

成人高等教育

成人学士学位英语统考高分过关

标准命题预测试卷及详解

李阳 / 主编

根据
本省最新考试大纲
编写



 北京理工大学出版社
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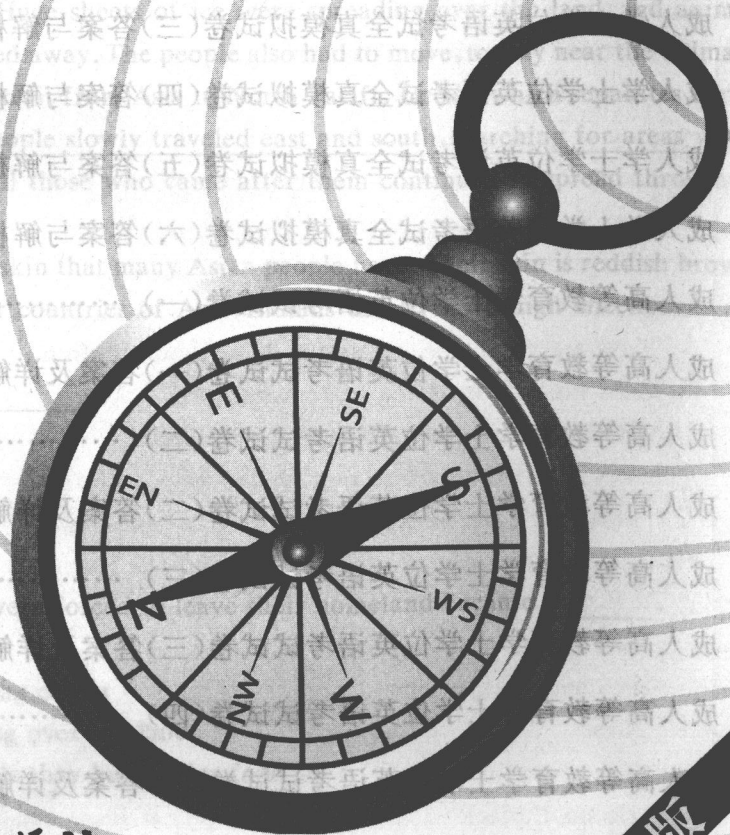
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前言

按照国务院学位委员会《关于授予成人高等教育本科毕业生学士学位暂行规定》，各种办学形式培养的成人高等教育本科毕业生，如授予学士学位，不仅必须达到普通高校授予全日制本科毕业生学士学位的各项要求，还要求外国语亦能达到相应的水平。达不到要求的学生可以按原成人高等教育本科教学计划准予毕业，但不能授予学士学位，且授予学士学位只限应届成人本科毕业生，超过三个月者不再对其补授学士学位。

按照国家上述规定，成人高等教育本科毕业生学士学位申请者必须参加一门由地方高等教育主管部门统一组织的外国语水平考试，非外语类专业成人本科生的应试语种大多数为英语。通过成人本科学士学位英语统考就成了成人高等教育本科(非外语专业)学生获得学士学位的必要条件之一，同时也是成人学生们取得学位的最大障碍，现已越来越受到重视，但苦于自身的英语基础薄弱，又基本都是在职学习，用于学习的时间很有限。据了解，大多数学生平均每天的学习时间不到一小时，在这种情况下，想顺利通过学位英语统考，困难是不小的。提高学生英语自学能力，传授有效的自学方法，以收到事半功倍的效果，这一直是我们在成人英语教学实践和研究中的重要课题。

当前，针对本省成人学士学位英语考试的备考途径，除了主考学校和一些自考服务网站上专门举办的培训班之外，其他可释疑解难的自学资料非常缺乏。有鉴于此，成人学士学位英语统考高分过关系列丛书《应试指导及全真模拟测试》、《标准命题预测试卷及详解》、《历年统考真题及详解》及《词汇必背》应运而生。

本书为《成人学士学位英语统考高分过关——标准命题预测试卷及详解》。我们严格依据最新《成人高等教育非英语专业学士学位英语水平考试大纲》的要求，并在参照真题的基础上，针对考生进行考试“预测”而编写。共分为六套预测试题，另收录了采用新考纲命题的成人学士学位英语四套统考试卷及答案，每套试题均配有详尽、透彻、准确的解析，不仅便于考生自学自测，而且能帮助考生达到触类旁通、举一反三的学习效果，对考生梳理知识点，提高应用能力，大幅度提高分数必有裨益。

本套高分过关指导丛书是编者兢兢业业从事学士学位英语水平统考的辅导工作的总结。它不仅内容全面充实，解析详尽，特色突出，而且效果显著，在最大程度上贴近了考生的需要。

本套高分过关指导丛书可供本省准备参加成人学士学位的非英语专业考试的学生、大学本科生、专科生、自学考试、电大、夜大、成人高校学生和英语自学者复习及自练自测之用，亦可作为英语自学辅导教材或大学英语教师选编试题的参考书。

本套高分过关指导丛书将使你达到学精、练透、用活、考好之目的，助你成功过关。

本套高分过关指导丛书孕育于教学实践，虽成格局，但毕竟时间仓促，编者受限于知识水平及经验的不足，书中疏漏错误和不妥之处在所难免，恳请读者和同行提出宝贵的意见。此外，在本书的编写过程中作者参阅了多种参考资料，有些直接采用书中内容，在此谨向有关编者表示感谢。

编者

2010年4月

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成人学士学位英语考试全真模拟试卷(一)

试题

Part I Reading Comprehension(30%)

Directions: There are three 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 blacken the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

Passage 1

Questions 1 to 5 are based on the following passage.

When Christopher Columbus "discovered" the New World in 1492, he thought he had reached the continent of Asia and had landed in India. He called the people he found in this new land "Indians"—the ancestors of the American.

Indians had come from Asia thousands of years before Columbus saw them.

Thousands of years ago, the Earth was in an ice age. (76) People who lived in northeastern Asia found their homeland growing colder. Huge sheets of ice were spreading over the land, and animals people hunted for food were being forced away. The people also had to move, to stay near the animals. Some groups of people crossed Bering Strait from Asia to North Pacific Ocean, which separates northeastern Asia from Alaska. (77) These people slowly traveled east and south, searching for areas where hunting was good. Their children and all those who came after them continued to spread throughout the New World.

The Indians do not have yellowish skin that many Asian people have. Their skin is reddish brown. But like the people of Japan and other countries of Asia, Indians usually have high cheekbones and straight black hair.

1. In 1492, Christopher Columbus _____.

- A. found American Indians in Asia
- B. thought he had reached India
- C. landed in India
- D. reached the continent of Asia

2. Thousands of years ago people were forced to leave their homeland because _____.

- A. the earth was in an ice age
- B. they found their homeland getting colder
- C. huge sheets of ice were spreading over the land
- D. they had to stay near the animals they hunted for food

3. Bering Strait is _____.

- A. part of the largest ocean in the world.
- B. in the southern part of the Pacific Ocean
- C. a river which separates Asia and North America
- D. a river which separates northeastern Asia and Alaska

4. According to the writer, the New World means _____.

- A. Asia
 - B. Alaska
 - C. North America
 - D. the land on the both sides of the Bering Strait
5. Which of the following statements is not correct?
- A. The Indians have yellowish skin
 - B. The Indians have straight black hair
 - C. People of Japan have high cheekbones
 - D. The Indians have reddish brown skin

Passage 2

Questions 6 to 10 are based on the following passage.

Most of us are used to seasons. Each year, spring follows winter, which follows autumn, which follows summer, which follows spring. And winter is colder than summer. But the earth goes through temperature cycles over much longer periods than those that we experience. Between 65,000 and 35,000 years ago, the planet was much colder than it is now. During that time the temperature also changed a lot, with periods of warming and cooling. Ice melted during the warm periods, which made sea levels rise. Water froze again during the cold periods.

(78) A new study from Switzerland sheds light on where ice sheets melted during the ice age. It now seems that the ice melted at both ends of the earth, rather than just in either northern or southern regions.

This surprised the researchers from the University of Bern. (79) Scientists have long assumed that most of the ice that melted was in the Northern hemisphere (半球) during the 30,000-year long ice age. That belief was held because the North Pole is surrounded by land, while the South Pole is surrounded by the Antarctic Ocean. It is easier for ice sheets to grow on land. If surrounded by sea the ice can easily just slip into the ocean instead of building up.

The researchers used a computer model to look at ways the ice could melt and how it might affect sea levels. They compared these results to evidence of how temperatures and currents actually changed during that time. The model showed that if it was only in the Northern hemisphere that ice melted, there would have been a bigger impact (影响) on ocean currents (洋流) and sea temperatures than what actually happened. Studies suggest that melting just in the Southern hemisphere would have been impossible, too. The only reasonable conclusion, the scientists could make, was that ice melted equally in the North and the South.

It is still a mystery as to what caused the temperature changes that caused the ice to melt.

6. The North Pole is surrounded by land, while the South Pole is surrounded by the Antarctic Ocean. So scientists thought that _____.
- most of the ice melted in the Northern hemisphere
 - most of the ice melted in the Southern hemisphere
 - The North Pole is colder than the South Pole
 - The South Pole is colder than the North Pole
7. We can infer from the passage _____.
- the ice can easily just slip into the ocean
 - volcanoes caused the ice to melt
 - melting just in the Northern hemisphere would have been impossible
 - researchers often use the computer models help their research work
8. The scientists are not sure _____.
- how long the ice age lasted
 - where ice sheets melted during the ice age
 - what caused the temperature changes
 - what the earth is made up of
9. Which of the following is the best title for the passage?
- A computer model
 - Studies show ice melted equally in the North and the South during the ice age
 - Most of the ice melted in the Northern hemisphere during the 30,000-year long ice age
 - A survey result
10. Between 65,000 and 35,000 years ago, _____.
- the temperature changed a lot
 - the earth was much warmer than it is now
 - winter isn't colder than summer
 - most of the ice that melted was in the Northern hemisphere during the 30,000-year long ice age

Passage 3

Questions 1 to 5 are based on the following passage.

During the twentieth century there has been a great change in the lives of women. A woman marrying at the end of the nineteenth century would probably have been in her middle twenties, and would be likely to have seven or eight children, of whom four or five lived till they were five years old. (80) By the time the youngest was fifteen, the mother would have been in her early fifties and would expect to live a further twenty years, during which chance and health made it unusual for her to get paid work. Today women marry younger and have fewer children. Usually a woman's youngest child will be fifteen when she is forty-five and can be expected to live another thirty-five years and is likely to take paid work until sixty.

This important change in women's life has only recently begun to have its full effect on women's

economic position. Even a few years ago most girls left school and took a full-time job. However, when they married, they usually left work at once and never returned to it. Today the school-leaving age is sixteen, many girls stay at school after that age, and though women marry younger, more married women stay at work at least until shortly before their first child is born. Many more afterwards return to full-or part-time work. Such changes have led to a new relationship in marriage, with the husband accepting a greater share of the duties and satisfactions of family life.

11. We are told that in a family in about 1900 _____.

- seven or eight children lived to be more than ten
- few children died before they were five
- the youngest child would be fifteen
- four or five children died when they were five

12. One reason why the woman of today may take a job is that she _____.

- is younger when her children are old enough to look after themselves
- does not like children herself
- needn't worry about food for her children
- can be free from family duties when she reaches sixty

13. Many girls are now likely to _____.

- quit their jobs for good after they are married
- leave school as soon as they can
- be married so that they can get a job
- continue working until they are going to have a baby

14. According to the passage, it is now quite usual for women to _____.

- stay at home after leaving school
- marry men younger than themselves
- start working again later in life
- marry while still at school

15. Now a husband probably _____.

- plays a greater role in looking after their children
- helps his wife by doing more housework
- feels dissatisfied with his role in the family
- takes a part-time job so that he can help in the home

Part II Vocabulary and Structure(30%)

Directions: In this part there are 30 incomplete sentences. For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C, and D. Choose the ONE answer that best completes the sentence. Then blacken the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

16. We must cherish experience _____ at the cost of blood.

- enquired
- inquired
- acquired
- required

17. Have you ever seen a _____ bag on the table?

- plastic small black
- black small plastic

- C. plastic black small D. small black plastic
18. The banker will explain the terms of the loan to you _____ detail.
A. on B. in C. with D. out of
19. He drove to the airport to _____ Mr. Dixon who came to see him from Orillia.
A. pick up B. set outc C. call for D. tone down
20. It is strange that such a thing _____ in your company.
A. will happen B. happens C. happened D. should happen
21. _____ he realized it was too late to return home.
A. No sooner it grew dark when B. It was not until dark that
C. Scarcely it grew dark than D. While it grew dark that
22. _____ a wrong address, she could not find her friend's house.
A. Giving B. To be given C. Having given D. Having been given
23. So heavy _____ that we were prevented from going out.
A. the rain was B. is the rain
C. was the rain D. would the rain be
24. This is the reason _____ he didn't come to the meeting.
A. in which B. with which C. that D. for which
25. The police don't know who committed the crime, but they _____ Jones.
A. doubt B. suspect C. regard D. consider
26. The chief foods eaten in any country depend largely on _____ best in its climate and soil.
A. it grows B. what grows C. does it grows D. what does it grow
27. We are _____ to move, but we had no choice.
A. willing B. reluctant C. hesitant D. determined
28. The Little White House in Warm Springs was the Georgia home of President Franklin D. Roosevelt, _____ there on April 12, 1945.
A. who died B. died C. while died D. he died
29. _____ it left to me to decide, I would never hesitate to choose the former.
A. If B. Were C. Had D. Should
30. We've _____ sugar. Ask Mrs. Jones to lend us some.
A. run away with B. run down
C. run off D. run out of
31. The real trouble _____ their lack of confidence in their abilities.
A. lies in B. lies on C. results in D. leads to
32. It is highly desirable that a new president _____ for this college.
A. is appointed B. will be appointed
C. be appointed D. has been appointed
33. _____ that the trade between the two countries reached its highest point.
A. During the 1980's B. That it was in the 1980's
C. It was in the 1980's D. It was the 1980's
34. How I wish that I _____ law when I was at college!
A. had learned B. have learned
C. learned D. would learn

35. No one imagined that the apparently _____ businessman was really a criminal.
A. respectful B. respective
C. respectable D. respecting
36. I wrote him a letter to show my _____ of his thoughtfulness.
A. expectation B. congratulation
C. attention D. appreciation
37. He _____ with Smith at least four times in the past three years.
A. has been seen to meet B. was seen to meet
C. had been seen meeting D. is seen meeting
38. More than a dozen students in that school _____ abroad to study medicine last year.
A. sent B. were sent C. had sent D. had been sent
39. Their profits have grown rapidly in recent years and this upward _____ is expected to continue.
A. action B. increase C. tendency D. movement
40. He offered to _____ her a hand as the suitcase was too heavy for her to carry.
A. help B. show C. lend D. borrow
41. We've _____ sugar. Ask Mrs. Jones to lend us some.
A. run away with B. run out
C. run off D. run down
42. We _____ overestimate the importance of the development of relationship between China and other countries.
A. may B. needn't C. can't D. shouldn't
43. Some experts think that language learning is much _____ for children as their tongues are more flexible.
A. easy B. easier C. easily D. more easily
44. _____, he was not able to work out the puzzle.
A. However he tried hard
B. Whatever he tried hard
C. However hard he tried
D. How hard he tried
45. —Did you happen to see _____ black and _____ white cat?
—Are they missing? I told you to take care of them.
A. the; the B. the; 不填
C. a; 不填 D. a; the

Part III Identification(10%)

Directions: Each of the following sentences has four underlined parts marked A, B, C and D. Identify the ONE that is not correct. Then blacken the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

46. He's perfectly content living in a hut and paint pictures all day.
A B C D
47. Let's not waste time on matters of no important. We have other vital problems to deal with.
A B C D
48. The only thing what really matters to the children is how soon they can return to their uncle's farm.
A B C D

49. Lost in thought, she didn't hear the thunder to begin in the mountains far off.
A B C D
50. Dr. Fields received so large bill when he checked out of the hotel that he did not have enough money to
A B C
pay for a taxi to the airport.
D
51. Mother couldn't risk to left Baby alone. She should stay with it.
A B C D
52. Mary said her mother would buy her a five-speeds racing bicycle for his sixteenth birthday.
A B C D
53. Henry Ford is the person which is most responsible for developing the idea of mass production.
A B C D
54. The extent of the harmful effect of locoweeds on animals depends on the soil that the plants grow.
A B C D
55. I was completely at a loss for words, because I felt sorrier than angry at what had happened.
A B C D

Part IV Cloze(10%)

Directions: there are 20 blanks in the following passage, and for each blank there are 4 choices marked A, B, C and D at the end of the passage. You should choose ONE answer that best fits into the passage. Then blacken the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

Bolivia has a population of 56. About one-tenth of the total population is white; one-fourth are 57 Indians and white; and more than half are 58 Indians. The government and 59 are 60 the control of white people.

The Indians today live in 61 62 their ancestors(祖先), most of whom were farmers. 63 work in the mines, for mining is the most important industry in Bolivia. 64 all the mining products, 65 is the most important, which 66 three-fourths of all Bolivia's exports(出口). The eastern slopes(斜坡) of the Andes, since there are very few roads there, are fertile(富饶的) 67 not highly developed. The two primary 68 of transportation are river boats and porters. East of the hill region 69 the great plains 70 tropical(热带的) plants 71. A 72 problem for Bolivia is the transport of food from the warm regions, where it is grown, to the mountainous regions, where most of the people live.

Bolivia 73 its independence from Spain about a hundred years ago. It has been slow in developing, 74 its rich resources 75 a better future in it.

56. A. three and a half millions B. a half three millions
C. three and a half million D. a half three million
57. A. mixed B. mixture C. mixing D. mixer
58. A. fully blooded B. full-blooded C. blooded fully D. full-blood
59. A. the industries B. industries C. the industry D. industry
60. A. on B. in C. of D. under
61. A. much B. all C. many D. little
62. A. the same way that B. the same way which
C. the same way as D. the same way in which
63. A. They B. A lot of C. Much D. Many

64. A. In B. For C. Of D. With
65. A. glass B. tin C. plastics D. steel
66. A. make up B. makes up C. makes for D. make for
67. A. but B. because C. so that D. with
68. A. meanses B. means C. way D. method
69. A. is B. are C. was D. were
70. A. which B. at which C. where D. that
71. A. grows B. is grown C. are grown D. were grown
72. A. serious B. important C. necessary D. worried
73. A. received B. made C. took D. gained
74. A. and B. when C. but D. then
75. A. promise B. show C. express D. agree

Part V Translation(20%)

Section A

Directions: In this part there are five sentences which you should translate into Chinese. These sentences are all taken from the 3 passages you have just read in the part of Reading Comprehension. You can refer back to the passages so as to identify their meanings in the context.

76. People who lived in northeastern Asia found their homeland growing colder.

77. These people slowly traveled east and south, searching for areas where hunting was good.

78. A new study from Switzerland sheds light on where ice sheets melted during the ice age.

79. Scientists have long assumed that most of the ice that melted was in the Northern hemisphere (半球) during the 30,000-year long ice age.

80. By the time the youngest was fifteen, the mother would have been in her early fifties and would expect to live a further twenty years, during which chance and health made it unusual for her to get paid work.

Section B

Directions: In this part there are five sentences in Chinese. You should translate them into English.

Be sure to write clearly.

81. 我们将尽快把技术资料寄给你们。

82. 要是没有你的帮助, 我就不可能在英语方面取得这样大的进步。

83. 他没有留下地址就匆匆忙忙地走了。

84. 玛丽过去除了咖啡什么都不喝。

85. 由于缺乏资金, 他们正在想办法吸引外资。

成人学士学位英语考试全真模拟试卷(二)

试题

Part I Reading Comprehension(30%)

Directions: There are three 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 blacken the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

Passage 1

Questions 1 to 5 are based on the following passage:

As prices and building costs keep rising, the "do-it-yourself"(DIY) trend(趋势) in the U. S. continues to grow.

"We needed furniture(家具) for our living room," says John Ross, "and we just didn't have enough money to buy it. So we decided to try making a few tables and chairs." (76) John got married six months ago, and like many young people these days, they are struggling to make a home at a time when the cost of living is very high. The Rosses took a two-week course for \$ 280 at a night school. Now they build all their furniture and make repairs around the house.

Jim Hatfield has three boys and his wife died. He has a full-time job at home as well as in a shoe-making factory. Last month, he received a car repair bill for \$ 420. "I was deeply upset about it. Now I've finished a car repair course. I should be able to fix the car by myself."

John and Jim are not unusual people. In order to save money, most families in the country are doing everything they can so that they can fight the high cost of living. If you want to become a "do-it-yourselfer," you can go to DIY classes. And for those who don't have time to take a course, there are books that tell you how you can do things yourself.

1. We can learn from the text that many newly married people _____.

- A. find it hard to pay for what they need
- B. have to learn to make their own furniture
- C. take DIY courses run by the government
- D. seldom go to a department store to buy things

2. John and his wife went to evening classes to learn how to _____.

- A. run a DIY shop
- B. make or repair things
- C. save time and money
- D. improve the quality of life

3. When the writer says that Jim has a full-time job at home, he means Jim _____.

- A. makes shoes in his home
- B. does his extra work at night
- C. does his own car and home repairs
- D. keeps house and looks after his children

4. Jim Hatfield decided to become a "do-it-yourselfer" when _____.

- A. his car repairs cost too much
- B. the car repair class was not helpful
- C. he could not possibly do two jobs
- D. he had to raise the children all by himself

5. What would be the best title for the text?

- A. The Joy of DIY.
- B. You Can Do It Too!
- C. Welcome to Our DIY Course!
- D. Ross and Hatfield, Believers in DIY.

Passage 2

Questions 6 to 10 are based on the following passage.

(77) Heredity(遗传) is not the only thing that influences our color. Where we live and how we live after we are born are important too. For instance, our genes influence how fat or thin we are. But our weight depends mainly upon how much we eat and how much exercise we get. In the same way, our skin color depends to a large extent upon how much sunshine we get.

When summer arrives and light-colored people go to the beaches, some will tan darkly, some will tan lightly and few will not tan at all. Each one has inherited a different ability to tan, but the differences do not appear until the conditions are right. An outdoor man will soon become pale if he changes to an indoor job, while a desk clerk will take on tan after a short vacation in the sun.

Sometimes people decide that being tanned is better than being pale. Sometimes they decide the opposite.

Centuries ago, most of the people in Europe were peasants and they had to work in the fields all day. Noblemen, on the other hand, did not have to work. They stayed indoors and remained pale. You could always tell a nobleman from a peasant because a peasant had a tan. As a result, a skin so pale that the veins(血管) were showed was considered a mark of great beauty.

During the Industrial Revolution things changed. Farmers left their fields and went to work in factories, mines and mills. Working for long hours in dimly-lit factories and mines made their skins pale. (78) Wealthy people, however, could afford to travel to sunny countries. They had the leisure to lie around on the beaches and get tan. Having a tan became a sign of wealth.

In Western Europe and North America pale skin is no longer desirable. Instead of bleaching themselves white with lemon juice, many women spend their time under a sunlamp. The desire for a quick tan has led to the invention of pills and lotions(涂剂) that darken the skin artificially without exposure to sunlight. These pills and lotions can be bought by anyone at any drugstore. A rich man can spend

hundreds of dollars on a vacation in the sunny West Indies and get his suntan there. But his lowest-paid clerk can have what looks like the same tan out of a bottle for a few cents.

6. Besides genes, our skin color has much to do with _____.
A. exercise B. weight C. food D. sunshine
7. When summer comes and the light-colored people go to the beaches, _____.
A. all of them will tan darkly B. few of them will tan darkly
C. many of them will not tan at all D. few of them will not tan at all
8. Centuries ago in Europe, it was considered of great beauty to have _____.
A. pale skin B. light-colored skin
C. dark-colored skin D. a suntan
9. During the Industrial Revolution people began to like to have a tan because it was a sign of _____.
A. good health B. great strength
C. wealth D. youth
10. Pills and lotions have been invented in Western Europe and North America _____.
A. to protect people from sunburn B. to make people look wealthy
C. to smooth people's skin D. to help people to have a quick tan

Passage 3

Questions 11 to 15 are based on the following passage:

For years and years people have been saying that the railways are dead. "We can do without railways." People say-as if motorcars and planes have made the railways unnecessary. (79) We all keep hearing that trains are slow, that they lost money, that they're dying. But this is far from the truth. In these days of expensive oil, the railways have become highly competitive with motorcars and planes. If you want to carry people or goods from place to place, they are cheaper than planes. And they have much in common with planes. A plane goes in a straight line and so does a railway. What is more, it takes you from the heart of a city into the heart of another. It doesn't leave you as a plane does, miles and miles from the city center. It doesn't hold you up as a car does, in endless traffic jams. And a single train can carry goods which no plane or motorcar could ever do.

Far from being dead, the railways are very much alive. Modern railway lines give you a smooth, untroubled journey. Where else can you eat well, sleep in comfort, feel safe and enjoy the scene while you are traveling at speed at the same time? And we are only at the beginning. For we have just entered the age of super-fast trains (超速列车), trains traveling at 150 miles an hour and more. (80) Soon we will be wondering why we spent so much on motor-ways we can't use because we have not enough money to buy the oil and planes we can't fly in for the same reason.

11. Some people think the railways are unnecessary for many reasons except that _____.
A. planes and motorcars have taken the place of trains
B. oil is expensive today
C. trains are slow
D. railways lose money

12. The writer's idea seems to be that _____.

- A. we can do without railways
B. trains have much in common with motorcars and planes
C. motor cars and planes are not as good as trains
D. trains are as good as motorcars and planes

13. According to the writer, which of the following is not true? _____.

- A. It is cheaper to travel by train than by plane
B. The railway station is usually at the center of a city
C. When you get off the plane you will find yourself right in the city center
D. No motorcar or plane can carry as many goods as a train does

14. The writer thinks that the railways, far from being dead, are very much alive because _____.

- A. we can have a smooth and untroubled journey
B. we'll not have enough money to fly in planes
C. we can now travel in super-fast trains
D. all the above

15. The best title for this passage may be _____.

- A. Not the End, but the Beginning.
B. Which is the Best: Train, Motorcar or Plane?
C. Trains Are More Competitive than Motorcars or Planes.
D. Oh, Super-fast Trains!

Part II Vocabulary and Structure (30%)

Directions: In this part there are 30 incomplete sentences. For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C, and D. Choose the ONE answer that best completes the sentence. Then blacken the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

16. I objected _____ the meeting without him.
A. to have B. to having C. having D. have
17. We will agree to do what you require _____ him.
A. of B. from C. to D. for
18. If you don't put the cheese in the refrigerator, it may _____.
A. go off B. go out C. go over D. go wrong
19. The twins are so much _____ that it is difficult to tell one from the other.
A. similar B. equal C. like D. alike
20. Living in the central American desert has its problems, _____ obtaining water is not the least.
A. of which B. for what C. as D. whose
21. _____, the amount left in my pocket is little.
A. Having paid my taxes B. Paying my taxes
C. My taxes having been paid D. My taxes have been paid
22. During the first half of the twentieth century, the average American household was _____ by the introduction of a group of machines that profoundly altered the daily lives of housewives.

- A. transformed B. transferred
C. transmitted D. transported
23. What _____ if the weather had been fine yesterday?
A. would you do B. would you have done
C. did you do D. have you done
24. _____ a lot of money made the study abroad possible for him.
A. Tom saved B. Tom has saved
C. Tom's having been saved D. Tom's having saved
25. If I could put back the clock, I'll give more thought to _____ for a career.
A. prepare B. be prepared
C. preparing D. have prepared
26. The question of salary increase will _____ at the next general meeting.
A. come off B. come up C. come to D. come through
27. The Little White House in Warm Springs was the Georgia home of President Franklin D. Roosevelt, _____ there on April 12, 1945.
A. who died B. died C. while died D. he died
28. Victory is just _____.
A. round the corner B. at the corner
C. in the corner D. with the corner
29. A safety analysis of the target _____ as a potential danger. Unfortunately, it was never done.
A. would identify B. will identify
C. would have identified D. will have identified
30. The years of hard work had deep _____ on her character.
A. effect B. effort C. offer D. afford
31. Two TV cameras _____ eyes of a mechanical man.
A. are served as B. serve as
C. will be serve as D. were serve as
32. Some words are hard to _____ because they have many different uses.
A. express B. explain C. define D. describe
33. She found herself _____ forward more and more eagerly to the holiday at home.
A. looking B. bringing C. desiring D. expecting
34. _____ we can get rid of pollution is still a big problem.
A. Whether B. If C. That D. What
35. The reason _____ they died was lack of medical care.
A. which B. at which C. in which D. why
36. He won the scholarship. He _____ hard these terms.
A. should have worked B. must have worked
C. must have been working D. could have worked
37. When I got back home, I saw a message pinned to the door, _____ "Sorry to miss you; will call

later."

- A. read B. reads C. to read D. reading
38. It is far better to do well a bit of work which is well _____ a large fortune.
A. worthy to be done than have B. worth doing than to have
C. worthwhile to do than have D. worthy of doing than have
39. He found it hard to understand this point and her explanation only _____ to his confusion.
A. extended B. turned C. added D. amounted
40. A new situation will _____, when the reform is put into practice.
A. arise B. rise C. raise D. arouse
41. Why can't you do this small _____ for me? I've helped you many times in the past.
A. command B. demand C. favor D. effort
42. —English has large vocabulary, hasn't it?
—Yes, _____ more words and expressions and you will find it easier to read and communicate.
A. Know B. Knowing C. To know D. Known
43. Church as we use the word to refer to all religious institutions, _____ they Christian, Islamic, Buddhist, Jewish, and so on.
A. be B. being C. were D. are
44. If a shop has chairs _____ women can park their men, women will spend more time in the shop.
A. that B. which C. when D. where
45. The matter is serious because it _____ your reputation.
A. includes B. involves C. contains D. comprises

Part III Identification (10%)

Directions: Each of the following sentences has four underlined parts marked A, B, C and D. Identify the ONE that is not correct. Then blacken the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

46. He was speaking to a stranger whom, I think, was asking him something.
A B C D
47. Since the beginning of this century, more and more scientists have become interested in the way how the human brain works.
A B C D
48. Prior to our conference, the executive director had requested that everyone was well prepared.
A B C D
49. Later on, children attempt to make their paintings look as closely as possible to the real things they are representing.
A B C D
50. When I was at the grocery store, I realized that the prices of many items had been risen.
A B C D
51. I got to the airport, only to find that the plane had left for ten minutes.
A B C D
52. That the sun but not the earth is the center of our planetary system was a difficult concept to grasp.
A B C D

in the Middle Ages.

53. Had it not been for the doctor's careful treatment, he couldn't live till last year.
A B C D

54. She was so kind that I could do nothing but to accept her help.
A B C D

55. I would rather you don't make any comment on this problem.
A B C D

Part IV Cloze(10%)

Directions: there are 20 blanks in the following passage, and for each blank there are 4 choices marked A, B, C and D at the end of the passage. You should choose ONE answer that best fits into the passage. Then blacken the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

Doctors say anger can be an extremely damaging emotion unless you learn how to deal with it. They warn that angry feelings can 56 heart disease, stomach 57, headaches, and 58 cancer. Anger is a normal 59 that all feel 60. Some people express anger 61 in a calm, reasonable way. Some people 62 with anger and scream and yell. But other people keep their anger 63. They can not or will not 64 it. This is called repressing anger. 65 years many doctors thought that 66 anger was more dangerous to a person's 67 than expressing it. Doctors said that 68 the feeling to express the anger only makes the feeling 69. And this can lead to many 70 problems. Doctors thought a person could 71 these problems by telling the anger 72, by expressing it freely. But recently some doctors 73 this. They said that people who 74 anger repeatedly and explosively become in fact 75 angry.

56. A. occur B. lead to C. take place D. happen

57. A. problems B. results C. questions D. bothers

58. A. possible B. possibly C. nearly D. almost

59. A. function B. passion C. sense D. emotion

60. A. from time to time B. in time D. on occasion

C. sooner or later

61. A. frankly B. happily C. openly D. honestly

62. A. explode B. choke C. expand D. blow

63. A. away B. off C. inside D. within

64. A. express B. open C. tell D. explode

65. A. In B. After C. For D. During

66. A. repressing B. depressing C. pressing D. opposing

67. A. feelings B. body C. health D. brain

68. A. showing B. repressing C. keeping D. expressing

69. A. continue B. persist C. move on D. survive

70. A. technical B. medical C. scientific D. systematic

71. A. prevent B. give up C. answer D. leave

72. A. free B. out C. away D. outside

73. A. argued B. disputed C. declared D. claimed

74. A. express B. say C. talk D. speak

75. A. more and more B. all at once

C. more or less D. a great deal

Part V Translation(20%)

Section A

Directions: In this part there are five sentences which you should translate into Chinese. These sentences are all taken from the 3 passages you have just read in the part of Reading Comprehension. You can refer back to the passages so as to identify their meanings in the context.

76. John got married six months ago, and like many young people these days, they are struggling to make a home at a time when the cost of living is very high.

77. Heredity(遗传) is not the only thing that influences our color.

78. Wealthy people, however, could afford to travel to sunny countries.

79. We all keep hearing that trains are slow, that they lost money, that they're dying. But this is far from the truth.

80. Soon we will be wondering why we spent so much on motor-ways we can't use because we have not enough money to buy the oil and planes we can't fly in for the same reason.

Section B

Directions: In this part there are five sentences in Chinese. You should translate them into English. Be sure to write clearly.

81. 我很想买这本英文词典, 遗憾的是我身上带的钱不够。

82. 直到昨天下午老师们才讨论了我的建议。

83. 她太傲慢了, 认识不到自己的错误。

84. 我宁愿骑车而不是步行去上班。

85. 他刚到家天就开始下雨了。

成人学士学位英语考试全真模拟试卷(三)

Paper One 试卷一

(90 minutes)

Part I Dialogue Completion (15 points)

Directions: There are 15 short incomplete dialogues in this part, each followed by 4 choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the best one to complete the dialogue and mark your answer on the ANSWER SHEET with a single line through the center.

1. Hairdresser: How would you like to do your hair today? The same style as usual?

Mrs. Lee: I have a special party to attend tonight, and I'd like to change styles.

Hairdresser: Very well. You're not in a hurry, are you?

Mrs. Lee: No. _____

A. Be relaxed.

B. Take it easy.

C. Don't worry.

D. Take your time.

2. A: Did you return that book to the library for me? I don't want to pay a fine.

B: _____

A. I can help you return the book.

B. No. I've already returned the book for you.

C. Don't worry about it. I took care of it.

D. Sorry, I can't afford it.

3. A: Good morning. I'd like to book a return air ticket from Edinburgh to London, please.

B: _____

A. Sorry, you need to pay.

B. Certainly. When are you traveling?

C. All right. Where are you?

D. Ok. When will you go back?

4. A: Care for some more dessert? There is plenty of cake left.

B: _____

A. All right. I'm already full.

B. No, I want some biscuits.

C. Well, I don't like dessert.

D. No, thanks. I've already had enough.

5. A: I must go to school because we're having a test today, but if I could, I'd prefer to go with you to

the theatre.

B: _____

A. That's great!

B. I'd like you to have your test.

C. I wish that you could come along.

D. All right, let's go.

6. A: I got an invitation to a financial planning seminar. And I don't want to go alone.

B: _____

A. Don't look at me. I don't have any money.

B. Count me in. I need all the help I can get managing my money.

C. I'm very happy you got this chance.

D. Money always makes me happy.

7. A: _____

B: A dollar and fifty cents to the pound.

A. What is the rate of exchange against the dollar?

B. How much does one pound cost?

C. How much does one dollar cost?

D. Do you have any dollars?

8. A: You did an excellent job on the presentation.

B: _____

A. Yes. I did a lot of research to do it.

B. No. It is not very satisfactory.

C. Yes. I like this presentation very much.

D. Thanks. I put a lot of time into it.

9. A: _____

B: You'd better look before you leap.

A. I plan to quit the job and go abroad.

B. I'm crazy about basketball.

C. I looked for it everywhere but didn't find it.

D. I love sports.

10. A: My telephone doesn't seem to be working. And I have lots of calls that I have to return this evening.

B: _____

A. What a terrible day you have!

B. Do you find someone to take care of it for you?

C. My telephone works very well.

D. Feel free to use mine if you want.

11. A: Have you finished with today's paper?

B: _____

- A. Help yourself. I'm still working on yesterdays.
 B. I was reading yesterday's news.
 C. I have yesterday's paper.
 D. Yes, I've finished yesterday's.
12. A: The concert set a record for attendance.
 B: _____
 A. Do you manage to find a seat?
 B. There are plenty seats left.
 C. How do you like the concert?
 D. I understand there wasn't an empty seat in the house.
13. A: Would you cash these traveler's checks, please?
 B: _____
 A. No. I have got it.
 B. I'm sorry I can't.
 C. Do you want small bills or large?
 D. Where is your account?
14. Man: The experiment has been completed, hasn't it?
 Woman: _____
 A. Yes. We need another week to complete it.
 B. Yes. It has been completed beautifully.
 C. No. It was completed last week.
 D. No. I have no idea about it.
15. Doctor: _____
 Patient: I'm much better. My stomach problem is gone. Now I just feel hungry.
 A. Do you have anything to declare, sir?
 B. Good morning. May I help you?
 C. How are you feeling today?
 D. What seems to be the problem?

Part I Reading Comprehension (40 points)

Directions: There are 4 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.

Passage One

The news of the escape first got around on Sunday night. It threw the eldest son into anxiety, almost panic, possibly because he was old enough to know what it meant. The youngest didn't seem to care; he was too young. Mrs. Birnam—an unimaginative mother, easy going, busy with family mat-

ters—seemed to take the attitude that if danger was involved, it was danger to somebody else except themselves. Don't reaction, the middle son, was romantic; what a pity that it had happened forty miles away, and thus the consequent exciting danger or threat would never reach as far as their town of Arcadia. He was twelve at the time.

These had been a break at the state prison in Auburn. Six dangerous criminals had shot their way out and were even now, so everybody said; terrorizing the countryside, though no one had seen them since their rush to freedom past a wounded guard, and vanished off the face of the earth or hidden in somebody's abandoned barn, too frightened to stir from their hiding places for weeks to come.

The news came to the Birnams inevitably (必然) from one of their neighbors over the telephone. There was no radio in those days but Mrs. Kirtle was just good. By some mysterious gift she always managed hear things before anybody else and immediately got on the phone or rushed across the back yards, ducking under clothes-lines and knocking at the kitchen door. "Pauline Revere" the boys called her, and their mother suppressed a smile and scolded them for disrespect.

16. How far was the prison from Arcadia?
 A. Forty miles. B. Six miles.
 C. Twelve miles. D. The selection doesn't tell us.
17. Mrs. Birnam's family learned of the news of the escape _____.
 A. through Mrs. Kirtle B. over the radio
 C. from the wounded guard D. by some mysterious gift
18. The boy's attitude toward Mrs. Kirtle was one of _____.
 A. tolerance B. impoliteness
 C. doubt D. kindness
19. Which of the following statements is NOT true?
 A. The six criminals succeeded in escaping with much violence.
 B. Mrs. Kirtle always kept herself informed about daily happenings in their neighborhood.
 C. Mrs. Birnam thought that the news had nothing to do with her family.
 D. Every member of the Birnams was thrown into a panic by the news.
20. In the last sentence the word "suppressed" means _____.
 A. made B. forced
 C. found D. controlled

Passage Two

Another cultural aspect of nonverbal communication is one that you might not think about: space. Every person perceives himself to have a sort of invisible shield surrounding his physical body. When someone comes too close, he feels uncomfortable. When he bumps onto someone, he feels obligated to apologize. But the size of a person's "comfort zone" depends on his cultural ethnic origin. For example, in casual conversation, many Americans stand about four feet apart. In other words, they like to keep each other "at arm's length", people in Latin or Arab cultures, in contrast, stand very close to each other, and touch each other often. If someone from one of those cultures stands too

close to an American while in conversation, the American may feel uncomfortable and back away.

When Americans are talking, they expect others to respond to what they are saying. To Americans, polite conversationalists emphasize by displaying expressions of excitement or disgust, shock or sadness. People with a "poker face", whose emotions are hidden by a deadpan expression, are looked upon with suspicion. Americans also indicate their attentiveness in a conversation by raising their eyebrows, nodding, smiling politely and maintaining good eye contact. Whereas some cultures view direct eye contact as impolite or threatening, Americans see it as a sign of genuineness and honesty. If a person doesn't look you in the eye, American might say, you should question his motives—or assume that he doesn't like you. Yet with all the concern for eye contact, Americans still consider staring—especially at strangers—to be rude.

21. What the author discussed in the previous section is most probably about _____.
A. classification of nonverbal communication
B. the reasons why people should think about space
C. the relationship between communication and space
D. some other cultural aspects of nonverbal communication
22. How far people keep to each other while talking is closely associated with their _____.
A. origin B. culture C. custom D. nationality
23. When an Italian talks to an Arabian on informal occasions _____.
A. he stands about four feet away
B. "comfort zone" does not exist
C. keeping close enough is preferred
D. communication barriers may emerge
24. A "poker face" (Para. 2) refers to a face which is _____.
A. attentive B. emotional C. suspicious D. expressionless
25. In a conversation between friends, Americans regard it as sincere and truthful to _____.
A. maintain direct eye contact
B. hide emotions with a deadpan expression
C. display excitement or disgust, shock or sadness
D. raise their eyebrows, nod and smile politely

Passage Three

Do you forget to turn off the lights and heaters when you go out of a room? In 2040 it will not matter. They will turn themselves off and on again when you return. You will choose the temperature for each room, the lighting and the humidity. A sensor will detect the presence of a human (and, with luck, ignore the dog!) and turn the systems on, and when the humans leave it will turn them off again. The sensors will work through the central home computer, and they will do much more than just turn the fires and lights on and off for you. They will detect faulty electrical appliances, plugs or switches, isolated them so that they cannot harm anyone, and then warn you that they need repair.

They will detect fire and if you are out of the house, the computer will call the fire brigade. It will also call the police should the sensors detect an intruder. This will not be too difficult because the locks in the outside doors will be electronic. You will open them using your personal card—the one you use for shopping—maybe using a number known only to you.

It will be impossible to lose the key, and a housebreaker will have to tamper(拨弄)with the lock or with a window. It is not very difficult to make such tampering send a signal to the computer. The computer will be more than a fireman-policeman-servant. It will be an entertainer, and most of your entertainment will come right into your home. It does now, of course, but by 2040 "entertainment" will mean much more. For one thing, you will be able to take part actively, rather than just watching.

26. The author intends to tell us that _____.
A. in 2040 we will live without the lights and heaters
B. in 2040 we will use much more lights and heaters
C. in 2040 there will be no switches of lights and heaters
D. in 2040 lights and heaters will be on and off automatically
27. Which of the following statements is NOT true?
A. The sensor is multi-functional.
B. Without a computer, the sensor can not do much.
C. The sensor will detect fire and make an emergency call.
D. You can be taken for an intruder if you tamper with the lock or with a window.
28. According to the author, in 2040, new technology _____.
A. will free us from the keys we use today
B. will turn everything into sensors
C. will make the locks out of dates
D. will eliminate all crimes
29. Thanks to computers, in 2040 people _____.
A. will have no entertainment outside
B. will replace TV with computers
C. will be controlled by computers
D. will have more fun at home
30. The best title for the passage might be _____.
A. Sensors and Computers
B. Life at Home in the Year 2040
C. The Development of Science and Technology
D. Lights and Heaters in the Year 2040

Passage Four

After watching my mother deal with our family of five, I can't understand why her answer to the

question, "what do you do?" is always, "oh, I'm just a housewife." JUST a housewife? Anyone who spends most of her time in meal preparation and cleanup, washing and drying clothes, keeping the house clean, playing taxi driver to us kids when it's time for school, music lessons or the dentist, and making sure that all our family needs are met is not JUST a housewife. She's the real Wonder Woman. Why is it that so many mothers like my think of themselves as second-class or something similar? Have we males made them feel this way? Has our society made "going to work" outside the home seem more important than what a housewife must face each day? I would be very curious to see what would happen if a housewife went on strike. Dishes would pile up. Food in the house would run out. No meals would appear on the table. There would be no clean clothes when needed. High boots would be required just to make it through the house scattered with garbage. Walking and bus riding would increase. Those scout troops would have to break up. Charities would suffer.

I doubt if the man of the house would be able to take over. Oh, he might start out with the attitude that he can do just as good a job, but how long would that last? Not long, once he had to come home each night after work to more household duties. There would be no more coming home to a prepared meal; he'd have to fix it himself. The kids would all be screaming for something to eat, clean clothes and more bus fare money. Once he quieted the kids, he'd have to clean the house, go shopping, make sure that kids get a bath, and fix lunches for the next day. Once the kids were down for the night, he might be able to crawl into an unmade bed and try to read the morning newspaper.

No, I don't think many males are going to volunteer for the job. I know I don't want it. So, thanks, mom! I'll do what I can to create a national holiday for housewives. It could be appropriately called Wonder Woman Day.

31. By what means do the children of the author's family go to school?
 - A. They take school bus.
 - B. They take a taxi.
 - C. Their mother drives for them.
 - D. Scout troop sends them to school.
32. If a housewife went on strike, which one of the following statements is NOT true?
 - A. Children would scream for something to eat.
 - B. No meals would appear on the table.
 - C. The scout troops would have a wonderful time.
 - D. The man of the house wouldn't be able to take over.
33. In the author's opinion, _____.
 - A. many males are going to volunteer for housewives' work
 - B. housewives deserve a national holiday named Wonder Woman Day
 - C. the man of the house would be able to take over the housewives' work
 - D. housewives are second-class citizens or something similar
34. The author's attitude toward housewives' work is _____.
 - A. critical
 - B. indifferent

C. ironical D. appreciative

35. The main idea of the passage is about _____.
 - A. housewives, the wonder women
 - B. what would happen if housewives went on strike
 - C. the replacement of women by men as housewives
 - D. the setting up of a national holiday for housewives

Part II Vocabulary and Structure (20 points)

Directions: There are 40 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are 4 choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that best completes the sentence. Mark your answer on the ANSWER SHEET with a single line through the center.

36. Parrots _____ human speech.
 - A. imitate
 - B. intimate
 - C. immediate
 - D. mock
37. His failure in business was _____ his own mistakes.
 - A. owed to
 - B. acted on
 - C. due to
 - D. added to
38. He has been interested in history since his childhood, so he specialized _____ history when he was in college.
 - A. on
 - B. at
 - C. for
 - D. in
39. How many candidates are applying for the position _____ you?
 - A. beside
 - B. besides
 - C. except
 - D. except for
40. The United Kingdom _____ Northern Ireland and Wales.
 - A. consists
 - B. consists of
 - C. comprises of
 - D. composes
41. She received many _____ on the design of her new dress.
 - A. complements
 - B. compliments
 - C. supplements
 - D. flatters
42. Business _____ his mind most of the time.
 - A. enables
 - B. occupies
 - C. promotes
 - D. approaches
43. It _____ years since we got to know each other.
 - A. has had
 - B. has been
 - C. has
 - D. was
44. He is off to Paris again tomorrow. He tells me that, with this journey, he _____ there and back twenty times.
 - A. will be
 - B. will have been
 - C. will go
 - D. will have gone
45. Recently many schools have faced what could be called the crisis of comprehension or, in simple terms, the phenomenon of students with phonic and grammar skills still _____ unable to understand what they read.
 - A. are
 - B. to be
 - C. being
 - D. have been
46. I feel _____ after the English examination.
 - A. release
 - B. relaxed
 - C. refresh
 - D. renewed

47. The crime of the corrupt officials must be _____ without any reserve.
A. imposed B. opposed C. composed D. exposed
48. No other drug is available at present _____ can produce the same therapeutic effect with less risk.
A. that B. than C. when D. as
49. In the wine shops, the wine jars were in place, and on one counter could be seen a stain _____ a customer had thrown down his glass and fled.
A. where B. that C. which D. how
50. I can't _____ him from his brother. They look very much alike.
A. keep B. separate C. distinguish D. prevent
51. She _____ him in his experiments.
A. assists B. resists C. helps D. contributes
52. He is of a _____ mood; he never finishes what he starts.
A. various B. variable C. different D. distinctive
53. His doctor suggested that he _____ abroad.
A. not go B. doesn't go C. won't go D. isn't going
54. _____ David loves his daughters, he is strict with them.
A. If B. Although C. When D. For
55. They _____ us willingly but they happened to be short of hands, too.
A. would help B. would have helped
C. were going to help D. must have helped
56. When and where to build the new factory _____ yet.
A. is not decided B. are not decided
C. hasn't decided D. have not decided
57. The headmaster _____ the candidates for the national maths competition to strive for the best results.
A. persuaded B. promised C. cheered D. encouraged
58. There are some _____ flowers in the vase.
A. artificial B. false C. unreal D. untrue
59. Many teachers think _____ diaries is a good way to learn English.
A. making B. taking C. casting D. keeping
60. Tony was very unhappy for _____ to the party.
A. having not been invited B. not having invited
C. having not invited D. not having been invited
61. Don't use words, expressions, or phrases _____ only to people with specific knowledge.
A. being known B. having been known
C. to be known D. known
62. No progress was made in the trade talk as neither side would accept the conditions of _____.
A. others B. the other C. either D. another

63. I don't think _____ possible to master a foreign language without much memory work.
A. this B. it C. its D. that
64. He was _____ of the hall for making too much noise.
A. turned round B. turned out C. turned over D. turned in
65. They always quarreled and finally their marriage _____.
A. broke out B. broke up C. broke down D. broke through
66. Passengers must _____ at the airport an hour before the plane leaves.
A. check in B. check out C. check D. check at
67. Do let your mother know all the truth. She appears _____ everything.
A. to tell B. to be told
C. to be telling D. to have been told
68. Sandy could do nothing but _____ to his teacher that he was wrong.
A. admit B. admitted C. admitting D. to admit
69. It took me a long time to get _____ my cold.
A. through B. over C. out D. on
70. He has been _____ with murdering his wife.
A. accused B. blame C. charged D. arrested
71. I feel _____ to say that I can not believe what he said.
A. wanted B. observed C. obliged D. wandered
72. _____ the meeting himself gave them a great deal of encouragement.
A. The president will attend
B. The president to attend
C. The president attended
D. The president's attending
73. That heart is _____ intelligent than the stomach, for they are both controlled by the brain.
A. not so B. not much C. much more D. no more
74. I am _____ to be ill after eating fish.
A. inclined B. puzzled C. accompanied D. performed
75. Who is the patient being _____ on?
A. painted B. operated C. tied D. fetched

Part IV Cloze Test (10 points)

Directions: There are 10 blanks in the following passage. For each numbered blank, there are 4 choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the best one and mark your answer on the ANSWER SHEET with a single line through the center.

There are two types of risk related to investment. The obvious risk is that the company you invest in will fold and you will lose everything. 76 type of risk is how much the value of your investment can change. Some investments swing wildly: one month they are 77 four times what you put in, the next month they are worth only one quarter of the money you 78. If you have to take your

money out at the 79 time, you will lose lots.

Numerous studies have shown that on average high-risk investors make more than low-risk ones. Over time the stock market 80 them for sticking their necks out (冒险), and sometimes getting them chopped off (输得精光). Even during the 1980's, the decade of the stock market crash, one study 81 that over the whole of ten years shares out-performed lower-risk fixed interest and property investment.

This brings us to the first basic rule relating to risk: high risk equals high return. 82 you want to maximize your savings, take some risk with at least some of your money.

Keep 83 mind, though, the second rule relating to risk: diversity, or spread your eggs around lots of baskets. This is partly because you won't be hurt too badly if one company falls over.

Research also shows that you won't be rewarded 84 high returns for the all-eggs-in-one-basket type of risk. 85, you're mad not to spare your money around.

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------|---------------|-------------------|
| 76. A. Other | B. The other | C. Another | D. Second |
| 77. A. worthy | B. worth | C. worthwhile | D. evaluated |
| 78. A. put in | B. hand in | C. take out | D. draw from |
| 79. A. right | B. normal | C. wrong | D. unusual |
| 80. A. rewards | B. awards | C. grants | D. credits |
| 81. A. showing | B. will show | C. shows | D. to show |
| 82. A. And | B. But | C. Also | D. If |
| 83. A. in | B. on | C. at | D. with |
| 84. A. for | B. from | C. on | D. with |
| 85. A. Above all | B. In all | C. In short | D. In other words |

Directions: You are to write in 100—120 words about the title "On Overseas Study". You should base your composition on the outline given in Chinese below:

出国留学(On Overseas Study)

1. 现在每年有众多学生出国留学。
2. 有人觉得留学是个人发展的最好选择,而有人认为在国内也有好的发展。
3. 你的看法。