

《大学英语学与练》考点系列丛书



B

级考试模

大学英语

主编 富长洪 韩素玲

拟题集

PRACTICAL ENGLISH TEST



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前 言

为了提高广大学生的英语应用能力和大学英语 B 级考试的应试能力, 我们根据国家教育部批复的《高等学校英语应用能力考试大纲》和《高职高专教育英语课程基本要求》编写了这本《大学英语 B 级考试模拟题集》。

本书包括十二套模拟试题、参考答案及听力理解部分的文字材料。每套试题的听力理解部分配有录音磁带, 由外籍教师录音, 语音纯正、速度适中。本书的内容是根据《基本要求》, 选自近年国内外书刊和测试题集。语言规范准确。试题的形式、题量、计分和计时与《高等学校英语应用能力考试大纲》的规定及真实考题完全一致。

本书旨在帮助大学生巩固英语基础知识、提高基本技能。它既能提高学生的英语应用能力, 也能增强学生的应试能力, 是一本非常实用的配套辅助教材。

由于编者水平有限, 书中难免有错误或不当之处。恳请广大读者和使用本书的英语同仁批评指正。

编者

2002 年 8 月

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- B) They are going to have something to say.
- C) It's going to rain this afternoon.
- D) He needs to buy a raincoat.

Section B

Directions: *This section is to test your ability to understand short dialogues. There are 5 recorded dialogues in it. After each dialogue, there is a recorded question. Both the dialogues and questions will be spoken 2 times. When you hear a question, you should decide on the correct answer from the 4 choices marked A), B), C) and D) given in your test paper. Then you should mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.*

- 6. A) 8 years. B) 6 years. C) 2 years. D) 4 years.
- 7. A) She decided not to come. B) She was coming late.
C) She forgets to come. D) She forgets to tell me.
- 8. A) She disagrees with the man. B) She's quite disappointed.
C) She didn't hear what the man said. D) She is going to give up.
- 9. A) Post the forms. B) Fill in the forms.
C) Put the forms on the desk. D) Sign his name.
- 10. A) A salesman. B) An insurance agent.
C) A shoe repairman. D) A guide

Section C

Directions: *In this section you will hear a recorded short passage. The passage is printed on the test paper, but with some words or phrases missing. The passage will be read 3 times. During the second reading, you are required to put the missing words or phrases on the Answer Sheet in order of the numbered blanks according to what you hear. The third reading is for you to check your writing. Now the passage will begin.*

My family has been living in the same apartment for 16 years. A nice, quite old man used to live 11. We got along very well with each other. 12, the old man became weak in health. He couldn't live alone, so his grandson moved in with him. The grandson, who is about twenty, has become a problem to our family. The walls of the building are thin and he is

noisy. We 13 peace and quiet, but the grandson likes to listen to the music late at night. Sometimes friends of his visit, and they make a lot of noise. Everyone in my family is 14 and as a result is becoming more irritated. 15 yesterday evening, we again talked about the noisy young man. We all agreed something had to be done.

Part II

Vocabulary & Structure

(15 minutes)

Directions: *This part is to test your ability to use words and grammar correctly to construct meaningful and grammatically correct sentences. It consists of 2 sections.*

Section A

Directions: *There are 10 incomplete statements here. You are required to complete each statement by choosing the appropriate answer from the 4 choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.*

16. They succeeded at last after adopting an _____ working method.
A) effective B) efficient C) extreme D) eventual
17. Only after half a year _____ to see the results of his experiment.
A) Timmy began B) Timmy had begun
C) has Timmy begun D) did Timmy begin
18. In fact, she had done all _____ to help the disabled.
A) she could B) which she could
C) what she could D) as she could
19. The time will soon come _____ each of us will be able to speak French well.
A) that B) when C) which D) so that
20. It was the training that he had as a young man _____ made him such a good painter.
A) has B) that C) which D) what
21. We have received your telephone call, but will you please _____ your message in writing?
A) consult B) mutual C) deliver D) confirm
22. Such a mistake would perhaps _____ terrible consequences.
A) lead to B) result from C) lay out D) cut down

23. Is this _____ looking for?
A) you are here B) that you are
C) where are you D) what you are
24. If she _____ the problem well, she couldn't have solved it.
A) has not studied B) shouldn't studied
C) had not studied D) were not to study
25. We will go on a visit to Shanghai _____ we have enough money.
A) provided B) unless C) though D) however

Section B

Directions: *There are also 10 incomplete statements here. You should fill in each blank with the proper form of the word given in the brackets. Write the word or words in the corresponding space on the Answer Sheet.*

26. The Commander ordered that the building (blow) _____ up.
27. The local government put forward a (propose) _____ to improve public transportation.
28. But for your help, I (pass) _____ that entrance examination.
29. Her 6-year-old daughter is (impress) _____ pretty and clever.
30. In many big cities, the (house) _____ problem is still an unsolved problem.
31. Tom showed great (wise) _____ in what he said and did.
32. We'll have to put a beam to (strength) _____ that wall.
33. The girl has grown more (skill) _____ with the typewriter.
34. Generally, it takes people from a few minutes to an hour (get) _____ to the airport.
35. Her friend will come to help her with computer the moment she (finish) _____ her work.

Part III

Reading Comprehension

(40 minutes)

Directions: *This part is to test your reading ability. There are 5 tasks for you to fulfill. You should read the reading materials carefully and do the tasks as you are instructed.*

Task 1

Directions: *After reading the following passage, you will find 5 questions or unfinished statements, numbered 36 through 40. For each question or statement there are 4 choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should make the correct choice and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.*

There was a time when, if a lady got onto a crowded bus or train, a gentleman would immediately stand up and offer her his seat. Today a gentleman will probably look out of the window or hide behind his newspaper. Either way, the lady will have to stand until someone gets off.

You can't entirely blame men for this change in manners. The days are gone when women could be treated as the weaker sex. A whole generation of women has grown up demanding equality with men; not just equality in jobs or education, but in social attitudes. Hold a door open for some women and you're likely to get an angry lecture on treating women as inferiors, unable to open doors for themselves. Take a girl out for a meal and she will probably insist on paying her share of the bill.

It's no wonder that men have given up some of the gestures of politeness and consideration which they used to show towards women. On the other hand, men's politeness and consideration for the needs and feelings of women, so that men can see women as equal human beings.

36. What do gentlemen now do when a lady gets on a crowded bus or train?

- A) They will stand up unwillingly.
- B) They will offer her their seats at once.
- C) They will pretend not to see her.
- D) They will get off the bus.

37. Why are some women likely to get angry when a man holds the door open for them?

- A) Because the man should not have held the door open.
- B) Because they think they are looked down upon.
- C) Because they are treated too politely.
- D) Because men are too manly.

38. What is taking the place of men's gestures of politeness?

- A) More graceful reaction to women.
 - B) More equal treatment to women in every respect.
 - C) More consideration for women's needs and feelings.
 - D) More impolite reaction to women.
39. Which of the following statements is true?
- A) Men have become less and less polite to women.
 - B) The women are considered as the weaker sex.
 - C) The women could not think highly of themselves.
 - D) Men's attitudes towards women are reasonable.
40. What can we learn from the passage?
- A) Men are beginning to treat women as equal human beings.
 - B) Men ought to do something useful for women.
 - C) Women have achieved equality with men.
 - D) Women should be treated as politely as men.

Task 2

Directions: *This task is the same as Task 1. The 5 questions or unfinished statements are numbered 41 through 45.*

Are some people born clever, and others born stupid? Or is intelligence developed by our environment and our experience? Strangely enough, the answer to these questions is yes. To some extent our intelligence is given to us at birth and no amount of special education can make a genius out of a child born with low intelligence. On the other hand, a child who lives in a boring environment will develop his or her intelligence less than one who lives in rich and varied surroundings. Thus the limits to a person's intelligence are fixed at birth, whether or not he reaches those limits will depend on his environment. This opinion, now held by more experts, can be supported in a number of ways.

It is easy to show that intelligence is something we are born with. The closer the blood relationship between two people, the closer they are likely to be in intelligence. Thus if we choose two unrelated people at random from the population, it is likely that their degree of intelligence will be completely different. If we take two identical twins, they will very likely be as intelligent as each other. Imagine now that we take two identical twins and put them in different environments. We might send one, for example, to a university and the other to a factory where the work is boring. We would soon find differences in intelligence developing, and this indicates that environment as well as birth plays a part. This conclusion is also suggested by the fact that people who live in close contact with each other, but who are not related at all are likely to have similar

degree of intelligence.

41. If a boy born with low intelligence, he can _____.
A) exceed his intelligence limits in rich surroundings
B) not reach his intelligence in his life
C) never become a genius
D) still become a genius if he could be given special education
42. In the second paragraph "if we choose two unrelated people at random from the population..." means if we _____.
A) take out two different persons
B) take two persons who are relative
C) pick any two persons
D) take two persons with identical intelligence
43. The example of the twins going to a university and a factory separately shows _____.
A) the significance of their intelligence
B) the role of environment on intelligence
C) the part that birth plays
D) the importance of their positions
44. The writer is in favor of the view that man's intelligence is given to him _____.
A) at birth
B) after birth
C) both at birth and through education
D) neither at birth nor through education
45. The best title of this passage can be _____.
A) Surroundings
B) Dependence on Environment
C) Intelligence
D) Effect of education

Task 3

Directions: The following is a letter to complain about one product somebody bought. After reading it, you should complete the information by filling in the blanks marked 46 through 50 in the table below. For each blank, you should write **no more than 3 words**.

July 12, 2001

Dear Sirs,

I am sorry to have to return this camera I bought from your department store six days ago. I also enclose the receipt.

When I had the films developed, none of the photos had come out. My local camera shop says the mechanism is stuck.

I am really annoyed at this, since all the photos were taken at my cousin's graduation ceremony. I am sure you can understand the loss of the photos has caused her great disappointment.

Owing to the inconvenience that this has caused I feel you should not only repair the camera, but also compensate me for the loss of the photos.

I am looking forward to your response.

Sincerely Yours,
Linda

Some details about this letter

The problem of the camera is the mechanism 46.

The buying date: 47.

The photos were taken at her 48.

The relationship between Linda and the recipient of the letter is customer and 49.

All that Linda demands is both to repair the camera and to 50.

Task 4

Directions: The following expressions are some vocabularies about eating and sightseeing. After reading it, you are required to find the items equivalent to (与……等同) those given in Chinese in the table below. Then you should put the corresponding letters in the brackets on the Answer Sheet, numbered 51 through 55.

- A - historic sites
- B - guided tour
- C - ancient capital
- D - historic relic
- E - Guest Greeting Pine
- F - hot spring
- G - hot dish
- H - needle work
- I - beef steak
- J - hot dog
- K - dessert

- L - wood carving
 M - tortoise shell
 N - arts and crafts
 O - beverage
 P - toast

Example: (G) 热菜

(J) 热狗

51. () 古都	() 饮料
52. () 迎客松	() 工艺品
53. () 历史遗迹	() 甜点
54. () 木雕	() 温泉
55. () 牛排	() 刺绣工艺品

Task 5

Directions: *The following is a research paper about advertisement and products. After reading it, you are required to complete the statements that follow (No. 56 through No. 60). You should write your answers in no more than 3 words on the Answer Sheet correspondingly.*

Advertisers get psychologists to study the way consumers think and their reasons for choosing one brand instead of another. These experts inform advertisers about recent studies with colors and words. They have found that certain colors on package of an attractive product will cause people to reach out and take that package instead of buying an identical product with different colors.

Many people believe that advertising does not affect them. They like to think they make wise choices. Unfortunately, they probably don't realize the powerful effect of advertising. They may not clearly understand that advertisers spend billions of dollars each year in competition for our money, and they are extremely successful.

56. What should you know if you want consumers to buy your products?

We should know the _____.

57. Who tells advertisers of recent studies with colors and words?

_____.

58. For what reason will people buy a certain product?

They will buy a certain product because of _____ of its package.

59. What do you think of advertising according to the passage?

Advertising has a _____ on people although many of them don't think so.

60. In which way do advertisers get people to buy their products?

They spend a lot of money in _____.

Part IV Translation — English into Chinese (15 minutes)

Directions: This part, numbered 61 to 65, is to test your ability to translate English into Chinese. Each of the 4 sentences (No. 61 to No. 64) is followed by 4 choices of suggested translation marked A), B), C) and D). Make the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet. Write your translation of the paragraph (No. 65) in the corresponding space on the Translation/Composition Sheet.

61. Mr. Kent believes that a manager ought to be able to do any job that he assigns to his employees.

- A) 肯特先生认为, 凡分配给雇员的工作, 经理也应该能做。
- B) 肯特先生相信经理分给雇员的任何工作, 他应该能做。
- C) 肯特先生相信一个管理干部能做任何他让他的下手做的事。
- D) 肯特先生认为任何一把手都能完成他给下属布置的任务。

62. He had gone some distance before he found the book missing.

- A) 他发现书不见了之前已走了不少路。
- B) 他已走了一些地方后才想起书丢了。
- C) 在他发现书丢之前, 他已去了一些地方。
- D) 他走了一段路后, 才发现书丢了。

63. Most of the questions have been settled satisfactorily.

- A) 大部分问题已经得到了圆满解决。
- B) 听说有人已满意地解决了大多数问题。
- C) 大多数问题已经被令人满意的解决。
- D) 大部分问题已经被圆满解决了。

64. He has said the last word on the matter.

- A) 在这件事情上他一个人说了算。
- B) 最后他对这件事情表达了意见。
- C) 他对此事作了结论。

D) 他已经说过关于那件事情的最后结论。

65. If you have had a part-time job, think what you gained from it. If nothing else, you may have learned how to get to work on time, to follow instructions and to get on with older workers. You may have learned to give correct change in a shop, for example. Just as important, you may become interested in a particular industry or a career by seeing it from the inside in a part-time job.

Part V

Writing

(15 minutes)

Directions: This part is to test your ability to do practical writing. You are required to write a letter according to the following instructions given in Chinese. Remember to write the letter in no less than 80 words on the Translation/Composition Sheet.

给你的外教 Mr. Black 写一封邀请信, 内容是: 你们经济系将于九月十日晚七点在办公楼 208 房间举办晚会, 庆祝教师节, 并且希望他能表演节目, 期待着他的到来。

注意: 必须包括对收信人的称谓, 写信日期, 发信人的签名等基本格式。