

中专英语系列教材

中专英语等级考试应试指南

TECHNICAL SECONDARY SCHOOL ENGLISH
GUIDE TO TEST

主 编 戴维康 李义容 先 宁

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前 言

中等专业学校英语等级考试是为了全面提高外语教学水平而设立的,这种等级考试制度适应了社会主义市场经济对中专人才的需求,因而得到了广大师生的热烈欢迎和积极参与。通过认真学习教育行政部门制定的考试大纲,我们深感除大力推进教学改革外,在第二课堂时间应帮助学生复习巩固所学知识,提高实际运用语言的能力。本着这个宗旨,我们在编写本书的过程中,始终把知识的系统性放在第一位,把准确性和严谨性作为重要的出发点,同时又注意知识之间的相互联系。针对中等专业学校等级考试分二级、三级和四级的现实,本书也将有关试题分成相应的部分,以便不同水平的学生进行针对性复习。本书的注释有一定特色,不但指出应该选择的答案,而且进一步说明为什么要这样选,同时把学生可能出现的错误作了分析,使学生能举一反三,温故知新。

本书由四川外语学院谭少青教授主审。

参加编写的人员有:李义容、王宁、刘北平、韩扬、戴维康、黄光芬、何萍、彭丽、张爱维、陈有芬、先宁(按编写顺序排序)。

英语等级考试在中专推行还是件新生事物,编者们的经验和水平都有待提高,请广大读者对本书提出宝贵意见,使我们进一步修改完善本书。

本套教材所使用作品的作者,请与重庆大学出版社联系著作权使用事宜,对各位作者的支持谨表谢意。

编者

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Part I

Test One

I. Multiple choice:

1. They are twins and look very _____.
A. alike B. same C. able D. like
2. _____ did you go in the car this morning?
A. How far B. How much far
C. How long D. How much
3. There was _____ food at the restaurant.
A. plenty B. a plenty C. plenty of D. a plenty of
4. Can you _____ a duck from a goose?
A. call B. choose C. say D. tell
5. Let's hurry to _____ that bus or we'll be late for school.
A. take B. catch C. ride D. get
6. _____, I shall go.
A. If he asks me B. If he would ask me
C. If he asked me D. If he will ask me
7. He is driving _____ he finds it difficult to stop at the red light.
A. fast that B. so fast that
C. very fast that D. as fast that
8. Can you tell me _____?
A. where does he live B. where he lives

- C. where did he lived D. where he does live
9. I ____ lunch at two in the afternoon last year.
A. used to taking B. was used to take
C. was used to taking D. use to take
10. ____ I don't work on Saturdays.
A. Always B. Never C. Sometimes D. Seldom
11. The conditions in the lab are the same as ____.
A. space B. those in space
C. that in space D. ones in space
12. ____ no time to stop and talk. We must hurry up.
A. It is B. There is
C. There has D. Because it is
13. I am ____ to get tickets for the show today as there are hardly any left.
A. curious B. anxious C. afraid D. trouble
14. We walked ____ the hill ____ the wood ____ the top.
A. up... upon... at B. up... to... of
C. up... to... on D. up... at... on
- 15 It's quite late now and Mr. White ____ hasn't left his office.
A. still B. already C. since D. yet
16. He sold his car ____ \$ 2 000.
A. for B. over C. in D. by
17. Tim ____ his brother for food and clothes.
A. helped B. depended on
C. invited D. afforded
18. I did not hear what he was ____.
A. telling B. saying C. talking D. speaking
19. Although it is raining hard, ____.
A. I am still going out B. but I am still going out

- C. and I am still going out D. that I am still going out
20. The job is worth _____.
A. doing B. to do C. to be done D. done
21. They sent the letter to me _____ mistake.
A. for B. by
C. on D. with
22. Long, long ago there was _____ honest old farmer in _____ European country.
A. an... a B. an... an C. a... a D. a... an
23. Mr. Peter had his students _____ a composition in class.
A. wrote B. written C. write D. to write
24. Tom decided to find a job after he finished _____ school.
A. his B. the C. a D. /
25. We'd better _____ him the sad news.
A. not to tell B. not tell
C. to tell D. telling
26. They arrived in London _____ a fine December morning.
A. with B. in C. on D. at
27. I haven't got a chair _____.
A. for sitting B. to sit for
C. to sit D. to sit in
28. Did you tell him more _____ my plan for the summer?
A. except B. beside C. but D. besides
29. They _____ college for four years.
A. have been to B. have gone to
C. have gone in D. have been in
30. The students were told not to write _____ red ink.
A. with B. of C. by D. in
31. Where were you and what _____ at the time when the house was on fire?

- A. you did B. did you do
C. have you done D. were you doing

32. ____ all these novels, which do you like best?
A. From B. For C. Of D. With
33. You should put the book back ____ it was.
A. to the place B. where C. in which D. there
34. "How many tigers did you see in the zoo?" " ____ ."
A. No B. Neither C. None D. No one
35. When the baby saw his mother, he ____ and smiled.
A. stops crying B. stopped to cry
C. stops to cry D. stopped crying
36. Henry is ____ of the three men.
A. the strongest B. the stronger
C. stronger D. strongest
37. "I hope you were not ill." " ____ ."
A. Yes, I were B. No, I was
C. Yes, I wasn't D. No, I wasn't
38. This is a ____ longer sentence than that.
A. very B. more C. much D. well
39. There is something wrong with my TV set, ____?
A. isn't there B. is there
C. isn't it D. is it
40. John and his classmate are here. ____.
A. Neither of them has gone
B. Either of them hasn't gone
C. All of them haven't gone
D. None of them has gone
41. The whale has ____ body that it looks like an island in the sea.
A. a such huge B. too huge a

- C. so huge a D. a very huge
42. He can hardly drive a car and _____.
 A. so I can't B. neither can I
 C. so can I D. I can't, too
43. If you want to telephone them, you will have to _____ the numbers in the book.
 A. look to B. look through
 C. look up D. look after
44. It will take six weeks to _____ a man to do this job.
 A. guide B. lead C. train D. learn
45. When the bill came, he had to _____ money from his brother to pay it.
 A. borrow B. lend C. loan D. ask

I. Cloze:

Today the car is the most popular _____ 46 _____ of transportation in all of the United States. It has completely _____ 47 _____ the horse as a means of everyday transportation. Americans use their car for _____ 48 _____ 90 per cent of all personal _____ 49 _____.

Most Americans are able to _____ 50 _____ cars. The average price of a recently made car was \$ 2050 in 1950, \$ 2740 in 1960 and up to \$ 4750 _____ 51 _____ 1975. During this period American car manufacturers set about _____ 52 _____ their products and work efficiency. As a result, the yearly income of the average family increased from 1950 to 1975 _____ 53 _____ than the price of cars. For this reason _____ 54 _____ a new car takes a smaller _____ 55 _____ of a family's total earnings today.

- * * * *
46. A. kinds B. sort C. mean D. types
 47. A. denied B. reproduced C. replaced D. made

48. A. hardly B. nearly C. certainly D. somehow
49. A. trip B. works C. business D. travel
50. A. buy B. sell C. race D. see
51. A. on B. in C. behind D. about
52. A. raising B. making C. reducing D. improving
53. A. slowest B. equal C. faster D. less
54. A. bringing B. buying C. obtaining D. bought
55. A. part B. half C. number D. side

F . Correct mistakes :

56. What is the quickest way from here to the Museum?
A B C D
57. I am looking forward to see him on National Day.
A B C D
58. In our country children are well taken care.
A B C D
59. Don't leave your shoes on the table. Take off them.
A B C D
60. She has died for ten years, but she was still remembered
by all who knew her.
A B C D
61. This is the swimmer whom everyone says will win the
gold medal.
A B C D
62. I have seen that film ago. It is about a wounded boy.
A B C D

63. We must try to prevent these to happen again.
A B C D

64. The harder you work, a better progress you will make.
A B C D

65. Neither of you cannot go to see the film as you have got
no tickets at all.
A B C D

IV. Reading comprehension:

Passage A

We speak and read about all sorts of bad habits, but why isn't more said and written about the biggest and worst of all — television?

How many families spent the whole evening together in one room, yet each is alone to himself? How many families watch television during the dinner time, when what happened in the day should be discussed?

Most people will give the common excuse that there isn't anything else to do. Is life so empty that the most meaningful thing we can do is to sit in front of that box?

TV can greatly destroy personal relations. Everybody knows that TV has played an important part in the increase of fight and murder in many countries. Many people will disagree and point out that TV is also a wonderful tool for education and does a good job of reporting news. But the problem is that it's not easy to use TV wisely. How can you get your child away from the TV set while you can find nothing better to do?

* * * *

66. The writer thinks that television is _____.
A. not yet fully used B. used too much
C. something wonderful D. a bad habit
67. In the evening the family should _____.
A. watch TV in separate places
B. think about things that happened in the day
C. have dinner
D. talk about things that interest them
68. People watch TV because they think _____.
A. TV news is interesting
B. they learn about murder
C. they don't have other things to do
D. the box is better than TV set
69. The writer thinks that _____ is good.
A. not everything on TV
B. nothing on TV
C. to watch TV for the whole evening
D. for a child to watch TV
70. The problem is that _____.
A. we can't have enough time for TV
B. we don't know how to use TV in a proper way
C. none of the programs on TV is good
D. many people are too free

Passage B

Americans like to travel on their yearly holiday. Today more and more travellers in the United States are spending nights at small houses or inns instead of hotels. They get a room for the night and the breakfast the next morning.

Rooms for the night in private homes with breakfast have

been popular with travelers in Europe for many years. In the past five to ten years, these bed-and-breakfast places have become popular in the United States. Many of these America's bed-and-breakfast inns are old historic buildings. Some bed-and-breakfast inns have only a few rooms, others are much larger. Some inns do not provide telephones or television in the room, others do.

Staying at a bed-and-breakfast inn is much different from staying at a hotel. Usually the cost is much less. Staying at an inn is almost like visiting someone's home. The owners are glad to tell about the area and the interesting places to visit. Many vacationers say they enjoy the chance to meet local families,

* * * *

71. Americans take a holiday trip ____.

- A. all the year round
- B. for years
- C. every year
- D. every other year

72. Which is not true to the passage?

- A. Some Americans now stay in a bed-and-breakfast home instead of in a hotel.
- B. The bed-and-breakfast inns are private homes opened to vacation visitors.
- C. The bed-and-breakfast inns have been popular in America for a long time.
- D. The owners provide a morning meal for their visitors as a room for the night.

73. Many of these inns ____.

- A. have a long history
- B. have existed in the past
- C. are historical
- D. are buildings important in history

74. It _____ much less for the vacationers to stay at a bed-and-breakfast inn.

- A. takes B. spends C. pays D. uses

75. One reason why American travellers are beginning to stay at bed-and-breakfast inns is that _____.

- A. these inns are small and quiet
B. the travellers don't have to pay for the telephone or television
C. the travellers can meet and talk with the local people
D. the owners will show the travellers around the area.

Passage C

Today many people who live in large cities such as Paris and New York leave the city in summer. They go to the mountains or to the seashore to escape the city noise and heat. Over 2 000 years ago, many rich Romans did the same thing. They left the city of Rome in summer. Many of these wealthy Romans spent their summers in the city of Pompeii. Pompeii was a beautiful city, it was located on the ocean, on the Bay of Naples.

In the year 79 A. D. , a young Roman boy who later became a very famous Roman historian was visiting his uncle in Pompeii. The boy's name was Pliny the Younger. One day Pliny was looking up at the sky. He saw a frightening sight. It was a very large dark cloud. This black cloud rose high into the sky. Rock and ash flew through the air. What Pliny saw was the eruption—the explosion—of the volcano, Vesuvius. The city of Pompeii was at the foot of Mt. Vesuvius.

When the volcano first erupted, many people were able to flee the city and to escape death. In fact, 18 000 people escaped the terrible disaster. Unfortunately, there was not enough time

for everyone to escape. More than 2 000 people died. These unlucky people were burried alive under the volcano ash. The eruption lasted for about three days. When the eruption was over, Pompeii was burried under 20 feet of Volcano rock and ash. The city of Pompeii was buried and forgotten for 1 700 years.

In the year 1748 an Italian farmer was digging on his farm. As he was digging ,he uncovered a part of a wall of the ancient city of Pompeii. Soon archaeologists began to excavate—to dig—in the area. As time went by, much of the ancient city of pompeii was uncovered. Today tourists come from all over the world to see the ruins of the famous city Pompeii.

* * * *

76. What is the topic of this passage?

- A. Life in city. B. Mt. Vesuvius—a live volcano.
- C. The new discoveries of archaeologists.
- D. A terrible disaster to a Roman city.

77. According to the passage, when did the Mt. Vesuvius explosion take place?

- A. Over 2000 people. B. In the year 79 A. D.
- C. In the year 1748.
- D. Two hundred years before 1748.

78. How many people lived through the eruption(喷发) of Mt. Vesuvius?

- A. 18 000 B. 2 000 C. 17 000 D. 3 000

79. According to this passage, which of the following statements about Pompeii is true?

- A. Pompeii was burried under 1 feet of volcano ash.
- B. Pompeii was dug out by an Italian archaeologist.
- C. Most of the people of Pompeii were able to escape death.

D. Tourists come to excavate(开凿) the city of Pompeii.

80. In this passage, the word "flee" means:

A. flow B. escape C. free D. happen

V. Translation:

81. We speak and read about all sorts of bad habits, but why isn't more said and written about the biggest and worst of all—television?

82. Americans like to travel on their yearly holiday. Today more and more travellers in the United States are spending nights at small houses or inns instead of hotels.

83. When the volcano first erupted, many people were able to flee the city and to escape death. In fact, 18 000 people escaped the terrible disaster. Unfortunately, there was not enough time for everyone to escape.