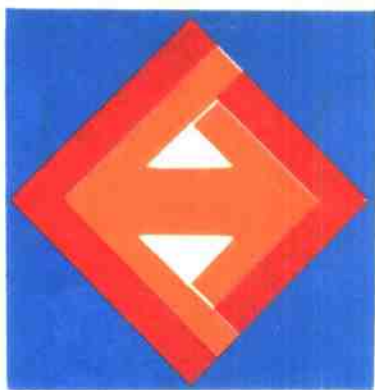


大学英语二级水平测试



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Contents

Test One	1
Test Two	17
Test Three	33
Test Four	49
Test Five	66
Test Six	83
Test Seven	99
Test Eight	116
Test Nine	133
Test Ten	150
Test Eleven	166
Test Twelve	182
Key	198
Answer Sheets	213

Test One

Part I Reading Comprehension

Directions: There are 4 reading passages, each followed by several questions or unfinished sentences. 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.

Questions 1 to 5 are based on the following passage:

One day a tailor in Duluth, Minnesota, was busy mending an old coat, repairing some holes and a place where it was torn, when he suddenly heard a low, threatening sound at his open door. He looked up and could hardly believe what he saw. He had heard there were bears coming right into the city looking for food, but it didn't seem possible the brown beast at his door was real. He was terribly frightened. He had no gun in the shop. His only weapon was the pair of scissors he used for cutting cloth. At that moment a car came down the street.

The driver saw the bear and was so surprised he steered his car off the road and onto the sidewalk. Luckily, the bear was just as frightened by the car as the tailor was by the bear. The bear moved quickly on down the street to look for food elsewhere. The tailor telephoned the police, and the bear was captured before it could harm anyone.

1. According to the passage, the story took place _____.
 - A) at the hair dresser's
 - B) at the shoe maker's
 - C) at the barber's
 - D) at the tailor's
2. A low, threatening sound was suddenly heard at the time _____.
 - A) the man was talking with his friends
 - B) the man was sleeping
 - C) the man was doing some mending
 - D) the man was dozing
3. The man was dreadfully frightened because _____.
 - A) there was something wrong with his gun
 - B) he did not know how to use a gun
 - C) he was afraid to fire a gun
 - D) there was no gun at all in the shop
4. The passage says _____.
 - A) that bears were heard coming right into Duluth looking for food
 - B) that no one heard bears coming into Duluth looking for

food

- C) that the tailor often saw bears coming to him
 - D) that sometimes bears came into the city looking for food at night
5. When a car came down the street, _____.
- A) the bear got frightened and fled
 - B) the bear was killed by the driver
 - C) the bear ran down the street to look for food elsewhere
 - D) the bear was captured by the tailor

Questions 6 to 10 are based on the following passage:

Education in the United States is compulsory (强制的) for children up to about the age of sixteen. Most young people stay in school longer than that. Most graduate from high school at the age of seventeen or eighteen.

Almost half of these high school graduates continue their education at a college or university. Education for most young people in this country is free up to the time they graduate from high school. There are private schools, but most parents send their children to public schools, where students do not pay tuition. When young people go to college, however, they must pay tuition at a public university or a private university. University costs are going up a lot. Private universities have become very expensive because the government does not help the private schools.

Who pays? The parents of children in college may have to

pay more, or often the students may have to find jobs. These students have to worry about assignments and grades and also about their jobs. If they work too much at their jobs, they may be absent from class or miss assignments or make too many errors on tests. They may even fail their courses and have to leave the university.

For many students, the problem of getting an education is not just a problem of homework and exams. They also have to make money to pay for tuition. And professors don't teach them how to do that!

6. In the United States, almost half of the high school graduates _____.

- A) go to colleges and universities
- B) need not pay any tuition
- C) have to enter open universities
- D) work hard to avoid errors on tests

7. Which of the following statements is not true?

- A) Most parents prefer to send their children to public schools rather than to private schools due to tuition.
- B) Education is not free until the students graduate from high school.
- C) University costs are on the increase.
- D) The students may be absent from class if they work overtime.

8. The private university students have to pay more money for tuition because _____.

- A) the government does not finance the private universities
 - B) none of the companies support the private universities
 - C) the teaching quality of the private universities are far superior to the public ones
 - D) they have some trouble in passing the exams
9. If they need money, college students _____.
- A) have to ask the local authorities for help
 - B) have to find jobs
 - C) need to get a higher education
 - D) should work hard and earn more
10. The main idea of the passage might be _____.
- A) selecting a good university in the United States
 - B) the increase in university costs in the United States
 - C) the argument about education in the United States
 - D) the problem of getting an education in the United States

Questions 11 to 15 are based on the following passage:

Women in Britain are without doubt better off today than they used to be. At the beginning of the nineteenth century women seem to have had almost no rights at all. They could not vote, or even sign contracts. Their marriages were arranged by their parents, and once they were married they could not own property. Most of the time they were kept at home, and even when they were allowed to work, they were never given responsible jobs. It is strange to think that, as far as we know, most women were happy with this situation.

Today the position is quite different. Women can now vote, and choose their own husbands. In 1970 a law was passed to give them an equal share of property in the case of divorce, and in the same year the Equal Pay Act gave them the right to equal pay with men for work of equal value.

Yet despite these changes, there is no doubt that there are still great differences in status between men and women. Many employers — maybe even the majority — seem to ignore the Equal Pay Act, and the average working woman is likely to earn only about half what a man earns for the same job. Most women who do work still do unskilled jobs while only a small proportion of the country's workers possibly one third are in fact women. This small percentage is partly because of a shortage of nurseries. If there were sufficient nurseries, up to twice as many women might well go out to work. There is also great inequality in education. Only a quarter of all university students are women. And at present boys' schools are undoubtedly much better than girls' schools.

11. Which of the following couldn't a woman in the 19th century probably be?

- | | |
|------------------|----------------|
| A) a nurse | B) a manager |
| C) a shop-keeper | D) a land-lady |

12. Women have the right to equal pay because _____.

- A) a law was passed
B) the Equal Pay Act was issued
C) they can vote

- D) they do the same jobs as men
13. Paragraph 3 gives examples of _____.
A) equality of women
B) inequality of women
C) the current situation
D) ideas for the future
14. The author of this article probably agrees that _____.
A) women should be treated equally as men
B) women should not do unskilled jobs
C) women should not be nurses
D) women should not go to schools
15. Which of the following is not correct?
A) In 19th century, women could not vote.
B) In 19th century, women could not sign contracts.
C) In 19th century, women could choose their own husbands.
D) In 19th century, women had no rights.

Questions 16 to 20 are based on the following passage:

The old-fashioned general store is fast disappearing. This is, perhaps, a pity, because shopping today seems to lack that personal element which existed when the shopkeeper knew all his regular customers personally. He could, for instance, remember which brand of tea Mrs. Smith usually bought or what sort of washing-powder Mrs. Jones preferred. Not only was the shop a center of buying and selling, but also a social

meeting place.

A prosperous general store might have employed four or five assistants, and so there were very few problems in management as far as the staff were concerned. But now that the supermarket has replaced the general store, the job of the manager has changed completely. The modern supermarket manager has to cope with a staff of as many as a hundred, apart from all the other everyday problems of running a large business.

Every morning the manager must, like the commander of an army division, carry out an inspection of his store to make sure that everything is ready for the business of the day. He must see that everything is running smoothly. He will have to give advice and make decisions as problems arise, and he must know how to get his huge staff to work efficiently with their respective responsibilities.

No matter what he has to do throughout the day, however, the supermarket manager must be ready for any emergency that may arise. They say in the trade that you are not really an experienced supermarket manager until you have dealt with a flood, a fire, a birth and a death in your store.

16. The main purpose of the passage is to show how _____

- A) the old-fashioned general store is fast disappearing
- B) the supermarket has replaced the old general store
- C) the role of the shop manager has undergone an overall change

- D) a supermarket manager deals with problems every morning
17. According to the author, it is a pity that there are fewer old general stores now because _____.
A) there is less trading business
B) there used to be more social activities in the old days
C) the supermarket manager has more problems than before
D) there is less personal contact between manager and customer
18. In what way has the job of the store manager changed?
A) He doesn't sell tea and washing-powder any more.
B) He has a much larger staff to take care of, to say nothing of all the other daily problems of running the store.
C) He must try hard to remember the names of regular customers.
D) He has to give advice and make decisions when problems arise.
19. Who are Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Jones mentioned in the first paragraph?
A) They are friends of the store manager's.
B) They are shop assistants.
C) They are both regular customers of the store.
D) They represent any of the regular customers of the old general store.
20. The supermarket manager is compared to _____ by the

D) a school inspector

Directions: There are 20 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 single line through the center.

21. The plan _____ more extensive efforts at preventing forest fires.
A) called off B) called for
C) called up D) called on
22. Are you going to have these parcels _____ this afternoon?
A) post B) past C) passed D) posted
23. She didn't want you to bear this alone. She wanted _____ it with you.
A) to relate B) to take
C) to make D) to share
24. It is raining cats and dogs. She can do nothing but _____ at the office.

- A) staying B) stay C) stayed D) to stay
25. He can't _____ his wife's death though she has been dead for a long time.
A) get over B) get away
C) get away with D) get off
26. I want you _____ there in my place.
A) go B) went C) gone D) to go
27. The overcoat is worth _____.
A) buying B) being bought
C) to buy D) to be bought
28. I noticed that he often avoided _____ our director.
A) to meet ~~was~~ B) being met
C) meeting D) to be met
29. These plants cannot be grown in such a cold _____ as ours.
A) weather B) season C) climate D) space
30. A small village school is soon to _____ its 50th birthday.
A) make B) liberate C) celebrate D) confirm
31. The advertisement said that an expanding company wished to _____ a secretary at their head office.
A) explore B) employ C) exploit D) accept
32. When Mr. Jackson gets old, he will _____ his business to his daughter.
A) take over B) think over
C) get over D) hand over
33. We have spent _____ money on the project.

- A) a great number of B) a great deal of
C) a number of D) many a
34. Electricity has found wide application in industry _____ it was discovered.
A) before B) after C) since D) when
35. The devices _____ were displayed at the exhibition center that day are made in Japan.
A) when B) what C) as D) that
36. He bought a new suitcase, _____ is very high.
A) the price of which B) which price
C) price of which D) the price
37. Busy _____ he is, he still reads a lot after work.
A) as B) however C) although D) since
38. _____ you go to Australia you must apply for the passport and the visa.
A) Unless B) In event
C) In the event D) Until
39. She enjoyed _____.
A) reading classic novels
B) reading class novels
C) to read classic novels
D) read classic novels
40. Long-distance walking can be very _____.
A) tired B) tire people
C) tired people D) tiring

Part III Cloze

Directions: There are 10 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.

What 41 animals snakes are! Some 42 eggs, others 43 to young. Some live on the ground, some in trees. Snakes 44 live only in trees are called arboreal. Some live both on the ground and in trees. Some even live 45 water. They slide around 46 great speed — and with no legs.

Snakes seem “charmed” by a snake charmer’s flute, but they are really 47. They can swallow something 48 as big as they are.

What do they feel like? Smooth, cool plastic. They do not feel “slimy” (分泌粘液的) 49 many people think. Worms may feel slimy, but not snakes.

Since there are hundreds of snakes, we can’t talk about all of them. But we can talk about 50 they are alike.

41. A) amaze B) amazed C) amazement D) amazing
42. A) lie B) lay C) give D) eat
43. A) bear B) born C) give birth D) breed