

ENGLISH



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大学英语 二级考试模拟 试题集

东北师范大学出版社

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《大学英语二级考试模拟试题集》

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前 言

改革英语教学,不仅要制订大纲,编写教材,还要搞配套测试,通过测试,了解学生的学习成果,检验教师的教学效果。几年来的大学英语水平测试,对提高我省高校英语教学质量起了重要作用。为了宣传贯彻国家教委 1993 年 7 月制订的“普通高等专科学校英语课程教学基本要求”,遵循“着重考核学生实际运用语言能力,做到科学、客观、统一和标准化”的语言测试原则,指导学生应试,我们编写了这本《大学英语二级考试模拟题集》,以满足师生的急迫需求。

《题集》以吉林省专科英语教学大纲为依据,以二级考试大纲为准绳;密切配合省编专科英语系列教材,是 1992 年 12 月出版的《专科学英语测试指南》的姊妹篇。《指南》侧重题解与应试技巧;《题集》则是模拟题荟萃。“精解”与“多练”,有机配合相辅相成。《题集》由 20 套模拟试题组成,以二级考试样题为蓝本。每套题均包括听力理解、阅读理解、词语用法和语法结构、完形填空、英汉互译五部分。“题集”是编者总结多年英语教学经验,从众多的语言材料中精心筛选编制而成,不仅考虑到试题的难易程度和信度,而且顾及到语言知识的考核与语言能力的考核。因此,本书既面向专科在校生,本科一、二年级学生;也可供社会上各专业技术人员、晋职考试人员、英语自学者使用;学习者既可以在老师指导下进行操练,也可以利用业余时间进行自测。书首刊载了二级考试大纲和样题;卷尾附上了练习参考答案及听力原文。听力部份配有外籍专家的录音磁带。

承蒙吉林工业大学刘永兵教授、长春邮电学院魏承杰副教授热情指导编撰并认真审阅了全书,谨此致以谢意。

编者

1994 年元月

• 1 •

吉林省大学英语二级考试大纲

为了对我省高校修读专科英语的学生进行英语结业测试,省大学外语考试办公室编写了大学英语二级考试大纲及样题,以便于全省高校修读专科英语的学生进行复习考试。大学英语二级考试属于标准参照性考试,其目的在于全面考核修读专科英语的学生是否达到了高等专科英语课程教学基本要求所规定的各项指标。

本考试主要考核学生运用英语这个工具阅读和翻译一般难度的原文材料的能力,同时也考核学生对语法结构和词语用法的熟练程度以及听和写的初步能力。考试范围主要是教学基本要求所规定的内容。为保证试卷的信度,除翻译部分是主观性试题外,其余试题都采用客观性的多项选择题形式。阅读和翻译部分旨在考核学生运用语言的能力,从而提高试卷的效度。

本考试于学生修完专科英语第三册后举行,由省大学外语考试办公室负责设计和组织实施。每年举行两次,一次在一月的第二个星期日,另一次在六月的第四个星期日。

考 试 内 容

本考试包括五个部分:听力理解、阅读理解、词语用法与语法结构、完形填空、翻译。全部题目按顺序统一编号。

第一部分: 听力理解

这一部分共 10 题,考试时间 15 分钟,包括两节:A 节有 5 题,每题一句话,要求考生选择与这句话意义相近的答案。B 节有 5 题,每题含有一组对话,共两句,对话后有一个问句,要求考生听懂并选择正确的答案。录音的语速为每分钟约 100 个词,念一遍。选材的原则是:

1. 内容为考生熟悉的日常生活题材;
2. 句子结构不复杂;
3. 所用词语不超过大学专科英语教学大纲词汇表规定的范围。

听力理解部分测试的目的是考核学生获取口头信息的初步能力。

第二部分： 阅读理解。

这一部分共 15 题，考试时间 30 分钟。要求考生阅读若干篇短文，总阅读量不超过 800 个词。每篇短文后有若干问题。考生应根据文章内容从每题四个选择项中选出一个最佳答案。选材的原则是：

1. 题材广泛，包括社会、文化、生活常识、科普常识等，但是所涉及背景知识应为学生所理解；

2. 体裁多样，包括叙述文、说明文、议论文、应用文等；

3. 文章的语言难度与大学专科英语教材难度相当，无法猜测而又影响理解的关键词，如超出大学专科英语教学大纲词汇表的范围，应用汉语注明词义。

阅读理解部分主要测试考生是否掌握所读材料的主旨和大意，了解说明主旨和大意的事实和细节，即理解个别句子的意义，也理解上、下文的逻辑关系。考核考生是否掌握阅读基本技巧并是否具有通过阅读获取信息的能力，即要求准确，也要求有一定的速度。

第三部分： 词语用法和语法结构

这一部分共 25 题，考试时间 25 分钟。题目中有 15 题为语法结构，占 60%，有 10 题为词和短语的用法，占 40%。共分三节：A 节：词汇与短语填空 10 题；B 节：语法结构填空 10 题；C 节：辨认错误结构 5 题。要求考生从每题四个选择项中选出一个最佳答案。

词语用法和语法结构部分的目的是测试考生运用词汇、短语及语法结构的能力。考试范围包括高等专科英语教学基本要求词汇表及大学专科英语教材中的语法结构全部内容。

第四部分： 完形填空

这一部分共 10 题，考试时间 15 分钟。在一篇题材熟悉，难度适中的短文（约 120 个词）中留有 10 个空白，每个空白为一题，每题有四个选择项。要求考生在全面理解内容的基础上选择一个最佳答案，使短文的意思和结构恢复完整。

完形填空部分的目的是测试考生综合运用语言的能力。

第五部分： 翻译

第一部分有两节。A 节汉译英共 5 题，考试时间 10 分钟。要求考生

用英语正确表达 5 句汉语的意思,无语法错误。5 句汉语的内容包括日常生活和一般常识。B 节,英译汉共 10 题,考试时间 25 分钟,包括一篇约 500 个词的英文短文,要求考生将文中划线的 10 个句子译成汉语。译文达意通顺,无重大错误。

翻译的目的是测试考生综合运用英语语言,正确表达原文内容的能力。

答题及计分方法

答题统一用省大学外语考试办提供的答题纸,要求考生从每题四个选择题中选出一个最佳答案,并在答题纸上相应标号用铅笔划线。每题只能选择一个答案,多选作废。多项选择记分只算答对的题数,答错没有分。主观性试题按科学的评分标准记分。

试卷五个部分题目数、计分和考试时间列表如下:

序号	题号	各部分名称	题目数	计分	考试时间
I	1—10	听力理解	10	10	15 分钟
II	11—25	阅读理解	15	30	30 分钟
III	26—50	词语用法和语法结构	25	25	25 分钟
IV	51—60	完形填空	10	10	15 分钟
V	61—75	翻译	15	25	35 分钟
		合计	75 题	100 分	120 分钟

吉林省大学外语考试办公室

1992 年 2 月 23 日

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高等专科英语水平考试样题
English Proficiency Test for
Professional Training Colleges
(Sample)

Part I

Listening Comprehension

Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear five single short statements. Each statement will be spoken only once. After you hear each statement, look at the four answer choices in your test booklet, and then select the sentence that is closest in meaning to the statement you heard. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center:

Example: You will hear:

Mary called on Susan.

You will read:

- A) Mary telephoned Susan.
- B) Mary ate with Susan.
- C) Mary visited Susan.
- D) Mary shouted at Susan.

Answer C) "Mary visited Susan." is the closest in meaning to the statement "Mary called on Susan." You should choose C) as the answer, and mark your answer sheet.

- 1. A) Mr. Brown has a car.
- B) Tom has a car.

- C) Nancy doesn't have a car.
D) Nancy has a car.
2. A) Both Jeff and Tom were surprised.
B) Neither Jeff nor I was surprised.
C) Jeff was more surprised than I was.
D) Tom surprises us.
3. A) I was lost.
B) You were lost.
C) I couldn't find you.
D) I noticed your hat.
4. A) I got better on my report.
B) I am better today so I'll visit Joe.
C) I think Joe could help me.
D) I can see better than Joe can.
5. A) Mary will correct his essay.
B) The man wants Mary to write his essay.
C) The man wants Mary to deliver his essay.
D) The man wants Mary's opinion.

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear 5 short conversations. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. The conversation and the question 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 the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

Example:

You will hear:

Man: When did your husband begin to smoke? During college?

Woman: No, he didn't start until after graduation from college.

Question: When did the husband start smoking?

You will read:

- A) During college.
- B) During high school.
- C) After college.
- D) Before high school.

The best answer is C). So you should mark the letter C) on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

- 6. A) The woman is helpful.
 - B) The woman is thankful.
 - C) The woman is offended.
 - D) The woman is sorry.
- 7. A) Both the man and the woman were in class Friday.
 - B) The man was in class Friday but the woman was not.
 - C) The woman was in class Friday but the man was not.
 - D) Neither the man nor the woman was in class Friday.
- 8. A) He doesn't know him at all.
 - B) He has met him several times.
 - C) He doesn't like Tony.
 - D) He knows Tony very well.
- 9. A) He works three times as much as he did before.
 - B) He has two free days for every three days he works.
 - C) He works three nights every two weeks.
 - D) He has twice as much work as he used to have.
- 10. A) It's filled with lies.
 - B) It doesn't describe all her experience.
 - C) It is too long.
 - D) It contains one lie.

Directions: There are 3 reading 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 on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

Questions 11 to 15 are based on the following passage:

When we think of creative people the names that probably spring to mind are those of men such as Leonareo da Vince, Albert Einstein, and Pablo Picasso, i. e., great artists, inventors and scientists——are selected and exceptionally gifted body of men with rare talent and genius. The tendency to regard creativity and imaginative thinking as the exclusive province of a lucky few disregards the creative and imaginative aspects inherent in the solution of many of the tasks we regularly have to face——the discovery and development of new methods and techniques, the improvement of old methods, existing inventions and products.

Everyone has creative ability to some extent. Creative thinking involves posing oneself a problem and then originating or inventing a solution along new and unconventional lines. It involves drawing new analogies, discovering new combinations, and/or new applications of things that are already known. It follows, then, that a creative person will exhibit great intellectual curiosity and imagination. He will be alert and observant with a great store of information which he will be able to sort out and combine, in the solution of problem. He will be emotionally receptive to new and unconventional ideas and will be less interested in facts than in their implications. Most important of all he will be able to communicate uninhibitedly and will not be too concerned about other people's reaction to his apparently "crazy" notions. People called the Wright brothers mad but it did not stop them from becoming the first men to construct and fly a heavier-than air craft.

11. The author believes that creative thinking ____.
- A) is only possessed by great artists
 - B) requires rare talent and genius
 - C) is needed in the solution of many problems
 - D) belongs to a lucky few
12. In order to solve scientific problems, people ____.
- A) should not be afraid of what others think
 - B) should be mad
 - C) must possess crazy notions
 - D) should have inhibitions
13. Creative thinking involves ____.
- A) drawing new pictures of old things
 - B) observing the actions of great people
 - C) finding the problem and originating a solution
 - D) discovering new emotions
14. A creative person must look at facts ____.
- A) for their face-value
 - B) for what they imply
 - C) and remember them
 - D) which are less interesting
15. In this paragraph, unconventional means ____.
- A) not ordinary
 - B) not political
 - C) unacceptable
 - D) not creative

Questions 16 to 20 are based on the following passage:

In October 1949 the United Nations brought a number of specialists on food to Geneva, to discuss the problems of eating habits and food supplies of peoples throughout the world. One problem that interested the specialists particularly was a form of illness, about which little was known, among the

children in Africa and Latin America. The World Health Organization (WHO) planned to study this disease to determine the relationship between the eating habits of the people and the disease. 决定 查明

Two doctors were chosen to make the study. They flew to Africa south of Sahara and during the next two months visited ten countries. They found that serious diseases of poor eating, often mistaken for other diseases, existed in all parts of Africa. The diseases were similar and could therefore all be named kwashiorkor.

The diseased children are usually from one to four years old. As the illness progresses, the child's stomach becomes swollen (膨胀的) by liquid collecting in the body. The skin changes colour and may break out in open sores (溃疡处). The hair changes colour and starts to fall out. The patient loses all interest in his surroundings and even in food, and becomes so weak that he wants to lie down all the time. Stomach liquids are no longer produced.

The doctors reasoned the kwashiorkor was found in the young children of this age in many parts of Africa because of lack of milk or meat. Their mothers, after stopping their breast-feeding, gave them foods full of starches (淀粉) instead of greatly needed proteins (蛋白质). They found that the addition of milk to the food of children suffering from kwashiorkor saved many lives.

16. From the passage we learn that kwashiorkor is a disease caused by ____.

- A) poor living conditions
- B) lack of proteins in food
- C) breast-feeding
- D) lack of food

17. Where was the study of this disease carried out?

- A) The Sahara.
- B) Central America
- C) Latin America.

D) Africa.

18. It is difficult to discover kwashiorkor because ____.

- A) it has no symptoms at all
- B) it is hard to identify signs of it
- C) it doesn't last long enough for careful observation
- D) it is hardly distinguishable from other diseases

19. A main symptom of this disease is that children who have it ____.

- A) cannot stop liquid produce in the stomach
- B) have a big stomach
- C) can never satisfy their hunger
- D) are not able to sit or lie down

20. What is mentioned as a simple but efficient way of curing this disease?

- A) Taking a special medicine.
- B) Avoiding any food containing starch.
- C) Having more meat or milk.
- D) Taking medicines full of proteins.

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:

Placing a human being behind the wheel of an automobile often has the same curious effect as cutting certain fibers in the brain.

The result in either case is more primitive behavior. Hostile feelings are apt to be expressed in an aggressive way.

The same man who will step aside for a stranger at a doorway will, when behind the wheel, risk an accident trying to beat another motorist through an intersection. The importance of emotional factors in automobile accidents is gaining recognition. Doctors and other scientists have concluded that the highway death toll resemble a disease epidemic and should be investigated as such.

Dr. Ross A. Mcfarland, Associate Professor of Industrial Hyginene at the Harvard University School of Public Health, said that accidents "now constitute a greater threat to the safety of large segments of the population

than disease do”.

Accidents are the leading cause of death between the ages of 1 and 35.

About one third of all accidental deaths and one seventh of all accidental injuries are caused by motor vehicles.

Based on the present rate of vehicle registration, unless the accident rate is cut in half, one of every 10 persons in the country will be killed or injured in a traffic accident in the next 15 years.

Research to find the underlying causes of accidents and develop ways to detect drivers who are apt to cause them is being conducted at universities and medical centers. Here are some of their findings so far.

A man drives as he lives. If he is often in trouble with collection agencies, the courts, and police, chances are he will have repeated automobile accidents. Accident repeaters usually are egocentric (利己主义的), exhibitionistic (风头主义的), resentful of authority, impulsive, and lacking in social responsibility. As a group, they can be classified as borderline psychopathic (精神病的) personalities, according to Dr McFarland.

The suspicion, however, that accident repeaters could be detected in advance by screening out persons with more hostile impulses is false. A study at the University of Colorado showed that there were just as many overly hostile persons among those who had no accidents as among those with repeated accidents.

Psychologists currently are studying Denver high school pupils to test the validity of this concept. They are making psychological evaluations of the pupils to see whether subsequent driving records will bear out their thesis.

21. The author believes that, behind the wheel of an automobile, some people act ____.

- A) as though they were uncivilized
- B) as though their brain fibers needed cutting
- C) as though they wanted to repress hostile feelings
- D) as though they should change their attitudes from hostility to