

CET710分
全能系

主编 庄恩平 庄恩忠

大学英语 二级水平测试

试题集



College English Practice Tests Band 2

第五版
5th Edition



上海外语教育出版社

外教社 SHANGHAI FOREIGN LANGUAGE EDUCATION PRESS

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前言

《大学英语二级水平测试试题集》最初是上海外语教育出版社“全新大学英语水平测试系列”中的一种。本书初版于1991年,1998年经过一次局部修订,2004年又进行了大幅度修订。

2007年,全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会根据教育部高教司组织制定的《大学英语课程教学要求》,对大学英语四、六级考试进行了全面改革,制定了《全国大学英语四、六级考试改革方案(试行)》。新方案无论在计分体制还是在考试内容和形式上都有重大变更。为了适应新的考试要求,我们对本书作了第三次全面修订。修订后,系列书更名为《大学英语水平测试系列710分》。

2013年,全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会决定在2007年改革方案的基础上,对四、六级考试的试卷结构和测试题型作局部调整。新试卷取消了完型填空(Cloze),全卷分为写作、听力理解、阅读理解、翻译四个部分,听力理解中的原复合式听写调整为单词及词组听写,阅读理解中的原快速阅读理解调整为长篇阅读理解。

为此,我们对本书作了相应的修订和调整,以便能帮助读者作更有针对性的考前准备。本书虽为二级水平测试题集,但试卷的结构和题型基本上参照了考试委员会新近公布的四级考试样卷,试题难度根据大学英语二级教学水平来设定,因此可以当作二级水平测试试题。

本书的每份试卷分四部分,每部分的测试内容、测试题型和考试时间如下:

第一部分:写作(Writing) 这部分要求按规定的题目和提示,用英语完成一篇80个以上单词的短文,考试时间30分钟。

第二部分:听力理解(Listening Comprehension) 这部分包括3节:A节含8段短对话和2段长对话,共15题,均为多项选择题;B节含3篇短文,共10题,亦为多项选择题;C节为短文听写,含一篇短文,共10题,要求考生在听懂短文的基础上,用所听到的原文填写空缺的单词或词组。考试时间共计30分钟。

第三部分:阅读理解(Reading Comprehension) 这部分包括3节:A节为词汇理解,含一篇短文,文中有10个空格,每个空格为一题,要求在规定范围内选择一个适当的单词填空;B节为长篇阅读,含一篇较长的文章,后面附有10个句子,每句所含的信息出自文章的某一段落,要求找出与每句匹配的段落;C节为仔细阅读,含两篇短文,均为多项选择题。考试时间共计40分钟。

第四部分:翻译(Translation) 这部分含5句句子,要求考生翻译句子中的中文部分;有些试题会有一篇100字左右的短文要求考生翻译。考试时间30分钟。

本书共收测试卷10套,每套试卷后均有答题卡。书后附有答案和注释,以及全部听力文字材料,供读者参考。

在修订《大学英语二级水平测试试题集》过程中,出版社王冬梅编辑对此提出了许多很有价值的建议,在此对她表示衷心的感谢。

编者

2014年1月

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Part One

College English Practice Tests

Practice Test 1

(130 minutes)

Part I

Writing

(30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write an essay on the topic **Traveling**. You should write at least **80** words following the outline given below in Chinese. Write your essay on **Answer Sheet 1**.

1. 有些人喜欢旅行。(Some people like traveling.)
2. 有些人不喜欢旅行。(Some people dislike traveling.)

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 1 上作答。

Part II

Listening Comprehension

(30 minutes)

Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear 8 short conversations and 2 long conversations. At the end of each conversation, one or more questions will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the questions 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. Then mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 1** with a single line through the centre.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 1 上作答。

- | | |
|---|----------------------|
| 1. A) Ten dollars. | B) Thirteen dollars. |
| C) Eleven dollars. | D) Sixteen dollars. |
| 2. A) In the office. | B) At home. |
| C) At school. | D) At a house. |
| 3. A) She doesn't know how long they'll have to wait. | |
| B) They are going to be in Beijing at 2:30. | |
| C) They are already very late. | |
| D) The train is expected to leave at 3:00. | |

4. A) In a bakery. B) In a restaurant.
C) On a farm. D) At a hotel.
5. A) Tom has trouble in hearing.
B) Tom doesn't understand him.
C) Tom didn't say anything at the meeting.
D) Tom doesn't listen to him.
6. A) Manager and secretary. B) Headmaster and teacher.
C) Mother and son. D) Teacher and student.
7. A) Tom's. B) The man's.
C) Bob's. D) The woman's.
8. A) The radio needs repairing.
B) He repaired the radio by himself.
C) His brother helped him to repair the radio.
D) His brother repaired the radio.

Questions 9 to 11 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

9. A) Some stamps. B) Some envelopes.
C) A money order. D) A post card.
10. A) \$75. B) \$15.
C) 75c. D) 15c.
11. A) As an ordinary one. B) As a registered one.
C) As an airmail one. D) As an insured one.

Questions 12 to 15 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

12. A) She was illiterate.
B) She didn't know much about the menu.
C) She enjoyed being served.
D) She couldn't read anything without wearing glasses.
13. A) Onion soup. B) Tomato soup.
C) Fruit jam. D) Fruit juice.
14. A) Chicken, roast beef and fruit cup.
B) Roast beef, baked ham and appetizer.
C) Roast beef, baked ham and fried chicken.
D) Fried chicken, vegetables and dessert.
15. A) Roast beef, boiled potatoes and peas, and a green salad.
B) Roast beef, green beans and a green salad.
C) Baked ham, boiled potatoes and asparagus, and coffee.
D) Fried chicken, peas and green beans, and green salad.

Section B

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). Then mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 1** with a single line through the centre.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 1 上作答。

Passage One

Questions 16 to 18 are based on the passage you have just heard.

16. A) Trees that cover the earth. B) The sky that changes frequently.
C) The sun that shines on the earth. D) The world that we see around us.
17. A) Forms of matter. B) Chemical compounds.
C) Chemical elements. D) Chemical combinations.
18. A) About 100. B) About 10,000.
C) About 1,000. D) About a million.

Passage Two

Questions 19 to 21 are based on the passage you have just heard.

19. A) A wild man of the caves. B) A wild man of the mountains.
C) An animal that looks like a bear. D) An animal that looks like a monkey.
20. A) When a Yeti is happy. B) When a Yeti attacks a small animal.
C) When a Yeti is sad. D) When a Yeti gets frightened.
21. A) They have different opinions about these footprints.
B) They think what the Tibetan people say is right.
C) They think they are Tibetan people's footprints.
D) They say they have never seen such footprints.

Passage Three

Questions 22 to 25 are based on the passage you have just heard.

22. A) The native Californian tree.
B) The tree with the moving foot.
C) The most famous tourist attraction in America.
D) The giant tree in America.
23. A) 75 thousand years. B) 17 thousand years.
C) 17 million years. D) 75 million years.
24. A) Tourists. B) Winds.
C) Birds. D) Some animals.

25. A) The giant redwood trees can also be seen in Europe.
B) The giant redwood trees could not grow well in the Arctic.
C) Not all seeds that came to south survived.
D) The redwood trees growing in California are much bigger and taller.

Section C

Directions: *In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks with the exact words you have just heard. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.*

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 1 上作答。

Most industrialized nations have gone through two major energy transitions. By energy transition we (26) _____ a change from one major source of energy to another.

The first (27) _____ energy transition was from wood to coal. For many (28) _____ people used wood as a primary (29) _____ of energy. By burning wood people were able to (30) _____ their homes, cook their food, and produce basic (31) _____. Mostly early societies grew up near a (32) _____ supply of wood. The main advantage of wood was that it was easy to get and easy to (33) _____.

During the early 1800's, some towns and villages began to make a transition from wood to coal as a basic source of energy, because they found that coal could generally burn longer and at a higher (34) _____ than wood, and a long-burning and hot-burning fuel was badly needed for the machines that were being used at that time. Another advantage of coal was that there was a lot of it and it was also easy to get. Besides, it could be easily shipped to faraway places.

As a result of the (35) _____ from wood to coal, industry developed very rapidly. People were able to get more things and their standard of living went up. The second major energy transition was from coal to oil. We'll discuss it next week.

Part III Reading Comprehension (40 minutes)

Section A

Directions: *In this section, there is a passage with ten blanks. You are required to select one word for each blank from a list of choices given in a word bank following the passage. Read the passage through carefully before making your choices. Each choice in the bank is identified by a letter. Please mark the corresponding letter for each item on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.*

Questions 36 to 45 are based on the following passage.

Good locks on all outside doors and first floor windows are essential to a home's security and will go a long way toward discouraging burglars. But an added (36) _____ device that is increasingly being used in homes is the burglar (37) _____ system, which sounds a loud bell, horn, or siren when someone tries to break in. Although this will not always prevent entry by a determined (38) _____ burglar, it is often enough to (39) _____ off vandals (故意破坏他人财产者) and spur-of-the-moment thieves, who (40) _____ for a high percentage of residential break-ins.

Security alarm systems have been (41) _____ for many years and have long been common in commercial (42) _____ and in large homes. But until the last few years, these systems were almost always professionally installed because they required (43) _____ wiring techniques, individualized design, and sometimes lots of carpentry — all of which made them expensive.

To answer the demand (44) _____ low-cost alarm systems that can be easily installed, several companies now make alarms that are (45) _____ designed for do-it-yourselfers. These systems come with detailed installation instructions and usually do not require inside-the-wall wiring.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------|
| A) scare | I) of |
| B) professional | J) individual |
| C) quarter | K) complicated |
| D) establishments | L) available |
| E) alarm | M) fright |
| F) specially | N) account |
| G) deliberately | O) protective |
| H) for | |

Section B

Directions: In this section, you are going to read a passage with ten statements attached to it. Each statement contains information given in one of the paragraphs. Identify the paragraph from which the information is derived. You may choose a paragraph more than once. Each paragraph is marked with a letter. Answer the questions by marking the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 2**.

Do You Want to Change Your Life for the Better? 7 Ways to Make It a Habit

A) On a daily basis, habit drives us to do what we do — whether it's a pattern of thoughts or behavior that occurs automatically. But what if we could harness the power of our habits for the better? Imagine a life where you have a habit of completing projects, eating well,

keeping in touch with family and friends, and working to your fullest potential. When you have a foundation of good habits, you're setting yourself up for a full, healthy, and successful life.

- B) I've used these principles to establish the lifestyle I have now — as a fitness expert, author, public speaker, owner of a fitness studio and a fitness lifestyle company, and as a wife and mother. If I hadn't established positive habits, I couldn't do half of these things, at least not with my sanity intact! Here are 7 steps to changing your habits that will, in turn, change your entire life.

1. Identify your Keystone Habit, and focus on it.

- C) In one of my favorite books, *The Power of Habit*, Charles Duhigg outlines the importance of identifying your Keystone Habit — the habit you identify as the most important thing you can change about your life. To find out what that is for you, ask yourself, what constantly gnaws at you? Is it something you do that you want to stop, or something you don't do and want to start?

- D) The keystone habit is different for everyone, and it may take a few sessions of deep thinking to pinpoint exactly what that habit is. Whichever habit you're working on, pick one at a time. More than one at a time will be overwhelming and will increase your likelihood of failing to improve any habits. But don't believe you can only change one thing about yourself; it's actually the opposite. Working on this one keystone habit can have a positive ripple effect into the rest of your life as well.

2. Identify your current routine and the reward you get from it.

- E) Let's say you want to build a habit of getting to the office a half hour early each day. You want to do this because you think the extra quiet time in the morning will help you to be more productive, and that productivity will be rewarded by an increased sense of job satisfaction, and an overall better work environment. Currently, you get to the office just on time. Your current routine is to leave your house in a rush, at the exact time you've calculated that (without traffic or incident) will get you to work on time. Your reward is spending some extra time at your house in the morning, spending an extra half hour sleeping or "charging your batteries" for the day ahead.

3. Consider the challenges.

- F) Challenges are often cues that push you to fall back into old habits. In the example of getting to work earlier, your challenges may lie in your sleep patterns the night before, or in coordinating schedules with a partner. These challenges will not magically disappear so you need to take them into account. But don't let the presence of challenges, or worry that new challenges will come up in the future, deter you from establishing your new habits. If your challenges include coordinating with other people, make them a part of your new routine, as I'll explain later. Right now, simply identify what the challenges or obstacles are.

4. Plan your new routine and pinpoint the reward.

- G) Old habits never disappear; they are simply replaced with new habits. In the example of

getting to the office earlier, the new routine involves leaving the house a half hour earlier. If the old habit was rewarded with the thought that you'll have more energy for the day by staying in your house longer, the new habit needs to focus around the idea that more rest doesn't necessarily mean more energy. In other words, you'll want to address what you think you'll be giving up by replacing the old habit.

5. Set up a 30-day challenge.

- H) In most cases, our failure to form good habits simply comes from not sticking to them. Plenty of studies show that habits, when performed daily, can become part of your routine in as little as 21 days. So set a start date and launch your plan of action for a trial 30-day period.

6. Power through setbacks.

- I) Sometimes, it's not just willpower that runs out. Sometimes we are swayed from our paths by life "getting in the way" of new goals. If something sways you from your challenge, the best course of action is to evaluate the situation and see how you can get around, over, or through that obstacle. However, once a new habit is established, it actually becomes our default setting. If your usual habits are healthy, then stressful times are less likely to throw you off from your usual routines. In other words, we're just as likely to default to healthy habits as we are to self-sabotaging habits, if those healthy habits have become a part of our everyday routine.

7. Hold yourself publicly accountable.

- J) Your support network is the most valuable tool you will ever have access to. Whether it's your best friend, your partner or your Facebook posts, being accountable to someone other than yourself will help you stick to your goal. Just keep in mind that "accountable" isn't the same as "announcement". Anyone can tell the world they're going to get up early from now on. But, if that person has a team of supporters behind them, whom they regularly update, they are more likely to stick with their new habit during times when they are establishing their new habit and motivation is running low.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

46. Keystone Habit is the habit you identify as the most important thing you can change about your life.
47. Old habits never disappear; they are simply replaced with new habits.
48. Challenges are often cues that push you to fall back into old habits, and they will not magically disappear so you need to take them into account.
49. I've used these principles to establish the lifestyle I have now — as a fitness expert, author, public speaker, owner of a fitness studio and a fitness lifestyle company, and as a wife and mother.
50. Plenty of studies show that habits, when performed daily, can become part of your routine in

as little as 21 days.

51. In other words, we're just as likely to default to healthy habits as we are to self-sabotaging habits, if those healthy habits have become a part of our everyday routine.
52. Whether it's your best friend, your partner or your Facebook posts, being accountable to someone other than yourself will help you stick to your goal.
53. The keystone habit is different for everyone, and it may take a few sessions of deep thinking to pinpoint exactly what that habit is.
54. If something sways you from your challenge, the best course of action is to evaluate the situation and see how you can get around, over, or through that obstacle.
55. But, if that person has a team of supporters behind them, whom they regularly update, they are more likely to stick with their new habit during times when they are establishing their new habit and motivation is running low.

Section C

Directions: *There are 2 passages in this section. 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 **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre.*

Passage One

Questions 56 to 60 are based on the following passage.

On September 11, it seemed like New York and the people who lived there had changed forever. These days, however, it's become obvious that, at least in one way, New Yorkers haven't changed at all.

New Yorkers are famous for not agreeing on anything. Arguments, both good-natured and not, erupt daily on everything from politics to food, world events to the price of vegetables. However, for a brief moment, a half-dozen architectural models managed to unite New York public opinion. The models were of proposed designs of buildings to replace the fallen World Trade Center, and the overwhelming reaction was: "They *stink*" (糟透了).

Soon after the September 11 attacks, the property's owners had considered the idea of rebuilding the towers exactly as they had stood before. But critics pointed out that the original designers were rather dull and their size made them impersonal and intimidating. Instead, they recommended a collection of smaller buildings including office space, retail stores and restaurants, and a memorial to the buildings and the people who died in them.

The public reaction to the models was almost completely negative, but that's where the agreement ended. Some thought the new designs were too big, while others felt they weren't big enough. Some complained they were too impersonal and didn't reflect the humanity of the people who had died, while others said they weren't impressive enough. Some suggested a more modern exterior, while some said it was already too modern and should have a more traditional look. With these ongoing disagreements, it's likely that the reconstruction will take longer than expected.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

56. What is mainly discussed in this passage?
- A) The debate on how to design buildings to replace the World Trade Center is endless.
 - B) Proposed models have been accepted after heated arguments.
 - C) New Yorkers are well known for debating daily on various kinds of issues.
 - D) More people agree to rebuild the towers exactly as they had stood before.
57. What can we learn about New Yorkers from this passage?
- A) New Yorkers are very impersonal.
 - B) New Yorkers have changed their life style after the September 11 attack.
 - C) New Yorkers managed to unite public opinions.
 - D) New Yorkers like to argue with each other for everything.
58. Which of the following statements is NOT true according to this passage?
- A) Someone suggested that the new buildings should have a more traditional look.
 - B) Someone suggested that the new buildings should include a memorial.
 - C) People's reaction to the models was positive.
 - D) Some thought the new designs were too big.
59. The reconstruction will take longer time because _____.
- A) designers have not made models
 - B) people have not reached an agreement
 - C) it is dangerous to construct high buildings in New York
 - D) the property owners are afraid that companies will not move in
60. The word "exterior" (Para. 4) is closest in meaning to _____.
- A) entrance
 - B) design
 - C) appearance
 - D) materials

Passage Two

Questions 61 to 65 are based on the following passage.

As the basic building block of communication, words communicate meaning, but as we have seen, the meanings of words are very much influenced by culture. Meaning is in the person, not in the word, as each person is the product of a particular culture that passes on shared and appropriate meanings. Thus, if we want to learn to communicate well in a foreign language, we must understand the culture that gives that language meaning. Culture gives meaning and provides the context for communication, and the ability to communicate allows us to act out our cultural values and to share our language and our culture.

But our own native language and culture are so much a part of us that we take them for granted. When we travel to another country, it's as if we carry along with our passports, our own culturally designed lenses through which we view the new environment. Using our own culture as the standard by which to judge other languages and cultures is called *ethnocentrism* (民族优越感), and although unintentional, our ethnocentric ways of thinking and acting often get in the

way of our understanding other languages and cultures. The ability and willingness to change lenses when we look at a different culture is both the cure and the prevention for such cultural blindness. Studying a new language provides the opportunity to practise changing lenses when we also learn the context of the culture to which it belongs.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

61. According to this passage, if you want to understand what a speaker means, _____.
A) you have to understand what he says
B) you have to understand something behind his words
C) you have to listen carefully and guess what he implies
D) you have to share his way of thinking
62. What does the author mean by saying that “Meaning is in the person, not in the word (Para. 1)”?
A) The person gives the real meaning to the word, not the word itself.
B) The word has no meaning.
C) We need to understand what a person says.
D) We need to know the speaker so that we may understand him.
63. In this passage the author mainly discusses _____.
A) the appropriate meanings in the person
B) the importance of understanding the person in communication
C) the different cultures in communication
D) the relationship between communication and culture
64. What does the words “our own culturally designed lenses” (Para. 2) refer to?
A) Our own document.
B) Our own way of regarding things.
C) Our own identification card.
D) Our own personal features.
65. What can we learn from this passage?
A) While we are learning a foreign language we must learn its culture.
B) Word meanings are not very important.
C) We have to understand what the speakers mean.
D) If you learn the culture well, you can understand its language.

Part IV

Translation

(30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to complete the sentences on **Answer Sheet 2** by translating into English the Chinese given in brackets.



66. _____ (就工作能力而言), he is the right person for the job.
67. She walked out of the conference hall _____ (身后跟了一大群外国记者).

68. He is strongly desirous that _____
(应该由你来负责这项工程).
69. An investigation was made into the accident _____
(其中 20 名儿童与 1 名教师丧生).
70. _____ (过了好长时间他才发现) what had happened.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

Practice Test 1

答题卡1

学校:	
姓名:	
填涂要求	<p>正确填涂方式</p>  <p>错误填涂方式</p> 

请将试题册背面条形码粘贴
条框下后粘贴到以下框内

条形码粘贴位置
一旦粘贴请勿撕下

准考证号											
019	C01	019	C01	019	C01	019	C01	019	C01	019	C01
019	C13	019	C13	019	C13	019	C13	019	C13	019	C13
019	C23	019	C23	019	C23	019	C23	019	C23	019	C23
019	C33	019	C33	019	C33	019	C33	019	C33	019	C33
019	C43	019	C43	019	C43	019	C43	019	C43	019	C43
019	C53	019	C53	019	C53	019	C53	019	C53	019	C53
019	C63	019	C63	019	C63	019	C63	019	C63	019	C63
019	C73	019	C73	019	C73	019	C73	019	C73	019	C73
019	C83	019	C83	019	C83	019	C83	019	C83	019	C83
019	C93	019	C93	019	C93	019	C93	019	C93	019	C93

Part I

Writing

(请于正式开考后半小时内完成该部分,之后将进行听力考试)

(30 minutes)

必须使用黑色字迹签字笔书写；在答题区域内作答，超出以下红色矩形边框限定区域的答案无效。

从此处开始作答

[illegible]