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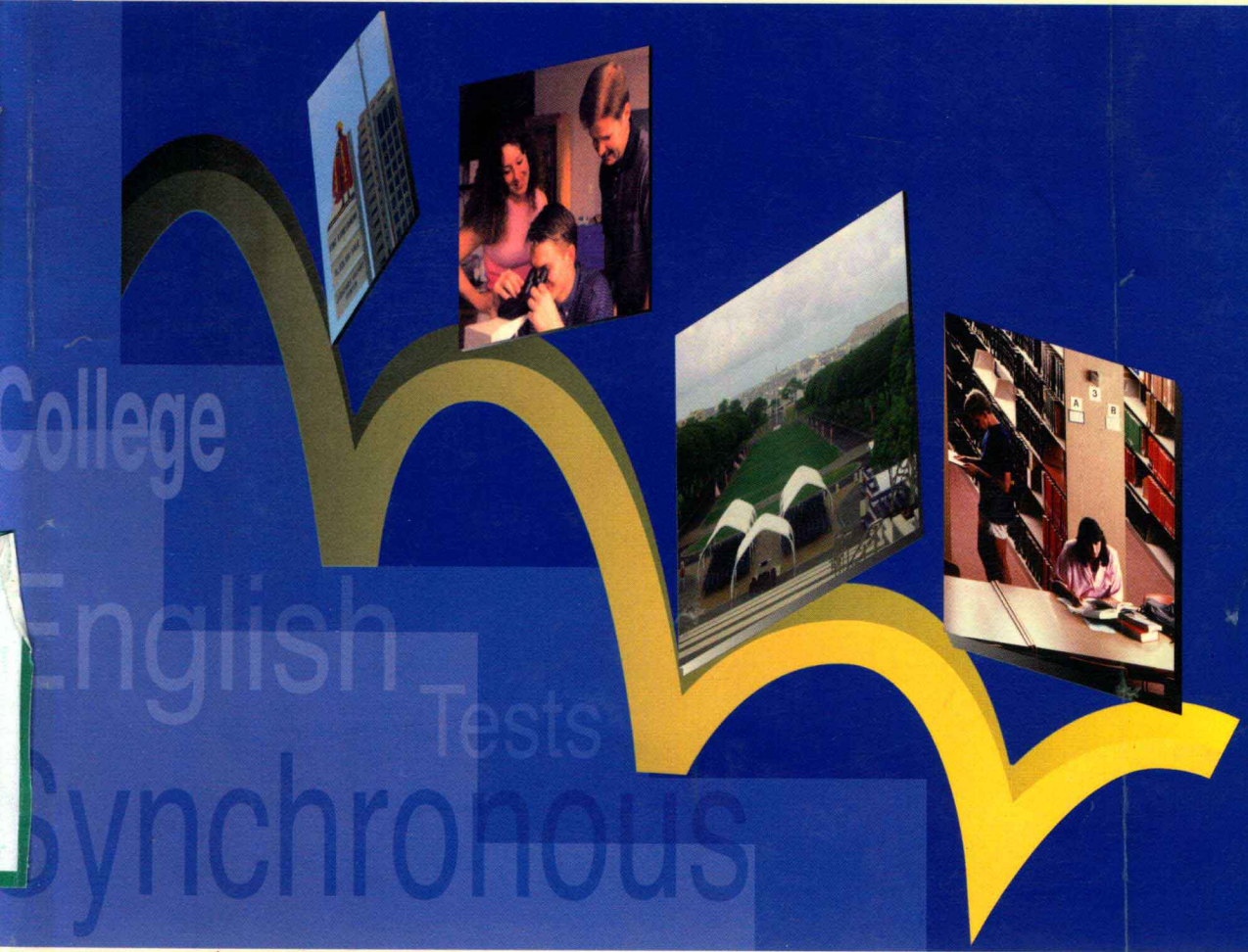
Synchronous Tests of College English

大学英语教程

2

同步测试

臧金兰 李鲁平 马玉玲 主编



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前 言

英语是进行国际交流和获取前沿科技信息的主要工具,英语语言综合运用能力则是使用该工具的技能,而对一项技能的熟练掌握是需要通过大量的练习才能实现的。中英文里都有这样一句话:“熟能生巧”——Practice makes perfect,说明生活在不同文化当中和使用不同语言的人们在这一点上都是有共识的。

本套书是配合北京大学出版社出版的教材《大学英语教程》而编写的测试练习,其编写目的是为了巩固和深化学生在课堂上所学的内容,以达到 Practice makes perfect 的效果,最终实现提高英语语言综合运用能力的目的。

根据最新的大学英语四、六级考试改革精神,以培养学生的语言能力为宗旨,本书采用了更多的能力测试题目。整套测试包括听力理解、阅读理解、词汇与语法、综合测试和写作五个部分。各部分的内容如下:

听 力 理 解:短对话、长对话、短文理解与短文听写;

阅 读 理 解:仔细阅读、快速阅读,其中仔细阅读又分为篇章理解和词汇理解;

词 汇 与 语 法:虽然在最新的四、六级考试中不再有此类题型的出现,但作为传统的检验学生语言知识掌握情况的题型,我们还是将其保留下来,供任课教师根据需要进行选择;

综 合 测 试:完形填空、篇章问答或汉译英;

写 作:涉及议论文、说明文、应用文等多种体裁。

整套测试的后面还附有练习答案及听力部分的文字信息。

希望通过这套书的练习实践,同学们的英语水平能够得到稳步的提高。

大学英语教程同步测试编写组

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目 录

Unit 1

Test Paper One	1
Test Paper Two	13
Test Paper Three	25

Unit 2

Test Paper One	37
Test Paper Two	49
Test Paper Three	61

Unit 3

Test Paper One	73
Test Paper Two	85
Test Paper Three	97

Unit 4

Test Paper One	109
Test Paper Two	121
Test Paper Three	133

Unit 5

Test Paper One	145
Test Paper Two	157
Test Paper Three	169

Unit 6

Test Paper One	181
Test Paper Two	193

Test Paper Three 205

Unit 7

Test Paper One 217

Test Paper Two 229

Test Paper Three 241

Unit 8

Test Paper One 253

Test Paper Two 265

Test Paper Three 277

录音原文与答案..... 289

Unit 1

Test Paper One

Part I Listening Comprehension

Section A Long Conversations

Directions: *In this section, you will hear 3 conversations. At the end of each conversation, some 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, read the four choices marked A, B, C and D, and decide which is the best answer.*

Questions 1 through 3 are based on the following conversation.

1. What does Monica do at her supermarket job?
 - A. She sells fruit and vegetables.
 - B. She puts groceries out on the shelves.
 - C. She helps customers to carry groceries.
 - D. She is in charge of cashing money.
2. What does Paul not like about his job?
 - A. It is dirty and boring.
 - B. He has to work all day long.
 - C. He earns less than he should have earned.
 - D. He sometimes has to work in bad weather.
3. What is Paul going to do next?

A. Quit his job.	B. Plant trees.
C. Plant grass.	D. Clear the garden.

Questions 4 through 7 are based on the following conversation.

4. What problem does the woman have?
 - A. She doesn't want to pay the late fee.
 - B. She was given incorrect information.
 - C. She can't afford to pay her tuition.
 - D. She didn't pass her mathematics class last semester.
5. Why does the woman have to go to the office two times?

- A. The director couldn't give her an appointment right away.
 - B. The office was closed the first time she went.
 - C. The computers were out of service the first time she was there.
 - D. She did not have acceptable identification with her on her first visit.
6. According to the man, what does the woman need to show the evidence of?
- A. Her prior schooling.
 - B. Her residence.
 - C. Her age.
 - D. Her driving record.
7. Why does the man imply when he tells the woman "not to get her hopes up"?
- A. The director probably isn't able to make an exception.
 - B. The director probably won't see her.
 - C. The director usually isn't very helpful.
 - D. Part-time students aren't the director's responsibility.

Questions 8 to 10 are based on the following conversation.

8. Why does the man call the woman?
- A. He is unable to attend her class.
 - B. He wants to deliver something to her office.
 - C. He wants to hand in a late assignment.
 - D. He wants to drop her course.
9. What will the students be required to do in the course the woman describes?
- A. Paint a landscape.
 - B. Give an oral report.
 - C. Take a final exam.
 - D. Buy several books.
10. What does the woman suggest the man do?
- A. Come to her office before her meeting.
 - B. Change his major.
 - C. Meet with her tomorrow.
 - D. Discuss the class with his roommate.

Section B Short Passages

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, choose the best answer from the four choices marked A, B, C and D.*

Questions 11 to 14 are based on the passage you have just heard.

11. A. Sells things.
- B. Marries when he is young.
- C. Goes here and there.
- D. Helps people to meet each other.
12. A. A "go-between" helped them.
- B. They met at work.
- C. They met at university.
- D. They met at the boy's home.

13. A. he “go-between”. B. The girl’s mother.
C. The man’s mother. D. The man’s boss.
14. A. Everyone in Japan marries.
B. Almost everyone in America marries.
C. Many youths in Japan today meet without a “go-between.”
D. Parties are unnecessary for meeting people in Japan.

Questions 15 to 17 are based on the passage you have just heard.

15. A. Because he was afraid the train might go without him.
B. Because the boy offered to help him.
C. Because it was raining.
D. Because he was not sure of the price of the cake.
16. A. Buy two cakes.
B. Buy one cake.
C. Ask the price of the cake.
D. Tell the cake-seller to come over.
17. A. The boy took the money and never came back.
B. The boy bought two cakes as told.
C. The train pulled out of the station before the boy came back.
D. The boy bought one cake for himself.

Questions 18 to 20 are based on the passage you have just heard.

18. A. Captain Cook's guide made a joke.
B. Native Australians could not speak English in Cook's time.
C. Some words have rather funny origins.
D. Captain Cook was a lover of wild animals.
19. A. Ah, it is a special kind of animal.
B. I wonder what you have said.
C. What do you mean by pointing at that animal?
D. I have no idea of what you are pointing at.
20. A. We should learn many different languages.
B. Captain Cook made a mistake in understanding.
C. Captain Cook was a foolish explorer.
D. The importance of a language in common.

Part II Vocabulary and Structure

Directions: There are 30 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the ONE that best completes the sentence.

21. This machine _____ wheat grain to make flour.
A. clashed B. crushed C. cracked D. crashed
22. Electric eels use charges to _____ prey and also stun them before they eat them.
A. examine B. detect C. determine D. search
23. When you have put the polish on the silver, _____ it _____ with a clean dry cloth.
A. rub... up B. rise... up C. roll... up D. round... up
24. While walking along the city river, we could see cracks in the ice _____ in all directions.
A. splitting B. transmitting C. radiating D. transferring
25. The fireworks _____ overhead.
A. crashed B. crushed C. clashed D. cracked
26. Some people would like to do shopping on Sundays since they expect to pick up wonderful _____ in the market.
A. batteries B. bargains C. baskets D. barrels
27. Losing the necklace borrowed from her friend _____ her completely.
A. deny B. upset C. protest D. compete
28. In many cultures people who were thought to have the ability to _____ dreams were likely to be highly respected.
A. interpret B. intervene C. inherit D. import
29. She is so _____ in her views that nobody finds her easy to relate to.
A. sensible B. sensitive C. convention D. conventional
30. I failed to go her wedding because it _____ with my examination.
A. cracked B. crashed C. crushed D. clashed
31. The earth _____ round the sun.
A. revolves B. whirls C. rotates D. spins
32. The missile _____ graceful towards its target.
A. carved B. curved C. caved D. cursed
33. A raincoat is a kind of garment made from _____ fabric.
A. protective B. waterproof C. moist D. waterfall
34. Explorers have to be _____ to endure all kinds of hardships.
A. rough B. tough C. brave D. raw
35. Don't _____ this news to the public until we give you the go-ahead.
A. release B. relieve C. relate D. retain
36. Genetic engineering will have _____ consequences for mankind.
A. revolutionary B. revolved C. reversed D. revolution
37. His achievement is more _____ in which he came from such a poor family.
A. popular B. famous C. understanding D. remarkable
38. The government is going to _____ welfare programs.

- A. tram B. cram C. brim D. trim
39. Is it advisable to _____ our body to the sunlight?
A. reveal B. display C. expose D. show
40. The news was _____ through the room.
A. circled B. cycled C. circulated D. curved
41. The police _____ the house and uncovered a cache of weapons.
A. dashed B. raided C. raged D. arrested
42. Tommy is a gentle man with a rough _____ appearance.
A. outside B. outer C. external D. exterior
43. The captured criminals were _____ through the streets.
A. exhibited B. displayed C. paraded D. revealed
44. They stood gazing at the happy _____ of children playing in the park.
A. perspective B. view C. landscape D. scene
45. Laura _____ her hair at the back of her head.
A. curved B. coiled C. boiled D. foiled
46. Smoking is _____ in the office building.
A. fortified B. disturbed C. prohibited D. relieved
47. For years now, the people of that faraway country have been cruelly _____ by a director.
A. depressed B. immersed C. oppressed D. cursed
48. Is it advisable to _____ our body to the sunlight?
A. reveal B. display C. expose D. show
49. The girl _____ her figure with a rigid diet.
A. lost B. thinned C. leaned D. slimmed
50. The floor has just been _____.
A. taxed B. waxed C. faxed D. waved

Part III Reading Comprehension

Section A

Directions: In this part, there is one passage with 10 blanks. Fill in the blanks with the words listed in the box. Change the forms of these words where necessary.

acknowledge	affection	deny	handle	insensitive
intervene	machismo	ruthless	solution	unyielding

Women tend to see men as a giant problem in need of 51. They say men are remote, 52, and uncommunicative. They ask men to demonstrate less 53 and more commitment, more humanity. But if you don't understand something about boys,

you can't understand why men are the way they are, why they find it so difficult to make friends or to 54 their fears and problems. Boys live in a world with its own code of conduct, a set of 55, unspoken, and 56 rules and boys are supposed to learn how to 57 themselves. Men are being asked, more and more, to show sensitivity, but they dread the very word. It is because they learn early on to hide what they feel. They hide their weaknesses and fears from all, even those they care for. They want love, 58, and support but don't know how to ask for them. They struggle to build their increasingly uncertain work lives but will 59 they're in trouble. They've learned to be wary of 60 when they see others in trouble. Some men get shocked into sensitivity-when they lose their jobs, their wives, or their lovers. Others learn it through a strong marriage, or through their own children.

Section B

Directions: Read the following passage. Decide whether the following 10 statements are true or false. Mark them with the letter "T" or "F".

Few people doubt the fundamental importance of mothers in child-rearing, but what do fathers do? Much of what they contribute is simply the result of being a second adult in the home. Bringing up children is demanding, stressful and exhausting. Two adults can support and make up for each other's deficiencies and build on each other's strengths.

Fathers also bring an array of unique qualities. Some are familiar: protector and role model. Teenage boys without fathers are notoriously prone to trouble. The pathway to adulthood for daughters is somewhat easier, but they must still learn from their fathers, in ways they cannot from their mothers, how to relate to men. They learn from their fathers about heterosexual trust, intimacy and difference. They learn to appreciate their own femininity from the one male who is most special in their lives. Most important, through loving and being loved by their fathers, they learn that they are love-worthy.

Current research gives much deeper—and more surprising—insight into the father's role in child-rearing. One significantly overlooked dimension of fathering is play. From their children's birth through adolescence, fathers tend to emphasize play more than care taking. The father's style of play is likely to be both physically stimulating and exciting. With older children it involves more teamwork, requiring competitive testing of physical and mental skills. It frequently resembles a teaching relationship: come on, let me show you how. Mothers play more at the child's level. They seem willing to let the child direct play.

Kids, at least in the early years, seem to prefer to play with daddy. In one study of 212-year-olds who were given a choice, more than two-thirds chose to play with their father.

The way fathers play has effects on everything from the management of emotions to intelligence and academic achievement. It is particularly important in promoting self-

control. According to one expert, “children who roughhouse with their fathers quickly learn that biting, kicking and other forms of physical violence are not acceptable.” They learn when to “shut it down.”

At play and in other realms, fathers tend to stress competition, challenge, initiative, risk-taking and independence. Mothers, as caretakers, stress emotional security and personal safety. On the playground fathers often try to get the child to swing even higher, while mothers are cautious, worrying about an accident.

We know, too, that fathers’ involvement seems to be linked to improved verbal and problem-solving skills and higher academic achievement. Several studies found that along with paternal strictness, the amount of time fathers spent reading with them was a strong predictor of their daughters’ verbal ability.

For sons the results have been equally striking. Studies uncovered a strong relationship between fathers’ involvement and the mathematical abilities of their sons. Other studies found a relationship between paternal nurturing and boys’ verbal intelligence.

- 61. The first paragraph points out that one of the advantages of a family with both parents is husband and wife can compensate for each other’s shortcomings.
- 62. Daughters learn from their mother on how to relate to men.
- 63. According to paragraph 3, one significant difference between the father’s and mother’s role in the style of play encouraged.
- 64. Little kids seem to prefer to play with their mothers.
- 65. Mothers tend to stress personal safety less than fathers.
- 66. Girls learn to read more quickly with the help of their fathers.
- 67. Fathers tend to encourage creativeness and independence.
- 68. Studies investigating fathers’ involvement in child-rearing show that this improves kids’ mathematical and verbal abilities.
- 69. Boys are likely to benefit more from their fathers’ caring.
- 70. The writer’s main point in writing this article is to emphasize the father’s role in the family.

Section C

Directions: *There are 2 passages in this part. 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.*

Questions 71 to 75 are based on the following passage.

The outstanding American of his time was Benjamin Franklin, beloved by people of every degree on both sides of the Atlantic. This versatile genius was not only a cultivated

man of the world, who served his country as Ambassador to France during the American Revolution, but also a distinguished journalist, a successful businessman, and an active civic leader. He organized a municipal fire department, developed city street lighting, and urged adult education for the citizens of his adopted city of Philadelphia. Despite his many other activities, Franklin also pursued a scientific career so active that his discoveries dominate eighteenth-century American science.

Franklin had no formal education in science, because such a thing as scientific education was unknown in the thirteen American colonies. Some of the best scientific training of the time—such as it was—was furnished by the universities of Edinburgh, in Scotland, and Leyden, in the Netherlands; but Franklin started life as a poor boy from a large family who, by the time he was fourteen, had to support himself as a printer's apprentice.

Nevertheless, his scientific bent showed itself early. As a youth in Boston, he invented paddles to be held in a swimmer's hands to increase his speed. As a young adult, Franklin was busy making a good living as a printer, writer, publisher, and politician. Yet he found time not only to set up a discussion group called Junto but also to wonder about the absorption of heat by materials of different colors. He decided to lay squares of colored cloth on a snowbank in the sun. In a few hours, "... the black, being warmed most by the sun, was sunk so low as to be below the stroke of the sun's rays; the dark blue was almost as low, the lighter blue not quite so much as the dark, the other colors less as they were lighter; and the quite white remained on the surface of the snow, not having entered it at all."

71. The word "versatile" means _____.
A. many-sided B. verbatim C. vulnerable D. violent
72. Franklin made great contribution to the eighteenth-century American Science because _____.
A. he was born in a scientist's family
B. he attended university
C. he attended high schools
D. he pursued scientific studies himself
73. It can be inferred from the text that Franklin started to make scientific inventions _____.
A. in his childhood B. in his youth
C. in his adulthood D. in his old age
74. What is the best title for this article?
A. Franklin; a Distinguished Journalist
B. Franklin; a Successful Business Man
C. Franklin; an Active Civic Leader

D. Franklin: a Versatile Genius

75. In Franklin's experiment, the cloth that absorbs heat most is in the color of _____.
A. the black
B. the dark blue
C. the lighter blue
D. the quite white

Questions 76 to 80 are based on the following passage.

It is natural for young people to be critical of their parents at times and to blame for most of the misunderstandings between them. They have always complained, more or less justly, that their parents are out of touch with modern to deal with crises; that they talk too much about certain problem and that they have no sense of humor, at least in parent-child relationships.

I think it is true that parents often underestimate their teenage children and also forget how they themselves felt when young.

Young people often irritate their parents with their choices in clothes and hairstyles, in entertainers and music. This is not their motive. They feel off from the adult world into which they have not yet been accepted. So they create a culture and society of their own. Then, if it turns out that their music or entertainers or vocabulary or clothes or hairstyles irritate their parents, this gives them additional enjoyment. They feel they are superior, at least in a small way, and that they are leaders in style and taste.

Sometimes you are resistant and proud, because you do not want your parents to approve of what you do. If they did approve, it looks as if you are betraying your own age group. But in that case, you are assuming that you are the underdog: you can't win but at least you can keep your honor. This is a passive way of looking at things. It is natural enough after long years of childhood, when you were completely under your parents' control. But it ignores the fact that you are now beginning to be responsible for yourself.

If you plan to control your life, co-operation can be part of that plan. You can charm others especially your parents, into doing things the ways you want. You can impress others with your sense of responsibility and initiative, so that they will give you the authority to do what you want to do.

76. The author is primarily addressing _____.
A. parents of teenagers
B. newspaper readers
C. those who give advice to teenagers
D. teenagers
77. The first paragraph is mainly about _____.
A. the teenagers' criticism of their parents
B. misunderstandings between teenagers and their parents

- C. the dominance of the parents over their children
 D. the teenagers' ability to deal with crises
78. Teenagers tend to have strange clothes, and hairstyles because they _____.
 A. want to show their existence by creating a culture of their own
 B. have a strong desire to be leaders in style and taste
 C. have no other way to enjoy themselves better
 D. want to irritate their parents
79. Teenagers do not want their parents to approve of whatever they do because they _____.
 A. have already been accepted into the adult world
 B. feel that they are superior in a small way to the adults
 C. have a desire to be independent
 D. want to keep their honor
80. To improve parent-child relationships, teenagers are advised to be _____.
 A. obedient
 B. responsible
 C. co-operative
 D. independent

Part IV Cloze

Directions: There are 20 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.

There are two basic ways to see growth: one as a product, the other as a process. People have generally 81 personal growth as an external result or product that can easily be 82 and measured. The worker who gets a promotion, the student 83 grades improve, the foreigner who learns a new language—all these are examples of people who have 84 results to show for their efforts. 85 contrast, the process of personal growth is 86 more difficult to determine, since 87 definition it is a journey and not the specific signposts or landmarks 88 the way. The process is not the road itself, but 89 the attitudes and feelings people have, their caution or courage, as they encounter new experiences and unexpected obstacles. In this 90 the journey never really ends; there are 91 new ways to 92 the world, new ideas to try, new challenges to accept.

In order to grow, to travel new roads, people need to have a willingness to 93 risks, to confront the unknown, and to accept the possibility that they may “fail” at first. 94 we see ourselves as we try a new way of being is essential to our ability to grow. Do we perceive ourselves 95 quick and curious? If so, then we tend to take more chances and to be more open 96 unfamiliar experiences. Do we think we’re slow to 97 to change or that we’re not smart 98 to cope with a new challenge? Then we are 99 to