

大学英语晋步丛书

大学英语分级测试

主编:李书民/孙怀庆

(二级)



吉林大学出版社

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College English Test
Band 2

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前 言

在大学英语教学实践中,通过对大学生英语1—4级测试的综合分析与研究,我们发现许多学生在学习的不同阶段,存在着各种不同的学习问题。为了更好地配合大学英语分级教学,适应大学英语四级统考试题改型的需要,使学生在尽可能短的时间内,不断巩固所学英语语言基础知识,提高运用英语语言的基本技能,增强参加标准化考试的应试能力,我们在英语测试理论的指导下,依据《大学英语教学大纲》编写了这套《大学英语分级测试》。全书共分四册,每册为一级,由十套精编模拟试题和附录两大部分组成。本书具有多样性、典型性、针对性、实用性和系列化、配套化等特点。模拟试题内容包括:听力理解(含听写)、词语用法、语法结构、阅读理解、完型填空、翻译(含英译汉,汉译英)、短文写作等七部分;附录内容包括:听力理解部分录音材料的文字稿、全部试题的参考答案,翻译译文和写作范文。并配有由外籍专家录制的磁带。

本书既可供大学英语课堂教学使用,亦可作为平时或阶段性教学检查的手段和能力训练的内容,亦可供修读相应级别的学生自测之用。

我们相信,只要在坚持不懈地狠抓“重视打好语言基础,培养交际能力”的平时课堂教学效果和质量的同时,再通过使用本书的反复训练与实践,就一定能实现《大纲》规定的“培养学生以英语为工具,获取专业所需要的信息,并为进一步提高英语水平打下较好基础”的目标,从而不断推动大学英语课程建设,进一步深化大学英语教学改革,以满足二十一世纪对人才培养的更高要求。

由于时间及水平有限,书中不当之处在所难免,望读者不吝指正。

编 者

1995年6月

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I . SIMULATED TESTS

Test 1

Part I Listening Comprehension

Section A

Directions: In this section you will hear 5 statements. Each statement will be read just once. When you hear a statement, read the four choices in your test paper, marked A, B, C and D, and decide which ONE is closest in meaning to the statement you have just heard. Then, mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

- | | |
|---|------------------------------------|
| 1. A) The cat is white. | B) The box is white. |
| C) The box is under the cat. | D) The cat is on the box. |
| 2. A) Sue will find Betty. | B) Bob will find Sue. |
| C) Betty will find Bob. | D) Bob will find Betty. |
| 3. A) Brain is younger. | B) Betty is 12. |
| C) Betty is younger. | D) Brain is 9. |
| 4. A) It's a nice to walk down the lane. | |
| B) It took me a long time to fix the drain. | |
| C) I enjoy looking at wet rocks. | D) I like walking in spring rains. |
| 5. A) Alice answered Jane's question. | B) Alice allowed Jane to respond. |
| C) Jane's response was questionable. | D) Alice accepted the answer. |

Section B

Directions: In this section you will hear 5 short conversations between two speakers. At the end of each conversation, a third voice will ask a question about what was said. The conversation and the question will be spoken only once. After you hear a conversation and the question about it, read the four possible answers in your test paper, and choose the best one to the question you have heard. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

6. A) Yes, because she got some while she was shopping.
 B) Yes, because she wants to help him.
 C) No, because she's already spent most of it.
 D) No, because she already lent it to a friend.
7. A) The woman shouldn't be so anxious.
 B) The man's already an hour late.

- C) The woman shouldn't wait to be interviewed.
 - D) He's too nervous to calm down.
8. A) How to Build Your Own Car.
 B) Explorers of the Arctic Ocean.
 C) Lizards and Their Habits.
 D) The World's Great Religions.
9. A) He's a boat builder.
 B) He paints watercolours.
 C) He smokes a pipe.
 D) He's a plumber.
10. A) \$ 14. B) \$ 40. C) \$ 10. D) \$ 20.

Section C

Directions: In this section you will hear a short talk. The talk will be spoken twice. After the talk you will be asked 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 the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

Questions 11 to 15 are based on the talk you have just heard.

11. A) They changed the student's furniture all around.
 B) They removed the student's furniture from his room.
 C) They locked the student's room so that his girlfriend couldn't enter his room.
 D) They removed the student's door so that his girlfriend could enter his room easily.
12. A) They disliked it.
 B) They were surprised at it.
 C) They were interested in it and respected Jack.
 D) They laughed at it.
13. A) He found that the door of his room was missing.
 B) He found that the door of his room had been locked.
 C) He found that there was no furniture in his room.
 D) He found the other students waiting in his room to see his girlfriend.
14. A) He disliked his fellow students.
 B) He liked the furniture in his room very much.
 C) He was born and brought in the country.
 D) He was involved in taking all furniture out of a student's room.
15. A) The students of that university are not friendly.
 B) The students of that university enjoyed moving furniture out of their rooms.
 C) The students of that university hated each other's girlfriend.
 D) The students of that university loved fun.

Section D

Directions: In this section you will hear 5 sentences. Each sentence will be read 3 times. During the first reading you should listen to the sentence carefully and catch the whole idea. Then, listen to the sentence again and write it down on the Answer Sheet. Finally, listen to the sentence a third time and check the sentence.

16. _____ (7 words)
17. _____ 7
18. _____ 8
19. _____ 10
20. _____ 7

Part II Vocabulary

Section A

Directions: Each of the following sentences is provided with four choices. Choose the one that best completes the sentence. Then, mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

21. The box is heavy, but I can ____ to carry it.
A) make B) accomplish C) succeed D) manage
22. I have had a(n) ____ in the kitchen and broken all the glasses.
A) affair B) accident C) damage D) hurt
23. I'd like to leave for America with you now, but I can't ____ the plane fare.
A) afford B) allow C) lend D) buy
24. We have to produce more food to ____ the demand of the ever growing population.
A) suit B) fill C) meet D) respond
25. Many people think that New Zealand has the best ____ in the world.
A) weather B) temperature C) climate D) custom
26. I have lived in London ____ the First World War.
A) then since B) ever since C) since from D) since then
27. The doctor tried to ____ her of the dangers of eating more than she needed.
A) realize B) warn C) remember D) remark
28. When it is boiling, liquid always ____ steam.
A) gives off B) gives up C) gives away D) gives back
29. Bad weather ____ the football match between the two famous teams.
A) set about B) set up C) set off D) set back
30. The young people are not ____ the subject.
A) similar with B) familiar with C) similar to D) familiar to
31. Having made his first film earlier this year, he is ____ starring in a new musical.
A) currently B) recently C) actually D) lately

32. We are anxious ____ the soldier's safety.
 A) at B) for C) of D) with
33. Your new classmates are kind-hearted and I'm sure you will ____ them well.
 A) catch up with B) come up with C) go on with D) get on with
34. She goes shopping on Sunday as ____.
 A) usual B) common C) often D) general
35. London is famous ____ its old buildings.
 A) by B) as C) for D) with

Section B

Directions: Complete each of the following sentences with the proper word derived from the one given in the brackets. Write the word on the Answer Sheet.

36. (honor) Tell me why you are going to do this ____ thing!
37. (appear) The ____ of the house made us think it was empty.
38. (choose) The ____ of a play, then, should be based on entertainment value.
39. (dirty) He didn't mind the ____ of the work.
40. (cloth) After showering, I ____ myself for the party.

Part III Structure

Section A

Directions: Each of the following sentences is provided with four choices. Choose the one that best completes the sentence. Then, mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

41. _____ the gold watch is quite nice, it is a bit too expensive.
 A) While B) As long as
 C) Because D) Because of
42. _____ had Jane reached school when the bell rang.
 A) No sooner B) Hardly
 C) Only D) Hard
43. It is on the beach _____ Mr. White found the dog lying dead.
 A) which B) who
 C) that D) where
44. The world _____ we live is made up of matter.
 A) on which B) of which
 C) at which D) in which
45. Paris is _____ that we can hardly visit all the beautiful parks in two or three days.
 A) such a large city B) such large a city
 C) so a large city D) a such large city

46. Scientists found out that the water in that area was unfit to drink _____ its being polluted.
A) because of
B) as to
C) but for
D) instead of
47. Three people are involved in the robbery. We've caught two of them, and _____ will be found soon.
A) the three
B) the third
C) three of them
D) a third
48. "Which do you prefer, skating or swimming?"
"I prefer swimming _____ skating."
A) to
B) over
C) more than
D) better than
49. He told me how he had given me shelter and protection without which I _____ of hunger.
A) would be died
B) would have died
C) would die
D) will die
50. A programmed computer begins to show on its screen the figures you need _____.
A) when switched on
B) to be switched on
C) switched on
D) being switched on

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 the corresponding letter on the answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

51. Nowhere else in the world you can find more attractive scenery than in Switzerland.
A B C D
52. Which do you think is the mostly comfortable hotel in this town?
A B C D
53. It was reported that the tiger got out of the cage because of the man in charge had forgot to lock the cage door.
A B C D
54. The salesman frightened the old lady in signing the paper, by threatening to take away the goods.
A B C D
55. As far as your requests are concerns, we regret that we are unable to assist you in this matter.
A B C D

Part IV Reading Comprehension

Directions: In this part there are 3 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 centre.

(1)

For some minutes, all was quiet in the street. Then, from across the street, someone came walking. It looked like a man of middle height, dressed in a big raincoat, a soft hat and rubbersoled boots or shoes, and making little sound while walking, at most a soft, sliding sound. No one was in sight. It was a street with two rows of about fifty small houses, and there were three lamps on either side. The lamp nearest the child's house could be seen clearly, but the others were almost hidden by the smoky air. A car passed the end of the street and its lights showed faintly, but clearly enough to show the smooth skin of a woman's face. The car disappeared as the woman, wrapped up in her coat, reached the doorway of the child's house.

She put a key in the lock quickly, pushed the door open and stepped inside, then closed the door without looking round. She began to breathe hard.

She leaned against the door for a moment, then straightened up as if with an effort, and walked towards the door of the front room, the passage leading to the kitchen, and the narrow staircase. She hesitated outside the door, then went up the stairs, quickly but with hardly a sound. There was enough light from the narrow hall to show the four leading off a small landing. She pushed each door open in turn and shone a torch inside, and the light fell upon beds, walls, furniture, a bathroom hand-basin, a mirror which flashed brightness back; but this was not what the woman was looking for. She turned away and went downstairs, and hesitated again at the foot of the stairs, then turned towards the kitchen. Clearly there was nothing there, or in the small wash-room, that she wanted. Two rooms remained; the front room and a smaller one next to it. She opened the front room door. After a moment, she saw the child's bed and the child.

56. The lights of the car passing the end of the street showed that ____.

- A) a woman was driving the car
- B) someone was standing by a street lamp
- C) a man and a woman were walking up the street
- D) a woman was walking by herself up the street

57. When the woman had closed the front door, she ____.

- A) looked round quickly
- B) started breathing again
- C) rested before moving
- D) walked straight towards the front room

58. The woman went upstairs ____.

- A) in complete silence

- B) after hesitating for a moment
 - C) after looking inside the kitchen
 - D) as quickly as she could
59. When she was upstairs, the woman ____.
- A) saw that there was a wash-basin in each room
 - B) noticed a mirror which she was looking for
 - C) found a torch inside one of the rooms
 - D) opened four different doors
60. Once she was in the house, the woman behaved as if what she was looking for ____.
- A) might be in the kitchen
 - B) was more likely to be upstairs
 - C) would be easily seen by the light from the hall
 - D) would look frightening to a child

(2)

Friction is a force which opposes motion. Much of the energy supplied to a complicated machine with many moving parts is wasted in overcoming this opposition. The energy is converted into useless heat. The amount thus lost can be considerably reduced and the life of the machine prolonged by careful lubrication. This reduction improves the efficiency of the machine. Another way in which friction is reduced is to substitute roller or ball bearings for the earlier type of bearing, in which the surfaces in contact move by sliding. Bearings of these later types are used very extensively in many kinds of modern machinery.

It must not be assumed, however, that friction is always a disadvantage. In many instances it is highly important. Belts are often used very extensively in many kinds of modern machinery.

It must not be assumed, however, that friction is always a disadvantage. In many instances it is highly important. Belts are often used in conveying power from one machine to another. In the absence of friction, this could not be done. The driving wheel would not run the belt, neither would the belt run the wheel to be driven. Without friction, then, belted machinery could not be used. Again in the case of all motor vehicles, friction is essential in the operation of the brake. Were there no friction, there could be no brake. But even this illustration does not give an adequate picture of the importance of friction. The vehicle could not even be started if it were not for the friction exerted between the tires and the road. Nails hold in wood, and screws hold in either wood or metal by reason of friction, without which they would be useless. Walking is difficult enough on an icy pavement, but it would be wholly impossible if there were no friction at all between the shoe and the pavement.

61. Friction arises when ____.
- A) an opposing force of motion exists
 - B) the energy is wasted
 - C) everything is motionless
 - D) a complicated machine is supplied with energy
62. The central idea of the first paragraph is to ____.
- A) describe how to use lubrication
 - B) describe how to prolong the life of a machine
 - C) explain the nature of Friction
 - D) tell how to offset the disadvantages of Friction
63. "To substitute roller or ball bearings for the earlier type of bearing" can be best explained as ____.
- A) to use roller or ball bearings instead of the earlier type of bearing
 - B) to use the earlier type of bearing instead of roller or ball bearings
 - C) to use both roller or ball bearings and earlier type of bearing together
 - D) to use none of them
64. Which of the following is NOT TRUE?
- A) Friction exerts great influence on our daily life and production.
 - B) Friction is completely a disadvantage at all.
 - C) When used properly, friction can be an advantage in improving the performance of machinery.
 - D) The functions of friction have two aspects; negative and positive.
65. The tone of the passage is ____.
- A) dialectical and objective
 - B) humorous and satirical
 - C) extremely radical
 - D) somewhat original

(3)

In the earliest stages of man's development he had no more need of money than animals have. He was content with very simple forms of shelter, made his own rough tools and weapons and could provide food and clothing for himself and his family from natural materials around him. As he became more civilised, however, he began to want better shelter, more efficient tools and weapons, and more comfortable and more lasting clothing than could be provided by his own neighbourhood or by the work of his own unskilled hands. For these things he had to turn to the skilled people such as smiths, leather workers or carpenters who were springing up everywhere. It was then that the question of payment arose.

At first he got what he wanted by a simple process of exchange. The smith who had not the time to look after land or cattle was glad to take meat or grain from the farmer in exchange for an axe or a plough. But as more and more goods which had no fixed exchange value came on the market, exchange became too complicated to be satisfactory. Another problem arose when those who made things wanted to get stocks of wood or leather, or iron, but had nothing to offer in exchange until their finished goods were ready.

Thus the difficulties of exchange led by degrees to the invention of money. In some countries, easily handled things like seeds or shells were given a certain value and the farmer, instead of paying the smith for a new axe by giving him some meat or grain, gave him so many shells. If the smith had any shells left when he had bought his food, he could get stocks of the raw materials of his trade. In some countries quite large things such as cows or camels or even big flat stones were used for trade. Later, pieces of metal, bearing values according to the rarity of the metal and the size of the pieces or coins were used, money as we know it had arrived.

66. In very early times ____.
- A) children did not need money
 - B) men needed animals more than they needed money
 - C) men did not need money at all
 - D) men needed money more than animals did
67. Why were early men content with their simple life?
- A) They did not have money.
 - B) They had no better tools than their rough ones.
 - C) They could provide food and clothing and simple shelter for themselves.
 - D) They had been civilised.
68. As men became more civilised they ____.
- A) all learnt to make what they wanted themselves
 - B) had to travel a lot to look for what they wanted
 - C) got things from other people who knew how to make them better
 - D) found everything more expensive
69. Then and only then did men ____.
- A) come across the problem of payment
 - B) turn to those skilled people for their services
 - C) begin making a profit
 - D) begin to use metal coins
70. When they began the system of exchange ____.
- A) the smith took some meat to the farmer
 - B) the farmer gave an axe to the smith

- C) the smith gave an axe or a plough to the farmer
 D) The farmer took some grain from the smith
71. The simple process of exchange ____.
- A) only made things more complicated
 B) was not at all satisfactory
 C) could not easily fix exchange value
 D) provided everyone with everything he needed
72. The system of exchange got difficult because this kind of thing happened: ____.
- A) the shoemaker could not get leather from the hunter because the hunter had no leather
 B) the hunter would not exchange his leather for shoes because he did not want any shoes
 C) the hunter would not give leather to the shoemaker because the shoemaker had no shoes ready to give him
 D) the hunter could not get leather from the shoemaker because the hunter had no shoes
73. The phrase "by degrees" means ____.
- A) "naturally"
 B) "step by step"
 C) "slowly"
 D) "quickly"
74. Before people used metal coins they used ____.
- A) shells or seeds because they could be easily handled
 B) camels even though they were large
 C) flat stones even though they were large
 D) all of the above
75. Money was not used until ____.
- A) an urgent need for it was felt
 B) a simple process of exchange came to be practised
 C) nothing could be offered in exchange
 D) the exchange of one thing for another became too complicated

Part V Cloze

Section A

Directions: Each blank in the following passage is provided with four 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 centre.

I have had a television now for ten years. Last month I bought a licence 76 the first

time. I had never bothered before as people are 77 caught without one and the fines are 78 very small. I thought that 79 I were caught and had to pay a fine 80 ten years I would still be saving money. 81 every time the authorities wrote to me asking if 82 a licence I simply replied that I didn't have a television.

One evening two men 83 the licence office came to my house. They said they 84 my television was on but had no record of 85 a licence. They asked if I had one as 86 their records were not up to 87. I admitted that I did not have one. They 88 made me 89 a form and said that I would be 90 later.

Two weeks later I received a letter and had to appear in 91. When 92 was discovered how 93 I had a television they were very angry. I had to pay a fine of ten pounds 94 every year I had not paid the licence 95; and of course I had to pay for a licence. You can imagine how I felt!

- | | | | |
|----------------------|----------------|---------------------|---------------|
| 76. A) by | B) for | C) in | D) at |
| 77. A) always | B) usually | C) sometimes | D) rarely |
| 78. A) not | | B) normally | |
| | | D) subsequently | |
| | C) hardly | | |
| 79. A) although | B) lest | C) in spite of | D) even if |
| 80. A) after | B) since | C) by | D) in |
| 81. A) As | B) For | C) So | D) Because |
| 82. A) my having | B) my have | C) I have | D) I had |
| 83. A) from | B) to | C) with | D) for |
| 84. A) guessed | B) hoped | C) thought | D) know |
| 85. A) I have bought | | B) I had bought | |
| | | D) my having bought | |
| | C) I would buy | | |
| 86. A) might | B) surely | C) likely | D) perhaps |
| 87. A) date | B) today | C) present | D) day |
| 88. A) either | B) should | C) then | D) were |
| 89. A) to sign | B) sign | C) make up | D) to fill in |
| 90. A) shot | B) arrested | C) consulted | D) contracted |
| 91. A) jail | B) the park | C) court | D) the court |
| 92. A) I | B) he | C) it | D) they |
| 93. A) far | B) long | C) had | D) did |
| 94. A) for | B) at | C) in | D) with |
| 95. A) tip | B) bill | C) check | D) fee |

Section B

Directions: Read the following passage and fill in each of the numbered blanks with one suitable word. Write the word on the Answer Sheet.

Joyce's problem become one of the main topic of conversation among her friends. Although a number of 96 had husbands who showed an undue interest 97 football or in

meeting friends 98 a drink after work, no other husband was quite 99 eccentric in his tastes as Leonard.

Some of Joyce's friends favoured drastic remedies. 'I'd walk out of the house if I 100 you', was a common 101 of advice. 'Yes', 102 else would say, 'he'd soon 103 tired of his wild birds 104 he didn't have you to look 105 him.'

Part VI Translation

Directions: Put the following into English and write your English versions on the Answer Sheet.

106. 理论以实践为基础,转过来又服务于实践。
107. 美国第一位总统乔治·华盛顿又被称作国父。
108. 就能力而言,再也没有比吉姆更适合做这项工作的人了。
109. 这个代表团是由五名政府官员,两名记者和一名医生组成的。
110. 一方面由于资金缺乏,一方面由于天气不好,大楼的建造耽误了一个月。