

高等学校本科英语教改新教材
Textbooks for Undergraduate English Courses

总主编 史宝辉 訾 纓

大学英语

(第二版) 上册

新题型 水平测试

主编 罗凌志 娄瑞娟



北京大学出版社
PEKING UNIVERSITY PRESS



● 教育部大学英语教学改革示范项目

总主编 史宝辉 管缨

● 北京市与中央在京高校共建项目“基于中西文化教育的大学英语教学改革”

● 北京林业大学教改项目

大学英语新题型水平测试

(第二版)(上册)

主 编 罗凌志 娄瑞娟

副主编 白雪莲 朱红梅 施 兵

编 者 (按姓氏拼音顺序排列)

杜景芬 龚 锐 姜 佳 梁艳春

李 然 李晓燕 刘晓希 龙江燕

龙 莺 吕丽塔 卢晓敏 欧 梅

欧阳宏亮 彭北萍 由 华 王雪梅

魏 文 肖 嫔 周 莉 朱丽轩



北京大学出版社
PEKING UNIVERSITY PRESS

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

大学英语新题型水平测试. 上册/罗凌志, 娄瑞娟主编. —2版. —北京: 北京大学出版社, 2015.9
(高等学校本科英语教改新教材)

ISBN 978-7-301-26288-7

I. ①大… II. ①罗… ②娄… III. ①大学英语水平考试—习题集 IV. ① H319.6

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2015) 第 206443 号

书 名 大学英语新题型水平测试 (第二版) (上册)
著作责任者 罗凌志 娄瑞娟 主编
责任编辑 李 颖
标准书号 ISBN 978-7-301-26288-7
出版发行 北京大学出版社
地 址 北京市海淀区成府路 205 号 100871
网 址 <http://www.pup.cn> 新浪微博: @北京大学出版社
电子信箱 zyjy@pup.cn
电 话 邮购部 62752015 发行部 62750672 编辑部 62754382
印 刷 者 三河市博文印刷有限公司
经 销 者 新华书店
787 毫米 × 1092 毫米 16 开本 14.5 印张 460 千字
2013 年 3 月第 1 版
2015 年 9 月第 2 版 2015 年 9 月第 1 次印刷
定 价 39.00 元

未经许可, 不得以任何方式复制或抄袭本书之部分或全部内容。

版权所有, 侵权必究

举报电话: 010-62752024 电子信箱: fd@pup.pku.edu.cn

图书如有印装质量问题, 请与出版部联系, 电话: 010-62756370

前 言

《大学英语新题型水平测试》(第二版)为北京大学出版社出版的“高等学校本科英语教改新教材”中的一套,第二版在内容和编排体例上进行了较大的变动,分为上下两册,旨在帮助学生进行系统的、有针对性的综合练习与考前强化训练,培养良好的学习习惯,提高英语应用能力。

本书每册分为20个训练单元,参照大学英语四、六级考试新题型编写,包括写作、听力、长篇阅读、仔细阅读、翻译等,目的是帮助学生熟悉考试题型、了解命题思路、掌握答题技巧,为顺利通过四、六级考试奠定基础。

本书所选篇目均是在实际教学中使用筛选而来,长度、难度适中。在保证科学性、知识性和系统性的前提下,又尊重学生的兴趣与爱好。练习形式多样,题型设计合理,具有较强的针对性、渐进性和实用性,在试用期间受到师生的广泛好评。

大学英语考试系列教程由北京林业大学外语学院院长史宝辉教授和大学英语教学部主任訾纓教授担任总主编,本册主编为罗凌志、娄瑞娟;副主编为白雪莲、朱红梅、施兵;参加编写的人员有(按照姓氏拼音顺序排列)杜景芬、龚锐、姜佳、梁艳春、李然、李晓燕、刘晓希、龙江燕、龙莺、吕丽塔、卢晓敏、欧梅、欧阳宏亮、彭北萍、由华、王雪梅、魏文、肖婵、周莉、朱丽轩。

编 者

2015年7月

录音和听力文本请至 www.pup.cn 下载专区下载

目 录

Practice Test 1	.....	(1)
Practice Test 2	.....	(10)
Practice Test 3	.....	(20)
Practice Test 4	.....	(30)
Practice Test 5	.....	(40)
Practice Test 6	.....	(50)
Practice Test 7	.....	(60)
Practice Test 8	.....	(70)
Practice Test 9	.....	(80)
Practice Test 10	.....	(91)
Practice Test 11	.....	(101)
Practice Test 12	.....	(111)
Practice Test 13	.....	(121)
Practice Test 14	.....	(131)
Practice Test 15	.....	(142)
Practice Test 16	.....	(153)
Practice Test 17	.....	(163)
Practice Test 18	.....	(174)
Practice Test 19	.....	(184)
Practice Test 20	.....	(194)
Practice Test 1 答案	.....	(204)
Practice Test 2 答案	.....	(205)
Practice Test 3 答案	.....	(206)
Practice Test 4 答案	.....	(207)
Practice Test 5 答案	.....	(208)
Practice Test 6 答案	.....	(209)
Practice Test 7 答案	.....	(210)
Practice Test 8 答案	.....	(211)
Practice Test 9 答案	.....	(212)

Practice Test 10	答案	(213)
Practice Test 11	答案	(214)
Practice Test 12	答案	(215)
Practice Test 13	答案	(216)
Practice Test 14	答案	(217)
Practice Test 15	答案	(218)
Practice Test 16	答案	(219)
Practice Test 17	答案	(220)
Practice Test 18	答案	(221)
Practice Test 19	答案	(222)
Practice Test 20	答案	(223)

C) He found something wrong with the exam.

D) He did better in an earlier exam.

7. A) He is attending his sick mother at home. B) He is at home on sick leave.
 C) He is on a European tour with his mother. D) He is in Europe to see his mother.
8. A) They don't know how to get to Mike's home.
 B) They are discussing when to meet again.
 C) They went to the same party some time ago.
 D) They will go to Mike's birthday party.

Questions 9 to 12 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

9. A) He got flu. B) He caught a bad cold.
 C) He lost his voice. D) He felt headache.
10. A) Find someone to teach the class.
 B) Hand out the mid-term exam papers.
 C) Cancel the class.
 D) Change the date of the class.
11. A) Give the key to Prof. Winston. B) Take care of David.
 C) Buy some medicine for David. D) Conduct lecture instead of David.
12. A) Go to his office and fetch the exam papers.
 B) Put the next assignment on the board.
 C) Ask him to visit David after class.
 D) Ask for leave for David.

Questions 13 to 15 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

13. A) Mr. Gamble. B) Mr. Walker. C) Mr. Tom. D) Mr. King.
 14. A) 4479662. B) 4479626. C) 4497626. D) 4479266.
 15. A) The caller wants to know if Mr. Walker is at office or not.
 B) The caller wants to leave a message for Mr. Walker.
 C) The caller wants to talk with him about the video tapes of his company.
 D) The caller wants to know if he dials the wrong number.

Section B

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

Passage One

Questions 16 to 19 are based on the passage you have just heard.

16. A) To learn Spanish. B) To tour the city.
 C) To see the ancient art. D) To visit friends.
17. A) By taxi. B) By bus.
 C) By subway. D) On foot.
18. A) He got lost. B) A taxi was faster.
 C) He lost his map. D) The policeman advised him to do so.

19. A) He was greatly disappointed. B) He was pleased to get there finally.
C) He was pleased with his knowledge of Spanish.
D) He was at a loss about what to do.

Passage Two

Questions 20 to 22 are based on the passage you have just heard.

20. A) She sat back and relaxed. B) She decided to retire.
C) She enrolled in a university. D) She worked out a new English program.
21. A) 8 years. B) 20 years.
C) 16 years. D) 30 years.
22. A) She is learning English and Drama.
B) She is learning how to make sound judgments.
C) She is learning how to teach minority students.
D) She is learning to perceive, not to judge.

Passage Three

Questions 23 to 25 are based on the passage you have just heard.

23. A) Lack of electricity. B) Shortage of books.
C) Lack of clean water. D) Shortage of experts.
24. A) A system which trains doctors in developing countries.
B) A group of experts who can provide professional advice.
C) A computer program which can provide professional advice.
D) A system which trains computer experts.
25. A) It is not easy to see the shortage of experts in the villages.
B) Many doctors and engineers are sent to the villages to make up for the shortage of experts.
C) Expert medical systems are widely used in developing countries.
D) Expert systems are owned by wealthy farmers and businessmen.

Section C

Directions: In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks with the exact words you have just heard. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.

I believe we all want fulfilling relationships with other people. That is why most of us have the desire to be very smooth socially and to make friends easy. However, there are few people who are naturally this way.

The good news is that social skills are (26) _____ learnable. Just as you can learn how to drive a car, you can also learn how to relate with other people in a way which (27) _____ powerful friendships.

There are certain things which if you (28) _____ them in your social behavior will give you the ability to make friends with (29) _____. Here are the most important of them:

1. Spend a lot of time interacting with people. Go to social events, take on social hobbies, meet and interact with other people a lot, and you will see this effect (30) _____ itself.

2. Be talkative. If you look at the people who make friends easy, you will often notice that they are very (31) _____. Not to the point of not letting the other person say anything in a (32) _____ but still, they will talk a lot. This way, they create two powerful effects: They keep interaction going and they (33) _____ there for others to know - two major factors in making friends with ease.

3. Make honest compliments. Nowadays, people receive very few compliments, and even fewer honest compliments. If you can (34) _____ to a person, you will have a tool for making friends with few other people have. The way to make honest compliments is to look for the qualities in every person you meet. And when you find each one of those qualities, point them out to her.

4. Be curious. The complementary trait to being talkative which will help you make friends easy is getting the other person to talk and open up in a conversation. The best way to do this is by being curious, because curious people ask good questions and are good listeners, which encourage others to actively (35) _____.

Part III Reading Comprehension (Reading in Depth) (40 minutes)

Section A

Directions: In this section, there is a passage with ten blanks. You are required to select one word for each blank from a list of choices given in a word bank following the passage. Read the passage through carefully before making your choices. Each choice in the bank is identified by a letter. Please mark the corresponding letter for each item. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.

Questions 37 to 45 are based on the following passage.

Having a sister makes you happier and more optimistic, a new study shows, but the same is not true for having a brother. Growing up with at least one girl in the family also makes people more able to (36) _____ with their problems, (37) _____ to the study. The good relationship between daughters ties (38) _____ ones closer together and encourages them to communicate their emotions more (39) _____, the researchers believe.

Prof. Tony Cassidy who carried out the study with researchers from De Montfort University, said that having a sister (40) _____ to promote good mental health. He said: "Sisters appear to encourage more open cohesion and (41) _____ in families. Emotional expression is fundamental to good psychological health and having sisters promotes this in families." According to the findings, girls who had sisters also tended to be more independent and (42) _____ on achievement.

The effects were stronger among children from broken homes, (43) _____ that sisters might lean on each other more for support when their parents divorce. Prof Cassidy added that the (44) _____ scores were among boys who had only brothers. "It could be

that boys have a natural (45) _____ not to talk about things,” he said. “With boys together it is about a conspiracy (阴谋) of silence not to talk. Girls tend to break that down.”

- | | | | | |
|------------|---------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|
| A) partly | B) suggesting | C) effectively | D) entertainment | E) communication |
| F) keen | G) relative | H) according | I) loved | J) cope |
| K) comment | L) lowest | M) tendency | N) helped | O) potential |

Section B

Directions: In this section, you are going to read a passage with ten statements attached to it. Each statement contains information given in one of the paragraphs. Identify the paragraph from which the information is derived. You may choose a paragraph more than once. Each paragraph is marked with a letter. Answer the questions by marking the corresponding letter.

4 Key Ingredients in the Search for Happiness

A) Do you want to be happy? Of course you do. These four ingredients may help you along your quest. At first I thought this would be an easy topic. But then I started to actually think about it. What makes me happy might not make you happy (and vice versa).

B) So I asked around the Matador team for what they thought brings them happiness, hoping for at least a couple of unanimous points. The responses were as random and varied as lottery results. The more common replies were related to friends, family and health. While all of these do bring most people happiness, my concern was with those who preferred being alone and people in poor health.

C) Is it impossible for the loners and the sick to be happy? I don't think so. Borrowing a page from Buddhist philosophy, Buddhists recognize that happiness—unfailing happiness—can only be found internally. The goal is to stop trying to change the world around us to bring happiness, but to change our minds. If we can't face ourselves and recognize that we are the source of our own happiness, what chance do we have? Anything external that we chase cannot bring everlasting happiness, only temporary and fleeting happiness; at some point it will let us down.

D) Many things that we think will bring us happiness—a new car, new house, more friends—usually just cause us more pain and suffering. We're constantly worried someone's going to scratch or bump our vehicle, rob our home, or break our hearts and hurt our feelings. A source of true happiness would not be able to cause us any suffering. To find happiness is a lofty goal and takes a dedication that most of us aren't willing to give, even though it's in our own best interests. Instead, we continue to try to shape the world outside us, rather than trying to fix the inside. Here are four points to ponder as you search for your own happiness:

1. Introspection (自省)

E) If we can't face ourselves and recognize that we are the source of our own happiness, what chance do we have? Happiness is not “out there.” It's in here. It's easy to say, hard to put into practice. But the first step towards solving a problem is to

recognize the source of it. Once we admit to ourselves that we—and only we—are responsible for our own happiness, then we can move forward in trying to attain it.

2. Freedom

F) I do think people could fall into the trap of understanding freedom as “I do what I like”. I don’t really think that’s freedom because you’re still bound by your desires. So where is the freedom? Father Lancy Prabhu told us freedom would be your understanding your desires, the compulsion of those desires, the addiction of that, and you are able to *transcend* (超越) that.

G) Freedom as we know it in the Westernized world is not true freedom. And this “freedom” will not bring us happiness. The wanting and the attachment to things we’ve managed to accumulate are the *banes* (祸害) to our happiness. We must free ourselves from our own desires to find true happiness.

3. Compassion

H) Why are we *compassionate* (热情的) towards friends and family, but rarely towards strangers? It’s because we share a connection with our family and friends, either through blood or through similar interests. What if we could find a connection with complete strangers? With the rest of humanity? Might it make us more compassionate towards everybody? Because we do share something common; everybody—no exception—wants to be happy.

I) This desire to be happy is the motivating force behind every single thing that we do, from the moment we wake up to the time we fall asleep. So recognizing that the people we see on TV, the people we pass on the street, the people we’ve never seen and never will see—want to be happy. Just like us. Compassion gained through accepting this will make us better humans, will help us help each other, and will help to make ourselves happy.

4. Contentment

J) If you substitute “content” for “happy”, you’ll probably find that you’re happy. Because we’ve associated happiness with laughing and smiling and I’ve never been that guy. So I’ve thought maybe I’m not happy. If you switch it for content... the practice of contentment... Oh god I’m happy. I’m a happy man. Oh, look at me! —Billy Connolly

K) I would venture to guess that all of us—anyone who is reading this article has everything they need to be happy. So why does continued happiness seem so elusive?

L) In general, we may say we’re happy. We might even have those moments where we sit back and realize how privileged we are, count our lucky stars, and genuinely feel like we have the world in our palms. But how long does this last? How long until the next person pisses us off, until we see the next thing we “need,” until the next feelings of anxiousness steal away our happiness? If we can make the wanting stop and be content with what we have, we would find we can be more consistently happy.

46. We usually show sympathy to those who are our family members or our friends.

47. According to Buddhist philosophy, we rely on our internal world to be happy.

48. The first step for us towards attaining happiness in the real world is introspection.

49. Shaping the world outside us rather than our inner world won't help to make us happy.
50. The Matador team provided varied points about the factors leading to their happiness.
51. What motivated us to do everything is that we want to be happy.
52. Replacing the word "laughing" with the word "contentment" makes me feel good.
53. If we want to keep ourselves happy, we'd better learn how to control our desire and be content with what we have.
54. Pursuing external things can only bring short-time happiness, and sometimes may even disappoint us.
55. To find happiness, we should get ourselves far away from wanting and addiction to things we have already gathered.

Section C

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

Passage One

Questions 56 to 60 are based on the following passage.

More than 30,000 drivers and front seat passengers are killed or seriously injured each year. At the speed of only 30 miles per hour it is the same as falling from a third-floor window. Wearing a seat belt saves lives; it reduces your chance of death or serious injury by more than half.

Therefore drivers or front seat passengers over 14 in most vehicles must wear a seat belt. If you do not, you could be fined up to £50. It will not be up to the drivers to make sure you wear your belt. But it will be the driver's responsibility to make sure that children under 14 do not ride in the front unless they are wearing a seat belt of some kind.

However, you do not have to wear a seat belt if you reversing your vehicle; or you are making a local delivery or collection using a special vehicle; or if you have a valid medical certificate which excuses you from wearing it. Make sure these circumstances apply to you before you decide not to wear your seat belt. Remember you may be taken to court for not doing so, and you may be fined if you cannot prove to the court that you have been excused from wearing it.

56. This text is taken from _____.
A) a medical magazine
B) a police report
C) a legal document
D) a government information booklet
57. Wearing a seat belt in a vehicle _____.
A) reduces road accidents by more than half
B) saves lives while driving at a speed up to 30 miles per hour
C) reduces the death rate in traffic accidents
D) saves more than 15,000 lives each year
58. It is the driver's responsibility to _____.
A) make the front seat passenger wear a seat belt

- B) make the front seat children under 14 wear a seat belt
 C) stop children riding in the front seat
 D) wear a seat belt each time he drives
59. According to the text, which of the following people riding in the front does not have to wear a seat belt?
 A) Someone who is backing into a parking space.
 B) Someone who is picking up the children from the local school.
 C) Someone who is delivering invitation letters.
 D) Someone who is under 14.
60. For some people, it may be better _____.
 A) to wear a seat belt for health reasons
 B) not to wear a seat belt for health reasons
 C) to get valid medical certificate before wearing a seat belt
 D) to pay a fine rather than wear a seat belt

Passage Two

Questions 61 to 65 are based on the following passage.

Attention to detail is something everyone can and should do—especially in a tight job market. Bob Crossley, a human-resources expert notices this in the job applications that come across his desk every day. “It’s amazing how many candidates eliminate themselves,” he says.

Resumes arrive with stains. Some candidates don’t bother to spell the company’s name correctly. “Once I see a mistake, I eliminate the candidate,” Crossley concludes. “If they cannot take of these details, why should we trust them with a job?”

Can we pay too much attention to detail? Absolutely. Perfectionists struggle over little things at the cost of something larger they work toward. “To keep from losing the forest for the trees,” says Charles Garfield, associate professor at the University of California, San Francisco, “We must constantly ask ourselves how the details we’re working on fit into the larger picture. If they don’t, we should drop them and move to something else.”

Garfield compares this process to his work as a computer scientist at NASA. “The Apollo II moon launch was slightly off-course 90 percent of the time.” Says Garfield, “But a successful landing was still likely because we knew the exact coordinates of our goal. This allowed us to make adjustments as necessary.” Knowing where we want to go helps us judge the importance of every task we undertake.

Too often we believe what accounts for others’ success is some special secret or a lucky *break* (机遇). But rarely is success so mysterious. Again and again, we see that by doing little things within our grasp well, large rewards follow.

61. According to the passage, some job applicants were rejected _____.
 A) because of their carelessness as shown in their failure to present a clean copy of the resume
 B) because of their inadequate education as shown in their poor spelling in writing a resume

- C) because they failed to give detailed description of their background in their applications
- D) because they eliminated their names from the applicants' list themselves
62. The word "perfectionists" (Para. 3, Line 1) refers to those who _____.
- A) demand others to get everything absolutely right
- B) know how to adjust their goals according to the circumstances
- C) pay too much attention to details only to lose their major objectives
- D) are capable of achieving perfect results in whatever they do
63. Which of the following is the author's advice to the reader?
- A) They should not overlook details.
- B) Don't forget details when drawing pictures.
- C) Be aware of the importance of a task before undertaking it.
- D) Careless applicants are not to be trusted.
64. The example of the Apollo II moon launch is given to illustrate that _____.
- A) minor mistakes can be ignored in achieving major objectives
- B) success is originated from the countless defeats.
- C) adjustments are the key to the successful completion of any work
- D) keeping one's goal in mind helps in deciding which details can be overlooked
65. The best title for this passage would be _____.
- A) Don't Be a Perfectionist
- B) Importance of Adjustments
- C) Details and Major Objectives
- D) Hard Work Plus Good Luck

Part VI Translation (30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to translate a passage from Chinese into English.

唐装是中国的传统服饰。从字面上看,唐装就是唐朝的服装,但是现代版的唐装与此没有任何关系,它起源于清朝的满族服饰。2001年 APEC 会议上各国政要身着唐装亮相,从那时起,这款新型服饰才流行起来并在国内外大受欢迎。唐装结合了中国的传统因素和西方的剪裁艺术。服装的基本造型是中式领子,对襟,手工盘扣,为了外型更美观,肩部加了衬垫。
