

COLLEGE ENGLISH TEST

CET

大学英语测试系列

新编大学英语 二级测试

第三版

夏国佐 主 编
陈 进 主 审
翟象俊

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大学英语四级考试

新编大学英语

二级测试

第三版

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内 容 提 要

本书为配合大学英语教学和测试而编写,旨在帮助学生复习、巩固课堂所学的内容,并在检测自己学习成果的同时,为各类标准考试作准备。

本书共有 11 套主、客观试题,包括听力、词汇、语法结构、阅读理解、完形填空及翻译等内容。书末附有参考答案、难点、要点解释以及听音材料文字稿(已录成音带,另外配套供应)。资料部分取自英美当代书刊,全部提问及解答、注释均系自编,与课文相互呼应,其难度基本与《大学英语教学大纲》的同级要求相当,具有新颖、规范,精简明了之特点。全书由外籍教师及国内有关知名教授审阅。

编者的话

我国的大学英语教学正处于新的改革与发展阶段,社会对外语人才的要求也越来越高。许多学生在学完大学英语有关课程后都想检验一下自己的学习成绩和实际应用英语的能力。我们这套《新编大学英语测试(1—4级)》就是为了满足广大同学的这一需要而编写的。

测试不能代替教学,但若应用得法,则可以促进教学。在本套书的编写过程中,我们将教学大纲规定的大学英语教学过程中的要点和难点都分门别类地融入了各份试卷。我们希望同学们能在课堂学习之余,抽空做些试题,一则检测自己的英语水平,二则可以借此复习所学内容。为了便于自学,我们还特地编写了试题注释,希望能对同学们有所帮助。

本书各册的内容大致分为四个部分:1. 试题;2. 答案;3. 听力测试录音文字稿(音带另外配套供应);4. 注释。各册试题难度基本与《大学英语教学大纲》的同级要求相当。

本套书自初版以来,已经修订过两次。本次修订中,我们一方面保留了原书中的全主观试题,另外还加入了根据大学英语最新考试大纲和题型设计的试题。这样既有利于广大同学们巩固英语基础,又能使大家熟悉大学英语考试试题,便于在正式考试时应付自如。

本书的修订除主编外,参与的编者还有:余建中、孙东云、唐荣杰、汪洪章、王美娣、吴建衡、张丽珍、孙晴霞等同志。另外,姜新荣、徐德明、吴光民、孙健、邱匡林、景志剑等同志也参加了部分编写和其他具体工作。

编 者

2002年11月于复旦大学

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TEST 1

College English Achievement Test

(For Non-English Majors, Band 2)

Paper One

Part I Listening Comprehension (15%)

Section A (5%)

Directions: In this section, you will hear 5 statements. The statements will be spoken only once. When you hear a statement, read the four possible answers on your test paper and choose the one that is closest in meaning to the statement. Then, mark your answer by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

Example :

You will hear: Sue went to the movies with Ed.

You will read; a. Sue went home. b. Sue likes Ed.
c. Sue went to the movies. d. Sue went to Ed's house.

Choice “c”, “Sue went to the movies,” is closest in meaning to the statement “Sue went to the movies with Ed.” Therefore you should choose Answer “c”.

1. a. It's still snowing.
c. It just started snowing.
2. a. The coat is on the chair.
c. Tom is sitting on the chair.
3. a. Diana will buy the house.
c. Diana didn't buy the house.
4. a. Henry is afraid to start smoking because of its dangerous effects.
b. Henry is afraid he'll become fat if he quits smoking.
c. Henry has everything to gain and nothing to lose if he stops smoking.
d. Henry doesn't realize the possible dangers of smoking.
5. a. An orange T-shirt is more expensive than a blue one.
b. An orange T-shirt and a blue one cost \$ 14.00 in all.
c. A blue T-shirt costs \$ 1.00 more than an orange one.
d. Two blue T-shirts and two orange ones cost \$ 19.00.

Section B (5%)

Directions: In this section, you will hear 10 short conversations between two speakers. At

6. a. 7:15.
c. 7:45.
7. a. She's tired of teaching.
c. She is thinking about quitting her job.
8. a. a movie
c. a soccer game
9. a. 2:50.
c. 3:50.
10. a. Ray will have a class at 1:00.
b. Ray will go to the library at 2:00.
c. Ray will go home immediately after class.
d. Ray will go home around 3:00.
11. a. confused
c. fine
12. a. In Europe.
c. At home.
13. a. Go back home and get his money.
b. Save money so that he will be able to buy a table.
c. Borrow money from the woman and buy the table.
d. Sell his table for \$ 20.
14. a. Jason Daniels' telephone went wrong.
b. Jason Daniels can't answer the phone right now.
c. The caller dialed the wrong number.
d. The caller is a stranger to Jason Daniels.
15. a. The bus has broken down.
c. A bridge is being repaired.
- b. 8:15.
d. 8:00.
- b. She is sick now.
d. She was dismissed from her job.
- b. a documentary
d. a comedy
- b. 2:15.
d. 3:15.
- b. sick
d. better
- b. In California.
d. In Canada.
- b. The bus will probably arrive at 11:15.
d. A bridge has collapsed.

Directions: In this section you will hear a short talk. The talk will be read twice. After the talk you will be asked some questions. When you hear a question, read the four possible answers in your test paper and choose the best answer to the question. Then, mark your answer by blackening the letter of your choice on the Answer Sheet.

16. a. Food. b. Exercise.
c. Cleanliness. d. Fresh water.
17. a. Until he finishes it. b. At least thirty minutes.
c. As long as you want. d. No more than thirty minutes.
18. a. A young one. b. A small one.
c. A big one. d. An old one.
19. a. Force him to eat.
b. Take him for a run in an open field.
c. Take him for a walk.
d. Remove his food until his next feeding time.
20. a. You will live like a king. b. You will not be lonely.
c. You will be loved by others. d. You will have lots of pleasure.

Part II Vocabulary (15%)

Directions: Each of the following sentences is provided with four choices. Choose the one that best completes the sentence. Then, mark your answer by blacking the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

21. As the clouds drifted away an even higher peak became _____ to the climbers.
a. visible b. obvious
c. apparent d. plain
22. You can tell from her eyes that she takes _____ her mother.
a. on b. after
c. in d. off
23. Because the picture was not genuine, it was completely _____.
a. valuable b. invaluable
c. priceless d. worthless
24. The National Day and the International Labor Day celebrations are great _____ in China.
a. happenings b. incidents
c. occurrences d. events
25. Mr. Wendorf has always _____ strange hobbies like collecting door knobs.
a. gone by b. gone after
c. gone in for d. gone into
26. The old man was immediately sent to the hospital when he _____ from heart attack.
a. passed out b. passed by
c. passed away d. passed down
27. Why are children so easily _____ by what their friends do, think or say?

- c. the fur coat will cost
d. the fur coat costs
37. "We are late. The match has already started."
"I wonder how long ago _____. "
a. it began
b. did it begin
c. was it beginning
d. it has begun
38. An electrical motor _____ electric energy into mechanical energy.
a. converting
b. converts
c. is converted
d. which converts
39. "What did the police chief do after he read the report of the accident?"
"He ordered that parking _____ on Main Street during the rush hour "
a. be prohibiting
b. is prohibited
c. be prohibited
d. was prohibited
40. _____ that the pilot couldn't fly through it.
a. The storm so severe was
b. So severe was the storm
c. So the storm was severe
d. So was the storm severe
41. "That English fellow's songs are very poetic."
" _____ the words of the song, but he also composes the music. "
a. He writes
b. Although he writes
c. Not only does he write
d. Not that he writes
42. "Were all the people in the van injured in the accident?"
"No, _____ only three passengers who got hurt. "
a. it was
b. there is
c. it were
d. there was
43. If law and order _____, neither the citizen nor his property is safe.
a. are not preserved
b. is not preserved
c. were not preserved
d. have not been preserved
44. _____ the widespread use of wool, cotton is the most important source of man's clothing.
a. Despite
b. Although
c. In spite
d. Because of
45. "Has Nancy told anyone else about her dismissal?"
"Yes, she decided _____. "
a. to keep it not secretly
b. not to keep it secret
c. to keep it not secret
d. not to keep it secretly

Section B

Directions: Each of the following sentences has four underlined parts marked a, b, c and d. Identify the one that is not correct. Then, mark your answer by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

to keep a regular 57 for sleeping. A regular bedtime and wake-up time help to solidify the biological rhythms that establish your periods of peak 58 during the 24-hour day.

For those who have to use sleeping pills, it is advisable that all sleeping medications should be used 59 the shortest possible

time and 60 the smallest effective dose. Although temporarily helpful, sleep-promoting medications can 61 cause disturbed sleep, side effects and dependence 62 the drug.

The effect of alcohol is deceiving. It may induce sleep, but 63 are it will be fragmented sleep. The sleeper will probably wake up in the middle of the night when the alcohol's 64 effect wears off. Alcohol may

also 65 thirst and a dry throat which can wake you up.

66 falling asleep may be brought on simply by going to bed too early. Sleep cannot be 67. If you go to bed too early—even if you fall asleep—you could 68 a disturbed night or wake without feeling 69.

If you can't fall asleep, don't stay in bed worrying about being awake. Leave the room. Read, sew, watch TV, take a warm bath, or find some way to relax. Go to bed 70 when you are sleepy.

57. a. turn b. means
c. plan d. schedule

58. a. efficiency b. capability
c. ability d. intelligence

59. a. by b. at
c. as d. for

60. a. on b. in
c. to d. of

61. a. eventually b. slightly
c. vaguely d. properly

62. a. for b. with
c. on d. in

63. a. conditions b. cases
c. situations d. chances

64. a. relax b. relaxation
c. relaxing d. relaxed

65. a. lead to b. result from
c. set about d. make up

66. a. Complaint b. Trouble
c. Anxiety d. Worry

67. a. pushed b. intended
c. forced d. expected

68. a. experience b. present
c. display d. encounter

69. a. refresh b. refreshing
c. refreshment d. refreshed

70. a. about b. only
c. but d. if

Part V Reading Comprehension (20%)

Directions: In this part there are four passages. Each passage is followed by a number of comprehension questions. Read the passage and answer the questions. Then, mark your answer by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

(1)

Sequoyah was a young Cheokee Indian, son of a white trader and an Indian squaw(北美印第安女子). At an early age, he became fascinated by “the talking leaf”, an expression that he used to describe the white man’s written records. Although many believed this “talking leaf” to be a gift from the Great Spirit, Sequoyah refused to accept that theory. Like other Indians of the period, he was illiterate, but his determination to remedy the situation led to the invention of a unique 86-character alphabet based on the sound patterns that he heard.

His family and friends thought him mad, but while recovering from a hunting accident, he diligently and independently set out to create a form of communication for his own people as well as for other Indians. In 1821, after twelve years of work, he had successfully developed a written language that would enable thousands of Indians to read and write.

Sequoyah has been remembered among the important inventors for his desire to preserve words and events for later generations. The giant redwood trees of California, called “sequoias” in his honor, will further imprint his name in history.

71. Sequoyah will be remembered mostly for the reason that _____.
a. he named California redwood “sequoias”
b. he was the son of a white man and a native Indian
c. he created a unique form of communication for his people
d. he miraculously recovered from a serious hunting accident
72. What prompted Sequoyah to develop his alphabet?
a. His gift from the Great Spirit.
b. His fascination with the white man’s culture.
c. His determination to prove his family and friends wrong.
d. His desire to preserve the history of his people.
73. The word “illiterate” in line 5, first paragraph most probably means _____.
a. unable to read and write b. poor and backward
c. foolish though hardworking d. diligent and independent
74. How did his family react to Sequoyah’s idea of developing his own “talking leaf”?
a. They didn’t believe he could succeed. b. They thought he was crazy.
c. They offered to help him. d. They chose to wait and see.
75. Sequoyah’s success was chiefly due to _____.
a. his intelligence b. his luck
c. his determination d. his imagination

(2)

Generations of Americans have been brought up to believe that a good breakfast is one

of life's essentials. Eating breakfast at the start of the day, we have all been told, and told again is as necessary as putting gasoline in the family car before starting a trip.

But for many people the thought of food first thing in the morning is by no means a pleasure. So despite all the efforts, they still take no breakfast. For the past several years, the number of people who didn't have breakfast increased by 33 percent—from 8.3 million to 11.7 million according to the Chicago-based Market Research Corporation of America.

For those who feel pain of guilt about not eating breakfast, however, there is some good news. Several studies in the past few years indicate that, for adults especially, there may be nothing wrong with omitting breakfast. "Going without breakfast does not affect performance." Said Arnold E. Bender, former professor of nutrition (营养) at Queen Elizabeth College in London, "nor does giving people breakfast improve performance."

Scientific evidence linking breakfast to better health or better performance is surprisingly inadequate, and most of the recent work involves children, not adults. "The literature," says one researcher, Dr. Ernesto Pollitt at the University of Texas, "is poor."

76. How do many people feel about breakfast first thing in the morning?
- They regard it as one of the life's essentials.
 - They dislike it and tend to skip it.
 - They believe it improves their health.
 - They think it helps improve their performance.
77. For those who do not take breakfast, the good news is that _____.
- people in increasing numbers choose to skip breakfast
 - having breakfast or not makes a difference only to children
 - contrary to our belief, eating little in the morning is good for health
 - the omission of breakfast does no harm to one's health
78. "...nor does giving people breakfast improve performance" means _____.
- having breakfast does not improve performance, either
 - not giving people breakfast improves performance
 - having breakfast actually does harm to performance
 - giving people breakfast helps improve performance
79. The word "literature" in the last sentence refers to _____.
- fiction, drama and poetry, etc.
 - research work done in a certain field
 - writings on a particular subject
 - scientific evidence
80. According to the passage, which of the following statements is true?
- Americans began to doubt the importance of breakfast a long time ago.