passage would be _____.

A) Don't Be a Perfectionist

B) Importance of Adjustments

C) Details and Major Objectives

D) Hard Work Plus Good Luck

Part IV Translation (30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to translate a passage from Chinese into English.

中国的手工艺品、丝绸、瓷器、地毯、棉纺织品在世界上享有盛名,而且比在其他地方购买价格更合理,挑选余地更大。中国各地都有自己独特的产品可买,比如说上海的中国服装、杭州的丝绸、苏州的古玩。如果你嫌麻烦,也可以在北京、上海的友谊商店里将东西一次买齐,大城市的友谊商店一般货源比较充足,而且可以代您托运。
