

大学英语考试方略



2

College English
Coursebook-Based
Test

大学英语
同步考试必备

孙怀庆

李书民

吉林大学出版社

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丛书出版说明

自 1985 年和 1986 年原国家教委颁布两份《大学英语教学大纲》以来,我国的大学英语教育事业无论在教材建设和考试组织上都有长足的发展。但随着世纪钟声的敲响,社会对大学生的英语能力提出了更高的要求,因而 1999 年大学外语教学指导委员会颁布了全面修订的《大学英语教学大纲》,上海外语教育出版社出版了全面修订的《大学英语》系列教材;外语教学与研究出版社按以学生为中心的主题教学模式出版了《新编大学英语》综合教材;大学英语四、六级标准化考试更加注重效度和信度的和谐统一。基于此,研究教材和教法,关注考试与技能,编写和出版一批质量上乘的教学和考试辅助材料是我们义不容辞的责任。

大学英语考试方略丛书包括《大学英语同步考试必备》(1—4 级)、《大学英语四级考试必备》、《大学英语六级考试必备》、《大学英语四、六级考试必备》等系列。本套丛书全面考察了具有中国特色的大学英语教学考试体系,研究了考试性质、用途、内容、质量、题型和题量等相关问题,强调语言基础,培养考试技巧,有效地把学习和测试结合起来,精编精解,精益求精,真正地为广大考生服务。

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编辑序言

《大学英语同步考试必备》(1—4级)是配合学习上海版《大学英语》系列教材和外研版《新编大学英语》综合教材而编写的。它具有以下特色:

一、符合《大学英语教学大纲》的总体规定。《大学英语教学大纲》规定实行分级教学,每一学期为一级,并划定了四级的总体教学内容,制定标准的四级考试。而本书亦按分级教学的规定,设定四个级别层次,与主干教材配套,有效利用主干教材的知识资源,合理保证测试的信度和效度。

二、利用最新的试题响应理论编制而成。对大学英语课程来说,教学的最终目的是使我国大学生掌握英语、获得以英语为工具参与国际交流的能力,获取本专业所需要的各种信息,而语言测试的目的则是提供一种科学的测试工具,对学生的语言能力进行客观的、准确的、公正的评价,反映教学中的长处与短处,为提高教学质量服务。《大学英语同步考试必备》(1—4级)采用最新的试题响应理论建设教材题库,把学习和测试结合在一起,使学习的过程同时成为自我测试的过程,并且使学生通过测试提供的反馈信息不断调整学习过程,教学阶段结束同时获得对学习成绩的准确评定,使语言测试真正达到信度和效度和谐完美结合的理想境界。

三、科学处理了课堂教学与四、六级统考的关系。本书是基于主干教材的学业测试库,英文名称是 Coursebook-Based English Test,因而要求学生全面掌握主干教材内容,特别要掌握好常用的语言点(如《大学英语》精读教材中的 words to drill 和词表中的 phrases and expressions)、句型、篇章结构等,这将有助于学生

学会在一定的上下文中较熟练地运用教学大纲中所规定的各项语言知识和技能,从而提高英语应用能力,使学生的注意力回到课本上、课堂上,向教师提出不断改进课堂教学的更高要求。同时,它用标准化的 CET4 和 CET6 题型武装大学英语课程内容,妥善处理了知识与技能、领会能力与表达能力、流利与准确、句子水平与语篇水平的关系,使学生不但学得好,还能考得好,进入一种自如运用英语、从容面对考试的学习境界。

四、具有科学的规范性和严密性。测试教程的编写是一项专业性极强的工作,它需要编者有语言测试、教育测量、教学经验、计算机程序等多方面综合素质;它需要在题眼的确定、题干的设计、选项的分布等诸多方面符合规范;它需要有严格的难易度和区分度控制;它需要科学性与实践性相结合;它需要针对性与全面性并重;它需要既反映教学大纲的精神,又覆盖主干课程的内容;同时又要与大规模标准化考试接轨,而本书全面、严格地落实、反映了以上要求和精神,因而具有科学的规范性和严密性。

五、具有新颖性和实用性。本书选材注重信息的永恒价值和充电功能,同时套套精华,题题精解,启发思路,点拨技巧,可使学生举一反三,触类旁通,体现了极强的新颖性和实用性。

本书另配有标准录音带,亦同时由吉林大学出版社出版。

本书承蒙全国大学外语教学指导委员会委员、全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会委员、硕士生导师、吉林大学外语部主任刘龙根教授关心和支持;由英语测试专家、硕士生导师、吉林大学外语部副主任孙怀庆教授和吉林工学院外国语学院院长李书民教授担纲编写,特此致谢!

本书在编写与校对的过程中,力求审慎,唯恐仍有疏失之处,尚祈读者不吝批评指教。

杨 枫

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TEST 1

Paper

Part I Listening Comprehension

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 only once. After each conversation 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.

Example: You will hear:

You will read: A. At the office. B. In the waiting room.

C. At the airport. D. In a restaurant.

Sample answer [~~A~~] [B] [C] [D]

From the conversation we know that the two were talking about some work they have to finish in the evening. This is most likely to have taken place at the office. Therefore, A, 'At the office' is the best answer. You should mark [A] on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

1. A. He did very well in the race.

B. Paul suddenly fell off during the race.

C. He was one of the slower runners.

D. Paul finished directly behind the quickest runner.

2. A. Kelvin organized them all.
B. Kelvin and Frank divided them evenly.
C. Frank gave most of them to Kelvin.
D. Frank took care of them.
3. A. Do some shopping.
B. Walk back and finish her housework.
C. Take a walk this afternoon.
D. Probably work at the drugstore.
4. A. Trying to see Mr. Baker right now.
B. Changing the time of an appointment.
C. Looking forward to a holiday.
D. Discussing the possibility of finding a job.
5. A. In a clothing shop.
B. In a garden.
C. In a cleaner's.
D. At a printing shop.
6. A. She thinks it's only a little boring.
B. In her opinion it's very interesting.
C. She is unwilling to express her opinion about it.
D. She hasn't actually read it.
7. A. The man is eager to see the woman.
B. The man won't be able to meet her at the station.
C. The man is unwilling to wait for her at the station.
D. The man tries to avoid seeing her.
8. A. Stay home to prepare for his exams.
B. Attend the concert after finishing his exams.
C. Ask the woman to help him with his exams.
D. Go to the concert with the woman.
9. A. He doesn't know him at all.
B. He has not met him frequently.

- B. At his mother's home.
 - C. In a hotel.
 - D. On the train.
15. A. Having a cup of tea.
- B. Buying a train ticket.
 - C. Calling his mother.
 - D. Talking with the girl's husband.
16. A. To visit Bob's mother.
- B. To take holiday.
 - C. To find a spare room.
 - D. To attend a wedding.
17. A. Two. B. Three. C. Four. D. Five.

Passage 3

Questions 18 to 20 are based on the passage you've just heard.

18. A. She borrowed her nurse's car.
- B. She bought a car.
 - C. She hired a car.
 - D. She walked.
19. A. He was waiting for her.
- B. He was busy with his students.
 - C. He was about to leave the school.
 - D. He was preparing his lectures in his private room.
20. A. Because they were growing all over the house.
- B. Because her husband wanted to sell the land.
 - C. Because the house needed new gardens.
 - D. Because she wanted the land for building.

Section C Spot Dictation

Directions: *In this section, you will hear a passage of about 120 words*

three times. The passage is printed on your Answer Sheet with about 50 words missing. First, you will hear the whole passage from the beginning to the end just to get a general idea of it. Then, in second reading, you will hear a signal indicating the beginning of a pause after each sentence, sometimes two sentences or just a pause after each sentence. During the pause, you must write down the missing words you have just heard in the corresponding space on the Answer Sheet. There is also a different signal, you must get ready for what comes next from the recording. You can check what you have written when the passage is read to you once again without the pauses.

When I looked out the window and (21) _____ in the driveway, I thought to myself that I should never (22) _____. I had been making preparations for more than two days (23) _____ to be held that night and knew that several of the people (24) _____ would be calling to cancel (25) _____. I called upstairs to tell Jerry (26) _____. Jerry heard me and quickly (27) _____. He knew that the weather (28) _____ was snow. Now it had really come. To Jerry, (29) _____ would be just what was needed to make (30) _____.

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 with a single line through the center.

In the passages there are some underlined sentences. You are required to translate them into Chinese.

(1)

Many a young person tells me he wants to be a writer. I always encourage such people, but I also explain that there's big difference between "being a writer" and writing. In most cases these individuals are dreaming of wealth and fame, not the long hours alone at a typewriter. "You've got to want to write," I say to them, "not want to be a writer."

The reality is that writing is a lonely, private and poor-paying affair. For every writer kissed by fortune there are thousands more whose longing is never rewarded. When I left a 20-year career in the U. S. Coast Guard to become a freelance writer (自由撰稿者), I had no prospects at all. What I did have was a friend who found me my room in a New York apartment building. It didn't even matter that it was cold and had no bathroom. I immediately bought a used manual typewriter and felt like a genuine writer.

After a year or so, however, I still hadn't gotten a break and began to doubt myself. It was so hard to sell a story that barely made enough to eat. But I knew I wanted to write. I had dreamed about it for years. I wasn't going to be one of those people who die wondering, What if? I would keep putting my dream to the test—even though it meant living with uncertainty and fear of failure. This is the Shadowland of hope, and anyone with a dream must learn to live there.

31. The passage is meant to _____.

- A. warn young people of the hardships that a successful writer has to experience
- B. advise young people to give up their idea of becoming a professional writer
- C. show young people it's unrealistic for a writer to pursue wealth

and fame

D. encourage young people to pursue a writing career

32. What can be concluded from the passage?

☒ A. Genuine writers often find their work interesting and rewarding.

B. A writer's success depends on luck rather than on effort.

C. Famous writers usually live in poverty and isolation.

D. The chances for a writer to become successful are small.

33. Why did the author begin to doubt himself after the first year of his writing career?

A. He wasn't able to produce a single book.

☒ B. He hadn't seen a change for the better.

C. He wasn't able to have a rest for a whole year.

D. He found his dream would never come true.

34. "... people who die wondering, What if?" (Line 4, Para. 3) refers to "those _____".

A. who think too much of the dark side of life

☒ B. who regret giving up their career halfway

☒ C. who think a lot without making a decision

D. who are full of imagination even upon death

35. "Shadowland" in the last sentence refers to _____.

A. the wonderland one often dreams about

B. the bright future that one is looking forward to

☒ C. the state of uncertainty before one's final goal is reached

D. a world that exists only in one's imagination

(2)

One thing was certain for Charlie Chaplin, and that was that he was going to make himself the biggest name in Hollywood and in the entertainment industry generally. He and his brother Sidney (both an ac-

tor in his own right as well as Chaplin's business manager) would be the creators of a new film language. The vehicle for this film language, of course, was to be silent comedy. Places and scenery would be nouns, movement would be verbs and adverbs, and the actual shot or "take" would compare to the adjective.

In fact, everything worked wonderfully well for over twenty years. But in 1939 Chaplin decided he was going to make a full length comedy about Hitler and Mussolini. Eventually he was persuaded to make his first sound film. His brother Sidney was going to help him with the dialogue because this was new for both of them. A number of stars were going to work for no salary because they felt strongly about the subject. The world held its breath and waited for Chaplin to make his first really big movie disaster.

Of course, the film was a huge success. Charlie had done his homework and had worked out a brilliant idea. The film had two stories. One was about a little Jewish barber and his funny but sad problems in Germany at that time. The other was about the rise of a man called Adenoid Hynkel. The two stories eventually joined together to make one of the greatest comedies of the cinema. It was called *The Great Dictator*. Chaplin had succeeded yet again.

A 36. Chaplin was going to make himself the biggest name in Hollywood and in the entertainment industry by _____.

A. creating a new film language

B. making a sound film

C. making a lot of comedies

D. playing Hitler in his first sound film

B 37. Sidney was _____.

A. a singer

B. an actor

C. a director

D. a writer

- C 38. The word "shot" in the last sentence, para. 1 means _____.
 A. subject B. creat C. take D. make
- C 39. Chaplin was eventually persuaded to make his first sound film because _____.
 A. he felt it very easy to do it
 B. he had got enough money to pay the film stars
 C. he thought he had the ability to do it
 D. he wanted to make a big disaster in the world
40. Certain stars work for free in *The Great Dictator* because _____.
 B
 A. they liked Charlie Chaplin
 B. they disliked Hitler and wanted to make fun of him
 C. they needed work even without salary
 D. money meant nothing to them

(3)

More than 30,000 drivers and front seat passengers are killed or seriously injured each year. At a speed of only 30 miles per hour it is the same as falling from a third-floor window. Wearing a seat belt saves lives; it reduces your chance of death or serious injury by more than half.

Therefore drivers or front seat passengers over 14 in most vehicles must wear a seat belt. If you do not, you could be fined up to £ 50. It will not be up to the drivers to make sure you wear your belt. But it will be the driver's responsibility to make sure that children under 14 do not ride in the front unless they are wearing a seat belt of some kind.

However, you do not have to wear a seat belt if you are reversing your vehicle; or you are making a local delivery or collection using a special vehicle; or if you have a valid medical certificate which excuses