

闫学迅 主编

历年申请学士学位

# 英语统考试题集

English Test  
for the Bachelor of  
Arts and Bachelor of Science  
Candidates of Non-English  
Majors of  
Continuing Education

(ETCE)

合肥工业大学出版社

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主 编 闫学迅  
副主编 林 勇

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## 内 容 提 要

本书是从1993年至2002年安徽省历年全省英语统考实考试题中,精心挑选出12套试卷汇编而成的。此书是安徽省十年来成人本科毕业生申请学士学位英语水平统考的一次阶段性展示和总结,也是群策群力、集体智慧的结晶。

本书是广大考生考前的必备辅导用书。在试卷前增加了《考试大纲(试行)》,试卷后附有考生需要掌握的重要语法条目和报考国家英语四级水平所要求的词汇表,以方便学生查阅。

由于本试题集的题型与试卷相似,其难易程度由浅入深,且略低于国家英语四级水平,所以特别适合考生进行考前最后冲刺训练。本书也适用于英语水平介于三、四级之间的广大成人及全日制普通高校类学生应试学习。

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主编 闫学迅 副主编 林 勇

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# 前 言

根据国务院学位委员会《关于授予成人高等教育本科毕业生学士学位暂行规定》、《关于整顿普通高等学校授予成人高等教育本科毕业生学士学位工作的通知》精神,1992年安徽省学位委员会下函,由安徽省外语统考办公室具体实施,开始了在全省范围进行成人本科毕业生申请学士学位外语水平的统一考试(非英语专业考试语种一般为英语,英语专业考第二外国语)。

随着我国教育体制改革的不断深化,十年来我省的各类成人教育与全日制普通高等教育一样,有了迅猛的发展。近两、三年来,每年申请参加全省成人本科学士学位英语水平统一考试的高达四千多人。

为使更多的考生了解、熟悉学士学位外语水平统考的有关情况、考题类型、水平要求等,我们从1993年至2002年历年全省英语统考实考试卷中,精心挑选出12套试卷(按逐年顺序,程度由浅入深),在保持原貌的前提下,更换了其中极少数的重复句子和文章,编写了这本《历年申请学士学位英语统考试题集》。每套试卷均给出参考答案。试卷前有《安徽省成人高等教育本科毕业生申请学士学位英语水平统一考试大纲(试行)》,试卷后附有考生需要掌握的重点语法条目和词组表(词汇部分考生可参考2000年7月新的《大学英语教学大纲》规定的四级要求的词汇)。

本书目的明确,特色突出,针对性强,意在帮助我省及外省报考并录取到我省各高校的成人本科学生顺利通过英语水平统一考试,获取学士学位。另外,因试卷题型及难易程度接近(目前略低于)国家英语四级水平考试,所以对全日制普通高校本科生(尤其是提前报考四级或英语基础稍差些的学生)进行考前训练,提高也十分有利。相当一部分成人本科学生在认真做过这些试题,经老师讲评、指导后,他们不仅在五月份的英语水平统考中考出了好成绩,还再接再厉,经过一个月冲刺,参加国家英语四级考试又获成功。所以说,本试题集也适用于英语水平介于大学英语三、四级之间的广大成人及全日制普通高校各类学生。

本书由闫学迅担任主编,负责全书的策划、统稿工作,林勇为副主编。参加历年实考试卷编写工作的有:合肥工业大学林玉鹏教授、安徽大学黄青龙教授、中国科学技术大学崔海健教授、安徽教育学院范东生教授、安徽财贸学院王志良副教授、安徽工业大学刘爱萍副教授等。安徽省人民政府学位委员会办公室、安徽省教育厅高等教育处黄泽秋、汤仲胜、陈从玉同志始终给予热诚关怀和大力支持;安徽省学位课程统考办公室李钢、崔鹏、张波、阚茹同志给予很多具体指导和帮助;合肥工业大学管理学院副教授,时新考前培训中心校长张红斌也一直关注、支持本书的出版。值此新年伊始,本书付梓出版之际,对上述同行、同志们的积极参与和鼎力相助表示我们最诚挚的谢意。这本《历年申请学士学位英语统考试题集》是我省十年来成人本科毕业生申请学士学位英语水平统一考试的一次阶段性展示和总结,是群策群力、集体智慧的结晶。

由于水平有限,书中定有一些错误、不当之处,敬请各位领导、同行专家以及使用该书的读者给予批评、指正。

编 者

二〇〇三年元月 于合肥

# 安徽省成人高等教育本科毕业生 申请学士学位英语水平统一考试大纲

(试 行)

## 一、总 则

国务院学位委员会、教育部《关于整顿普通高等学校授予成人高等教育本科毕业生学士学位工作的通知》(学位[1991]11号)要求:“成人高等教育本科毕业生申请学士学位,必须参加由地方高等教育主管部门参照普通本科教育外语教学大纲的要求统一命题和组织的外国语考试。”为了客观地测试我省成人高等本科教育非英语专业学士学位申请者的英语水平,保证学位授予质量,搞好我省英语统考工作,特制定本考试大纲。

根据我国授予学士学位对外语的基本要求,结合成人高等本科教育的培养目标和办学特点与规律,我省成人高等本科教育非英语专业学士学位英语水平要求如下:

1. 理解性掌握 4000 个左右常用单词及其构成的词组(即能正确识别词类,选择词义),对其中约 2000 个基本词能复用性掌握(即能正确识别词类,选择词义,英汉互译,熟悉某些常用搭配和用法,并具有初步的构词知识)。掌握基本语法知识。
2. 能阅读一般英语读物,理解基本正确,阅读速度每分钟 50 个词左右。
3. 能将一般难度的英语短文译成汉语,理解基本正确,译文达意;能将一般难度的汉语短句译成英语,内容表达与语法基本正确。
4. 具有初步的写作能力。

我省高等教育本科教育非英语专业学士学位英语水平考试,就是根据这一要求设计的。考试的目的在于全面考核成人高等本科教育非英语专业学士学位申请者是否达到学位英语所确定的各项目标。

本大纲规定了成人高等本科教育非英语专业学士学位英语水平考试的内容、形式、时间和计分方法,以便较好地检测考生的英语整体水平和知识、能力结构,达到考试目的。

本考试是一种标准化的水平考试。由于目前尚不具备作文考试的条件,暂不考短文写作。考试范围主要是本大纲所规定的学位英语水平中除作文以外的全部内容。为保证试卷的信度,本考试除英译汉和汉译英部分是主观性试题外,其余试题都采用客观性的多项选择题形式。英译汉和汉译英部分旨在较好地考核考生运用语言的能力,以提高试卷的效度。

本考试每年举行一次,考试时间由省学位委员会统一规定。

## 二、考试内容

本考试内容包括五部分:词语用法和语法结构、阅读理解、完形填空、英译汉、汉译英。

第一部分:词语用法和语法结构(Vocabulary and Structure)共 40 分,每题 0.5 分,考试时间为 35 分钟。题目中 50% 为词和短语用法,50% 为语法结构。本部分包括两节:A 节(Section A)共 30 题;B 节(Section B)共 10 题。要求考生从每题四个选项中选出一个最佳答案。本部分的目的是测试考生运用词、短语及语法结构的能力。

第二部分:阅读理解(Reading Comprehension)共 20 题,每题 2 分,考试时间为 45 分钟。这部分的目的是测试学生通过阅读获取信息的能力,既要准确,也要有一定速度。

测试要求考生阅读若干篇短文。每篇短文后有若干个问题。考生应根据文章内容从每题四个选项中选出一个最佳答案。此部分总阅读量为 1000 词左右。

阅读材料的选择原则:

1. 题材广泛,可以包括人物传记、社会、文化、日常知识、科普知识等,所涉及的背景知识应能为考生所理解。
2. 体裁多样,可以包括叙述文、说明文、议论文等。
3. 文章的语言难度中等。对无法猜测而又影响理解的关键词,如超出考试词汇范围的,均用汉语注明词义。

阅读理解部分主要测试下列能力:

1. 掌握所读材料的主旨和大意;
2. 了解说明主旨和大意的事实和细节;
3. 能根据所读材料进行一定的判断和推理;
4. 能理解个别句子的意义,也能理解上下文的逻辑关系。

第三部分:完形填空(Cloze)共 20 题,每题 0.5 分,考试时间为 20 分钟。这部分的目的是测试学生综合运用语言的能力。测试的形式是在一篇题材熟悉、难度中等、约 200 词的文章中留有 20 个空白,每个空白为一题,每题四个选择项,要求考生在全面理解内容的基础上选择一个最佳答案,填入空白内容使短文的意思和结构恢复完整。填空的词项包括结构和实义词。

第四部分:英译汉(Translation from English into Chinese)共 5 篇,每题 3 分,考试时间为 25 分钟。这部分的目的是测试考生对原文的准确理解及将英文译成汉语的基本能力。测试的形式是:给出一篇 200 词左右的短文,短文体裁为记叙文、说明文和议论文中的一种,要求考生译出其中指定的五个部分。五个部分的总词量为 100 词左右。考生在正确理解这篇短文的基础上,将文中要求翻译的部分译成规范的现代汉语。译文必须忠实原文,表达正确,通顺易懂。

第五部分:汉译英(Translation from Chinese into English)共 5 题。每题 3 分,考试时间为 25 分钟。这部分的目的是测试考生运用所学过的词汇和语法知识将简单的汉语句子译成英

语的能力。测试的形式是:给出五个中文句子,句子的英语结构均为考生应掌握的句型,要求考生将句子译成英语,译文忠实原文,表达正确,无语法、拼写、大小写、标点符号等方面的错误。

### 三、答题及计分方法

从每道客观题的四个选择项中选出一个最佳答案,并填涂在答题卡上。每题只能选择一个答案,多选作废。主观性试题按科学的评分标准评分。试卷以 60 分为及格标准。凡达到及格标准的发给《安徽省成人高等教育本科毕业生申请学士学位外国语水平统一考试合格证书》,达到 85 分的注明“成绩优秀”字样。

试卷五部分的题数、计分和考试时间列表如下:

序号	题号	各部分名称	题数	计分	时间
I	1—40	词语用法和语法结构	40	20	35 分钟
II	41—60	阅读理解	20	40	45 分钟
III	61—80	完形填空	20	10	20 分钟
IV	81—85	英译汉	5	15	25 分钟
V	86—90	汉译英	5	15	25 分钟
合 计			90	100	150 分钟

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# Test 1

## Part I Vocabulary and Structure (35 minutes)

### Section A

**Directions:** In this section there are thirty incomplete sentences. Each of them is followed by 4 choices marked A, B, C and D. You are required to decide on the best choice that makes the sentence meaningful and correct.

1. John knows everything \_\_\_\_\_ China. He has been working here for years.  
A. in                      B. for                      C. about                      D. on
2. I will go to his home tomorrow and have a talk with him \_\_\_\_\_ I meet him this evening.  
A. unless                      B. until                      C. if                      D. whether
3. It was not such a good film \_\_\_\_\_ she had expected.  
A. that                      B. which                      C. as                      D. what
4. My children were well \_\_\_\_\_ by my sister while I was away.  
A. looked at                      B. looked for                      C. looked after                      D. looked into
5. The medical team is \_\_\_\_\_ ten doctors and some nurses.  
A. made of                      B. made use of                      C. made up of                      D. made the best of
6. I wanted to go with you, but my father \_\_\_\_\_ me from doing so.  
A. prevented ~~PRE~~                      B. protected ~~PRO~~                      C. pretended ~~PRE~~                      D. prepared ~~PRE~~
7. She told me yesterday that the meeting \_\_\_\_\_ next week.  
A. will be held                      B. was held                      C. would be held                      D. has been held
8. \_\_\_\_\_ with the size of the whole earth, the highest mountain in the world does not seem high at all.  
A. Compared                      B. Compare                      C. Be compared                      D. Comparing
9. That is the girl \_\_\_\_\_ father is now working as the president of our college.  
A. whose ~~whose~~                      B. whom ~~whom~~                      C. who ~~who~~                      D. which ~~which~~
10. It was in 1989 ~~in 1989~~ I saw him for the first time.  
A. while                      B. that                      C. which ~~which~~                      D. where ~~where~~
11. The \_\_\_\_\_ to the boat was not too serious so he could go on sailing.  
A. hurt                      B. destroy                      C. harm                      D. damage
12. The students kept \_\_\_\_\_ the teacher questions untill the class was over.  
A. asking                      B. to ask                      C. being asked                      D. ask
13. We \_\_\_\_\_ our breakfast when an old man came to the door.  
A. just have had                      B. just had                      C. have just had                      D. had just had
14. We should never \_\_\_\_\_ our hope for a better life in the future.

A. give up      <sup>把...送出去</sup> B. give away      <sup>出发</sup> C. give off      <sup>赠送, 给</sup> D. give in

15. She was so happy \_\_\_\_\_ she could not speak a word.  
 A. since      B. when      C. that      D. because
16. \_\_\_\_\_ of them wants to get up early in the morning.  
 A. Some      B. All      C. Neither      D. Both
17. Tom has lost his pen, so I lend him one of \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. me      B. mine      C. my      D. I
18. The classroom is empty. The students \_\_\_\_\_ to the reading room.  
 A. must have gone      B. should have gone  
 C. ought to have gone      D. need to have gone
19. I \_\_\_\_\_ breakfast at 10:00 in the morning last year. But now I take it at 7:30.  
 A. used to take      B. was used to take  
 C. use to take      D. used to taking
20. They went on working \_\_\_\_\_ the heavy rain.  
 A. although      B. in spite of <sup>不顾, 尽管</sup>      C. even if <sup>即使, 尽管</sup>      D. instead of
21. "\_\_\_\_\_ these days? I haven't seen you for quite a long time."  
 A. Where did you go      B. Where had you been  
 C. Where have you been      D. Where were you going
22. She decided to \_\_\_\_\_ her holiday untill next month.  
 A. put off      B. put on      C. put out      D. put up
23. Swimming, \_\_\_\_\_ football and basketball, is also a very good exercise of your body.  
 A. like      B. alike      C. likely      D. similar
24. Young animals must learn how to protect themselves in order to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. surround      B. survive      C. sure      D. surprise
25. I suggest that the meeting \_\_\_\_\_ on Friday evening.  
 A. is held      B. will be held      C. will hold      D. be held
26. I saw a terrible car \_\_\_\_\_ in the street this morning.  
 A. danger      B. accident <sup>不幸的意外事件</sup>      C. happening      D. event
27. If I \_\_\_\_\_ you, I wouldn't stay here any longer.  
 A. will be      B. was      C. were      D. have been
28. I can still remember \_\_\_\_\_ you for the first time. You were so young then.  
 A. to meet      B. to have met      C. have met      D. meeting
29. He arrived half an hour late, \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. so did I      B. I did so      C. so I did      D. I so did
30. There is \_\_\_\_\_ ink in the bottle. Will you please buy me another bottle?  
 A. few      B. little      C. a few      D. a little

## Section B

**Directions:** In this section, there are ten sentences. In each sentence there are 4 underlined parts marked A, B, C, and D. You are required to find out the

**ONE which is wrong and then mark your choice on the Answer sheet.**

31. My teacher has lot of teaching experience, and she cares about her students, too.  
A B C D
32. The old man must be sent to hospital at once. He is died.  
A B C D
33. Because she did not like my advice, therefore she did not accept it.  
A B C D
34. After carefully examination, we soon discovered that the river was deep enough for  
A B C  
large boats.  
A
35. It was very kind for you to send me such a beautiful picture.  
A B C D
36. Nobody besides little John thinks that a trip by bus is exciting.  
A B C D
37. Although she looks very young, she is as older as my 30 - year - old sister.  
A B C D
38. It is raining outside. If it doesn't stop soon, I will have to stay inside home.  
A B C D
39. They decided to leave in Sunday moring without their father's permission.  
A B C D
40. They looked out of the window and found that the ground is covered with snow.  
A B C D

## **Part II Reading Comprehension**(45 minutes)

**Directions:** There are four passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. There are 4 choices marked A, B, C and D after each question or statement. You are required to decide on the best choice for each of them, and then mark your choice on the answer sheet.

(1)

The world's population continues to grow. There are now about 4 billion of us on earth. That could reach 6 billion by the end of the century and 11 billion in a further 75 years. Experts have long been concerned about such a growth. Where will we find the food, water, jobs, houses, schools and health care for all these people?

A major new study shows that the situation may be changing. A large and rapid drop in the world's birth rate has taken place during the past 10 years. Families are generally smaller now than they were a few years ago. It is happening in both developing and industrial countries.

Researchers said they found a number of reasons for this. More men and women are waiting longer to get married and are using birth control devices and methods to prevent or delay pregnancy(怀孕). More women are going to school or working at jobs away from home instead of having children. And more governments, especially in developing countries, now support family planning

programs to control population growth. China is one of the countries that have made great progress in reducing its population growth. China has already cut its rate of population growth by about one half since 1970.

Each Chinese family is now urged to have no more than one child. And the hope is to reach a zero population growth with the total number of births equal to the total number of deaths, by the year of 2000.

Several countries in Europe already have fewer births than deaths. Experts said that these nations could face a serious shortage of workers in the future. And the persons who are working could face much higher taxes to help support the growing number of the retired people.

Question 41–45 are based on the passage you have just read.

41. The world's population could reach \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. 6 billion in 75 years  
B. 11 billion in 2075  
C. 11 billion by the end of this century  
D. 600 million in 15 years
42. Population growth is happening \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. in all countries  
B. in a few countries only  
C. in most countries  
D. mainly in developed countries
43. Which of the following is true?  
A. There has been a slower population growth in the past ten years.  
B. The world's birth rate is higher than ten years ago.  
C. Families are as large as before.  
D. Birth control has been well practiced in all nations.
44. "Family planning programs" means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. an economic policy in a country  
B. an economic policy in a family  
C. TV programs designed for a family  
D. a birth control policy in a country
45. By the year 2000, the number of births and the number of deaths in China will \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. be greatly different  
B. be equal  
C. drop a great deal  
D. become much larger

(2)

There have been many great inventions, things that changed the way we live. The first great invention was one that is still very important today—the wheel. This made it easier to carry heavy things and to travel into distances.

For hundreds of years after that there were few inventions that had as much effect as the wheel. Then in the early 1800's the world started to change. In the second half of the 19th century many great inventions started to be made. Among them were the camera, the electric light and the radio. These all became a big part of our life today.

The first part of the 20th century saw more great inventions. Sound movies in 1926. The computer in 1928. And the jet planes in 1930. This was also a time when new materials were

made. Nylon came out in 1935. It changed the kind of clothes people wear.

The middle part of the 20th century brought new ways to help people get over diseases. They made people healthier and let them live longer lives. By the 1960's most people could expect to live to be at least 60.

By this time, most people had a very good life. Of course new inventions continued to be made. But man now had a desire to explore again. The world is known to man but the stars are not yet. Man began looking for ways to go into space. Russia made the first step. Then the United States took a step. Since then other countries, including China and Japan, have made their step into space.

In 1969 man took his biggest step away from the earth. Americans first walked on the moon. This is certainly just a beginning though. New inventions will someday allow us to do things we have never yet dreamed of.

*Question 46—50 are based on the passage you have just read.*

46. The first great invention we have ever known was \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the camera      B. the wheel      C. the electric light      D. the radio
47. \_\_\_\_\_ inventions had had as much effect as the wheel before the 19th century.  
A. Quite a lot of      B. Some      C. Few      D. Many other
48. According to this passage \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. only Americans have walked on the moon  
B. only Russia have walked on the moon  
C. China and Japan are among these countries that have sent men to the moon.  
D. both A and B
49. This passage talks mainly about \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. how inventions affect people's lives  
B. when electric light was invented  
C. which country made the first step into space  
D. why cars are so important today
50. We can safely come to the conclusion that people's lives will be made better through \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. new discoveries  
B. greater inventions  
C. better ways to help get over diseases  
D. all of the above

(3)

Herbert George Wells was born in 1866 at a time when scientific discoveries were bringing about great changes in the world. Wells, who had spent years studying science, used to consider the future of man in the light of scientific knowledge. When he tried to imagine the first journey to the moon or a war between the planets, he imagined things that were scientifically possible. He seemed able to look into the future.

Wells was a man who had had an unhappy childhood. At 13 he was sent to work in a shop where he could learn the business. But his heart was not in buying and selling. The boy was a failure at every job he tried. At long last, he discovered his great gift as a story-teller.

Wells believed that scientific knowledge would give man the key to his own future. He wanted man to use it wisely. We can find in many of his stories a frightening picture of what scientific man may become if he cannot wisely use the power he has got.

We are told that the people who live in the year of 802701 in 《The Time Machine》 are neither better nor happier than the human beings we know. They can do things which we can't but they have become inhuman. They have sacrificed feelings like love, pity and kindness for a terrible, machine-like power.

Wells wanted to change the shape of the world, his success as a great writer was not enough for him. He wrote many serious books and articles about the world not only as it was but also as it might be. He was a prophet. He prophesied many things. He had been prophesying the space age before man had even learnt to fly. His fear that man might fail to use the scientific power wisely is shared by most people today. Wells was a small man. Yet he became a great figure of our times.

*Question 51—55 are based on the passage you have just read.*

51. Wells seemed able to look into the future because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. he had some scientific knowledge
- B. he had a great imagination
- C. he had a great gift as story-teller
- D. both A and B

52. In the eyes of the people who live in the year of 802701, which of the following is the most important?

- |         |                       |
|---------|-----------------------|
| A. love | B. machine-like power |
| C. pity | D. kindness           |

53. Which of the following is NOT true?

- A. Wells was a great figure.
- B. Wells was a great story-teller.
- C. Wells was a successful businessman.
- D. Wells was a great prophet.

54. If we cannot use the scientific power we have got wisely, the world will become \_\_\_\_\_.

- |            |           |             |             |
|------------|-----------|-------------|-------------|
| A. happier | B. better | C. powerful | D. terrible |
|------------|-----------|-------------|-------------|

55. The passage mainly talks about \_\_\_\_\_.

- |                             |                                |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| A. Wells as a great prophet | B. the space age               |
| C. Wells's boyhood          | D. Wells's business experience |

(4)

Very soon a computer will be able to teach you English. I will also be able to translate any language for you, too. It's just one more unbelievable result of the development of micro-proces-

sors—those tiny parts of a computer commonly known as “silicon chips”.

Already the United States is developing an electronic translation machine. Imagine a Chinese secretary who wants to type a letter from the boss to a businessman in London. All she or he will have to do is this: first type the letter in Chinese. The letter will appear on a television screen. After a few seconds the translated letter will appear on another television screen in London in perfect English. And that is not all. Soon a computer will be able to teach you English. You will sit in front of a television screen and practise endless sentence structures. The computer will tell you when you are correct and when you are wrong. It will even talk to you because the silicon chips can change electrical impulses(脉冲) into sounds.

So think of it. You will be able to teach yourself at your own pace. You will waste very little time, and you can work at home. And if after all that, you still can't speak English, you can always use translating machine. In a few years perhaps, there will be no need for BBC English by radio programmes, no need for exciting new textbooks and teachers of English. Fast, reliable and efficient language teaching and translating facilities will be available to you. Think of that no more tears or embarrassing moments. One little problem is that a computer can't laugh yet, but the scientists are working on it.

*Question 56—60 are based on the passage you have just read.*

56. Silicon chips are \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. microprocessors
- B. the result of the development of microprocessors
- C. the computer itself
- D. parts of microprocessors

57. If a Chinese secretary wants to translate a letter, all he or she will have to do is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. push a button and wait
- B. use any kind of typewriter to type the letter
- C. type it for the machine to do the translating
- D. type the letter and tell someone else to do the translation

58. You will \_\_\_\_\_ if you use a computer to learn the language.

- A. waste much of your time
- B. do everything at your own pace
- C. need no translating machine
- D. speak better English

59. The computer can be used to replace \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. exciting new textbooks
- B. experienced language teachers
- C. language teaching radio programmes
- D. all of the above

60. Computers can \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. shed tears as human beings can
- B. also laugh as human beings can
- C. even talk with us
- D. sometimes become angry

### Part III Cloze (20 minutes)

**Directions:** There are 20 blanks in the following passage. For each blank, there are four choices marked A, B, C, and D given below. You should choose the ONE that best fits into the passage.

What do you know about the sea? You may have seen it. 61 looks beautiful on a fine sunny 62, and can be very rough when there is a strong wind.

63 course, the sea is very large. In the world there is more sea 64 land. The sea covers  $\frac{3}{4}$  of the earth.

The sea is also very deep in 65 places. It is not deep everywhere, some parts of it are quite 66. But in some places the depth of the sea is very 67.

If you have swum in the sea, you know that the water is 68. Rivers carry salt from the land 69 the sea. The most salty sea in the world is the Dead Sea in Arabia. It is so salty that no fish or plant can live in it.

In most parts of the sea, there 70 a lot of fishes and plants. Some live 71 the top of the sea. Others 72 deep down. No sunlight can 73 the depths of the sea, so it is completely 74. Strange fishes live there. Some are blind. Some have 75 own lights. And some have great mouths. 76 their great mouth, they can swallow fish 77 than themselves.

Many scientists are now 78 a study of the sea. They hope to 79 new resources for mankind to use 80 the future.

61. A. That

B. This

C. It

D. Which

64. A. as

B. than

C. for

D. without

67. A. great

B. small

C. good

D. short

70. A. are

B. have

C. will be

D. were

73. A. arrive

8

62. A. time

B. summer

C. sky

D. day

65. A. some

B. all

C. both

D. any

68. A. sweet

B. hot

C. salty

D. cold

71. A. beside

B. on

C. against

D. near

74. A. dark

63. A. On

B. In

C. Of

D. With

66. A. high

B. wide

C. low

D. shallow

69. A. for

B. into

C. through

D. with

72. A. work

B. live

C. travel

B. find

75. A. they