

大学英语 水平考试研究 2

余丽华 总主编
张玉蓉

大学英语水平考试研究

(第二册)

总主编	余丽华	张玉蓉
审 定	李 源	
主 编	朱黎勇	殷 琪
编 者	刘燕波	褚江波 郭跃东
	刘 艳	万向兴 杨晓玲
	陆文苓	

江苏工业学院图书馆
藏书章

云南大学出版社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

大学英语水平考试研究/余丽华,张玉蓉主编. —昆明:
云南大学出版社,2005
ISBN 7 - 81068 - 985 - 1

I. 大... II. ①余... ②张... III. 英语 - 高等学校
- 水平考试 - 自学参考资料 IV. H310.42

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2005)第 075759 号

大学英语水平考试研究

(第二册)

总主编:余丽华 张玉蓉

出版发行 云南大学出版社
组稿编辑 赵红梅
责任编辑 蔡宏宇 赵红梅
封面设计 刘 雨
开 本 787 × 1092 1/16
印 张 28
字 数 60 万字
印 装 昆明理工大学印务有限公司
版 次 2005 年 8 月第 1 版
印 次 2005 年 8 月第 1 次印刷
书 号 ISBN 7 - 81068 - 985 - 1/H · 80
总 定 价 42.00 元(共三册)

前 言

《大学英语水平考试研究》是以国家教育部 2004 年 1 月颁布的《大学英语课程教学要求》为依据,参照大学英语等级考试最新大纲,由具有多年大学英语教学经验的教师编写。

本书共分三册,含应试指南及模拟试题 30 套,按其内容的难易程度编排。全书题型包括六部分:听力理解、阅读理解、词汇用法与语法结构、完形填空、汉译英或改错以及作文。书末附有参考答案,听力部分配有录音磁带,由外籍专家朗读。

本书语言材料均选自英美原版书刊,选材面广,体裁多样,语言规范,内容生动,题目设计针对性强,训练量大,对准备大学英语级别考试有很好的指导作用,适合于师生在大学一、二年级 1 - 3 学期课堂教学或自测使用,也可供英语自学者用于自测。

全书由余丽华、张玉蓉担任总主编,负责统稿、终审,最后由李源教授审定。其中第一册由潘冰、王文君担任主编;第二册由朱黎勇、殷琪担任主编;第三册由余丽华、杨小燕担任主编。

由于编者水平有限,时间仓促,疏漏与错误之处在所难免,敬请读者不吝批评指正。

编 者

2005 年 8 月

CONTENTS

PART I	MODEL TESTS	(1)
TEST ONE	.....	(1)
TEST TWO	.....	(11)
TEST THREE	.....	(21)
TEST FOUR	.....	(31)
TEST FIVE	.....	(40)
TEST SIX	.....	(51)
TEST SEVEN	.....	(61)
TEST EIGHT	.....	(72)
TEST NINE	.....	(83)
TEST TEN	.....	(94)
PART II	KEYS TO THE TESTS	(105)
PART III	TAPESCRIPTS FOR THE TESTS	(117)

PART I MODEL TESTS

TEST ONE

Part I Listening Comprehension (25 minutes)

Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear 10 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 twice. 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 you should mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

1. A. 2:20. B. 2:10. C. 2:50. D. 2:30.
2. A. Interesting. B. Enjoyable. C. Boring. D. Moving.
3. A. See the film. C. Go with man.
 B. Write her term paper. D. Buy some pepper.
4. A. Air-conditioner. C. Illness.
 B. The room. D. The cold weather.
5. A. Bookstore. C. Restaurant.
 B. Furniture store. D. Cinema.
6. A. Someone else did the housework.
 B. Henry likes doing the housework.
 C. Henry hates doing homework.
 D. Henry himself did the housework.
7. A. He is seeing the doctor. C. He is tired of his work.
 B. He is complaining his work. D. He is boasting of his diligence.
8. A. He watched the Film. C. He read a novel.
 B. He watched the match. D. He read the newspaper.
9. A. Classmates. B. Twins. C. Friends. D. Partners.
10. A. Sunny. B. Colder. C. Cool. D. Hot.

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear a long conversation. At the end of the conversation, 5 questions will be asked about what was said. The conversation and the question will be spoken twice. 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 you should mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

Questions 11 to 15 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

11. A. He wants to know her current situation.
B. He wants to know her plan on holiday.
C. He wants to invite her to attend the party at his new house.
D. He wants her to help him move to the new house.
12. A. On Saturday morning. C. On Sunday morning.
B. On Saturday evening. D. On Sunday evening.
13. A. The woman promises to come but not to stay until the end of the party.
B. The woman promises to come and stay until the end of the party.
C. The woman refuses to come for her early leaving the next day.
D. The woman refuses to come for her absence of gift.
14. A. A special gift. C. Nothing.
B. A new house. D. Anything the woman likes.
15. A. Husband and wife. C. Employer and employee.
B. Friends. D. Teacher and student.

Section C

Directions : In this section, you will hear 2 passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken twice. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A, B, C and D. Then you should mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

Passage 1

Questions 16 to 18 are based on the passage you have just heard.

16. A. The writer's teacher. C. The writer's aunt.
B. The writer's mother. D. It doesn't mention.
17. A. The woman herself. C. The woman's relative.
B. The writer himself. D. The writer's relative.
18. A. Angry. B. Moved. C. Disappointed D. Sad.

Passage 2

Questions 19 and 20 are based on the passage you have just heard.

19. A. Left. C. Both sides.
B. Right. D. It doesn't tell.
20. A. In the morning. C. Both A and B.
B. In the evening. D. At noon.

Part II Reading Comprehension (35 minutes)

Directions : In this section, there are 4 passages followed by some questions or incomplete

sentences. For the first 3 passages, choose the best one from the four suggested answers marked A, B, C and D. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet. For the fourth passage, answer the questions in the fewest possible words. Then write the answers on the Answer Sheet.

Passage 1

Most people have had a dog or have wanted one as their companion at some time in their lives. If you are thinking of buying a dog, however, you should first decide what sort of companion you need and whether the dog is likely to be happy in the surroundings you can provide. Specialists' advice is useful to help you choose the most suitable kind of dog, but in part the decision depends on common sense. Different dogs were originally developed to perform specific tasks. So, if you want a dog to protect you or your house, for example, you should choose the one that has the right size and characteristics. You must also be ready to devote a great deal of time to training the dog when it is young and give it the exercise it needs throughout its life, unless you live in the countryside and can let it run freely. Dogs are demanding pets. Cats love the house and so are satisfactory with their places where there are secure, but a dog is loyal to its master and consequently wants him to show proof of his affection. The best time to buy a baby dog is when it is between 6 and 8 weeks old so that it can transfer its love from its mother to its master. If baby dogs have not established a relationship with the human beings until they are over three months old, their strong relationship will always be with dogs. They are likely to be shy when they are brought out into the world to become good pets.

21. Which of the following statements can be inferred from the passage?
- A. It is easy to think of buying a dog.
 - B. It is difficult to think of buying a dog.
 - C. Common sense is the most important when thinking of buying a dog.
 - D. Others' advice is unimportant when thinking of buying a dog.
22. What is NOT mentioned in buying a dog?
- A. Size of the dog.
 - C. Characteristics of the dog.
 - B. Price of the dog.
 - D. The living environment.
23. Why is it more difficult to raise a dog than a cat?
- A. It needs more training in case it bites others.
 - B. It needs more food and larger space.
 - C. It needs more love and care.
 - D. Cat is loyal to its master.
24. Why is it better to buy a baby dog?
- A. It is cheaper to buy a baby dog.
 - B. It is easier to train a baby dog.
 - C. It is less likely for a baby dog run away.
 - D. It is easier for a baby dog to form a good relationship with its master.
25. The word "transfer" means _____.
A. move B. range C. differ D. get

Passage 2

In the United States, the Congress makes the laws. The Congress has two parts, which are more or less equal in power. They are known as the House of Representatives and the Senate. The House of Representatives is larger than the Senate, whose 100 members (two from each state) serve for six years. The 435 members of the House are elected every two years, and the number from each state is determined by the population of the state. For example, California, which has a large population, has forty-three representatives, while the state of Nevada has only one.

The House and the Senate are divided into small groups which take care of special matters such as education or foreign affairs. The most important work of the congress is often done in these groups, which are called Committee.

According to the Constitution of the United States, a Senator must be at least thirty years old and a citizen of the United States for nine years at the time of his election. To be elected to the House, a person must be twenty-five years old and a United States citizen for seven years. At the present time, members of Congress include businessmen, farmers, teachers, and especially lawyers.

In general, Senators are better known than representatives because they are fewer in number and serve for a longer time. Many American Presidents served in Congress before they became Presidents. Presidents John Kennedy, Lyndon Johnson, and Richard Nixon were all Representatives and then Senators before becoming Presidents of the United States.

26. The American Congress _____.
A. is elected every 6 years C. is elected every 2 years
B. consists of 535 members D. is the House of Representative
27. That California has forty-three seats in the House is determined by its _____.
A. population B. size C. economy D. location
28. Foreign affaires are done by _____.
A. the House B. the Senate C. the president D. the Committee
29. Which of the following statements about the Senate is NOT true?
A. The Senate is smaller than the House.
B. The members of the Senate are selected every six years.
C. The seats of each state in the Senate are determined by its population.
D. A senator must be at least thirty years old.
30. Representatives and senators have many differences EXCEPT that _____.
A. representatives serve shorter
B. representatives are more
C. representatives have less power
D. representatives are less known

Passage 3

Americans have always had mixed feelings in their attitudes toward education. On one hand, free and universal public education was seen as necessary in a democracy in

order to make citizens learn how to govern themselves in a responsible way? On the other hand, America was always a country that offered financial opportunities for people who hadn't well educated; on the road from rags to riches, schooling beyond the basics of reading, writing and arithmetic was an unnecessary interruption.

Even today, it is still possible for people to achieve financial success without much education, but the number of situations is decreasing. In today's more complex world, the opportunities for financial success are closely related to the need for education, especially higher education.

Our society is rapidly becoming one whose chief product is information, and dealing with this information requires more and more specialized education. In the future, this trend is likely to continue. Tomorrow's world will be even more complex than today's world, and, to manage this complexity, even more specialized education will be needed.

31. In the past, education was regarded as _____ in American.
A. necessary B. unnecessary C. useless D. both A and B
32. Today, financial success highly depends on _____.
A. public education C. responsible citizens
B. higher education D. opportunity
33. In the future, _____ is more important.
A. making more money C. specialized education
B. financial opportunities D. responsible citizens
34. The word "rags" in Paragraph 1 refers to _____.
A. the poor B. dirt C. old cloth D. poor health
35. The main idea for this passage is _____.
A. American education
B. the development of American education
C. the need for specialized education
D. American's attitude towards education

Passage 4

Australia, the last continent, was discovered by ships belonging to some European nations in the seventeenth century. These nations were less interested in changing it into a colony than in exploring it. As in the early history of the United States, it was the English who set up the settlements in Australia. This history and the geography of these two British colonies have some other things in common as well.

Australia and the United States are about the same in size, and their western lands are both not rich in soil. It was the eastern coast of Australia and American that the English first settled, and both colonies soon began to develop towards the west. However, this westward movement took place more because the English were searching for better land than because the population was increasing. Settlements of the western part of both countries developed quickly after gold was discovered in American in 1849 and in Australia two years later.

Although the development of these two countries has a lot in common, there are

some striking differences as well. The United States gained its independence from England by revolution while Australia won its independence without having to go to war. Australia, unlike the United States, was firstly turned into a colony by English prisoners and its economic development was in wheat growing and sheep raising. By 1922, for example, Australia had fifteen times more sheep as there are people today in the United States. Yet, in spite of these and other main differences, Australia and the United States have more in common with each other than either one has with most of the rest of the world.

36. When was Australia discovered?

_____.

37. Who turned Australia into a colony?

_____.

38. What are the similarities between Australia and the United States?

_____.

39. How did the United States gain its independence?

_____.

40. When was gold discovered in Australia?

_____.

Part III Vocabulary and Structure (25 minutes)

Directions: In this section, there are 30 incomplete sentences. You are required to complete each one by deciding on the most appropriate word or phrase from the four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose one answer that best completes the sentence. Then you should mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

41. _____ Smiths are hospitable to every friend.

- A. A B. The C. An D. ×

42. I have seen the film in _____ cinema.

- A. some B. any C. every D. each

43. _____ violates the regulations will be punished.

- A. Whoever B. Whatever C. Whichever D. Wherever

44. By the time he arrives the airport, the plane _____ off.

- A. will have taken C. took
B. have taken D. will take

45. He is said to _____ five foreign languages.

- A. master C. have mastered
B. be mastered D. have being mastered

46. He prefers _____ to _____ .
 A. staying at home ... go out C. stay at home ... going out
 B. stay at home ... go out D. staying at home ... going out
47. _____ from the university, she is qualified as a teacher.
 A. Graduated C. Graduating
 B. Having Graduated D. To graduate
48. There must be something wrong with car. The car needs _____.
 A. checking B. check C. to check D. have check
49. _____, we are going to hold a sports meeting as scheduled.
 A. Permitting C. Weather permitting
 B. Permitting weather D. Weather permitted
50. If I were you, I _____ the film with them yesterday.
 A. would see C. saw
 B. would have seen D. had seen
51. The cloth has beautiful _____.
 A. sample B. model C. design D. pattern
52. White teeth are a sharp _____ to black skin.
 A. contrast B. contract C. contact D. content
53. The _____ of the house in the lake is very clear.
 A. reflection B. mirror C. shadow D. sight
54. No _____ of nobility is granted in China.
 A. rank B. title C. class D. name
55. Air is very _____ on the top of high mountains.
 A. scarce B. dirty C. rare D. much
56. The students' ages in the kindergarten _____ from 1 to 6.
 A. arrange B. range C. scope D. move
57. The orchestra in the university _____ 20 girls and 20 boys.
 A. consists in C. constitutes
 B. makes up D. consists of
58. He met a lot of difficulties in the _____ of pursuing study.
 A. procedure B. way C. purpose D. process
59. _____ we have solved the problem, we can continue our plan.
 A. Now that B. If only C. Now D. That
60. Everyone welcomes him, for he is always _____ to others.
 A. considerable B. considerate C. consider D. considerably
61. He succeeds at last _____ a lot of difficulties.
 A. although B. though C. despite D. but
62. Gold is a kind of _____ mental resource.
 A. present B. previous C. precious D. serious
63. He have apply _____ university _____ scholarship.
 A. to ... to B. for ... for C. for ... to D. to ... for

64. Who is responsible _____ the losing of the match?
A. in B. up C. for D. from
65. This _____ of noodle is popular with a lot of people in the market.
A. bond B. brand C. band D. bang
66. When did that famous works _____ ?
A. come off C. come out
B. come round D. come about
67. The rain will _____ our plan for sports meeting.
A. affection B. reflect C. affect D. effect
68. I have had my house _____ .
A. insured B. ensured C. assured D. secured
69. The firm is likely to _____ against large companies.
A. rival B. compete C. comply D. compensate
70. I can't _____ to buy some food, let alone a car.
A. afford B. offer C. adopt D. adapt

Part IV Cloze (15 minutes)

Directions: There are 20 blanks in the following passage. For each blank, there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. You should choose the ONE that best fits into the passage. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

Life is not a race, but a journey to be savored in each step of the way. Yesterday is history. Tomorrow is a mystery and Today is a gift: that's 71 we call it "The Present".

Three 72, simple but overwhelmingly strong, have 73 my life: the longing 74 love, the 75 for knowledge, and unbearable pity for the suffering of mankind. These passions, like great winds, have 76 me here and there, in a wayward (无法控制的) course over a deep ocean of anguish, reaching the very verge of 77.

I have 78 love, first, because it brings ecstasy — ecstasy so great that I would often have 79 all the rest of my life for a few hours for this joy. I have sought it, next, because it 80 loneliness — that terrible loneliness 81 which one shivering consciousness looks over the 82 of the world into the cold unfathomable (深不可测的) lifeless abyss (深渊). I have sought it, 83, because in the union of love I have 84, in a mystic miniature, the prefiguring (预示的) vision of the heaven 85 saints and poets have imagined. This is 86 I sought, and 87 it 88 seem too 89 for human life, this is what 90 I have found.

71. A. how B. whether C. why D. what
72. A. nations B. rations C. actions D. passions
73. A. governed B. ruined C. covered D. created
74. A. for B. towards C. upon D. into
75. A. research B. search C. seek D. trail

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|
| 76. A. grown | B. blown | C. mowed | D. rowed |
| 77. A. inspire | B. despair | C. respire | D. aspire |
| 78. A. thought | B. sought | C. bought | D. brought |
| 79. A. sacrificed | B. compared | C. traveled | D. valued |
| 80. A. worsens | B. dwarfs | C. relieves | D. serves |
| 81. A. on | B. in | C. with | D. for |
| 82. A. grim | B. lip | C. rim | D. slim |
| 83. A. naturally | B. unexpectedly | C. variously | D. finally |
| 84. A. effected | B. seen | C. controlled | D. encouraged |
| 85. A. where | B. when | C. how | D. that |
| 86. A. what | B. that | C. it | D. which |
| 87. A. even | B. despite | C. though | D. as |
| 88. A. ought to | B. must | C. might | D. need |
| 89. A. good | B. bad | C. long | D. short |
| 90. A. at random | B. at last | C. at rest | D. at term |

Part V Correction (20 minutes)

Directions: The following passage contains 9 errors in 10 numbered blanks. In each case only one word is involved. You should proofread the passage and correct it in the numbered blank.

Language is always changing. In a society where life
 continue year after year with few changes, the language 91. _____
 does not change much, either. The earliest know languages 92. _____
 had complicated grammar but a small, limit vocabulary. 93. _____
 Over the centuries, the grammar changed, and the
 vocabulary grow. For example, the English and Spanish people 94. _____
 who came to American during the sixteenth and seventeenth 95. _____
 century gave names to all the new plants and animals 96. _____
 they found. On this way, hundreds of new words were 97. _____
 introduced into the English and Spanish vocabularies.
 Today life is changing very fast, language is changing fast, too. 98. _____
 Linguists say there are nine major language families. 99. _____
 The languages in each family is related, and linguists think 100. _____
 that they came from the same parent language.

Part VI Writing (30 minutes)

Directions: In this part, you are required to write a composition on the title **A Welcome**

speech in about 80 words. Suppose you are the monitor of your class and you are having a welcome party for some new foreign friends. Remember to write your composition clearly on the Answer Sheet.

A Welcome Speech

TEST TWO

Part I Listening Comprehension (25 minutes)

Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear 10 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 twice. 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 you should mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

1. A. June 15th. B. June 16th. C. June 2nd. D. June 1st.
2. A. 60. B. 14. C. 40. D. 42.
3. A. Interesting. B. Boring. C. Attractive. D. Wonderful.
4. A. \$ 15. B. \$ 50. C. \$ 7. 5. D. \$ 25.
5. A. She thinks the working place is far away from home.
B. She wants to stay more time at home.
C. She thinks the salary is too low.
D. She thinks the job is demanding.
6. A. He played it in the past. C. He hates playing it now.
B. He likes playing it. D. He plays other balls.
7. A. Teacher and student. C. Boss and employee.
B. Husband and wife. D. Doctor and patient.
8. A. She can't put up with the noise.
B. The new house is more expensive.
C. The neighbor wants to buy the new house.
D. She wants to buy a new piano.
9. A. 7:40. B. 7:30. C. 7:45. D. 7:10.
10. A. The man has read the book.
B. The man probably will read the book.
C. The woman hasn't read the book.
D. The book doesn't deserve reading.

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear a long conversation. At the end of the conversation, 5 questions will be asked about what was said. The conversation and the question will be spoken twice. 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 you should mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

Questions 11 to 15 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

11. A. The mailman's. C. Aunt Cynthia's.
B. Uncle George's. D. The boys'.
12. A. The Georges will come to visit the two speakers by car.
B. The Georges will not come to visit the two speakers by car.
C. The Georges will not come until the twenty-sixth to visit the two speakers by car.
D. The Georges invite the two speakers to visit them by car.
13. A. Two days. B. Three days. C. Four days. D. Five days.
14. A. Tom is seventeen and Dave is fifteen.
B. Tom is seventeen and Dave is seventeen.
C. Tom is fifteen and Dave is fifteen.
D. Tom is fifteen and Dave is seventeen.
15. A. They probably will live in the hotel.
B. They probably will share the bedroom with their parents.
C. They probably will share the bedroom with the man.
D. They probably will live in respective rooms.

Section C

Directions: In this section, you will hear 2 passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken twice. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A, B, C and D. Then you should mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

Passage 1

Questions 16 to 18 are based on the passage you have just heard.

16. A. Go out for walk. C. Stay at home.
B. See the film. D. Go out for driving.
17. A. On foot. B. By car. C. By bus. D. By bike.
18. A. The man has to wash the dishes.
B. The man needn't wash the dishes.
C. His wife will laugh at the man.
D. His wife will be happy.

Passage 2

Questions 19 and 20 are based on the passage you have just heard.

19. A. September. B. January. C. February. D. June.
20. A. 18 or 19. B. 17 or 18. C. 16 or 17. D. 19 or 20.

Part II Reading Comprehension (35 minutes)

Directions: In this section, there are 4 passages followed by some questions or incomplete