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# 大学英语 2级水平测试训练

主编 卜玉坤 崔桂华 刘自申

精  
编  
详  
解

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外教社

上海外语教育出版社

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## 前 言

大学英语一至六级水平测试训练精编详解是为配合大学英语一至六级教学和学生过级应考训练所精编的一套测试试题及详解。该套书分为两大部分:一是水平测试训练题,二是详解注释与答题思路。

编者根据现行《大学英语教学大纲》和大学英语四、六级考试要求,采用统计研究的方法,编写听力、语法结构、词汇、阅读、翻译和写作一至六级水平测试训练题。这些水平测试训练题内容生动有趣,难度循序渐进,切合大学英语一至六级水平实际,构成了听力、阅读、翻译及写作技能训练和语法结构及词汇知识积累等六大系统网络。通过这些网络状水平测试过级题的系统训练,培养学生的语言能力,使学生系统掌握并熟练运用基本的语言技能和技巧,提高学生分析能力和解决问题的能力,强化语言习得过程,促进学生语言知识的增长和语言运用能力的提高,扩大学生英语文化知识面,便于学生快速积累过级考试经验,迅速提高过级考试成绩。

为了帮助学生自学,我们在本套书的第二部分作了详解注释。注释针对学生在做题过程中出现的难点和疑点,加以画龙点睛的分析和点评,富有启发性。特别值得一提的是在对听力和阅读的注释过程中,注重研究问题分析的角度,并注重研究选文的篇章结构,从而更好地培养学生的语言综合能力和运用语言进行思维及推理的能力。对词汇的注释也独具一格。在词汇注释中不求面面俱到,但求重点突出,释义准确,翻译精当,以真正达到启发思路、开拓眼界的目的。

党敏、刘建华、王颖、曹勇衡、王晓光和鲁华山参加了本书的编写工作。本套书在编写过程中,一直得到上海外语教育出版社的大力支持和帮助,在此表示衷心感谢。

编 者

2002 年 3 月

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# 第一部分

## 大学英语二级水平测试训练题





## TEST 1

### Part I Listening Comprehension (15 points)

**Section A (7 points)**

*Directions: In this section you will hear a dialogue. Listen to the dialogue and then write “T” (true) or “F” (false) on the Answer Sheet for each of the following statements.*

1. It appears there are five secondary schools and three private schools in Enderby.
2. Both the wife and the husband are determined to send their children to private schools.
3. St. Mary's is a coeducational school.
4. Carlton Abbey is a very old boys' boarding school.
5. St. Mary's has boarding facilities and so does Enderby High School.
6. 70 per cent of the children from Enderby High go on to university.
7. The Comprehensive is the biggest, about 1,000 pupils. But their classes are small too.

**Section B (8 points)**

*Directions: Listen to the following conversations and questions after them. Read the 4 possible answers and decide which is the best response to each question you have heard. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.*

- a. Husband and wife.
  - b. Shop assistant and customer.
- c. Teacher and student.
  - d. Boss and clerk.
- a. Twice.
  - b. Three times.
- c. He has never been late before.
  - d. Once.
- a. The woman is ill.
  - b. The man is ill.
- c. The man and woman will meet at 9:15.
  - d. The man will meet Dr. Johnson at 9:15.
- a. Twenty.
  - b. Thirty-five.
  - c. Fifteen.
  - d. Twenty-five.
- a. Jazz.
  - b. Music.
  - c. Folk music.
  - d. Folk dance.
- a. He was cold.
  - b. He was hot.
- c. The air was stale.
  - d. The room was smoky.
- a. She works in a university.
  - b. She has been admitted into a university.
- c. She has been promoted.
  - d. She earns a lot of money.

- ### Part II Structure (15 points)

**Section A (10 points)**

1. "Must we hand in the exercise books today?" "No, \_\_\_\_\_."

- Section B (5 points)**

1. When Mary was in New York she didn't need pay anything for her keep, for she stayed with some relatives.

- 4 •

3. When I was ten, I should watch most TV programs if I asked my parents first.  
a b c d
4. None of them can be counted among the greatest thinkers of the time, do they?  
a b c d
5. Harry met Mr. Green yesterday but he daren't to tell him that we had smashed the  
a b c  
motorcar we borrowed from him.  
d

## Part III Vocabulary (25 points)

**Section A (5 points)**

*Directions: Fill in the blanks with the word whose definition and first letter have been given. Write them on the Answer Sheet.*

1. Do you agree that the American Indians are the o\_\_\_\_\_ inhabitants of the country?  
(first or earliest)
2. Several small firms soon c\_\_\_\_\_ to form a large powerful company. (unite or combine into one)
3. A great city ought to have a green b\_\_\_\_\_ round it. (zone)
4. Her beauty is of the Italian t\_\_\_\_\_. (a particular kind)
5. His father was so angry that he broke the vase into small p\_\_\_\_\_. (very small bits)

**Section B (5 points)**

*Directions: Fill in the blanks in the following sentences with the words you have learned. The first and last letters of each word have been given, with each short line for each letter. Write them on the Answer Sheet.*

1. Our total earnings were, clear of all expenses, about four b \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ n dollars.
2. The boy fell and s \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ ed the skin off his knee.
3. Nails that p \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ t from the wall may tear your clothes.
4. The drunken man s \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ ed up all the furniture.
5. The scientists are studying high energy p \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ es.
6. Water is composed of hydrogen and o \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ n.
7. The mid-aged man declared that he had seen a flying s \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ r last night.
8. Many people call the age we live in the age of te \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ gy.
9. C \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ te is used for foundations, whole buildings and sidewalks.
10. C \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ n is a non-metallic element that occurs in all living matter.

**Section C (10 points)**

*Directions: Each of the blanks in the following sentences is provided with 4 choices. Choose the one that best completes each sentence. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.*

1. The play was so \_\_\_\_\_ that the audience laughed all through it.  
a. ridiculous      b. humorous      c. marvelous      d. tedious
2. The flat where we live \_\_\_\_\_ three rooms only.

- a. is composed of    b. contains    c. consists in    d. is made of
3. He is only a child and \_\_\_\_\_ for heavy work.  
a. unequal    b. unfit    c. ready    d. hopeful
4. The bridge was named \_\_\_\_\_ the hero who gave his life for the cause of the people.  
a. after    b. with    c. by    d. from
5. I didn't think much of his speech: for one thing, the subject was uninteresting; \_\_\_\_\_, his delivery was not so good.  
a. for another    b. for the other    c. for another thing    d. on the other hand
6. He tried to \_\_\_\_\_ a few minutes each day to do some exercises.  
a. set off    b. set aside    c. set forth    d. set apart
7. The earlier the better, as far as the committee \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. be concerned    b. are concerned    c. is concerned    d. is concerning
8. The first tomb, \_\_\_\_\_ as Chang Ling, was built at the beginning of the 15th century.  
a. known    b. regarded    c. named    d. worked
9. The water at the bathing beach was \_\_\_\_\_ by garbage from the city.  
a. absorbed    b. scattered    c. polluted    d. reduced
10. Vaughan has no sense of \_\_\_\_\_; and if you joke with him, he will think you are insulting him on purpose.  
a. responsibility    b. mood    c. warmth    d. humour

#### Part IV Cloze (10 points)

*Directions: Each blank in the following passage is provided with 4 possible choices. Read the whole passage and choose the best answer for each blank. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.*

One of the biggest decisions you have to 1 in your life is the decision 2 your job. Between now and 3 you die, you will 4 more hours on work than you will on any other single 5. You can 6 a lot about the job by reading and asking about 7, but sometimes that does not 8 much. If you shop for a coat, you can 9 the color, the design, the material, and 10, but it is 11 after you have tried it on that you can 12 convinced that a particular coat is the right one for you.

How can you "try on" a job 13 before deciding that it is the right one for you? One possibility is 14 work experience. But how can you get such 15? Well, for example, while you are still 16 school, you can spend a few days 17 at a job that 18 you, one that you might like to do when you 19 school. That would give you necessary experience. It is a good 20 to "try on" a job.

1. a. do    b. have    c. make    d. think  
2. a. about    b. with    c. to    d. for  
3. a. then    b. when    c. after    d. before

- |                     |                |                 |                 |
|---------------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 4. a. pay           | b. spend       | c. cost         | d. take         |
| 5. a. acting        | b. act         | c. action       | d. activity     |
| 6. a. find out      | b. fill out    | c. fall out     | d. figure out   |
| 7. a. people        | b. them        | c. it           | d. you          |
| 8. a. know          | b. learn       | c. teach        | d. help         |
| 9. a. choose        | b. collect     | c. command      | d. control      |
| 10. a. on so        | b. so on       | c. so that      | d. so so        |
| 11. a. just         | b. even        | c. only         | d. simply       |
| 12. a. feel         | b. fill        | c. full         | d. fall         |
| 13. a. for a minute | b. for a while | c. for a moment | d. for a second |
| 14. a. by           | b. with        | c. in           | d. through      |
| 15. a. possibility  | b. job         | c. experience   | d. decision     |
| 16. a. at           | b. in          | c. to           | d. on           |
| 17. a. to work      | b. working     | c. worked       | d. work         |
| 18. a. interest     | b. interested  | c. interests    | d. interesting  |
| 19. a. decide       | b. stop        | c. graduate     | d. leave        |
| 20. a. way          | b. approach    | c. means        | d. method       |

## Part V Reading Comprehension and Translation (20 points)

### Section A (15 points)

*Directions: In this section there are 2 passages and 5 underlined items chosen from the 2 passages. Each passage is followed by a number of comprehension questions. Read the passage and answer the questions. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center and translate the 5 underlined items into Chinese on the Answer Sheet.*

#### Passage 1

Education in the United States is compulsory 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. (1) 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. (2) 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!

1. 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 test
2. 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.
3. 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
4. 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
5. 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

## Passage 2

In the second half of each year, many powerful storms are born in the tropical Atlantic and Caribbean seas. Of these, only about half a dozen generate the strong, circling winds of 75 miles per hour or more that give them hurricane status, and several usually make their way to the coast. There they cause millions of dollars of damage, and bring death to large numbers of people.

The great storms that hit the coast start as innocent circling disturbances hundred — even thousands — of miles out to sea. (3) As they travel aimlessly over water warmed by the summer sun, they are carried westward by the trade winds. When con-

ditions are just right, warm, moist air flows in at the bottom of such a disturbance, moves upward through it and comes out at the top. In the process, the moisture in this warm air produces rain, and with it the heat is changed into energy in the form of strong winds. (4) As the heat increased the young hurricane begins to swirl in a counter-clockwise motion.

The average life of a hurricane is only about nine days, but it contains almost more power than we can imagine. (5) The energy in the heat released by a hurricane's rainfall in a single day would satisfy the entire electrical needs of the United States for more than six months. Water, not wind, is the main source of death and destruction in a hurricane. A typical hurricane brings 6 to 12-inch downpours resulting in sudden floods. Worst of all is the powerful movement of the sea — the mountains of water moving toward the low-pressure hurricane center. The water level rises as much as 15 feet above normal as it moves toward shore.

6. When does an ordinary tropical storm become a hurricane?
  - a. When it begins in the Atlantic and Caribbean seas.
  - b. When it hits the coastline.
  - c. When its winds reach 75 miles per hour.
  - d. When it is more than 75 miles wide.
7. What is the worst thing about hurricanes?
  - a. The destructive effects of water.
  - b. The heat they release.
  - c. That they last about nine days on the average.
  - d. Their strong winds.
8. The counter-clockwise swirling of hurricane is brought about by \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. the low-pressure area in the center of the storm
  - b. the force of waves of water
  - c. the trade winds
  - d. the increasing heat
9. Apparently the word “downpour” means \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. heavy rainfall
  - b. dangerous waves
  - c. the progress of water to the hurricane center
  - d. the energy produced by the hurricane
10. How long does a hurricane last?
  - a. Only more or less than nine days.
  - b. Only nine days.
  - c. Almost nine days.
  - d. More than nine days.

#### **Section B (5 points)**

*Directions: In this section there is one reading passage. Read the passage carefully and answer the questions briefly or complete the incomplete sentences. Write your answers on*

*the Answer Sheet.*

The emergency room or “out-patient clinic” of a hospital is staffed and equipped to treat both emergencies and less serious illnesses or injuries. The fees are reasonable but will range from \$ 30 to several hundred dollars depending on the seriousness of the illness or injury.

A physician who sees a patient in the doctor’s office may charge \$ 30 to \$ 70 for the initial visit, and \$ 20 to \$ 30 for subsequent office calls. X-ray, laboratory, and prescription charges will add to the cost of treatment.

If minor surgery is necessary, the student should first determine whether it can be accomplished in the doctor’s office to avoid hospitalization, an expensive and time-consuming experience. It is also advisable for the student to discuss the cost of any surgery with the doctor, in order to prepare for it financially.

Necessary surgery is worth the cost, regardless of the amount, but unnecessary or “elective” surgery can upset the student’s budget and schedule needlessly.

1. What’s the use of “out-patient clinic” of a hospital?
2. What’s the meaning of the word “range” in the second sentence of the first paragraph?
3. How much does a physician charge his patient for the first office call?
4. What can upset the student’s budget and schedule needlessly?
5. For whom is this passage most probably written?

#### Part VI Paragraph Translation (5 points)

*Directions: Translate the following passage into English and write your English version on the Answer Sheet.*

作为大学生,我们应当尽量学习各方面的知识。为了提高人类的生活质量和改造社会,我们应尽量多做些事情。没有足够的知识,我们就不能满足未来的需要,也不能适应未来对我们的要求。因此,在大学期间我们必须尽力学习各方面的知识。

#### Part VII Writing (10 points)

*Directions: For this part, you are supposed to write a short paragraph. The first sentence of this paragraph is given to you. Write the paragraph on the Answer Sheet.*

Food is the source of energy for the body. \_\_\_\_\_



## Answer Sheet

### Part I Listening Comprehension (15 points)

#### Section A

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_ 5. \_\_\_\_\_  
6. \_\_\_\_\_ 7. \_\_\_\_\_

#### Section B

1. a b c d 2. a b c d 3. a b c d 4. a b c d 5. a b c d  
6. a b c d 7. a b c d 8. a b c d

### Part II Structure (15 points)

#### Section A

1. a b c d 2. a b c d 3. a b c d 4. a b c d 5. a b c d  
6. a b c d 7. a b c d 8. a b c d 9. a b c d 10. a b c d

#### Section B

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_ 5. \_\_\_\_\_

### Part III Vocabulary (25 points)

#### Section A

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_ 5. \_\_\_\_\_

#### Section B

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_ 5. \_\_\_\_\_  
6. \_\_\_\_\_ 7. \_\_\_\_\_ 8. \_\_\_\_\_ 9. \_\_\_\_\_ 10. \_\_\_\_\_

#### Section C

1. a b c d 2. a b c d 3. a b c d 4. a b c d 5. a b c d  
6. a b c d 7. a b c d 8. a b c d 9. a b c d 10. a b c d

### Part IV Cloze (10 points)

1. a b c d 2. a b c d 3. a b c d 4. a b c d 5. a b c d  
6. a b c d 7. a b c d 8. a b c d 9. a b c d 10. a b c d  
11. a b c d 12. a b c d 13. a b c d 14. a b c d 15. a b c d  
16. a b c d 17. a b c d 18. a b c d 19. a b c d 20. a b c d

### Part V Reading Comprehension and Translation (20 points)

#### Section A

1. a b c d 2. a b c d 3. a b c d 4. a b c d 5. a b c d  
6. a b c d 7. a b c d 8. a b c d 9. a b c d 10. a b c d