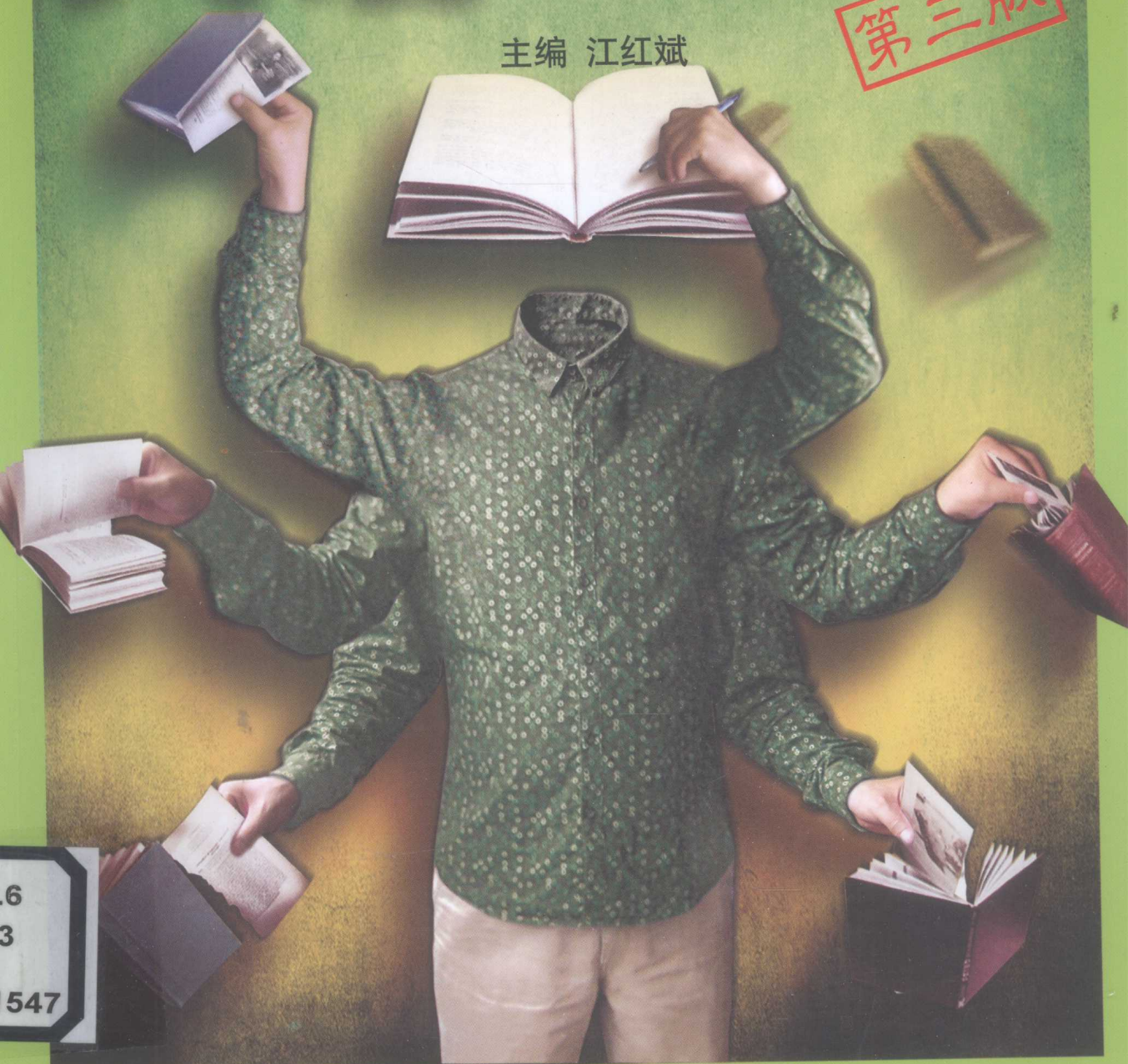


申请学士学位英语水平考试指导丛书

英语模拟题 TESTS

主编 江红斌

第三版



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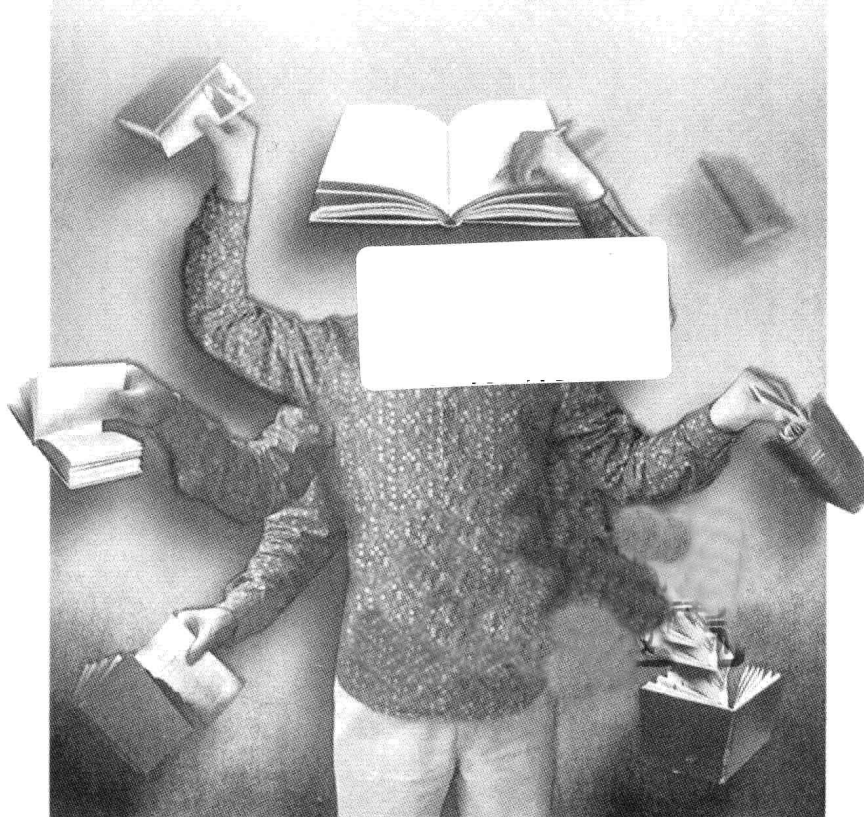
学士学位英语水平考试指导丛书

英语 模拟题

TESTS

第三版

主编 江红斌 副主编 闫艳 王静渊 荣雯轩



四川大学出版社

责任编辑:张 晶
责任校对:夏 宇
封面设计:米茄设计工作室
责任印制:李 平

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

英语模拟题 / 江红斌主编. —3 版. —成都: 四川大学出版社, 2011. 7

(申请学士学位英语水平考试指导丛书)

ISBN 978-7-5614-5395-7

I. ①英… II. ①江… III. ①英语—成人高等教育—习题集 IV. ①H319.6

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2011) 第 157793 号

书名 英语模拟题(第三版)

Yingyu Moniti

主 编	江红斌
出 版	四川大学出版社
地 址	成都市一环路南一段 24 号 (610065)
发 行	四川大学出版社
书 号	ISBN 978-7-5614-5395-7
印 刷	郫县犀浦印刷厂
成品尺寸	185 mm×260 mm
印 张	13.5
字 数	320 千字
版 次	2011 年 9 月第 3 版
印 次	2011 年 9 月第 5 次印刷
印 数	12 001~17 000 册
定 价	23.00 元

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前 言

近年来,随着高教自考和成人本科毕业生以每年几十万人的速度递增,越来越多的考生参加到申请学士学位的英语考试中来。为了让广大考生了解这一考试的特点,并做好充分的应试准备,我们组织了部分高校具有丰富应试指导经验和长期从事学士学位英语一线教学辅导的教师编写了这套丛书。

本丛书根据学士学位英语历年考试命题特点和考纲编写而成,旨在提高和加强考生的综合应试能力。由于英语水平的提高不是一朝一夕的事,特别是英语备考需要进行长期系统性的训练,因此我们针对成人考生的特点,力求在减少考生备考量的同时,结合学士学位考题以及命题规律进行精心研究,总结出一套完整的学习和训练方法,使广大考生尽可能在较短的时间内全面提高应试能力。本丛书分为《英语阅读理解》、《英语语法和词汇》、《英语翻译与写作》、《英语模拟题》四册。丛书的大部分资料已在一些高校成人考生中试用过,收到了较好的效果。《英语模拟题》听力材料特聘美籍专家 Ms. Diane Campbell 和 Mr. Ryan Sweeney 录制。本丛书在编写过程中参考了部分国内外有关资料,在此谨向有关作者表示衷心的感谢!另外,本丛书的各位编辑在书稿的编辑过程中付出了大量艰辛劳动,在此一并表示感谢!

我们希望本书能对广大考生有所帮助。由于时间仓促,编者水平有限,书中难免存在疏漏和错误,不足之处敬请读者一一指正。

编 者
2011 年 7 月

目 录

Test 1	1
Test 2	12
Test 3	24
Test 4	35
Test 5	46
Test 6	57
Test 7	68
Test 8	79
Test 9	91
Test 10	102
附录一 听力测试	113
附录二 听力原文及答案	133
附录三 模拟试题答案及解析	154
附录四 改错练习及答案	198
参考文献	211

Test 1

Total Test Time: 120 minutes

Total Points: 100

Part I Vocabulary and Structure (20 points)

Directions :

There are 40 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the ONE answer that best completes the sentence. Then mark your answer by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a pencil.

1. No matter _____, the little sisters managed to round the sheep up and drive them back home safely.
A. it was snowing hard B. hard it was snowing
C. how it was snowing hard D. how hard it was snowing
2. Do you know the man _____ under the apple tree?
A. lay B. lain C. lying D. laying
3. Our house is about a mile from the railway station and there are not many houses _____.
A. in between B. far apart C. among them D. from each other
4. Harry, who had failed in the final exam, had a great worry _____ his mind.
A. on B. in C. with D. at
5. Never before _____ see such a terrible car accident on the road!
A. I have B. have I C. I did D. did I
6. They _____ give up halfway. What a shame!
A. are B. be C. did D. does
7. The writer _____ his rich imagination and experience and wrote a very good novel.
A. drew on B. relied on C. counted on D. picked on
8. When he was at school, he won the first _____ for good behavior.
A. reward B. prize C. price D. praise
9. You should bear in mind he is not so strong as he _____.
A. was used to be B. was used to
C. used to be D. used to
10. Nobody yet knows how long and how seriously the shakiness in the financial system will
down the economy.

Test 1

A. put B. settle C. drag D. knock

11. They urged that the library _____ during the vacation.
A. to be kept open B. be kept open
C. was kept open D. being kept open
12. Harvard University and MIT are _____ the fourth and fifth largest employers in the area.
A. respectably B. respectfully C. respectively D. retrospectively
13. A few members of the organization are under continuous _____ by the police.
A. attention B. observation C. supervision D. surveillance
14. What the guardian did was in fact to _____ the child of the joys of life.
A. abandon B. cancel C. deprive D. feed
15. The _____ against us is that we are biased.
A. accusation B. exaggeration C. flattery D. threat
16. In a low voice, she _____ that someone was moving about upstairs.
A. screamed B. shouted C. whispered D. spoke
17. General Clinton and his associates were accused of _____ treatment of prisoners of war.
A. benevolent B. brutal C. fortunate D. tranquil
18. You should really avoid your _____ at home alone as he is very sick.
A. father staying B. father to stay C. father who stays D. father's staying
19. _____ that your advice was accepted, where could you get the funds?
A. Assuming B. Considering C. Thinking D. Finding
20. He is less _____ to finish the task all by himself.
A. possible B. possibly C. probably D. likely
21. He had been badly _____ in the fighting.
A. injured B. hurt C. wounded D. damaged
22. She was prepared to come, _____ that she might bring her daughter.
A. lest B. though C. unless D. provided
23. He is not a millionaire but he _____ he were.
A. wishes B. hopes C. wants D. believes
24. He came to me, looking as if he _____ by his teacher.
A. has been severely criticized B. was severely criticized
C. were severely criticized D. had been severely criticized
25. The homeless young man _____ at last in finding an apartment to rent.
A. managed B. enabled C. succeeded D. was able
26. I seldom watch television, _____.
A. so does my daughter B. my daughter doesn't too
C. my daughter is too D. nor does my daughter

27. Maybe he changed his mind, but I _____ it.
 A. doubt B. guess C. expect D. suspect
28. I remember _____ to help us if we ever got into trouble.
 A. once offering B. him once offering
 C. him to offer D. to offer him
29. It is _____ pausing to consider his words.
 A. worth B. worth of C. worthy D. worthwhile
30. This is the first time that I _____ really relaxed for months.
 A. had felt B. feel C. felt D. have felt
31. _____ these changes, we must revise our plan.
 A. In the course of B. In the light of
 C. In spite of D. In addition to
32. If _____ in taking this attitude, we'll have to ask you to leave.
 A. insisting B. keeping C. resisting D. persisting
33. After having gone _____ far, George did not want to turn back.
 A. enough B. much C. such D. that
34. These roses _____ .
 A. smell wonderfully B. are smelt wonderful
 C. do smell wonderful D. are smelt wonderfully
35. Living in the central Australian desert has its problems, _____ obtaining water is not the least.
 A. of which B. for what C. as D. whose
36. As far as I could _____, everything was as I had left it.
 A. remember B. recall C. remind D. memorize
37. I don't have a thing with me _____ this coat.
 A. other than B. more than C. better than D. rather than
38. _____ poor health, my father was always cheerful.
 A. Regardless B. In spite of C. In spite D. Despite of
39. With this work on hand, he _____ to the cinema last night.
 A. mustn't go B. wouldn't go
 C. oughtn't go D. shouldn't have gone
40. They did find _____ to prepare for the worst conditions, they might meet.
 A. worth their while B. it worthwhile
 C. it worth D. it worthy

Part II Reading Comprehension (40 points)

Directions:

There are 4 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 answer and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

Passage One

It was once believed that a person was in great danger when he sneezed—people imagined that the soul could escape from the body at the moment of sneezing. “God bless you” was a prayer for giving help in keeping the soul where it belonged.

The German word “Gesundheit” (good health) is another form of this prayer; the Irish “deiseal” and the Italian “felicità” are similar prayers. The Hindus say a word that means “live”, and when a Mohammedan sneezes, he praises God.

The Zulus of South Africa, far from being afraid of sneezes, believe that a sneeze means a friendly spirit’s blessing. Whenever a child sneezes, they shout “Grow!” hoping the friendly spirit that stimulated the sneeze will help the child grow tall and strong. The ancient Hebrews also believed that a sneeze was good—a sneeze indicates life; the dead never sneeze.

The Japanese say that if you sneeze once, someone is saying good things about you; if you sneeze twice, bad things are being said about you; if you sneeze three times, you have caught a cold.

41. According to the passage, anyone who sneezed in the past was thought to be _____.
A. evil B. sick C. in danger D. in good health
42. “God bless you” was said in order to _____.
A. make children grow tall and strong
B. insure good health
C. keep the soul in the body
D. prevent someone from saying evil things about the sneezer
43. The ancient Hebrews believed that a sneeze was _____.
A. awful B. excellent C. living D. dead
44. The attitude of the Zulus of South Africa toward sneezes can be described as _____.
A. welcome B. afraid C. hate D. worry
45. It would be reasonable to conclude that _____.
A. many people say prayers when they sneeze

- B. a prayer keeps the soul where it belongs
- C. all peoples were afraid of sneezes
- D. the moment of sneezing is very dangerous

Passage Two

In most American cities, the rent for a one-bedroom apartment was \$ 250 or more per month in recent years. In some smaller cities, the rent was less, but in larger cities it was more. For example, if you lived in Los Angeles, you had to pay \$ 400 or more to rent a one-bedroom apartment. The most expensive rents in the U. S. were in New York City, where you had to pay at least \$ 700 a month to rent a one-bedroom apartment in most parts of the city.

Renters and city planners are worried about the high cost of renting apartments. Many cities now have rent-control laws to keep the cost of renting low. These laws help low-income families who cannot pay high rents.

Rent control in the United States began in 1943 when the government imposed rent controls on all American cities to help workers and the families of soldiers during World War II. After the war, only one city—New York—continued these World War II controls.

Many cities have rent-control laws, but why are rents so high? Builders and landlords blame rent controls for the high rents. Builders want more money to build more apartment buildings, and landlords want more money to repair their old apartment buildings. But they cannot increase rents to get this money because of the rent-control laws. As a result, landlords are not repairing their old apartments, and builders are not building new apartment buildings to replace the old apartment buildings. Builders are building apartments for high-income families not low-income families, so low-income laws really hurt low-income families.

Many renters disagree with them. They say that rent control is not the problem. Even without rent controls, builders and landlords will continue to ignore low-income housing because they can make more money from high-income housing. The only answer, they claim, is more rent control and government help for low-income housing.

46. What is paragraph 1 mainly talking about?
- A. The one-bed-room apartments in most American cities.
 - B. The rent for a one-bedroom apartment in some American cities.
 - C. The rent for a one-bedroom apartment in large cities.
 - D. The most expensive apartments in the United States.
47. According to many renters, why do builders and landlords ignore low-income housing?
- A. Because the only answer is more rent control.
 - B. Because the government helps low-income families.
 - C. Because they make more money from high-income housing.

Test 1

- D. Because they want to help low-income families.
48. What is the topic sentence of paragraph 4 in the text?
- A. Many cities have rent control, but why are the rents so high?
- B. Builders want more money to build new apartment buildings, and landlords want more money to repair their old apartment buildings.
- C. Builders and landlords blame rent controls for the high rents.
- D. They claim that rent controls really hurt low-income families.
49. Why did the U. S. government impose rent control on American cities in 1943?
- A. To help workers and soldiers' families.
- B. To help low-income families.
- C. To help the families of builders and landlords.
- D. To help high-income families.
50. When did rent control begin in the United States?
- A. In 1980.
- B. During World War II.
- C. After World War II.
- D. At the beginning of the 1980s.

Passage Three

It is common for Americans to have different “circles of friends” such as church friends, or sports friends. A person may choose not to involve members of different circles in the same activity. Terms such as “office mate” and “tennis partner” indicate the segregation of friends. The office mate is a friend in the office and the tennis partner is a friend on the courts. People have different types of friends; one may have many good friends and one best friend. “Best friends” are usually two people of the same sex who have known each other for a long period of time. People usually have more casual friends than close or best friends.

Americans are geographically mobile and learn to develop friendships easily and quickly. Approximately one out of every five American families moves every year. People relocate because they begin new jobs, attend distant colleges, get married, have children or simply want a change in their lives. Perhaps as a consequence of this, people form and end friendships quickly. Students attending two or three universities during their undergraduate and graduate years may change their circles of friends several times.

Relationships based on a common activity may fade or end when the activity ends. Students might meet in classes and remain friends for the duration of the course and then stop seeing each other after the final examination. The same holds true for neighbors who are closest of friends until one moves away. In these friendships, shared daily experiences form the foundation for the relationship. Enduring friendships develop when individuals have similar interests and a common outlook on life. The high rate of mobility in the United States can explain a great deal about transient friendships.

51. Americans tend to take part in an activity _____.
 A. with friends having the same types of interests
 B. with different "circles of friends"
 C. with best friends sharing similar interests
 D. with casual friends without considering their interests
52. The word "segregation" in this passage means "_____".
 A. different professions
 B. different groups
 C. definition
 D. relationship
53. According to the passage, Americans _____.
 A. are often out of job
 B. are not good at making friends
 C. frequently changed their living place
 D. are fed up with their lives
54. According to the passage, neighbors in the United States _____.
 A. will not contact each other after one moves away
 B. are most likely to become closest friends
 C. have few chances to exchange daily experiences
 D. in fact have no foundation for relationship
55. Which of the following best summarizes the passage?
 A. It is difficult to make friends with Americans.
 B. There is no real friendship among Americans.
 C. Americans form and end friendship quickly.
 D. There can be various types of friendship.

Passage Four

There are two types of people in the world. Although they have equal degrees of health and wealth and the other comforts of life, one becomes happy, the other becomes miserable. This arises from different ways in which they consider things, persons, and events, and the resulting effects upon their minds.

The people who are to be happy fix their attention on the conveniences of things, the pleasant parts of conversation, the well-prepared dishes and the fine weather. They enjoy all the cheerful things. Those who are to be unhappy think and speak only of the contrary things. Therefore, they are continually discontented. By their remarks, they sour the pleasures of society. If this turn of mind were founded in nature, such unhappy persons would be the more to be critical. The tendency to criticize and be disgusted is perhaps taken up originally by imitation. It grows into a habit, unknown to its possessors. The habit may be strong, but it may be cured when those who have it are convinced of its bad effects on their interests and tastes. I hope this little warning may be of service to them, and help change this habit.

Although in fact it is chiefly an act of the imagination, it has serious consequences in life,

Test 1

since it brings on deep sorrow and bad luck. Those people offend many others, nobody loves them, and no one treats them with more than the most common politeness and respect, and scarcely that. This frequently puts them in bad temper and draws them into arguments. If they aim at obtaining some advantages in rank or fortune, nobody wishes them success. Nor will anyone stir a step or speak a word to favor their hopes. If they bring on themselves public disapproval, no one will defend or excuse them, and many will join to criticize their misconduct. These people should change this bad habit and learn to be pleased with what is pleasing, without worrying needlessly about themselves and others. If they do not, it will be good for others to avoid any contact with them. Otherwise, it can be disagreeable and sometimes very inconvenient, especially when one becomes mixed up in their quarrels.

56. People who are to be unhappy _____.
A. always consider things differently from others
B. usually are influenced by the results of certain things
C. can discover the unpleasant part of certain things
D. usually have a fault-finding habit
57. The phrase "sour the pleasures of society" most probably means "_____".
A. have a good taste to the pleasures of society
B. not content with the pleasures of society
C. feel happy with the pleasures of society
D. enjoy the pleasures of society
58. Which of the following statements is NOT TRUE according to the passage?
A. We should pity all such unhappy people.
B. Such unhappy people are critical about everything.
C. If such unhappy people recognize the bad effects of the habit on themselves they may get rid of it.
D. Such unhappy people are also not content with themselves.
59. "Scarcely that" means "_____".
A. just like that
B. not at all like that
C. more than that
D. almost not like that
60. If such unhappy persons don't change their bad behavior, the author's solution to the problem is that _____.
A. people should avoid contacting with them
B. people should criticize their misconduct
C. people should help them recognize the bad effects of the habit
D. people should show no respect and politeness to them

Part III Cloze (10 points)

Directions:

There are 10 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. You should choose the ONE that best fits into the passage. Then mark the answer by blanking the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a pencil.

The faces of elderly, happily-married people sometimes resemble each other. Dr. Aiken studied a number of couples 61 had been married for at least twenty-five years. Each couple provided four photographs—one photo of each partner at the time of their marriage and another photo of each partner twenty-five or more years later. All background was cut from the photos to remove any clues. The photos were then displayed in groups: a random (随机的) grouping of the persons at time of their marriage and another random grouping of the same persons who took photographs later. Some judges 62 to pick out the partners. They failed totally with the first group. Their judgments were no better than chance. 63 with the photos taken twenty-five or more years 64 the marriage, the judges were quite successful at 65 who was married to 66. They were particularly successful with the most happily-married couples.

Dr. Aiken believes there are several reasons why couples grow alike. One reason has something to do with imitation. One person tends to copy or do the same as someone else without knowing it. He says human beings 67 the expressions of the faces of their loved ones. 68 possible reason, he says, is the common experience of the couples. There is tendency for people who have the same life experience to change their faces in similar ways. For example, if a couple 69 from a lot of sad experiences, their faces are 70 to change in a similar way.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-------------|--------------|----------------|
| 61. A. how | B. whom | C. who | D. when |
| 62. A. were asked | B. asked | C. had asked | D. have to ask |
| 63. A. And | B. But | C. Besides | D. Even |
| 64. A. while | B. before | C. after | D. until |
| 65. A. deciding | B. decide | C. to decide | D. decision |
| 66. A. who | B. whom | C. whoever | D. whomever |
| 67. A. imagine | B. estimate | C. impatient | D. imitate |
| 68. A. Others | B. Another | C. More | D. The others |
| 69. A. longed | B. suffered | C. prevented | D. tell |
| 70. A. necessary | B. likely | C. alike | D. liking |

Part IV Translate from English into Chinese (15 points)

Directions:

Read the following passage and translate the 5 parts underlined in the following passage from English into Chinese and write them on the Translation Paper.

I am in my late forties and have two teenage daughters. My life has been difficult but, by the grace of God, I am a survivor.

My girls and I spent much of their childhood in shelters and living on the street. Thought we were together six years, I never married the girls' father. 71) He couldn't hold a job and although I am a hard worker, without a college education, the money just wasn't enough to support us. He spent most of my money on hard liquor, and he didn't come home for days.

72) One day, after he threatened to kill me, I packed up my babies and our belongings and headed for a better part of town. I figured I would give my girls a good education, even if we had to live on the street.

73) I managed to find a job as a waitress at a local coffee shop, and I enrolled my girls in a good public school. My job didn't pay enough for rent, so we moved from shelter to shelter. I was nervous about the address, so I got a post office box and used the address for the school paperwork.

No one suspected we were homeless. My girls went to school every day. If the shelter was nearby, we walked. If we had to, we took a bus.

74) My girls were always very presentable. I let them go to friends' houses as much as possible, and I often tried to buy them special gifts. But, mostly, the little money we had was put away for their future.

We had made a pact that we would not tell anyone we were homeless because I was sure this fine school wouldn't allow my daughters remain if they knew about our situation.

One day, several years later, one of the girls came back to the shelter and told me her friend's mother had invited all three of us over for supper the next evening. I managed to talk to the director of the shelter into allowing me to use the kitchen to bake cookies.

75) We knocked on the door of a beautiful two-storey home. It was spotless and comfortable. Mary, the mother, was so appreciative of the cookies. We had a wonderful evening, and I knew I had found a friend.

71. _____

72. _____

73. _____

74. _____

75. _____

Part V Writing (15 points)

Directions:

*For this part you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition on the topic: **Travelling**. Write at least 100 words and base your composition on the outline below and use the words for reference as many as you can.*

Travelling

1. 旅游的益处。
2. 旅游的弊端。

Words for reference: beneficial activity; enrich; enable; bring about; problem; advantages; disadvantages

Test 2

Total Test Time: 120 minutes

Total Points: 100

Part I Vocabulary and Structure (20 points)

Directions:

There are 40 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the ONE answer that best completes the sentence. Then mark your answer by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a pencil.

1. This book was the _____ of a tremendous amount of scientific work.
A. output B. outlet C. outcome D. outlook
2. These are the basic roles of grammar, which you should learn _____.
A. by memory B. by heart C. on your mind D. in mind
3. "Do you feel like _____ there or shall we take a bus?" "I'd like to walk. But since there isn't much time left, I'd rather you hired a taxi."
A. to walk B. walking C. to be walking D. walked
4. If this experiment _____, you have to stay in the laboratory night and day for a week.
A. is to do B. is to be done C. is doing D. will be done
5. The teacher said, "_____ you have finished your work, you can do whatever you like."
A. But that B. Now that C. As to D. Besides
6. A century ago, people regarded _____ the ideas that some day man could fly to the moon.
A. with fanciful B. as fanciful C. fancy D. fanciful
7. I should have written to you earlier, but _____ rather busy recently.
A. I've been B. I'd been C. I'm being D. I were
8. On no consideration _____ visiting the police station.
A. you must be seen B. must you see
C. mustn't you be seen D. must you be seen
9. What annoys me _____ is that my reading comprehension is always wrong.
A. most B. mostly C. almost D. at most
10. _____ the teachers, students and workers of our college can enter these laboratories.
A. Anybody but B. But anyone C. None but D. Everybody but