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大学专科英语

水平测试

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前 言

本书是根据云南省高校专科英语考试大纲的精神及《实用英语》教材专门编写的。其目的在帮助学生复习、巩固课堂所学内容的同时,让学生熟悉云南省高校专科英语考试题型,训练答题技巧,有效地提高应试能力。

测试不能代替教学,但若运用得法,则可以促进教学。在本书的编写过程中,我们将《实用英语》的要点及难点都分门别类地融入了各份试卷,既注意了知识的覆盖面和典型性,又有一定的难度。试题后附有参考答案和疑难分析,对语法现象、容易混淆的同义词及不好掌握的惯用法均作了详细的解释,并给出了例句,使读者可以举一反三,触类旁通,大范围地扩大词汇量,提高阅读速度。该书既可供学生自己试做,也可由教师在课堂内使用。

本书由欧阳敏(试题第一、二套)担任主编,林德福(试题第四套)、黄映曦(试题第五套)担任副主编。本书的编者还有:郭祖云(试题第三套)、杨捷(试题第九套)、李海虹(试题第十套)、苏学忠(试题第八套)、马慧(试题第六套)、余敏(试题第七套)。美籍专家 Adam Lee 先生和新西兰外籍专家 Louise Thwaites 夫人参与了审校工作。

在编写过程中,我们参阅了大量的国内外有关书籍和资料,同时得到了昆明师专校领导和有关同志的热情支持和指导。在此深表谢意。

由于编者水平有限,书中难免有缺点和错误,请广大读者批评指正。

编 者

2001年3月

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Test one

(试卷一)

Part I Listening Comprehension

(20 minutes, 15 points)

Section A

Directions: This section is to test your ability to understand short dialogues. There are 10 dialogues in this section. After each dialogue, there is question. Both the dialogue and the question will be spoken twice. Then there is a pause. During the pause, you should decide on the best answer from the four choices marked A, B, C and D given in your test paper. You should mark the corresponding letter of your choice on the Answer Sheet by drawing a short single line through the center with a pencil.

Example:

You will hear:

M: Did you go to the store before or after you took a rest this afternoon?

W: After. First I took a rest and then I went for a walk. I did shopping right after supper.

Q: When did the woman go shopping?

You will read:

A. Before she took a rest.

B. After she went for a walk.

C. Before she made supper.

D. After she made supper.

From the dialogue we learn that the woman went shopping after she went for a walk. Therefore, "B. After she went for a walk." is the correct answer. You should mark B on the Answer Sheet. Now the test begins.

1. A. They will finish their exam.

C. They will visit their friends.

B. They will have their holiday.

D. They will study at a college.

2. A. Black.

C. White and red.

B. White.

D. Red and black

3. A. It is very interesting.
C. It is very boring.

- B. It is better than watching TV.
D. She enjoyed herself.

4. A. 8:00
C. 9:00

- B. 9:30
D. 8:17

5. A. Ken
C. Betty

- B. Ken and Betty
D. Neither of them

6. A. Four years ago
C. Five months

- B. For five years
D. Four months

7. A. Snowy
C. Rainy

- B. Windy
D. Cloudy

8. A. He is very happy.
C. He is not at home.

- B. He is very sorry.
D. He is ill.

9. A. The railway station
C. The doctor's

- B. The office
D. Her parents' home

10. A. In a factory.
C. In a school.

- B. In a store.
D. In a post office.

Section B

Directions: This section is to test your ability to understand short conversations. There are 2 conversations in this section. After each conversation, there are some questions. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken twice. When you hear a question, you should decide on the best answer from the four choices A, B, C, and D given in your test paper. Then mark the corresponding letter of your choice on the Answer Sheet by drawing a short single line through the center with a pencil.

11. A. Chinese 900.
C. New English 900.

- B. 900 new books.
D. English 900.

12. A. She is ill.
C. She is afraid of school.

- B. She is afraid of English.
D. The teachers in the school are not very nice.

13. A. To thank them for the party.
C. To invite them to a dinner.

- B. To thank them for the dinner.
D. To invite them to a party.

14. A. He is too ambitious.
C. The woman doesn't like him.

- B. He is not ambitious.
D. He is nice to her mama.

15. A. He is not very happy.
C. He is always talking and laughing.

- B. He is always so quiet.
D. He is very ambitious.

Part II Vocabulary and Structure

(20 minutes, 20 points)

Directions: In this section, there are 20 incomplete sentence, each followed by four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that BEST completes the sentence. Then on the Answer Sheet, mark the corresponding letter of your choice by drawing a short single line through the center with a pencil.

16. The Second World War _____ in 1939.

- A. broke out
C. broke up

- B. broke open
D. broke off

17. The hill is _____ of trees.

- A. empty
C. bare

- B. nude
D. bear

18. If I take this medicine twice a day, it should _____ my cold.

- A. recover
C. restore

- B. heal
D. cure

19. This story _____ my childhood.

- A. tells on
C. speaks

- B. reminds me of
D. say

20. It is reported that no one was _____ in the accident.

- A. damaged
C. injured

- B. suffered
D. wounded

21. We don't want to _____ these old English newspapers, which might be used by students.

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| A. dispose of | B. deal with |
| C. differ | D. expose |
22. All medicine I took had no _____ on me.
- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| A. influence | B. effect |
| C. impacts | D. function |
23. After two hours of hard fighting, the soldiers _____ the battle.
- | | |
|-------------|---------|
| A. got | B. beat |
| C. defeated | D. won |
24. They have nothing _____, so they can't come to an agreement.
- | | |
|-------------|----------------|
| A. in doubt | B. in addition |
| C. in vain | D. in common |
25. He brings his _____ home to his wife every Friday.
- | | |
|------------|------------|
| A. salary | B. wages |
| C. incomes | D. savings |
26. Flight nineteen from New York to Washington is now arriving at _____.
- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| A. gate two | B. the two gate |
| C. the gate two | D. second gate |
27. _____ to have lunch with us today?
- | | |
|-------------------|------------------|
| A. Do you like | B. Will you like |
| C. Would you like | D. Have you like |
28. _____ has any county made so much progress in such a short time.
- | | |
|-------------|-----------|
| A. Sometime | B. Never |
| C. Often | D. Always |
29. His doctor suggested that he _____ a short leave of absence.
- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| A. will take | B. would take |
| C. take | D. took |
30. Upon returning from class, _____.
- | | |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| A. he found a letter in the mailbox | B. a letter in the mailbox |
| C. a letter was found in the mail box | D. the mailbox had a letter in it. |

31. Joe wants us _____ .
 A. to go along with him
 B. going along with him
 C. go along with him
 D. will go along with him
32. This old desk isn't _____ to sell, but maybe we could give it to someone.
 A. goodly enough
 B. good enough
 C. good as enough
 D. enough good
33. I wish that you _____ such a bad headache because I'm sure that you would have enjoyed the concert.
 A. hadn't
 B. didn't have had
 C. hadn't had
 D. hadn't have
34. The teacher _____ me do my homework carefully.
 A. asked
 B. made
 C. asking
 D. have
35. Several of these washers and dryers are out of order and _____.
 A. need to be repairing
 B. repairing is required of them
 C. require that they be repaired
 D. need to be repaired

Part III Reading Comprehension

(40 minutes, 40 points)

Directions: There are four 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 then, on the Answer Sheet, mark the corresponding letter of the Best choice by drawing a short single line through the center with a pencil.

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage.

The native home of the marmoset (狨, 一种猴) is the rain forest of South America, but these animals are friendly and inexpensive to buy and feed. They are shipped world wide. Many laboratories throughout the world have found usefulness in the marmoset as a laboratory subject. The marmoset is taking the place of rats in these laboratories.

The father marmoset carries his babies about as they hold tightly to his back. The mother only holds them at feeding time. Because people didn't know about this unusual division of labor in the marmoset family, the babies suffered a lot. Laboratory workers decided to move the father to another cage to make sure that he didn't hurt the young ones. The adult marmoset who was not carrying the babies was moved. It wasn't long before the babies starved to death (饿

死).

36. Marmoset can now be found _____.
A. in many doctors offices B. in trees of South America
C. in many parts of the world D. only in the rain forest
37. According to the first paragraph marmosets are used for research to _____.
A. keep the workers interested B. test things for human use
C. save the lives of rats D. study ways of travelling in the rain forest
38. The first caged marmoset babies starved because workers _____.
A. fed them the wrong food
B. frightened them with rats
C. forgot to feed them because they were very cheap
D. moved the father by mistake
39. You can guess that a marmoset would _____.
A. eat for himself when it is young B. be dangerous to small dogs
C. make an interesting pet D. run away from the laboratory
40. This passage is mainly about _____.
A. how to train marmosets B. doing experiments
C. how to feed marmosets D. a small, useful animal

Questions 41 to 45 are based on the following passage.

Henry Ford was the first one to build cars that were fast, reliable and cheap.

He was able to sell millions of them because he "mass produced" them; that is, he made a great many cars of exactly the same type. Henry Ford's father had hoped that his son would work on a farm, but the young man did not like the idea and went to Detroit where he worked as a mechanic. By the time he was twenty-nine, in 1892, he had built his first car. The first mass-produced car in the world, the famous "Model T", appeared in 1908—five years after Henry had started his great Ford Motor Company. This car proved so popular that it remained unchanged for twenty years. Since Henry Ford's time, mass-production techniques have become common in industry and reduced the price of a great many products, which otherwise would be very expensive.

41. _____ was the first one to mass-produce fast, reliable and cheap car.
A. Henry Ford B. Henry Ford's father
C. Detroit D. The farmer

42. Henry Ford's father at first wanted him to be _____ .
 A. a mechanic B. a reliable man
 C. a farmer D. a popular car producer
43. The "Model T" _____ .
 A. was Henry Ford's first car
 B. had been built before Henry started his great Ford Motor Company
 C. was built in 1892
 D. was the world's first mass-produced car
44. How long did the "Model T" remain unchanged?
 A. 5 B. 25
 C. 20 D. 29
45. Mass-production techniques become common in industry because _____ .
 A. "Model T" was popular
 B. "Model T" was famous
 C. "Model T" was fast, reliable and cheap
 D. they reduced the price of great many products.

Questions 46 to 50 are based on the following passage.

The first census (人口调查) of the American people in 1790 listed fewer than four million residents (居民), most of whom had come from England. Ten years later in 1800, although the English were still a majority, many Irish, Dutch, German, Swedish, Scottish, and French settlers had made their homes in the United States. Immigrants from all of these nations, along with an undocumented number of African who had been brought into the country as slaves, provided labor for the rapidly growing cities and the frontier (边远地区) farms. They built factories, roads and canals, pushing West to settle towns on the edges of the American territory.

By 1880, large numbers of central and southern Europeans began to find their way to America. Italian, Greek, Russian, Austrian, Armenian, and Slavic immigrants settled in the cities, where they supplied labor for hundreds of new industries. The census of 1910 listed almost one million immigrants.

After the Civil War, many Asians began to arrive, primarily to work on railroads in the West. Chinese laborers by the thousands led the way, followed by Korean and Japanese immigrants.

46. The word "majority" most means _____ .

- A. the largest number
C. the smallest number
- B. the average number
D. the correct number
47. When did many Italian immigrants enter the United States?
A. In 1990
C. In 1960
- B. In 1880
D. In 1910
48. We can infer from the passage that author's attitude (态度) toward immigrants is _____.
A. prejudiced
C. disinterested
- B. respectful
D. ignorant
49. After the Civil War, many Asians began to arrive. Which country or countries did they come from?
A. China
C. Japan
- B. Korea
D. A, B, and C
50. Which of the following would be the best title for this passage?
A. A History of American Immigrants
B. A History of Immigrants in the Nineteenth Century
C. A History of European Immigration to the United States
D. A History of Urban and Agricultural Development in the United States

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

A computer is a machine. Let us look briefly at the history of computers and their use in factories. Before the year 1750, practically everything was made by hand tools. By 1800, some machines were in use and were driven by steam engines. After this, machines were steadily improved and factories sprang up (出现) all over England to make great variety of goods. However, all these machines were for special purposes. There were machines for making cloth, shoes and canning food (把食品装罐). An improvement in food-canning methods, for example, did not affect factories producing other things. The great difference in the case of the computer is that it affects every company, no matter what it makes. This is why the introduction of computers is called the Computer Revolution.

If computers can do office work so well, does it mean that the clerks will lose their jobs? In the future there will be far fewer jobs for clerks, but it does not mean that many clerks will be dismissed from their jobs. There are three reasons for this. The first is that women usually do the office work. These are either girls who will probably marry or married women who come back to work for a few years. Women are constantly leaving the company, and in normal conditions, replacements would have to be found. When the computer is brought into the office, it

(试卷二)

Part IV Translation

(20 minutes, 15 points)

Directions: Translate each of the following Chinese sentences into English and Write down your English version beneath each Chinese sentence.

56. 这个国家的面积大致与日本相同。(the same as)
57. 老师建议我们为期末考试制定一个复习计划。
58. 19 世纪的一系列伟大发明促进了社会的发展。(a series of)
59. 受过良好教育的人更容易往前发展。(get ahead)
60. 如果你想取得好成绩, 就不能过分依赖别人的帮助。(depend on)

Part V Writing

(20 minutes, 10 points)

Directions: Write a notice in English with the information given below.

通 知

明天下午二点半, 全体同学在操场举行一次英语活动, 到时要求只说英语, 我们可以相互谈论感兴趣的事, 欢迎其他系的同学也能参加。

中文系办公室
2001 年 5 月 8 日

注: 不能逐字翻译。

Key to Test One

Part I

1.D 2.D 3.C 4.A 5.A 6.B 7.D 8.D 9.A 10.B 11.C 12.B 13.B
14.C 15.B

Part II

16.A 17.C 18.D 19.B 20.C 21.A 22.B 23.D 24.D 25.B 26.A 27.C
28.B 29.C 30.A 31.A 32.B 33.C 34.B 35.D

Part III

36.C 37.B 38.D 39.C 40.D 41.A 42.C 43.D 44.C 45.D 46.A 47.B
48.B 49.D 50.B 51.B 52.D 53.D 54.C 55.A

part IV

56. The area of this country is about the same size as Japan.

57. The teacher suggested that we make a review plan for the final exam.

58. A series of great inventions in the 19th century promoted the development of the society.

59. A person with a good education finds it easier to get ahead.

60. If you want to get good grades, you can't depend too much on others for help.

Part V

Notice

Tomorrow afternoon we are going to organize "an English Corner". All students are requested to meet on the sports ground at 2: 30. Some of English teachers and foreigners will attend. We are asked to speak English only. We may talk to one another about anything we are interested in. Welcome students from other departments to take part in the activities.

The Chinese Department Office

May 8, 2001

Tape Script for the Listening Comprehension of Test One

Section A

1. M: I'm so glad we've finished our final exam.
W: Yes, and in only a few months we'll begin a new life in college.
Q: What will these people be doing in a few months?
2. M: Whose suitcase is this?
W: This suitcase is red and white but mine is black and red.
Q: what color is the woman's suitcase?
3. M: How was the party last night?
W: I was there for only twenty minutes and then I went back home to watch TV.
Q: What did the woman think about the party?
4. W: Hurry up. The train leaves at half past eight.
M: Don't worry! We will have thirty minutes left.
Q: What time is it now?
5. W: I'm going to flowers show this afternoon.
M: Is Ken going with you, Betty?
W: No, he's going to a party.
Q: Who's going to a party?
6. W: When did you begin to work in the company?
M: Five years ago.
Q: How long has the man worked in the company?
7. W: It was cloudy this morning.
M: But is snowing now.
Q: What was the weather like this morning?
8. W: Hello, I want to speak to Doctor Smith.
M: Sorry. He has gone to see the doctor.
Q: How's Doctor Smith?
9. W: You look tired. Where have you been?
M: I planed to see the doctor, but I needed to meet my parents at the railway station.
Q: Where did the man go?
10. W: May I help you?
M: Yes, I'm looking for a sports Jacket, size forty.
Q: Where did the conversation most probably take place?

Section B:

Item No.1 (a short conversation)

M: Good evening, class.

W: Good evening.

M: Please sit down. Here are your books, New English 900. Now, listen to this dialogue. Books closed.

W: I'm nervous.

M: Why?

W: I'm always nervous in school.

M: Why? The teacher is very nice.

W: Yes, he is. But English is hard.

M: A new language is always hard.

W: I'm sorry. I must study hard.

M: Now, open your books to page 1, and repeat after me.

Questions 11—12 are based on the conversation you have heard.

11) What books does the teacher hand to the students?

12) Why is the girl always nervous?

Item No.2 (a short conversation)

M: What are you doing?

W: I'm writing a note to the Smiths. I want to thank them for dinner.

M: Why don't you call them? People here always use the phone.

W: Well, okay.

M: Why don't we invite them to dinner?

W: That's a good idea. I want Mama to meet Mrs. Smith.

M: What about Mr. Smith? Don't you like him?

W: He's impossible.

M: Be nice to him.

W: You can be nice to him. I don't like him.

M: Are you inviting James, too?

W: Of course.

M: He was very happy last night.

W: I was, too.

M: But James is always so quiet. And last night, he was talking and laughing.

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

13) Why is the woman writing to Smiths?

14) Why doesn't the woman invite Mr. Smith?

15) What kind of person is Mr. James?

Notes to Test One

16. (A) broke out 爆发, (战争、火灾、疾病等) 突然发生。

broke open 砸开, broke up 打碎、拆散, broke off 折断、突然停止。

17. (C) bare 一般指没有东西遮蔽, bare of = naked of 没有……遮蔽。题意为: 那山光秃秃的, 没有树木。empty 空的, 也可用于抽象事物, 指没有什么内容。nude 常指美术品的裸体。

18. (D) cure 治疗, 尤指用药物治愈疾病。这一题的意思是假如这种药我一天吃两次, 它就可以治愈我的感冒。heal 着重指治好外伤或伤口, 使伤口愈合, 不用于治感冒等疾病。restore 指(使)恢复或使正常。recover 恢复, 不合题意。

19. (B) remind somebody of something 使某人想起某事

20. (C) damage 指损害某事物; injure 指事故中的受伤; wounded 指战争中的受伤; suffer 不符合题意。

21. (A) dispose...of 处理、处置、安排。

例如: They disposed of an enemy sentry. 他们干掉敌人的哨兵。

deal...with 对付、应付、处理。

例如: He can deal properly with all kinds of complicated situations. 他能恰当地应付(处理)各种复杂的局面。

22. (B) effect 可用来指药物对人体的作用: side effect 副作用。

influence 影响, 常常是一种对人的行为、性格或观点等潜移默化地影响。

例如: My advice has no influence on his actions. 我的劝告对他的行动没有影响。

impact 的基本意思是撞击(力), 可喻为“影响”。

例如: The impact of a tax cut on the economy. 减税对经济的影响。

function 是指职责、作用、功能。

例如: The brain performs a very important function, it controls the nervous system of the body. 大脑起非常重要的作用, 它控制人体的神经系统。

23. (D) win 和 beat 都表示“战胜”, 但 win 后只接事物 win a game (a war, a prize); beat, defeat 后只接人, defeat (beat) a team (a nation, an opponent)。win 后接人, 但表示“赢得”、“把某人争取过来”的意思。

例如: We'll try to win him over to our side. 我们尽力把他争取过来。

24. (D) in common 共同点、共同处。

in doubt 感到怀疑, 拿不准。

例如: When you are in doubt about the meaning of a word, please consult a dictionary. 当你拿不准词义时, 查一查词典。

in addition 除……之外(还有)。

例如: We saw Mickey Mouse cartoon in addition to cowboy movie. 除了看米老鼠和唐老鸭动画片外, 我们还看牛仔片。

in vain 徒劳。