

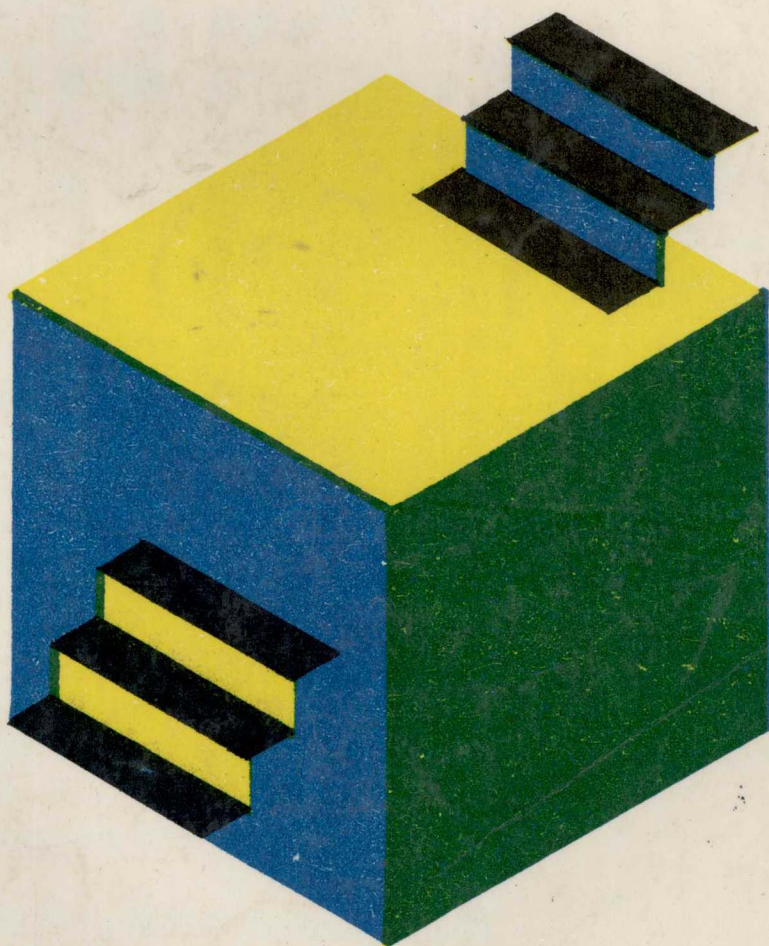
**Comprehensive Training Series (1)**

●丛书主编 韩哲 陈仲利 黄铁聚 ●主审 耿宪章

# COLLEGE ENGLISH BAND 2~3

## 大学英语二、三级综合训练

主编 陈仲利



哈尔滨工业大学出版社

Comprehensive Training Series(1)

College English Band 2~3

# 大学英语二、三级综合训练

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哈尔滨工业大学出版社

## 内 容 简 介

为了全面贯彻“大学英语教学大纲”，使大学英语教学再上一个新台阶，在省教委和省大学外语教学专业委员会的组织下，由全省十八所高等院校选派教师联合编写了这套大学英语综合训练丛书。

根据大学英语教学各阶段特点，丛书分三册出版，即《大学英语二、三级综合训练》、《大学英语四级听力与阅读训练》和《大学英语六级综合训练》。本书是丛书之一，《大学英语二、三级综合训练》其内容及素材绝大多数选自国内外最新报刊，杂志等有关读物，并结合大学英语等级统考新特点、新要求精心编排、科学设计，反复讨论之后定稿。该书体现了知识性、趣味性及语言的规范性，即注意了考试题型的变化，又考虑了难易程度。同时又为拔尖学生提供部分难度较大的训练习题。学生使用本教材并通过严格训练之后，定能获得举一反三，事半功倍的效果。

本教材适合于大中专学生外语等级统考使用，也适合于英语自学者为提高英语应试水平作为自学自测教材或教学参考书使用。

### 大学英语二、三级综合训练

DA XUE YING YU ER SANJI IONG HE XUN LIAN

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哈尔滨工业大学出版社出版  
新华书店首都发行所发行  
东北农业大学印刷厂印刷

\*

开本 787×1092 1/16 印张 13 字数 299 千字

1996年4月第1版 1996年4月第1次印刷

印数 1-8000

ISBN 7-5603-1140-7/H·87 定价 13.00 元

## 《大学英语综合训练丛书》编委会

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# 前 言

为了全面贯彻“大学英语教学大纲”，使大学英语教学再上一个新台阶，在黑龙江省教委和黑龙江省大学外语教学专业委员会的指导下，由全省十八所高等院校选派教师联合编写了这套大学英语综合训练丛书。

根据大学英语各阶段的教学特点，丛书分为三册：《大学英语二、三级综合训练》，《大学英语四级听力与阅读训练》，以及《大学英语六级综合训练》。

这套综合训练丛书具有下述三个主要特点：

1. 内容新和形式新。内容新体现在：本丛书所有素材绝大多数选自国内外最新报刊杂志和书籍，选材注意了知识性、趣味性及语言规范性。所有练习都是自行设计和编写的，符合当前英语试题设计的新趋势。形式新体现在：练习题形式新颖，在保留一些传统题型的基础上，增加了英译汉、英语简答和听写填空等最新题型，符合国家考试委员会在全国大学英语四、六级考试实行的最新题型的要求。

2. 难易度适中。本丛书各分册所涉及的词汇与语法知识尽量控制在各级教学大纲所规定的范围之内。为了加强训练难度，各分册中，均为拔尖学生提供一部分难度较大的练习题。

3. 实用性强。

由于丛书各分册内容紧扣各级英语教学的教学大纲和考试大纲，本丛书既可用作相应各级教学的课上辅助练习材料，也可用作练习题答案、部分难题的注释以及作文范文，便于自学者使用。

本丛书在编写过程中，得到各方人士的支持和帮助，几位外国文教专家和教师也审阅了书稿，在此一并致谢。

本丛书中如有错误和不足之处，请读者不吝赐教。

大学英语综合训练丛书编委会

1996年1月

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# Test 1

## I Listening Comprehension

### Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear 5 statements. Four choices A), B), C) and D) are given for each statement. Each statement will be spoken twice. During the pause, you must read the four possible answers and decide which one is closest in meaning to the statement you have heard. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a pencil.

1. A. Mary is taller than her younger sister.  
B. Mary is as tall as her younger sister.  
C. Her younger sister is taller than she.  
D. Her younger sister is not taller than she.
2. A. He found the treasure he was looking for..  
B. He really enjoyed cooking.  
C. He ate the grapes with pleasure.  
D. He always prepared large meals.
3. A. The students had studied another foreign language.  
B. The studnets studied another foreign language.  
C. The teacher recommended the students to study another foreign language.  
D. The teacher asked the students to study another foreign language.
4. A. What do you have for dinner?  
B. We had dinner yesterday.  
C. Are you going to have dinner?  
D. Please have dinner with us.
5. A. It'll rain tomorrow morning.  
B. It will not rain tomorrow morning.  
C. I will go shopping tomorrow morning.  
D. I'll not go shopping if it rains tomorrow morning.

### Section B

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 question will be spoken twice. After each question there will be a pause, you must read the A), B), C) and D) and decide which is the best answer.

Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a pencil.

- |  |                                    |
|--|------------------------------------|
| 6. A. In an office.                        | B. At home.                        |
| C. In a post office.                       | D. In a reading-room.              |
| 7. A. He accepted the invitation.          |                                    |
| B. He is going to the cinema.              |                                    |
| C. He has time to go to the cinema.        |                                    |
| D. He'll go to see the film if he is free. |                                    |
| 8. A. He teaches physics.                  | B. He studies physics.             |
| C. He is good at physics.                  | D. He is a physics expert.         |
| 9. A. Call a friend.                       | B. Take a taxi.                    |
| C. Walk.                                   | D. Run.                            |
| 10. A. At home.                            | B. In the store.                   |
| C. At office.                              | D. In the hospital.                |
| 11. A. She is tired of working.            | B. She's changing jobs.            |
| C. She doesn't work hard.                  | D. She was dismissed from the job. |
| 12. A. Wife—husband.                       | B. Father—son.                     |
| C. Shop assistant—customer.                | D. Boss—secretary.                 |
| 13. A. Move the table.                     | B. Help the woman.                 |
| C. Ask some other people for help.         | D. Leave the woman alone.          |
| 14. A. Twenty-five.                        | B. Thirty-five.                    |
| C. Fifteen.                                | D. Twenty.                         |
| 15. A. He lost his car.                    | B. He liked to walk.               |
| C. Something happened to his car.          | D. He got up late.                 |

### Section C: Dictation

Directions: Numbers 16 to 20 are 5 sentences for you to listen to. Write and check.

- 16.
- 17.
- 18.
- 19.
- 20.

## II Reading Comprehension

Directions: There are 4 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 pencil.

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:



Thirty years ago, when I was a small child, my father arranged for me to spend two summer vacations at a large farm in South Dakota. He thought it would be good for me, and he was right. It taught me a great deal about the importance of independence. The people who lived there were practically self-sufficient(自给自足的). They raised sheep for wool, wove it into fabric (织物), and built their houses from logs (圆木). The place was so isolated (偏僻的) that the owner's daughter, who must have been in her early twenties, said that she had never been away from home or seen a train.

21. What did the speaker say about the farm owners?
- ☒ A. They were relatively independent of other people.  
B. They were unfriendly people.  
C. They had little to eat.  
D. They were too old to take care of themselves.
22. When did the speaker stay on the farm?
- A. In the early 1930's. ☒ B. During his childhood.  
☒ C. Three years ago. D. When he was twenty-two.
23. What had the farm owner's daughter never done?
- ☒ A. Seen a train. B. Been in a log house.  
C. Had a friend visit her. D. Seen a sheep.
24. According to the speaker's father, why was it good for him to go on this trip?
- A. He had learned how to build log houses.  
B. He learned to depend on other people.  
C. He learned the techniques of farming.  
☒ D. He learned the value of self-sufficiency.

25. In this passage, one sentence is underlined. You are to translate it into Chinese.

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

Today, most countries in the world have canals. Even in the twentieth century, goods can be moved more cheaply by boat than by any other means of transport. Some canals, such as the Suez or the Panama, save ships weeks of time by making their voyage a thousand miles shorter. Other canals permit boats to reach cities that are not located on the coast. Still other canals drain lands where there is too much water, help to irrigate fields where there is not enough water, and supply water power for factories and mills (磨坊).

In places where it does not rain very often, irrigation canals drain water from rivers or lakes, such as the lake behind the Aswan Dam on the Nile River, and provide the irrigation water.

In places where there is too much water, canals can drain the water off the land for use in farming. In Holland, acres (英亩) and acres of land have been drained in this way. Since much of this drained land is below sea level, the water in the canals has to be

pumped up to sea level. Dikes (堤) have been built in Holland to keep the sea from covering the land.

26. Compared with other means of transport, which of the following is true about the canal boats?
- A. cheaper and sometimes faster.
  - ☒ B. more expensive, but faster.
  - C. cheaper, but more dangerous.
  - D. more expensive and slower.
27. For what primary purpose was the Aswan Dam built?
- A. navigation.
  - ☒ B. irrigation.
  - C. drainage.
  - D. electricity.
28. What do we learn about much of the drained land in Holland?
- A. above sea level.
  - ☒ B. at sea level.
  - C. below sea level.
  - D. at a constantly changing level.
29. Which of the following is the best title for the passage?
- A. How the Aswan Dam was built.
  - B. How Holland solved its drainage problems.
  - C. Transporting goods with canal boats.
  - ☒ D. Canals and their uses
30. In this passage, one sentence is underlined. You are to translate it into Chinese.

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:

The national weather map shows a high pressure area all along the eastern coastline which brought people very pleasant, sunny weather from New York to Florida. But showers and thunderstorms are occurring from the Ohio River all the way south to the Gulf coast, depositing heavy amounts of rain over the southern states.

By far the worst of the storms have occurred in and around Texas. Some Texas stations have reported up to fifteen inches of rain in a twenty-four hour period with high winds and thunderstorms. Two tornadoes (龙卷风) were reported along the Gulf coast of Texas, but we have no confirmation (证实) of damages or injury.

Heavy amounts of snow were reported in the Rocky Mountain region with record cold temperatures in Denver and Boulder. As much as a foot of snow has fallen in some of the mountain stations.

In contrast, temperatures in Arizona and the desert Southwest went over the one-hundred-degree mark again today under bright, sunny skies.

31. How could you best describe the weather for the southern states?
- A. sunny.
  - ☒ B. pleasant.
  - C. rainy.
  - D. snowy.
32. How much rain was reported in Texas?

- A. two inches.
  - ~~B. fifteen inches.~~
  - C. twenty-four inches.
  - D. one foot.
33. Where were tornadoes reported?
- A. near Denver.
  - B. in Florida.
  - C. in the desert Southwest.
  - ~~D. along the Gulf coast.~~
34. In which state were temperatures over one hundred degrees?
- A. Florida.
  - B. Texas.
  - C. Arizona.
  - D. Boulder.
35. In this passage, one sentence is underlined. You are to translate it into Chinese.

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage:

A four-year study conducted by the Infant (婴幼儿) Testing Center in San Francisco, California, suggests that babies feel more comfortable around other babies than with strange adults. According to the study, babies benefit by being with their fellow infants daily. Whereas a baby might show fear of an adult stranger, he is likely to smile and reach out for an unfamiliar infant. By the time babies are one year old, they have begun to form friendships of a sort.

The above findings, based on observation of 100 babies aged three months to three years, might prove interesting to working parents who must find day care for their babies. Family care in a private home, with several babies together, is probably the ideal way to care for babies under three. Dr. Benjamin Spock, well-known pediatrician (儿科专家) and author of books about babies, supports the idea. He says that family day care is sounder in theory than hiring a house-keeper or a babysitter.

36. What would be a good title for the passage?
- A. How to test infants.
  - B. Parents and children.
  - C. Sound day care for babies.
  - D. Choosing a pediatrician.
37. A baby is more likely to feel at ease with \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. a housekeeper.
  - B. another infant.
  - C. an adult stranger.
  - D. teenage children.
38. What does Dr. Benjamin Spock do?
- A. He recommends baby-sitters.
  - B. He writes books about babies.
  - C. He conducts studies on infants.
  - D. He directs an infant testing center.
39. According to the passage, how could working parents provide better day care for their babies.
- A. find a private home with other babies.
  - ~~B. take their babies with them to work.~~
  - C. hire an adult to come into the home.

D. search for a large nursery (托儿所) with a good reputation.

40. In this passage, one sentence is underlined. You are to translate it into Chinese.

### III Vocabulary and Structure

Directions: There are 30 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Choose the one answer that best completes the sentence. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a pencil.

41. Most of the world's diamonds come from Africa, but there is one place in the United States \_\_\_\_\_ they are found.

A. which

~~B.~~ where

C. that

D. how

42. When we got there, we found the work \_\_\_\_\_.

A. doing

B. to do

~~C.~~ done

D. to be done

43. An exhibition of new inventions is \_\_\_\_\_ now.

~~A.~~ being held

B. hold

C. to be held

D. holding

44. If he \_\_\_\_\_ sooner, he might have got there in time.

A. started

~~B.~~ had started

C. should have started

D. starts

45. When I arrived in Paris, I spent all my time \_\_\_\_\_ and visiting all the important museums and buildings.

A. travelling

~~B.~~ sight-seeing

C. looking

D. touring

46. Mary didn't understand why prices always \_\_\_\_\_.

A. raised

B. raise

~~C.~~ rose

D. risen

47. The father \_\_\_\_\_ some books for his daughter when he came home from work.

A. took

~~B.~~ brought

C. carried

D. fetched

48. When the boy came, he apologized \_\_\_\_\_ late.

A. that he was being

B. for to be

~~C.~~ for being

D. to be

49. Mr. and Mrs. Black bought \_\_\_\_\_ yesterday.

A. many furnitures

B. so much furniture

C. many piece of furniture

~~D.~~ a lot of furniture

50. Neighbours ought to respect \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. themselves B. one another  
 C. each one ~~D. each other~~
51. This physics problem isn't too difficult. I can \_\_\_\_\_ it \_\_\_\_\_ myself.  
 A. work...at ~~B. work...out~~  
 C. work...on D. work...with
52. The car crashed into a lamp post, and the driver was killed \_\_\_\_\_ the spot.  
~~A. at~~ B. to *on the spot*  
 C. on D. in
53. My father usually has \_\_\_\_\_ bed.  
 A. the supper in ~~B. supper in~~  
 C. the supper in the D. supper in the
54. Your bike is \_\_\_\_\_ mine. *be similar to*  
 A. the same that B. as  
~~C. similar to~~ ~~D. alike~~
55. Where \_\_\_\_\_ in the summer?  
 A. usually Helen goes B. goes usually Helen  
~~C. does Helen usually go~~ D. usually does Helen go
56. "Was the driving pleasant when you vacationed in London last autumn?" "No, it \_\_\_\_\_ for three days when we arrived, and the roads were very muddy."  
 A. had rained B. was raining  
 C. rained ~~D. had been raining~~
57. John noticed a little boy \_\_\_\_\_ away.  
~~A. took the cake and ran~~ ~~B. take the cake and run~~  
 C. taking the cake and to run D. while taking the cake and ran
58. It wasn't an accident. He did it on \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. reason B. determination  
~~C. purpose~~ D. intention
59. Mrs. Rose offered a \_\_\_\_\_ of 100 dollars to anyone who found her diamond ring.  
 A. award B. money  
 C. price ~~D. reward~~
60. I'm rather anxious \_\_\_\_\_ her, as I haven't heard from her for a long time.  
~~A. of~~ ~~B. about~~  
 C. for D. on
61. Many eyes turned to a tall, 18-year-old boy \_\_\_\_\_ the US team.  
~~A. on~~ B. inside  
 C. under ~~D. in~~
62. There is always a gap between what we say and \_\_\_\_\_.



A few months ago the pilot of a small plane had an (71) adventure. He took off from an airport runway on a training (72). A strong wind (73) the plane sideways, and it (74) the top of a tree. Both wheels of the plane were knocked (75) but the pilot didn't know how to land without wheels. He sent a radio message to the airport. The airport controller (76) to help the pilot. He telephoned the airport firemen and told them (77) to do.

A fireman saw a long, open lorry. It (78) at the airport building to collect some goods. The fireman (79) it and drove to one end of the airport runway. Then he turned (80) and waited for the plane (81). The airport controller sent a

radio message to the pilot. He (82) him to try to land on top of the lorry. The fireman drove quickly (83) the runway and the pilot flew down to land. Luckily, he (84) to land on the lorry. (85) of the lorry was damaged and the tail of the plane (86), but nobody was (87). The fireman (88) the lorry down and then stopped. The pilot was very grat-

eful. He (89) agreed to pay for the damage (90) the lorry.

- |                         |                  |
|-------------------------|------------------|
| 71. A. unhappy          | B. unnecessary   |
| C. unusual              | D. uncomfortable |
| 72. A. fight            | B. fly           |
| C. flight               | D. flying        |
| 73. A. blows            | B. blew          |
| C. is blowing           | D. has blown     |
| 74. A. reached          | B. touched       |
| C. stretched            | D. fetched       |
| 75. A. off              | B. down          |
| C. over                 | D. about         |
| 76. A. advised          | B. promised      |
| C. accepted             | D. thought of    |
| 77. A. where            | B. when          |
| C. why                  | D. what          |
| 78. A. has been waiting | B. has waited    |
| C. waiting              | D. was waiting   |
| 79. A. lent             | B. gave          |
| C. borrowed             | D. rode          |
| 80. A. out              | B. around        |
| C. over                 | D. off           |
| 81. A. come             | B. comes         |
| C. to have come         | D. to come       |
| 82. A. said             | B. spoke         |
| C. tell                 | D. told          |
| 83. A. about            | B. along         |
| C. through              | D. across        |
| 84. A. tried            | B. attempted     |
| C. wanted               | D. managed       |
| 85. A. All              | B. Part          |
| C. Some                 | D. None          |
| 86. A. break            | B. had broken    |
| C. was broken           | D. has broken    |
| 87. A. warned           | B. ruined        |
| C. spoiled              | D. injured       |
| 88. A. moved            | B. put           |
| C. laid                 | D. slowed        |
| 89. A. luckily          | B. wonderfully   |
| C. gladly               | D. simply        |
| 90. A. for              | B. with          |
| C. to                   | D. in            |

## V Translation and Sentence Making

### Section A: Translation

Directions: Translate the following sentences into English.

91. 我是五年前认识他的，从那以后我们一直通信。

92. 我一动身天就下雨了。

93. 我们借书时必须遵守图书馆的纪律。

94. 长途旅行之后，你一定很累了。

95. 他看着玛丽，好象以前从未见过她似的。

### Section B: Sentence Making

Directions: There are 5 groups of words and the words in each group are given in disorder. You are asked to rearrange them and make 5 correct sentences.

96. one, day, he, be, at, important, many, Frenchmen, with, dinner,

97. great, change, take, place, liberation, home, town, in, my, since,

98. her, husband, be, about, away, a, month, from, home, for,

99. he, never, satisfy, with, achieve, he, what, be, have,

100. the, railway, go, the, mountain, the, forest, and, through,



## Test 2

### I Listening Comprehension

#### Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear 5 statements. Four choices A), B), C) and D) are given for each statement. Each statement will be spoken twice. During the pause, you must read the four possible answers and decide which one is closest in meaning to the statement you have heard. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a pencil.

1. A. I'm going to wear it.  
B. I'm going to wash it.  
C. I'm going have it dyed.  
D. I'm going to get rid of it.
2. A. James likes his sister very much.  
B. James will go to Poland to see his sister.  
C. James will leave for Poland like his sister.  
D. Perhaps James will leave Poland.
3. A. It was suggested that the house be painted in warm weather.  
B. Jonson's father said that he would paint the house in spite of the heat.  
C. The house should be painted during the winter.  
D. The house was too small for Jonson to paint.
4. A. We went to the restaurant at the end of the movie.  
B. Instead of going to the movies, we went out to eat.  
C. As usual, we didn't go to the movies or a restaurant.  
D. We waited outside the restaurant as usual.
5. A. Professor Smith doesn't usually write on the blackboard.  
B. Students are rarely bored in professor Smith's class.  
C. The professor uses graphs when he lectures.  
D. Students don't take notes.

#### Section B

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 question will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause, you must read A), B), C) and D) and decide which is the best answer.