

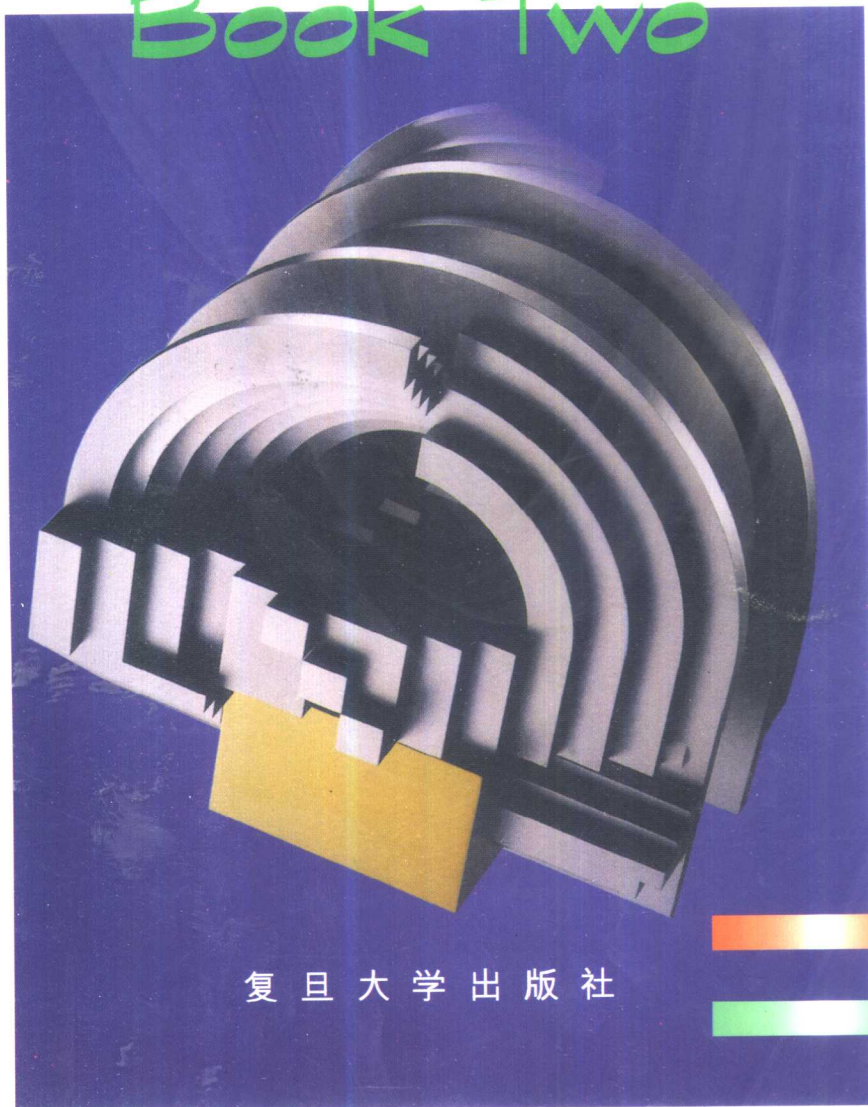
# 21世纪大学英语

## 测试(二)

21st Century College English Test

Book Two

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复旦大学出版社

# 《21世纪大学英语》测试 (二)

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复旦大学出版社

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# 编写说明

为了帮助学生更好地学习和掌握《21世纪大学英语》，通过测试检查、巩固所学的基本知识和技能，我们上海交大外语学院和复旦大学英语部的部分教师合作编写了这本《21世纪大学英语（第二册）测试》，该试题册有以下几个特点。

一、针对性强：参加试卷编写的教师们早在1997年就参加了《21世纪大学英语》试用本的教学，对教材比较熟悉，积累了一定的经验，所以能针对学生应该掌握的基本知识和技能对试卷进行设计。

二、题型多样化：除了沿用国家四、六级考试的题型外，还新加了主观填空、选词完成句子等新题型。主观题的比重也由通常的15%~25%增加到现在的25%~50%。部分客观题分值减少，主观题分值增加，如阅读理解由原来每题2分减为1.5分。所有这些都助于提高学生的应变能力和综合运用语言的能力，做到学以致用。

三、素材新颖，题材广泛：考题素材大多选自近年出版的英文报刊、杂志、书籍，有些则直接取自因特网，因此具有语言新、内容新、时代感强等特点。选材内容涉及人物、历史、语言、心理学、环保和其他学科，具有一定的趣味性。

四、实用性强：从实际出发考虑到不同地区学生英语水平的差异，我们把试卷分为中级和较高级两个水平。但内容都涵盖了考试大纲的各项要求。

各种题型安排如下：

## 1. 听力理解

- 1) 对话 (Test 1—12)
- 2) 3 篇短文 (Test 3, 4, 6, 8)
- 3) 听写填空 (Test 1, 2, 5, 7, 11, 12)
- 4) 复合式听写 (Test 9, 10)

## 2. 阅读理解 (Test 1—12)

## 3. 词汇与结构

- 1) 客观题 (Test 1—12)
  - 2) 主观题 (Test 1—12)
- 1) 简答 (Test 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 12)
  - 2) 客观题填空 (Test 1, 3, 5, 9, 10, 11)

5. 翻译 (Test 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11)

作文 (Test 1—12)

本书由翟象俊审阅，由徐欣、施英主编，参加编写的还有程寅、宋梅、张晓晔、孟连素、王绍梅、丁竹、高岩、钦寅、伍芳林、李家瑞。

由于编者水平有限，时间仓促，书中难免有错误和不足之处，敬请读者批评指正。

编 者

2000年9月

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## Test One (Mid-term)

(Intermediate Level)

### Part I Listening Comprehension (20%)

#### Section A (10%)

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear ten short conversations between two speakers. At the end of each conversation, a third voice will ask a question about what was said. Read the four possible answers in your test paper and choose the best one.

**Example:** You will hear:

M: Boating and skating are my favorite sports.

W: I like swimming, but not boating or skating.

Q: Which sport does the woman like?

- You will read:
- A) Skating.
  - B) Swimming.
  - C) Boating and swimming.
  - D) Boating and skating.

From the conversation, you know the correct answer is B), so you should mark B) on your answer sheet.

1. A) In the post office.                      B) In the woman's house.  
C) At Smith's office.                      D) In the street.
2. A) The scheme wouldn't work in America.  
B) The scheme wasn't good.  
C) The scheme wouldn't work here.  
D) She had never been to America.
3. A) \$10                                      B) \$100  
C) \$50                                      D) \$45
4. A) Husband and wife.                      B) Boss and secretary.  
C) Waiter and customer.                      D) Host and guest.





and institutions to choose from. And, because the US is such a big country, they also have a huge (11) \_\_\_\_\_ of locations in which to study. The US has a long (12) \_\_\_\_\_ of teaching English because, (13) \_\_\_\_\_ its history, the country has welcomed immigrants from all over the world, most of whom have needed to (14) \_\_\_\_\_ English. Today, the US's English language teaching sector is well (15) \_\_\_\_\_ and its teachers are highly (16) \_\_\_\_\_ and experienced.

American universities and colleges welcome many thousands of (17) \_\_\_\_\_ students each year, who enroll on degree or post-graduate courses. Most of these insitutions provide preparation courses for students (18) \_\_\_\_\_. These courses are called Intensive English Language Programmes and (19) \_\_\_\_\_.

In addition to language tuition, Intensive English Language Programmes give students (20) \_\_\_\_\_ and become more familiar with the American academic environment.

## Part II Reading Comprehension (30%)

**Directions:** In this part, there are four passages. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them, there're four choices marked A, B, C, D. Read the passage carefully and answer the questions.

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

E-mail may even help us find those whom we want to love in the first place. Jenn Shreve is a freelance writer in the San Francisco Bay Area who keeps a close eye on the emerging culture of the new online generation. For the last couple of years, she's seen what she considers to be a positive change in online dating habits. E-mail, she argues, encourages the shy. "It offers a semi-risk-free environment to initiate romance," says Shreve. "Because it lacks the immediate threat of physical rejection, people who are perhaps shy or had painful romantic failures in the past can use the Internet as a way to build a relationship in the early romantic stages."

But it's not just about lust (欲望). E-mail also flattens hierarchies (等级制度) within the bounds of an office. It is far easier, Shreve notes, to make a suggestion to your superiors and colleagues via e-mail than it is to do so in a pressure-filled meeting room.

“Anytime when you have something that is difficult to say, e-mail can make it easier,” she says. “It serves as a buffer zone (缓冲地带).”

Of course, e-mail’s uses as a social lubricant (润滑剂) can be taken to extremes. There is little point in denying the obvious dark side to the lack of self-constraint encouraged by e-mail. Purveyors of pornography (提供色情服务的机构) rarely call us on the phone and suggest out loud that we check out some “hot teen action.” But they don’t think twice about jamming our e-mail boxes full of outrageously prurient (淫秽的) advertisements. People who would never insult us face to face will spew (发出) the vilest (最淫秽的) most objectionable rhetoric imaginable via e-mail.

21. E-mail provides a semi-risk-free environment to start romance because there is no need to worry about \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) being rejected face to face  
B) being attacked physically  
C) one’s appearance  
D) one’s ability to express oneself
22. According to Shreve, it’s much easier to voice your opinions to your boss \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) in a meeting room                      B) in an office  
C) through e-mail                          D) through your colleagues
23. The third paragraph is about \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) the positive effect of e-mail      B) the negative side of e-mail  
C) e-mail’s role in advertising      D) e-mail’s role in encouraging people
24. Purveyors of pornography won’t hesitate to.
- A) call you to sell their products  
B) insult you face to face  
C) send their advertisements to your house  
D) fill your e-mail boxes with their advertisements
25. The author’s attitude toward e-mail is.
- A) indifferent                              B) matter-of-fact  
C) pessimistic                              D) approving

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

In recent years, a number of books have appeared on the theme of “looking out for number one.” They suggest that it is a brutal, competitive world out there, and the only way to get ahead is ruthlessly to take advantage of other people’s weaknesses. My objection to those books is not just that I disagree with their morality (道德观), I do, but why should anyone be impressed by that? My objection to the “looking out for number one” philosophy is that it does not work. Take advantage of other people, use people, be suspicious (怀疑的) of everyone, and you are liable (可能的) to be so successful that you will end up far ahead of everyone else, looking down on them with scorn. And then where will you be? You will be all alone.

In the last few years, I have found myself traveling and lecturing a great deal. I have spoken in some thirty-eight states and six foreign countries. Often I am invited to the home of some prominent member of the community for dinner before my lecture, or for a reception afterward. Most of the time, my hosts are very gracious (和善的) and the gatherings enjoyable. But every now and then I find myself uncomfortable in that setting, and one evening I finally realized why. Some people have to be very competitive to reach the top, and once they have gotten there, they find it hard to break the habit of competitiveness. They are not able to relax and chat with me. They feel that they have to impress me by telling me how successful they are, by dropping the names of important people they know. Sometimes they start an intellectual argument with me, trying to show me that they know more about my subject than I do. On those occasions, I find myself wondering whether part of the price they have paid for their success, part of their bargain with the devil, if you will, is that they keep transforming friends into enemies.

26. According to the books with the theme of “looking out for number one”, if one wants to be successful, he should do all the following except \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) make use of others
  - B) suspect others
  - C) consider other people as their friends
  - D) take advantage of other people’s weak points
27. Why does the author feel uncomfortable sometimes when invited to the homes of some prominent members?
- A) He doesn’t enjoy social activities.
  - B) He knows less about his subject than his hosts.



leading antismoking groups sued the French rail company, SNCF for neglecting to uphold (维护) a 1991 law banning smoking in enclosed public places. Then the family of a French bank secretary who died of lung cancer sued her employer for failing to separate smokers and nonsmokers in the workplace. They lost. The fact that the French government owned SEITA until 1995 makes the latest lawsuits especially touchy. “The state clearly bears some responsibility,” says Boucher.

31. What did Lucette sue SEITA for?
- A) Refusing to pay the cost of her husband’s surgery.
  - B) Advertising its products.
  - C) Not giving enough warnings about dangers of smoking.
  - D) Failing to separate smokers and nonsmokers.
32. It can be inferred from the underlined sentence of the second paragraph that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) there are no charges against cigarette makers except the Lucette case
  - B) most Frenchmen don’t smoke
  - C) the overall service in French cafés is not so good
  - D) rude waiters even smoke in cafés
33. What can we learn about the bank the secretary works in?
- A) She was a heavy smoker.
  - B) She died at an early age.
  - C) Employees who smoke and who don’t smoke work together in the bank.
  - D) Smoking was not allowed in the bank.
34. The underlined word “touchy” in the third paragraph can be best replaced by \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) hard to deal with
  - B) impressive
  - C) attractive
  - D) offensive
35. According to the passage, which of the following statements is TRUE?
- A) Since the French government owns the tobacco giant, it hasn’t done anything to ban smoking.
  - B) The French government is very tough on smokers in public places.
  - C) Those who sue government agencies usually win.
  - D) Though there are “No Smoking” signs in France, they are often ignored by the public.

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

Hongkong's economy is externally orientated, and necessarily so because the territory has no natural resources to speak of. China has been the territory's fastest growing trade partner since the opening of the mainland economy began in 1978, but this growth was from a very low base and much of it takes the form of goods being manufactured in China for Hongkong companies who then re-export them elsewhere. Recipient countries, even in Asia, usually expect to conduct this business in English. In the last decade, Hongkong's economy has turned increasingly to services and here too the internationally traded commodities—finance, travel, shipping—are usually discussed in English. Hongkong businessmen routinely complain about the shortage of young people available for recruitment (招募) who can speak the language. These complaints are surprising because the education system conducts most classes in English, or a mixture of English and Cantonese.

The consciousness of the pragmatic utility (实用性) of English has led to an enthusiasm for the subject among parents which has outstripped (超过) that of teachers and educational administrators. Parents have increasingly insist on their children being taught in English even if—as it often did—this meant they were taught in bad English. Oddly enough the 80s, which saw Hongkong's fate as a future region of China decided, also saw the withering away of what had been a thriving Chinese-medium education sector. The Education Department has made great efforts to persuade schools to switch from English-language instruction. This does not mean they will drop English altogether and some authorities maintain that the move may even improve standards. At present many students write material in English for teachers who do not regard themselves as teachers of English and hence feel no obligation to point out mistakes.

36. Hongkong's economy is based on exporting because \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) it lacks natural resources  
 B) it has abundant natural resources  
 C) most HK people can speak English  
 D) it helps mainland China to re-export goods
37. By "recipient countries" (Paragraph 1), the author means \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) Asian countries  
 B) English-speaking countries





