

大学英语分级测试

(2级)

DAXUEYINGYU
FENJICESHI

主编 林俊伟



- ★ 实际语境下词汇短语运用
- ★ 多种题材的短文和多种形式练习
- ★ 培养兴趣提高能力体验语言文化



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大学英语学习一般分四个学期进行,每个学期各有其学习重点。练习是强化学习效果与检验学习质量的有效方法。然而,一旦陷入题海,就令人反感了。

东南大学出版社组织了从事大学英语教学的一线老师,集二十余年大学英语课堂教学与学习效果研究之精华,汇集经典基础知识点与试题,以创新的编写形式和阶梯式的学习效果管理方法编成《大学英语分级训练》(2~3册),献给莘莘学子。

本书为第2册,各单元特色详述如下:

1. 词汇与结构。以经典练习题形式将近义词、形近词编排在一起,使学习者对词汇的用法、词形变化以及用法差异一目了然。结构试题题量不多,却能以一带十。

2. 选词与完型填空。这是词汇学习的高级练习形式。将词汇置于上下文语境、逻辑关系中,既体现了词汇的多面性,也考察了学习者思维的灵活性。看似简单的词一到文章中往往就令人捉摸不定,而这种练习无疑可帮助学习者举一反三,灵活运用。

3. 快速阅读。快速阅读与仔细阅读所用的阅读策略是很不同的。阅读速度

是许多学生的软肋,也常被人忽视。然而,大学英语四级考试中的快速阅读文章长度和难度都在增加。不重视快速阅读技能的培养,很难提升英语学习效率。本部分根据学习者的特点,精选文章,帮助学习者事半功倍,强化快速阅读技能。

4. 仔细阅读。编者独具匠心,不厌其烦,在浩瀚的阅读试题中精选不为岁月所限、始终代表大学英语永恒话题的文章,对各题的选项精心比较,精挑细选,逐步增加干扰项的难度,使学生真正读通,读懂,从而增强仔细阅读能力。

选用本书,善用本书,人书合一,考试无敌。

参加本书编写的教师还有:赖敏,薛棋文,王涛涛,李涛,罗金妮,王连芬,柳婷婷,韩莉,周妍,李婷,李璐,郑小慧,杨青,张云,刘艳清,吴小杰等。

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林俊伟

2011年8月于

中国传媒大学南广学院广园

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Unit One

Part One Vocabulary and Structure

Section A

1

Fill in the blanks with the words given below. Change the form if necessary.

observe	full-time	survey	annual	destruction
despite	responsibility	image	lower	reasonably
elect	quit	signal	cover	actually
interview	scatter	unlikely	attractive	discourage

1. The group _____ one of its members to be their spokesperson.
2. Now that you're 13 you should have more sense of _____.
3. Companies publish _____ reports to inform the public about the previous year's activities.
4. After a lot of part-time jobs, John finally got a _____ position.
5. Company loyalty made him turn down many _____ job offers.
6. There are good novelists, _____ the terrible flood of bad novels and poor work.
7. She had a clear _____ of how she would look in twenty years' time.
8. The driver gave a _____ that he was going to turn right.
9. The Central Bank _____ interest rates by 2 percent.
10. He used to _____ his toys all over the floor and I had to pick them up.
11. The _____ of the world's forests concerns everyone in some way.
12. She says it's a good film and recommends it to all her friends, though she hasn't _____ seen it.
13. It's pretty _____ that they'll turn up now—it's nearly ten o'clock.

14. The local government has decided on new measures to _____ car use in favor of public transportation.
15. Stop shouting and let's discuss this _____.
16. The latest _____ shows a majority in support of government policy.
17. As a new journalist, I could not afford to lose the chance to _____ Chris Chamberlain about this issue.
18. Would you _____ your job if you inherited lots of money?
19. "I've always found German cars very reliable," he _____.
20. Robinson was sent to Italy to _____ the 1990 World Cup.

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Section B

Fill in the blanks with the phrases or expressions given below. Change the form if necessary.

have nothing to do with	result in	above all	at one's worst
have effect on	go through	adjust to	fall behind
point out	by no means	prevent from	focus on
next to	tired of	deal with	think of
work out	meet with	run out	be used to

1. The woman _____ every drawer and cupboard in the house, but she could not find the missing silver.
2. Anyone who _____ the plan _____ being carried out will be punished.
3. The developing countries are _____ in making use of the latest information technology.
4. He felt that in time the poverty of the working people would _____ revolution.
5. After the Second World War, returning soldiers became _____ foreign wars and foreign affairs.
6. There are so many difficulties for us to _____ that it is necessary for all of us to make great efforts.
7. At that time, universities had to _____ the needs of students who were less

mature and less settled in their interests.

8. When they were halfway they found that their gas was _____. That is why they arrived late.
9. At the conference, he was careful to _____ the possible disadvantages of the new system.
10. I want to rent a house that is modern, comfortable, and _____ in a quiet neighborhood.
11. Tonight's talk show program _____ the way that homelessness affects the young in the modern society.
12. The village people _____ tourists here—in fact, they get thousands of tourists every year.
13. After breaking up with her boyfriend, she no longer wanted to live in the apartment which is _____ the one where her boyfriend was living.
14. _____ can I pretend it an easy work to learn a foreign language well.
15. According to the recent report, the radiation leak _____ disastrous _____ on the environment.
16. It seemed that he wouldn't offer any advice on my marriage—it _____ him.
17. We _____ our college classmates as the persons who always help us when we are in trouble.
18. The football star seemed _____. He simply missed several chances to score.
19. They had many problems when they first got married, but things _____ in the end.
20. It was on this day that he _____ an accident that was to shape the rest of his life.

Section C

For each sentence there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Choose the ONE answer that best completes the sentence.

- () 1. Mary was disappointed when she found that everyone had passed the test _____ her.

- A. except B. with C. besides D. beside
- () 2. Sandy is nearly thirty. Her parents think it's time she _____ married.
A. would get B. gets C. will get D. got
- () 3. It was in Beijing _____ the book was published.
A. what B. which C. that D. where
- () 4. You have been working for 5 hours, so you had better _____ a rest.
A. to stop to have B. stop to have
C. to stop having D. stop having
- () 5. —Susan went on a trip to Chicago last month.
—_____.
A. So did I B. So I did
C. So went I D. So did I, too
- () 6. With so many friends _____ him, he was too happy to speak.
A. greeted B. greeting
C. to greet D. were greeted
- () 7. It will _____ us one hour to walk from the bus station to that park.
A. take B. spend C. have taken D. have spent
- () 8. —Don't eat ice cream after dinner if you want to lose weight.
—Don't worry. I _____.
A. don't B. won't C. didn't D. haven't
- () 9. It was _____ fun to play beach volleyball that it attracted countless girls.
A. such great B. so great
C. such a great D. so great a
- () 10. He has to wear glasses because he has such poor _____.
A. scene B. view C. vision D. sense
- () 11. I didn't _____ you carrying a box when you came in.
A. notice B. watch
C. regard D. pay attention to
- () 12. Day and night he worked _____ in his laboratory.
A. hardly B. hard C. rarely D. rare

- () 13. They always give the chance to _____ comes first.
A. whoever B. whomever C. who D. whom
- () 14. It's time you _____ to bed.
A. go B. to go C. went D. have gone
- () 15. She is _____ a test at 10 a. m. in this classroom.
A. to take B. take C. taken D. took
- () 16. The bus _____ before we reached the station.
A. will leave B. had left C. would leave D. left
- () 17. The bike _____ at this time yesterday.
A. is repaired B. being repaired
C. is repairing D. was being repaired
- () 18. The book _____ many times by me.
A. has been read B. is reading C. was readed D. read
- () 19. He _____ the company after his father died.
A. took up B. took place C. took over D. took action
- () 20. She behaved _____ she were the boss.
A. as if B. even though C. even if D. what if

Part Two Fast Reading

Read the following passage, and then decide whether the statements are true (T) or false (F).

Hal Bohlman, his wife Judy, and their three children live in a small apartment. Hal works in the income tax division of the government where he is a public information officer. Their children are now 12, 10, and 5 years old. Their plan is for Judy to return to work after their youngest child starts primary school next year. They hope to save up enough money to buy a house.

Last week, however, Judy's father died suddenly of a heart attack. They now have to decide what to do about Judy's mother, since Judy is the only child. Judy's father was the manager of a store in a large supermarket chain, so her mother will receive a modest

but sufficient pension from the company. In addition, she will receive the money from her husband's life insurance and will continue to receive social welfare benefits from the government.

However, Judy realizes that it would probably be dangerous for her mother to live alone. Although her health is basically good for someone of age 73, she has bad days when her heart or arthritis(关节炎) acts up. Judy is afraid she might have trouble taking care of herself now that she is alone. Her mother is living in the house that she and her husband owned, a three-bedroom house in the suburbs of the same city where Hal and Judy live.

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Hal and Judy's mother never got along well in the past, but Hal realizes that Judy is worried about her mother.

- () 1. Judy will probably suggest that her mother move in to live with her own family.
- () 2. Judy's mother is poor in health after her husband's death.
- () 3. "Modest" in Para. 2 most probable means "not much".
- () 4. Para. 3 is mainly about Judy's worries.
- () 5. Hal doesn't know his wife well.

Part Three Banked Cloze

Fill in the blanks in the following passage by selecting suitable words from the Word Bank given below. Each choice in the Word Bank is identified by a letter.

You may not use any of the words more than once.

There are times when people are so tired that they fall asleep almost anywhere. We can see there is a lot of sleeping on the bus or train on the 1 home from work in the evenings. A man will be 2 the newspaper, and seconds later it appears as if he is trying to eat it. Or he will fall asleep on the shoulder of the stranger 3 next to him. Another place where unplanned short sleep goes on is in the lecture hall where a student will start snoring(打鼾) so 4 that the professor has to ask another student to 5 the sleeper awake. A more embarrassing(尴尬) situation occurs when a student starts falling into sleep and the 6 of the head pushes the arm off the desk, and the

movement carries the 7 of the body along. The student wakes up on the floor with no 8 of getting there. The worst time to fall asleep is when driving. Police reports are full of accidents that occur when people fall into sleep and go off the road. If the drivers are 9, they are not seriously hurt. One woman's car, for example, went into the river. She woke up in four feet of water and thought it was raining. When people are really 10, nothing will stop them from falling asleep—no matter where they are.

Word Bank			
A. way	B. delivering	C. sitting	D. loudly
E. weight	F. rest	G. lucky	H. tired
I. track	J. reading	K. bravely	L. shake
M. strength	N. memory	O. calm	

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Part Four Cloze

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.

From Monday until Friday most people are busy working or studying, but in the evenings and on weekends they are free and enjoy themselves. Some watch TV or go to the movies(电影院); others 1 sports. It depends on individual(个人的) 2. There are many different ways to spend our 3 time.

Almost everyone has 4 kind of hobby(爱好). It may be 5 from collecting stamps to making model airplanes. Some hobbies are very 6; others don't 7 at all. Some collections are 8 a lot of money; others are valuable only 9 their owners.

I know a man who has a coin collection worth several thousand dollars. A short time ago he bought a rare(稀有的) fifty cent piece 10 250!

He was very happy about his collection and thought the price was 11. 12, my youngest brother 13 match boxes. He has almost 600 of them but I doubt if they are worth any money. However, 14 my brother they are extremely(特

别地) 15 . Nothing makes him 16 than to find a new match box for his collection. That's 17 a hobby means, I think. It is something we like to do in our spare time simply for the 18 of it. The value in dollars is not important, 19 the pleasure it gives us 20 .

8

- | | | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| () 1. A. soon | B. attend | C. tend | D. take part in |
| () 2. A. time | B. energy | C. interests | D. fun |
| () 3. A. spare | B. working | C. own | D. day |
| () 4. A. some | B. any | C. certain | D. every |
| () 5. A. OK | B. all right | C. anything | D. something |
| () 6. A. expensive | B. interesting | C. exciting | D. cheap |
| () 7. A. spend anything | | B. cost anything | |
| | C. pay nothing | | D. need something |
| () 8. A. worth | B. worthy | C. valued | D. paid |
| () 9. A. for | B. to | C. with | D. of |
| () 10. A. worth | B. spent | C. worthy | D. used |
| () 11. A. a little too higher | | B. too expensive | |
| | C. cheap | | D. reasonable |
| () 12. A. At the same time | | B. On the other hand | |
| | C. On the contrary | | D. As a matter of fact |
| () 13. A. collects | B. buys | C. chooses | D. selects |
| () 14. A. for | B. to | C. in | D. with |
| () 15. A. dear | B. expensive | C. valuable | D. costly |
| () 16. A. so happy | B. that happy | C. more happily | D. happier |
| () 17. A. what | B. how | C. how much | D. where |
| () 18. A. price | B. value | C. interest | D. fun |
| () 19. A. though | B. and | C. but | D. when |
| () 20. A. is | B. does | C. will | D. has |

Part Five Reading Comprehension

In this part, there are three passages followed by some multiple choice questions.

Choose the best answer for each question.

Passage 1

An unusual cooperation between the local university and other education providers in East Anglia has seen the establishment of Norwich's new Learning Shop. At the city center shop, local people can look through booklets and leaflets to find out about learning opportunities ranging from evening classes to postgraduates(研究生) degrees. Skilled staff are on hand to give accurate information about courses and training in the region.

More than 11,000 people have visited the shop since it opened in 1997. The majority of inquiries have been about courses in further education, but 17 percent have related to higher education in general.

Customer feedback(反馈) confirms how valuable the resource is. A woman's comment is typical: "It's a brilliant idea—less daunting than going to the different institutions." A seller told us: "This really gives you hope you can get back into something."

Fellow institutions are welcome to set up exhibitions and events at the shop to date, these have included poetry readings, a recorder concert and numerous exhibitions and displays. The shop is staffed by two advisers and other colleagues from the fellow institutions in the region.

Speaking at the "Norwich as a Learning City" conference, Prof. Mike Campell at the local university, said the first barrier(障碍) to learning was lack of information. The Learning Shop aims to break down that barrier.

() 1. For what purpose is the Learning Shop set up?

- A. To help people know more about higher education.
- B. To sell booklets and leaflets of the institutions.
- C. To provide educational opportunities to old people.
- D. To promote courses and training in the region.

() 2. The word “daunting” (Line 2, Para. 3) is close to _____ in meaning.

A. disappointing B. boring

C. worrying D. discouraging

() 3. What are the visitors to the Learning Shop mainly interested in?

A. Further education courses. B. University degree courses.

C. Evening classes. D. Part-time courses.

() 4. The events we can find in the Learning Shop include the following EXCEPT _____.

A. recorder concerts B. local conferences

C. poetry readings D. displays and exhibitions

() 5. Which of the following is TRUE according to Prof. Mike Campell?

A. The city authorities should run more learning shops.

B. People have difficulties in finding out about learning opportunities.

C. The staff should provide customers with accurate information.

D. Most people want to go back to college.

Millions of kids around the world dream of becoming the next Bill Gates, the genius who made good(成功) by foreseeing the digital future and creating one of the world's most successful companies around it. The Microsoft chairman seems to have gone beyond the software industry to become a cultural symbol that young minds find irresistible.

In a column that he writes for The New York Times Special Features, Gates has identified individuals he respects and admires, “individuals who achieve something inspirational(有灵感的) or who possess extraordinary character.” Of these, one name comes up more often than others: the late great Nobel prize-winning physicist Richard Feynman.

Feynman was a hero because, as Gates put it, “he was incredibly inspirational. He was an independent thinker and gifted teacher who pushed himself to understand new things. I have enjoyed everything I’ve read about him and by him. I admired

him deeply...”

Feynman had become everyone's favorite physicist. He captured the public imagination as no other physicists before him. The Feynman Lectures on Physics, a set of lectures Feynman gave to the students at Caltech, is now a classic. Feynman's fame grew when he was appointed to a special commission in 1986 to investigate the Challenger shuttle explosion. His dramatic demonstration on television, in front of millions of viewers, of the loss of resiliency(弹性) in the O-ring at freezing temperature as a principal cause of the Challenger accident made him a national celebrity.

Gates never met Feynman but it is fascinating to imagine a meeting between the two. Here is the wide-eyed pupil, wondering at the master's capability with ideas and insights, wondering at the source of that magical genius that's uniquely Feynman's.

- () 6. Bill Gates is admired by millions of young people because _____.
A. he established the Microsoft Corporation
B. he is the symbolic figure of success
C. he successfully foresaw the future
D. he has dominated the software industry
- () 7. While admired by millions, Bill Gates looks up to _____.
A. inspirational people
B. Nobel prize-winners
C. identified individuals
D. gifted scientists
- () 8. Richard Feynman became a nationwide popular physicist for _____.
A. his appointment in a special commission
B. his ability to capture the public imagination
C. his demonstration on the cause of the Challenger accident
D. his classic work of The Feynman Lectures on Physics
- () 9. Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?
A. A part of the Challenger shuttle failed to function at freezing temperature.
B. When Bill met Feynman, he was amazed by the master's magical genius.
C. Feynman's lectures at Caltech won him the Nobel Prize on physics.