

College English

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大学英语

二级同步测试



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前 言

本书根据《大学英语教学新大纲》的有关要求“培养学生具有较强的阅读能力,一定的听的能力以及初步的说、写及翻译能力”而编写,配合全新版的《大学英语综合教程》的学习,主要考核学生的语言运用能力及对语法、结构和词语用法的掌握程度。为了使熟悉四级统考(新题型),其题型、题目数、计分方法和考试时间都与四级考题相同。本书每套试题都包括了听力理解、听力填空、阅读理解、简短回答问题、词语用法和语法结构、完形填空、英译汉和写作八个部分,每套题所需时间 160 分钟,满分 120 分,读者可将总分除以 1.2 便可以知道自己的百分制分数。

由于 2001 年以后四级考题每年都有新题型,而且不再固定,这就需要在正常课堂教学中,通过对听、说、读、写、译各个方面综合提高,切实提高学生的英语能力。外语学习需要循序渐进,在有了较强的语言能力前提下,通过对各种题型的充分练习,考试成绩一定会有明显提高的。所以,不管是希望提高自己的综合能力,还是准备参加四、六级考试的读者都可以通过对此套书的学习得到英语能力的提高。

本书收录了十套练习,每套练习后附答案及简要提示或解释,书后附听力部分的录音文字材料。本书作文部分材料选自戚元方老师的《大学英语四六级写作套路与突破》,在此表示感谢。

参与本书编写的还有李非、张明、刘一鸣等。

编 者

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CONTENTS

Unit 1	1
Unit 2	13
Unit 3	25
Unit 4	37
Mid-term Exam	48
Unit 5	59
Unit 6	70
Unit 7	81
Unit 8	93
Final Exam	104
Appendix I Key	115
Appendix II Tapescripts	143

Unit 1

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 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.*

1. A) 10:30. B) 10:15. C) 10:00. D) 11:00.
2. A) In a bus. B) In a hospital. C) In a restaurant. D) In a shop.
3. A) Stop bothering the woman.
 B) Take the woman's book with him.
 C) Show the woman how to get to the library.
 D) Ask someone else to go to the library.
4. A) A bus. B) A train. C) A plane. D) A taxi.
5. A) \$ 60. B) \$ 20. C) \$ 50. D) \$ 100.
6. A) She is tired of losing.
 B) She does not want to disappoint her family.
 C) She wants to win the race.
 D) Her sister is waiting for her.
7. A) Catch a later train. B) Put the telephone near the bed.
 C) Wake up as early as he can. D) Ask the hotel staff for help.
8. A) The center has just opened.
 B) He's looking forward to using the center.
 C) The door to the fitness center is locked.
 D) There are long lines to get into the center.
9. A) No, because there was no ladder.
 B) No, because Jim likes the present color.
 C) Yes, Jim painted it.
 D) Yes, someone else painted it.
10. A) Her husband is almost perfect.
 B) The time the man spent practicing has helped him.
 C) The man's mother wanted him to practice.

Directions: *In this section you will hear 3 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D).*

11. A) For protection against other animals.
B) For protection against other dogs.
C) Just for fun.
D) For the purpose of guarding the house.
12. A) Because they did not eat other animals.
B) Because they were useful for protection.
C) Because they were good hunters.
D) Because they always obeyed their masters.
13. A) For companionship.
B) For protection against robbery.
C) For amusement.
D) For hunting.
14. A) The city can be a lonely place.
B) Life in the West can be very dangerous.
C) People in the West are fond of animals.
D) The dog is a useful and friendly animal.

15. A) Color. B) Shape. C) Taste. D) Size.
16. A) Cold first, then warm.
B) Warm and wet first, then hot and wet.
C) Warm and dry first, then hot and wet.
D) Hot and wet first, then cold and dry.
17. A) Sweet potato is more important than any other food crops.
B) Sweet potato easily has insects and disease.
C) Sweet potato contains lots of fat.
D) Yellow sweet potatoes have some vitamin A.

18. A) All of the lakes are located within the United States.
B) The lakes have salty water.
C) Many ships sail the lakes.

- D) Lake Superior is the fifteenth largest lake in the world.
19. A) To improve the lakes as a waterway.
 B) To form a boundary between the United States and Canada.
 C) To make all the lakes among the fifteen largest lakes in the world.
 D) To keep fresh water in the lakes running.
20. A) Huron. B) Ontario. C) Superior. D) Erie.

Part II Reading Comprehension

Directions: *There are 4 passages in this part. Each passage is followed by five questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D) and you should decide on the best choice.*

Passage 1

As a Fulbright (富布莱特法案基金) scholar at Yale, I wanted very much to get some individual help from some famous professors, but their office-hours were only once a week and there were always students waiting outside. At first, I was too polite to get their help. Then I realized that Chinese politeness doesn't work in this society. I needed to be aggressive to get what I wanted. I also noticed that Chinese students or Asian students were very polite in class while American students often interrupted the professor, asking questions and dominating the discussion. The Chinese students were not as aggressive as American students.

I was impressed by the role of the professor in the seminar (研讨会). The professor didn't act as an authority, giving final conclusions, but as a researcher looking for answers to questions together with the students. One linguistic feature of his interacting with his students was that he used many modal verbs — far more than I did in Beiwai. When answering questions, he usually said: "This is my personal opinion and it *could* be wrong. It *would* be a good idea if you *could* read the book I mentioned the other day." Or, "You *may* find the book I recommended helpful." Or, "You *could* be right, but you *might* find this point of view also interesting." When making comments on students' performances, the professor usually said: "There *might* have been greater clarity if you had incorporated (纳入) some of the ideas we discussed earlier this semester."

In China, authorities ³⁷⁴ are always supposed to give wise decisions and correct directions. Therefore students always expect the professor to give an answer to the question. I still remember how frustrated they were when foreign teachers did not provide such an answer. Their expectations from authorities are much higher than those of American students. Once the Chinese students got the answer, they were sure about it. That is why they make far more assertions ³⁷⁵ than American students. That is why Chinese students find it difficult to use modal verbs because the function of modal verbs

is to provide room for negotiation and different ideas.

21. According to the author, American students _____.
 A) tend to offend others in class
 B) show no respect for their teachers in class ×
 C) are more active than Asian students in class
 D) are more polite than Asian students in class ✓
22. The American professors use many modal verbs because _____.
 A) they want to negotiate with their students
 B) they are not sure about their answers
 C) they want to express the ideas more clearly
 D) they want to foster their students' own way of thinking
23. Which of the following statements best expresses the author's idea?
 A) The Chinese professors can always give correct answer to the question. ×
 B) The American professors are not responsible since they don't give their students answers. ×
 C) American education produces aggressive students.
 D) Education in China is not helpful in developing students' originality. ✓
24. Which of the following methods did the author mainly employ in developing the article?
 A) Comparison and contrast. B) Cause and effect. ✕
 C) Exemplification. D) Description.
25. What is the author's attitude towards education in U.S. ?
 A) Positive. ✓ B) Negative. C) Neutral. D) Critical. ✕

Passage 2

As technology transcends (超越) national boundaries and demystifies (使非神秘化) cultures, and the speed of flight transcends the speed of sound, it's time for us to reflect upon whether or not our students are prepared to meet the challenges of the information age. Are we losing sight of what our task is — to prepare our youngsters to become effective contributors to society?

Today's children must be prepared with the knowledge and experience to be able to select, retrieve (检索) and synthesize (综合) information from traditional and non-traditional sources, and apply it locally and transnationally. Our children need to experience learning in a cooperative, inquiry-based environment so that they develop from a state of dependency through independence to interdependency. They need to read very eagerly in a variety of contexts, and apply mathematical and scientific concepts to real-life situations within and between disciplines (学科) to solve anticipated and unpredictable problems. To make them citizens of the world, they need to learn a

second language starting in kindergarten, so that they can communicate effectively in an international marketplace. They need technological expertise(专业知识) and familiarity with computers to use them in the classroom and beyond. They must nurture (培养), and we must support their desire to become life-long learners.

Can these objectives be realized? Certainly. We must "reteach in order that we may teach".

26. The author thinks today's education _____.
☒ A) doesn't perform its task well
 B) has to give challenges to the students
 C) reflects upon the students' challenges
 D) has transcended nation boundaries
27. The word "it" in "...and apply it locally and transnationally." (Paragraph 2, line 3) refers to the _____.
 A) knowledge
☒ B) information
 C) experience
 D) knowledge and experience
28. The purpose of a cooperative, inquiry-based learning is to nurture students' _____.
 A) independence
 B) dependence
 C) desire to learn life-long
☒ D) interdependency
29. Students of our information age should be able to _____.
 A) select, retrieve and synthesize information
 B) apply information locally and internationally
 C) apply scientific knowledge to solve anticipated and unpredictable problems
☒ D) all of the above
30. This passage is a _____.
 A) description of the condition of today's education
 B) discussion about what today's students should be able to do
☒ C) call for educational reform
 D) list of actions we have to take in teaching

Passage 3

It is difficult to imagine what life would be like without memory. The meanings of thousands of everyday perceptions (感知), the bases for the decisions we make, and the roots of our habits and skills are to be found in our past experiences, which are brought into the present by memory.

Memory can be defined as the capacity to keep information available for later use. It includes not only "remembering" things like arithmetic or historical facts, but also involves any change in the way an animal typically behaves. Memory is involved when a

rat gives up eating grain because he has sniffed something suspicious in the grain pile. Memory is also involved when a six-year-old child learns to swing a baseball bat.

Memory exists not only in humans and animals but also in some physical objects and machines. Computers, for example, contain devices for storing data for later use. It is interesting to compare the memory-storage capacity of a computer with that of a human being. The instant-access memory of a large computer may hold up to 100 000 “words”—ready for instant use. An average U. S. teenager probably recognizes the meaning of about 100 000 words of English. However, this is but a fraction of the total amount of information which the teenager has stored. Consider, for example, the number of faces and places that the teenager can recognize on sight.

The use of words is the basis of the advanced problem-solving intelligence of human beings. A large part of a person’s memory is in terms of words and combination of words.

31. According to the passage, memory is considered to be _____.
 A) the basis for decision making and problem solving
 B) an ability to store experiences for future use
 C) an intelligence typically possessed by human beings
 D) the data mainly consisting of words and combinations of words
32. The comparison made between the memory capacity of a large computer and that of a human being shows that _____.
 A) the computer’s memory has a little bigger capacity than a teenager’s
 B) the computer’s memory capacity is much smaller than an adult human being’s
 C) the computer’s memory capacity is much smaller even than a teenager’s
 D) both A) and B)
33. The whole passage implies that _____.
 A) only human beings have problem-solving intelligence
 B) a person’s memory is different from a computer’s in every respect
 C) animals are able to solve only very simple problems
 D) animals solve problems by instinct rather than intelligence
34. The phrase “in terms of ” in the last sentence can be replaced by _____.
 A) in connection with
 B) expressed by
 C) consisting
 D) by means of
35. The topic of the passage is _____.
 A) what life would be like without memory
 B) memory is of vital importance to life
 C) how a person’s memory is different from an animal’s or a computer’s
 D) what is contained in memory

Passage 4

Beyond Dolly the sheep, little is known among the public of the potential and peril (危險) of genomics.

Pandora's box was opened in 1953, when Francis Crick rushed into a pub in Cambridge and announced to the startled drinkers that he and colleague James Watson had identified DNA. Since then science has moved along at a surprising rate as we discover the user manual (手冊) to life. It is only since 1995 that mankind has had the technology to analyze the genomes (基因组) of animal species. The genomes of the fruit fly will be sequenced by the end of the year and the human one by 2001. Put in more blunt terms, at the moment the genebank contains 2.26 billion letters. Within two years it will be 40 billion.

William Haseltine, chairman and chief executive of Human Genome Sciences believes that being able to isolate all useful genes means that the firm is one step closer to its goal of "being able to predict, detect, prevent and cure most diseases of man". Such a statement is not science fiction. Most of the advances discussed are under a decade away. Within five to ten years Haseltine claims there will be changes that allow people "who would die early to live long happy lives", and beyond that the whole field of what he calls "regenerative medicine".

However, the prospect of human cloning has raised concerns about the nature of life and consciousness. Indeed it brings about the question of "what is a man?" The British 19th century prime minister Benjamin Disraeli famously asked, following the debate on the origin of the species in 1864 between Bishop Wilberforce and Thomas Huxley, "Is man an ape or an angel? Now I am on the side of the angels." The difficulty is that man can now be both: the ape can play God.

36. According to the passage, which of the following may be achieved within the next decade?
- A) The isolation of all useful genes.
 - B) The invention of some "regenerative medicine".
 - C) The increase of one's life expectancy.
 - D) All of the above.
37. The 2nd paragraph is mainly about _____.
- A) the founding of genomics
 - B) the development of genomics
 - C) the potential of genomics
 - D) the peril of genomics
38. Which of the following statements is NOT true?
- A) The public know little about genomics except Dolly the sheep.
 - B) Genomics, if wrongly employed, may be dangerous to mankind.

- ☒ The public are strongly against human cloning.
 D) Genomics is the science probing into the secrets of life.
39. At the end of the passage, "the ape can play God" means _____.
 A) man can behave either as the ape or as God
 B) man has mixed features of both the ape and God
 C) evolving from apes, man has become as powerful as God
☒ D) now man can create life just as God did
40. The tone of the passage is _____.
 A) appreciative
 B) objective
 C) disapproving
 D) humorous

Part 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.

41. He wondered what _____ him at the end of his journey.
 A) was waiting ☒ B) awaited C) waited D) awaited for
42. No one attached the slightest importance _____ the serious economic situation.
 A) on B) with ☒ C) to D) in
43. In some countries the _____ for a visa can be most difficult for various reasons.
 A) acquisition B) appreciation C) application D) appointment
44. The red flags and the blue sky form a sharp _____.
☒ A) contrast B) comparison C) difference D) picture
45. After thorough investigation into the case, there _____ a clear picture as to how the murder had happened.
 A) was B) rose C) seemed ☒ D) emerged
46. My nephew has a piggy bank (存钱罐) but it is always empty. Very few of the pocket money his parents have given him have _____ there.
 A) gone their way B) found their way
☒ C) got their way D) reached their way
47. He is very patriotic (爱国的), _____ he refuses to buy any imported goods.
 A) so as to B) so much that
☒ C) so much so that D) in order that
48. By _____ the difficulties and minimizing the benefits of it, he frightened his brother into quitting his hard-won new job.
 A) enlarging B) enriching C) exaggerating D) excluding
49. He took the _____ in organizing a school football team after the mid-term

examination.

- A) initial B) initiation C) initiative D) initiate
50. You must have spotted this spelling mistake in your sister's composition. Why did you choose to _____ it?
A) neglect B) ignore C) overlook D) oversee
51. Thanksgiving Day is a(n) _____ for family reunion in the U. S. while in China it is Spring Festival.
A) occasion B) opportunity C) situation D) ceremony
52. Both parties have reached an agreement that the _____ task for them at present is development instead of dispute.
A) principle B) principal C) prior D) proper
53. Unlike most politicians she _____ human needs rather than the pursuit of power.
A) applies to B) attaches to C) holds to D) gives priority to
54. In the view of some linguists we should "_____ " a foreign language rather than "learn" it, for language in its real sense cannot be acquired in a classroom or through books.
A) pick up B) pick out C) pick off D) pick over
55. Parents should always bear it in mind that their children have the ability to manage some affairs _____.
A) on themselves B) by their own
C) to themselves D) on their own
56. Although she said she was not concerned about the French examination, in the least, she was still _____ disappointed at the exam results.
A) somewhere B) someway C) somewhat D) something
57. Although the "online" life style has dominated the majority of city youth, most people in the remote countryside still think Internet or something is irrelevant _____ their daily life.
A) with B) to C) on D) from
58. Our English teacher insists that we spend more time on some _____ reading.
A) worth B) worthy C) worthwhile D) worthless
59. Throughout his life he had been trying to convince people all over the world that no race is superior or _____ to the other races.
A) inferior B) weaker C) worse D) stronger
60. It is no use making up the excuses; only the real reason is a _____ reason.
A) proper B) valid C) valuable D) suitable
61. _____, I should have known better than to tackle such a problem by myself.
A) On the other hand B) In due course
C) On the contrary D) In retrospect

62. Despite the wild guesses, only a few people _____ the full facts of the case.
 A) make up for B) have access to
 C) keep track of D) throw light on
63. _____ the proposal you put forward at the meeting is accepted, where are you going to find the starting fund?
 A) To be assumed B) To assume C) Assuming D) Assumed
64. "I have a complaint to make. The coffee served is cold, and _____, the steak is as hard as a rock."
 A) however B) therefore C) furthermore D) nevertheless
65. A passbook and your ID card are required when you want to _____ or withdraw money in a bank.
 A) spend B) store C) invest D) deposit
66. It is recommended that the project _____ until all the preparations have been made.
 A) not be started B) will not be started
 C) is not started D) is not to be started
67. We have been told that under no circumstances _____ the telephone in the office for personal affairs.
 A) may we use B) we could use
 C) we may use D) did we use
68. It was the way he said it rather than what he actually said _____ irritated (激怒) me.
 A) what B) who C) that D) whom
69. _____, the next step was to make a good plan.
 A) Having made the decision B) Has the decision been made
 C) The decision has been made D) The decision having been made
70. Candy wrote to _____ of her brothers last month, but she hasn't written to _____ of them this month.
 A) both, either B) neither, both
 C) both, neither D) either, both

Part IV Short Answer Questions

Directions: In this part there is a short passage with five questions or incomplete statements. Read the passage carefully. Then answer the questions or complete the statements in the fewest possible words.

Ecologists and historians have found that many centuries ago Britain was part of the European Continent. It was later washed off by sea water and became an island. Much

of the research into the origin of the earliest natives on this piece of land has to be based on guesswork for lack of a written history. To make things simple, we can take the Celts as the natives, who were later also called the Britons.

About two thousand years ago, the Celts were still in their primitive society and their land was covered with dense forests or swamps. They knew nothing of a written language, although they could utter different sounds to exchange ideas. But even these primitive people had already created their own civilization of which the most shining example was their Stonehenge in Wiltshire. The Stonehenge, still in existence now, was a circular arrangement of big stones set up by the ancient Britons for purposes still unknown to modern historians. Their language didn't disappear completely, either. Some of the Celtic words or sounds were later assimilated (吸收, 同化) into the English language. Some people in Scotland and Wales now still speak a language of the Celtic origin.

Since the Celts had been related with the ancient people in what is now France, they, perhaps, offered some help to resist Julius Caesar when he invaded France in the first century. The Romans then went across the Channel and invaded Britain. They did not meet with much resistance on the part of the natives and soon got possession of what is now known as England by driving many of the native Celts to mountainous Scotland and Wales.

71. What is the important discovery concerning the geographical origin of Britain?

Ecologists and historians have found that many century ago Britain was part of the European continent. It was washed off by sea water and became an

72. As far as the Celtic language is concerned, they only had a(n) spoken language and didn't have a(n) written language.

73. One proof of the fact that the Celtic language didn't disappear completely is that

Some people in Scotland and Wales now still speak a language of the Celtic origin. Some of the Celtic words or sounds were later assimilated

74. Why did the Celts help France in their resistance to Julius Caesar's invasion? Because the Celts had been related with the ancient people in what is now France

75. What is the full name of the Channel mentioned in the last paragraph?

The English channel

Part V Writing

Directions: For this part, you are allowed thirty minutes to write a composition on the topic **Promote Creativity in Chinese Students**. You should write at least 120

words and you should base your composition on the outline (given in Chinese) below:

1. 中国学生从小习惯了被动型的教育。
2. 这种教育方式所带来的副作用。
3. 应该在中国学生中提倡创新精神。