



山东省普通高等教育专升本入学考试公共课辅导丛书
(依据最新考试要求编写)

2019版

英语语法、词汇 专项训练

● 师大教育 组编
● 李海燕 编著

- ✓ 紧扣大纲
- ✓ 直击考点
- ✓ 真题解析
- ✓ 讲练结合



 **机械工业出版社**
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山东省普通高等教育专升本入学考试公共课辅导丛书
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英语是普通高等学校专科生进入本科阶段学习的必考课程,笔者对近几年山东省专升本考试进行了深入细致的研究,对语法和词汇知识进行了系统的编辑和整理,在此基础上编著了本书。

全书分为三部分内容:第一部分为考试大纲,介绍专升本英语考试要求及试题构成,深度透析真题,帮助考生准确把握考试难度、题型构成与发展变化;第二部分为语法、词汇精讲精练,详细讲解专升本考试涉及的语法和词汇,该部分对专升本语法和词汇讲解做到了面面俱到,纵横比较,并配有专项训练和综合练习及详解,便于同学们更好地理解 and 掌握;第三部分为专升本英语高频词汇必备,主要涉及专升本英语考试常用词汇,并配有汉语注释和例句,帮助考生记忆。

本书不仅有助于参加各级各类考试的考生尤其是专科生更好地备考,还可以作为广大读者巩固课堂知识的课外自学用书。

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前 言

本书是一本集语法、词汇等专项训练于一体的综合教程。本书的编写目标是为大学生介绍英语学习的策略和方法,指明重点,解决难点,阐释疑点,扫除盲点,并集知识传授和方法点拨于一体,既授之以“鱼”,又授之以“渔”,可使学生少走弯路,达到事半功倍的效果。本书不仅可以帮助参加各级各类考试的考生尤其是专科生更好地备考,还可以作为广大读者巩固课堂知识的课外自学用书。本书在正式出版之前,已在山东潍坊科技学院进行了试用,以极强的实用性受到了广大师生的欢迎和认可。

本书以《山东省高职高专英语应用能力考试大纲》为指导,结合英语教学的实际情况,在对历年专升本考试试题进行认真分析与研究的基础上编写而成。全书由三部分构成:第一部分为考试大纲,介绍专升本英语考试要求及试题构成,深度透析真题,帮助考生准确把握考试难度、题型构成与发展变化;第二部分为语法、词汇精讲精练,详细讲解专升本考试涉及的语法和词汇,并配有专项训练和综合练习及详解;第三部分为专升本英语高频词汇必备,主要涉及专升本英语考试常用词汇,并配有汉语注释,帮助考生记忆。

本书主要特色如下。

1. 本书的编者为多年从事英语课堂教学的一线教师,熟悉考试大纲和考生的需要,深谙考试命题的原则、思路和最新考试动态。
2. 全书紧扣考试大纲,结合多年命题研究经验编写而成,具有很强的实战性和针对性。
3. 本书将大纲要求、考试要点、强化训练等巧妙地结合在一起,大大方便了学生复习。其重点内容突出,知识脉络分明,条理清楚,便于学生全面复习,重点把握。
4. 本书在编写的过程中特别注意了各个章节部分的协调和衔接,既注重知识的全面系统,又注重其实用性,力求章章完美,节节优秀,做到了知识点不多、不重、不漏。

同步训练:本书在知识讲解过程中,设计了大量的同步专项训练,便于知识的学习和巩固。

由于编者经验有限,书中难免有疏漏和不足之处,欢迎广大学者、老师和同学们提出批评意见和宝贵建议。

编 者
2018年4月

目 录

前言

第一部分 考试大纲

第一章 考试概述	1
第二章 考试大纲	3
第三章 样题及详解	6

第二部分 语法、词汇精讲精练

第一章 语法结构	21
第一节 时态	21
第二节 被动语态	27
第三节 复合从句	31
第四节 虚拟语气	52
第五节 非谓语动词	62
第六节 情态动词	87
第七节 形容词、副词	92
第八节 倒装、强调、反义疑问句	98
第九节 主谓一致	105
第二章 语法专项练习	113
第三章 词汇知识	121
第一节 词汇考查重点	121
第二节 常用词汇构成法	122
第四章 词汇专项练习	126
第五章 语法、词汇综合练习及详解	139

第三部分 专升本英语高频词汇必备

专升本必备系列：英语高频词组（一）	158
专升本必备系列：英语高频词组（二）	166
专升本必备系列：英语高频词组（三）	172

第一部分 考试大纲

第一章

考试概述

自 2011 年起,山东省普通高等教育专升本考试取消了学分互认专升本考试(即校内专升本),此前已把跨校类专升本考试及面向社会专升本考试统一为普通专升本考试(含师范类和高职类),在每年 12 月份或次年 1 月份举行全省统一考试。考试科目分为公共课和专业综合课两种:公共课包括公共英语(英语专业考生为大学语文)和计算机(计算机专业考生为高等数学),每门成绩为 100 分;专业综合课根据考生报考的专业由主考院校确定,每门成绩满分不超过 150 分。其中,公共课为统考科目,实行全省统一命题、统一阅卷,并规定最低控制分数线,达到分数线的考生,方可进入录取序列。

山东省专升本英语考试的命题主要依据教育部颁发的《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求(试行)》(以下简称《基本要求》)进行,同时根据省内考生在公共英语方面的实际能力以及招生录取工作的具体情况,对每年的题型及难度做出调整。由于大纲颁布距今已有 10 年时间,其规定难度已无法对学生的英文水平进行全面准确的考查,加上历年来命题过程中对具体题型不断进行调整,实考试题的题型构成也有了较大变化。因此,考生需要重点关注以往几年山东省专升本英语考试的真题,以便清晰把握考试的题型构成、难度系数以及考查重点等。

目前,山东省专升本公共英语考试的具体题型构成根据实际情况调整如下:考试基本题型保持听力理解(Listening Comprehension)、词汇用法和语法结构(Vocabulary and Structure)、阅读理解(Reading Comprehension)、翻译(Translation)、写作(Writing)五部分不变。其中听力部分包括的题型有简短对话(Short Conversations)、长对话(Long Conversations)、短文听力(Short Passages)和听写填空(Spot Dictation)四种,每年从中选取三种或四种题型进行考查,分值为 20 分。词汇与语法结构部分取消了大纲样题中 A 节对词性转换的考查,仅保留了 B 节单项选择题,同时在单选题增加了对词汇搭配、词义辨析的考查。词汇与语法结构部分目前一般为 30 题,分值为 15 分。阅读理解部分的题型包括阅读选择题、阅读简答题、业务交际英语理解三种,每年从中选取两种或三种题型进行考查,分值为 30 分。翻译部分仍然包括英译汉、汉译英两部分,共 10 题,分值为 20 分。其中 A 节英译汉部分的英文句子不再完全出自试题的阅读理解文章,部分句子来自试题之外。写作部分的要求有所提高,字数由大纲中的规定不低于 80 词提高到不低于 120 词,体裁和题材均有较大的扩展。目前的考查形式有书信、标题作文、提纲作文等,分值为 15 分。

随着各院校英语教学水平的不断提高,近年来参加专升本考试的考生英语能力有了较大提高,

试题的难度也逐年增大。目前试题难度已远高于大纲样题的难度，大体介于高等学校英语应用能力考试 A 级（PRETCO A）与大学英语三级（CET 3）考试之间。这一难度能够比较好地反映出考生的实际英文水平，较好地控制了过线学生人数，实现了选拔优秀学生进入本科阶段学习的目标。同时，考试整体难度的增加，也反映在对考生词汇量的要求上。目前我省的专升本考试中，公共英语方面要求学生达到的词汇量大约在 3 800 词左右，也已超出大纲中规定的 3 400 词的上限。

考试大纲

山东省高职高专英语应用能力考试大纲

山东省教育厅高等教育处审定

一、总则

教育部颁发的《基本要求》指出：“语言测试在考核英语知识的同时，应着重考核学生实际运用语言的能力，要做到科学、公平和规范。”同时指出：“考虑到目前学生入学英语水平的差异，教学和测试分 A、B 两级。”山东省高职高专英语应用能力考试大纲就是根据这一要求而设计的。鉴于我省实际情况，目前，山东省高职高专英语应用能力考试的内容以《基本要求》所规定的 B 级内容为主。待条件成熟后，再进行 A 级的统一考试。这种考试属于尺度参照性考试。

高职高专英语课程的教学目的是：“经过 180 ~ 220 学时的教学，使学生掌握一定的英语基础知识和技能，具有一定的听、说、读、写、译的能力，从而能借助词典阅读和翻译有关英语业务资料，在涉外交际的日常活动和业务中进行简短的口头和书写交流，并为今后进一步提高英语的交际能力打下基础。”整个教学过程遵循“实用为主，够用为度”的原则，“强调打好语言基础和培养语言应用能力并重；强调语言基本技能的训练和培养实际从事涉外交际活动的语言应用能力并重。”“目前要特别注意加强听说技能的培养。”为此，本考试主要考核学生听和读的理解能力、翻译与写作的应用能力，同时也对词语用法、语法结构的掌握程度进行考核。

本考试目前只进行笔试。但为了贯彻《基本要求》的精神，我们把客观性试题和主观性试题的比例做了较大调整，有原来的 7:3 调整为 5.5:4.5，考试时间为 120 分钟，满分 100 分。

二、应考对象和考试要求

考试对象为高职、高专、五年一贯制高专和成人专科修完 220 学时英语课程的学生。他们应掌握 3 400 个单词和一定数量的词组的意义及基本用法，应具有实际运用语法的能力，能够阅读和翻译一般题材和涉外业务的文字材料，能够听懂一般的对话和短文，并能写简单的关于日常生活的短文和业务应用文。

三、考试内容

B 级考试的内容以《基本要求》的四个附表，即交际范围表、语言技能表、语法结构表、词汇表为依据。考试包括五个部分：听力理解、词语用法和语法结构、阅读理解、翻译和写作。全

部题目按序列统一编号。

第一部分：听力理解 (Part I Listening Comprehension)

共 20 题，考试时间为 15 分钟。这一部分包括 3 节。A 节 (Section A) 共 5 题，每题含一组对话，共两句，读一遍，对话后有一个问句。B 节 (Section B) 读一遍，共 5 题，分别安排在两篇听力材料之后，每篇后有 2~3 题，每题为一个问句。C 节 (Section C) 为听写填空或简答题。听写填空：共 10 题，试卷上给出的 160 词左右的短文，其中有 10 个空格，每个空格要求填入一个词或短语，全文读三遍。简答题：共 5 题，试卷上给出 200 词左右的短文，全文朗读两遍。第一遍按正常语速朗读，第二遍语速稍慢，要求考生在会意和听懂的基础上做出简约的回答。听力部分的语速正常情况下为每分钟 110 词左右。本部分的测试目的是检查考生获取口头信息和书面表达的综合能力。

选材的原则是：

对话部分为日常交际对话，句子结构较为简单。

短文听力材料为题材熟悉、情节较为简单的短文。

听写填空材料为日常生活或较为简单的关于涉外活动的短文。

第二部分：词语用法和语法结构 (Part II Vocabulary and Structure)

共 30 题，考试时间为 20 分钟。这一部分包括两节：A 节 (Section A) 为词语的用法，共 10 题，要求考生用括号中所给词的适当形式填空。B 节 (Section B) 为语法结构，共 20 题，要求考生从每题四个选项中选出一个最佳答案。本部分的测试目的是检查学生对词语用法和语法结构的掌握程度。

第三部分：阅读理解 (Part III Reading Comprehension)

共 20 题，4 节内容，考试时间为 35 分钟，要求考生按照指令完成各项任务。第一节和第二节为短文理解，考生可根据文章内容从每题四个选择项中选出最佳答案；第三节为业务交际英语理解，首先以字母为序给出若干常用英语业务交际用语，然后打乱顺序以数字为序给出部分汉语翻译，要求考生把意义相同的英汉用语匹配到一起，以检查学生对英语基本业务用语的掌握程度；第四节是应用文理解，给出一篇或两篇应用文，要求考生对所提问题做出简单回答，目的是考查学生对广告、说明书、业务信函、合同等常见应用文的理解能力和初步的应用能力。

选材的原则是：题材广泛，包括社会文化、日常生活、科普常识、商贸经济等，所涉及的背景和知识是学生了解和熟悉的。体裁多样，为记叙文、说明文、议论文、应用文等。文章难度适中，如有超出《基本要求》所规定的词汇且影响理解的，则用汉语注明词义。

第四部分：翻译 (Part IV Translation)

共 10 题，考试时间为 20 分钟。这一部分包括两节：A 节 (Section A) 为英译汉，共 5 题，要求将阅读理解材料中有标号的 5 个划线句子译成汉语。本节的测试目的是检查学生对常用句型和词语的综合理解和运用能力。B 节 (Section B) 为汉译英，给出 5 个单句或包含 5 个句子的短文。本节的测试目的是检查考生实际运用语言的综合能力。

第五部分：写作 (Part V Writing)

考试时间为 30 分钟。要求考生写出 80~100 词的短文，写作内容为日常生活题材或简单的业务交际短文。试卷上可能给出题目，或规定情景，或要求写请柬、个人简历、通知等应用文。短文要求格式基本正确，能基本表达思想，意思连贯，无重大语法错误。本部分的测试目的是检查学生的英语书面表达能力。

四、试卷各部分的题目、记分和考试时间

序号	题号	名 称	题数	记分	时间
I	1 ~ 20	听力理解	20 题	20 分	15 分钟
II	21 ~ 50	词语用法和语法结构	30 题	15 分	20 分钟
III	51 ~ 70	阅读理解	20 题	30 分	35 分钟
IV	71 ~ 80	翻译	10 题	20 分	20 分钟
V		写作	1 题	15 分	30 分钟
合计			81 题	100 分	120 分钟

- 备注：
- 1. 每年的考试时间根据山东省考试院公示的为准。
 - 2. 听力部分的题型每年会稍有变化，以真题为准。
 - 3. 阅读部分的题型近几年稍有不同，共有 2 节内容，基本题型为选择题和匹配题，阅读简答题和业务交际英语理解已取消，以真题为准。

样题及详解

山东省普通高等教育专升本考试公共英语模拟试题及详解

试卷一

(考试时间: 120 分钟)

注意事项:

一、本试卷分为试卷一、试卷二两部分。

二、将自己的姓名、准考证号码写在试卷和答题卡的相应位置上。考试结束后, 把试卷和答题卡放在桌面上。教师收卷后才可以离开考场。试卷和答题卡均不得带走。

三、仔细读懂题目说明。

四、在 120 分钟内答完全部试题, 不得拖延时间。

五、试卷一的答案必须填涂在答题卡上, 凡写在试卷上的答案一律无效; 试卷上所有题目必须在试卷上作答。

第一部分: 听力理解 (本大题共 20 小题, 每小题 1 分, 共 20 分)

Part 1 Listening Comprehension (20 points, 1 point each)

Section A



Directions: In this section, you will hear 8 short conversations and 2 long conversations. At the end of each conversation, one or more questions will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the question will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A, B, C and D and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

Short Conversations

1. A. He has changed his plan.

B. He has canceled his trip.

C. He is arriving this afternoon.

D. He forgot to arrange his trip.

2. A. Waitress.

B. A salesgirl.

C. A housewife.

D. A reception.

3. A. 9: 00.

B. 9: 10.

C. 9: 20.

D. 9: 30.

4. A. The woman is sick.

B. The woman has to work.

C. The woman has to go to the party.

D. The woman doesn't want to go to the party.

5. A. The man didn't notice her in the hallway.

B. There was an announcement in the hallway.

C. The meeting will be on Friday.

D. The meeting has been canceled.

6. A. She is very much afraid.

B. She has never heard of the place.

- C. She is not familiar with the place. D. She has never taken the bus before.
 7. A. The new teacher is ill. B. She hasn't met the new teacher yet.
 C. She doesn't want to meet the new teacher. D. She doesn't feel well.
 8. A. Not go shopping downtown. B. Guard her money.
 C. Look for a new wallet. D. Not to take the train.

Long Conversation One

Questions 9 to 11 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

9. A. He isn't very well.
 B. He has some trouble in his study.
 C. He feels lonely living in Britain.
 D. He is not accustomed to the weather and food in the country.
 10. A. Because he seldom goes out.
 B. Because English people seldom go out.
 C. Because he lives at a place where there are few English people.
 D. Because he is busy studying.
 11. A. Peter's English is too poor.
 B. English people hate to be talked to.
 C. He never speaks first.
 D. He often asks stupid questions.

Long Conversation Two

Questions 12 to 14 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

12. A. A common habit. B. A common behavior.
 C. A learned behavior. D. A learned habit.
 13. A. She is shy when speaking in front of people.
 B. She forgot to prepare the class.
 C. She made a serious mistake in front of people.
 D. She forgot to give a presentation.
 14. A. He looks like children.
 B. He feels very nervous when somebody is waiting for him.
 C. He likes history very much.
 D. He blushes frequently.

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear 2 passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A, B, C, and D. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

Passage One

Questions 15 to 17 are based on the passage you have just heard.

15. A. The matter is somewhat important. B. It is a matter of life and death.
 C. You are getting people into trouble. D. You are not considerate.
 16. A. In social life. B. In school life. C. In private life. D. In daily life.
 17. A. Because they speak different language.

- B. Because they use different gestures.
 C. Because they understand the meaning of time differently.
 D. Because they have different educational background.

Passage Two

Questions 18 to 20 are based on the passage you have just heard.

18. A. Dijon. B. Paris. C. France. D. America.
 19. A. In the airplane. B. In the ship. C. In the bus. D. In the train.
 20. A. Mark Twain was very hot-tempered.
 B. The conductor was quite careless.
 C. The service on the train was bad.
 D. The man who was put off the train was a little bit angry.

第二部分：词汇和语法结构（本大题共 30 小题，每小题 0.5 分，共 15 分）

Part II Vocabulary and Structure (15 points, 0.5 point each)

Directions: There are 30 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 the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

21. You have nothing to _____ by refusing our advice.
 A. gain B. grasp C. seize D. earn
22. The accident _____ him of his sight and the use of his legs.
 A. derived B. disabled C. deprived D. seized
23. She was so _____ in her job that she didn't hear anybody knocking at the door.
 A. absorbed B. attracted C. drawn D. concentrated
24. I _____ a long pole in the center of the field, and on top of it I hung the lamp.
 A. put up B. put on C. put out D. put up with
25. A good friend is one who will _____ you when you are in trouble.
 A. stand for B. stand by C. stand up to D. stand up with
26. It was in the year 1925 _____ John Biard found a way to send pictures by wireless equipment.
 A. when B. that C. which D. until
27. It was essential that all the necessary documents _____ to the president's office before the end of this month.
 A. be handed in B. should hand in C. must be handed in D. had been handed in
28. I don't like watching football games, and _____.
 A. she doesn't too B. either doesn't she C. neither does she D. she doesn't neither
29. This year we will produce _____ they did last year.
 A. as twice many cars as B. twice as many cars than
 C. twice as many cars as D. cars twice as many that
30. In some countries, _____ is called "equality" does not really mean equal rights for all people.
 A. which B. what C. that D. one
31. _____ might be expected the response to the question was very mixed.
 A. As B. That C. It D. What
32. Police have _____ to the public to come forward with any information which might help them in their inquiries.

- A. urged B. appealed C. claimed D. called
33. Why don't you have a night out? It would take your _____ off your worries.
A. cares B. head C. heart D. mind
34. As a _____ president, his views are treated with respect when he was interviewed.
A. prior B. late C. previous D. former
35. I felt somewhat disappointed and was about to leave, _____ something occurred which attracted my attention.
A. unless B. until C. when D. while
36. _____, you are welcome to join in our discussion.
A. No matter what are your opinions B. Whatever your opinions are
C. No matter whatever your opinions are D. No matter your opinions are
37. His explanation _____ he didn't see the notice is unsatisfactory.
A. which B. as C. that D. what
38. Realizing that he hadn't enough money and _____ to borrow from his father, he decided to sell his watch.
A. not wanted B. no to want C. not wanting D. wanting not
39. He is the only one of the sons in the family who _____ received higher education.
A. are B. is C. have D. has
40. I suppose that when I come back in ten years' time all these old houses _____ down.
A. will have been pulled B. will have pulled
C. will be pulling D. will be pulled
41. When I caught him _____ I stopped buying things there and started dealing with another shop.
A. cheating B. cheat C. to cheat D. to be cheating
42. Most parents encourage their children to take an active part in social events, _____ those events do not interfere with their studies.
A. lest B. unless C. though D. provided
43. _____ for my illness, I would have lent him a helping hand.
A. Not being B. Had it not been C. Without being D. Not having been
44. Only one little boy _____ the accident; everyone else was killed.
A. survived B. submitted C. suffered D. succeed
45. I don't know whether what she said is true, but I'll try to _____ it.
A. confine B. confess C. conform D. confirm
46. Children who are over-protected by their parents may become _____.
A. hurt B. damaged C. spoiled D. harmed
47. The boat _____, throwing the boys into the water.
A. turned on B. turned down C. turned off D. turn over
48. The teacher asked a difficult question, but finally Ted _____ a good instead.
A. came up to B. came up for C. came up with D. came up against
49. Not long ago, a person whom I know very well was _____ an accident.
A. related to B. included in C. involved in D. subject to
50. I will give you such information _____ help you in your study.
A. as will B. as it will C. that will D. which will

第三部分：阅读理解（本大题共 20 小题，每小题 1.5 分，共 30 分）。

Part III Reading Comprehension (30 points, 1.5points each)

Section A

Directions: There are 3 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

One hundred and thirteen million Americans have at least one bank-issued credit card. They give their owners automatic credit in stores, restaurants, and hotels, at home, across the country, and even abroad, and they make many banking services available as well. More and more of these credit cards can be read automatically, making it possible to withdraw or deposit money in scattered locations, whether or not the local branch bank is open. For many of us the “cashless society” is not on the horizon—it’s already here.

While computer offer these conveniences to consumers, they have many advantages for sellers too. Electronic cash registers can do much more than simply ring up sales. They can keep a wide range of records, including who sold what, when and to whom. This information allows businessmen to keep track of their list of goods by showing which items are being sold and how far they are moving. Decisions to reorder or return goods to suppliers can then be made. At the same time these computers record which hours are busiest and which employees are the most efficient, allowing personnel and staffing assignments to be made accordingly. And they also identify preferred customer for promotional campaigns. Computers are relied on by manufacturers for similar reasons. Computer analyzed marketing reports can help to decide which products to emphasize now, which to develop for the future and which to drop. Computers keep track of goods in stock, of raw materials on hand, and even of the production process itself.

Numerous other commercial enterprises, from theaters to magazine publishers, from gas and electric utilities to milk processors, bring better and more efficient services to consumers through the use of computers.

51. According to the passage, the credit card enables its owner to _____.
 A. withdraw as much money from the bank as he wishes
 B. obtain more convenient services than other people do
 C. enjoy great trust from the storekeeper
 D. cash money where he wished to
52. From the last sentence of the first paragraph we learn that _____.
 A. in the future all the Americans will use credit cards
 B. credit cards are mainly used in the United States today
 C. nowadays many Americans do not pay in cash
 D. it is now more convenient to use credit cards than before
53. The phrase “ring up sales” most probably means _____.
 A. make an order of goods
 B. record sales on a cash register
 C. call the sales manager
 D. keep track of the goods in stock
54. What is this passage mainly about?
 A. Approaches to the commercial use of computers.
 B. Conveniences brought about by computer in business.
 C. Significance of automation in commercial enterprise.
 D. Advantages of credit cards in business.

Passage Two

Most personnel managers agree that job interviews are one of the least objective recruitment methods. But the advantages of testing are not going to change the attraction of the interview to employers. The appeal of the interview has everything to do with the human factor.

Most people believe they are a reasonable judge of character and trust their instinctive feelings. We might use some kind of test to aid the selection process, but we usually pick a candidate who interviews well, has good qualifications and an impressive work record.

But suppose the candidate lies or is less than completely honest, “This can be a serious problem for employers,” explains Alan Conrad, Chief Executive at Optimus Recruitment. “The most difficult liars to find out those who tell half-truths rather than complete lies.” Research shows that up to 75 percent of resumes are inaccurate on purpose. The most common practice is omission.

Interviewer should therefore concentrate on areas of uncertainty such as gaps between periods of employment and job descriptions that seem strange. “Focusing on these areas will force candidates to tell the truth or become increasingly dishonest. This is usually when people signal their anxiety by their body language. Sweat on the upper lip, false smiles and nervous hand movements all indicate discomfort.”

Conrad does not suggest an aggressive policy-style interview technique, but insists that close inspection of a resume is absolutely essential. Only by asking the right questions can you confirm the suitability of the candidate or put pressure on those who are being less than completely honest.

55. The best title of this passage can be _____.

- A. How to Catch Out the Dishonest Candidate
- B. How to Find a Job by Tricks
- C. Disadvantages of Job Interviews
- D. Advantages of Job Interviews

56. The liars hard to recognize are those who tell _____.

- A. complete truths B. complete lies C. partial truths D. mainly truths

57. How were the job applicants able to lie without being detected?

- A. By leaving out some necessary information.
- B. By providing more information than needed.
- C. By using their body language.
- D. By telling some unbelievable lies.

58. What is the author's attitude towards job interviews?

- A. Most objective. B. Too subjective. C. Suspicious. D. Credulous.

Passage Three

Tokyo is one of those places that you can love and hate at the same time.

In Tokyo there are always too many people in the places where I want to go. Of course there are too many cars. The Japanese drive very fast, but in Tokyo they often spend a long time in traffic jams. Tokyo is not different from London, Paris and New York in that, it is different when one wants to walk. At certain times of the day there are a lot of people on foot in London's Oxford Street. But the streets near the Ginze in Tokyo always have a lot of people on foot, and sometimes it is really difficult to walk. People are very polite; there are just too many of them. The worst time to be in the street is at 11:30 at night. That is when the night-clubs are closing and everybody wants to go home. There are 35,000 night-clubs in Tokyo, and you do not often see one that is empty.

During the day, most people travel to and from work by train. Tokyo people buy six million train tickets every day. At most stations, trains arrive every two or three minutes, but at certain hours there do not seem to be enough trains. Although they are usually crowded, Japanese trains are very good. They always leave and arrive on time. On a London train you would see everybody reading a newspaper. In Tokyo trains everybody in a seat seems to be asleep, whether his journey is long or short.

In Tokyo, I stood outside the station for five minutes. Three fire-engines raced past on the way to one of the many fires that Tokyo has every day. Tokyo has so many surprises that none of them can really surprise me now.

59. According to the passage, Tokyo is different from in that _____.
 A. it has a larger population
 B. it is a bigger city
 C. it is more difficult to go somewhere on foot
 D. its people are friendlier and more polite
60. What time does the writer think is the worst time to go into the street?
 A. When the nightclubs are closing. B. Eight o'clock in the morning.
 C. When the train is overcrowded. D. When people travel to and from work.
61. What does the writer say about Japanese trains?
 A. They are very nice and comfortable. B. There are not enough trains.
 C. They often run behind schedule. D. They leave and arrive on schedule.
62. From the writer's observation, we can see that fires break out _____.
 A. quite frequently B. very rarely
 C. occasionally D. only several times a day

Section B Matching

63. 再过一个月就是圣诞节了,但悲哀的是麦克唐纳家的房子里似乎缺少了点圣诞气息。 64. 我们在这里为在大学做志愿服务提供充足的理由,因为当你制定计划的时候,也许还有一些社区服务的益处没有考虑到。 65. 史密斯教授明天的演讲很重要。如果你想通过期末考试的话最好在演讲时不要让自己的思想开小差。 66. 从小让孩子接触古典音乐有助于培养良好的性情。	A. We are here to make a case for volunteerism in college, as there may be some benefits to community service that you haven't yet considered when drawing up those schedules. B. With Christmas only a month away, the McDonald house seemed sadly lacking in Christmas spirit. C. Exposing children to classical music helps to build up their good temperament. D. The lecture to be given by Professor Smith tomorrow is very important. If you wish to pass the final exam you'd better not let your mind wander during the lecture.
67. 但是卡车很大,并且载重很多;它们被人们接受是因为它们提供了人们需要的服务,使美国向前发展。 68. 只有当研究者获得充分的数据,他们才能得出一个正确的结论。 69. 老师的南方口音太重,我怎么听也不明白他在说什么。 70. 至于计算机化的影响,没有什么地方比银行能更清楚地看到其成果。	A. Only when the researchers have obtained sufficient data can they come to a sound conclusion. B. But trucks are big and carry heavy load; they are accepted because they perform a needed service, making America move. C. I listened hard but still failed to make out what the teacher was saying because of his strong southern accent. D. As for the influence of computerization, nowhere have we seen the results more clearly than in the bank.