

红蓝英语模拟试卷系列·职称考试

# 技术点详解

## 全国职称英语综合类

### C级考试全真模拟试卷

常春藤英语教学研究中心 编



**红蓝英语**

**模拟试卷系列·职称考试**  
**(光盘资料)**

**技术点详解**

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世界图书出版公司

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# 前言

由上海、厦门、香港、台北、吉隆坡、洛杉矶等地英语教学专业人士联合组成的常春藤英语教学研究中心,推出体现海外英语学习全新理念的色彩助记外语读物以来,在中国英语图书市场一炮打响,红蓝自测英语速记词汇表二十多个品种常销不衰,双向记忆的红蓝色彩助记卡获得了中华人民共和国的专利。

常春藤英语教学研究中心的英语教育专业人士,在这个基础上充分发挥和海外英语时文零距离接触的强势,潜心研究了中考、高考、大学四级、六级、考研、托福、雅思、GRE、职称考试、自学考试、公共英语等中国内地各个层面、几十个领域的英语考试大纲要求,邀请了中国境内众多英语专业强手加盟,不失时机地编写了有技术点详解的各类英语考试模拟试卷,编写了有色彩助记又有鲜活例句的英语词汇精编。常春藤红蓝英语常销的各类词汇、试卷的品种目前已近百,在外语图书市场中已经成为一个知名品牌。

现在呈现在读者面前的是“红蓝英语模拟试卷系列·职称英语”,这是根据人事部专业技术人员管理司审定的最新全国专业技术人员职称英语考试大纲编写的,有全国英语职称综合类考试的A级本、B级本、C级本,有全国英语职称理工类考试的A级本、B级本、C级本,有全国英语职称卫生类考试的A级本、B级本、C级本共9种,不同种类、不同等级的考试分别提供10套全真模拟试卷,在同类图书中其实用性和价格比都有不可替代的优势。同时,继承前几辑模拟试卷的特色,在答题技术点详解方面有更深一层的拓展,如:逻辑推理法、区分词意法、词组辨析法、逐项排除法、直接定位法、总体推断法……另外,阅读部分的试题同样吸收了海外最新的英语精采时文,会使众多的考生眼前一亮。

《技术点详解全国职称英语综合类C级考试全真模拟试卷》根据考试大纲对C级报考人员的要求编写。着重体现了考查考生熟练掌握4000个基本词汇的程度和英语阅读的理解、识别能力。这里的英语全真模拟试卷涵盖了综合类考生应该掌握的阅读文章类型,包括人物性格的分析、社会热点的探讨、历史事件的回顾、哲理小品的欣赏等多方面内容,符合报考综合类C级考生的职业特点。

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# 全真模拟试卷

## 全国职称英语综合类 C 级考试

### 全真模拟试卷(一)

#### 第 1 部分:词汇选项 (第 1~15 题,每题 1 分,共 15 分)

下面共有 15 个句子,每个句子中均有 1 个词或短语画有底横线。请从每个句子后面所给的 4 个选项中,选择 1 个与画线部分意义最相近的词或短语。

1. Mike offered a silly excuse for his being late.  
A. accepted  
B. considered  
C. gave  
D. took
2. We decided to go by underground.  
A. airplane  
B. tube  
C. train  
D. taxi
3. Are you sure that wasn't a con?  
A. lie  
B. trick  
C. mistake  
D. proof
4. Young people now want to work for big firms.  
A. societies  
B. companies  
C. factories  
D. plants
5. He lacked the strength to deal with all these problems.  
A. cope with  
B. talk about  
C. copy down  
D. think of
6. The old man felt upset because he had lost his umbrella.  
A. sick  
B. ill  
C. worried  
D. tired
7. The Eiffel Tower is one of the most famous structures in the world.  
A. houses  
B. locations  
C. buildings  
D. temples
8. More people report that they "fell" on the verge of a nervous breakdown.

- A. on top of
- B. instead of
- C. very close to
- D. on behalf of
9. He didn't go to this meeting because he was at another.
  - A. assist
  - B. present
  - C. attempt
  - D. attend
10. People often say the right words, but their eyes betray their true feelings.
  - A. hide
  - B. represent
  - C. reveal
  - D. turn against
11. As they filed by, they passed a bottle of water still intact that lay in a pool of blood.
  - A. untouched
  - B. complete
  - C. broken
  - D. undamaged
12. He likes very much what his part in the play is.
  - A. portion
  - B. performance
  - C. partner
  - D. role
13. He purchased a ticket and went up on the top deck.
  - A. took
  - B. bought
  - C. showed
  - D. made
14. She backs up her pitch with facts.
  - A. lengthens
  - B. supports
  - C. narrows
  - D. deepens
15. Put the washing in the sun, it'll soon become dry.
  - A. wet
  - B. worried
  - C. waterless
  - D. warm

**第2部分:阅读判断** (第16~22题,每题1分,共7分)

阅读下面这篇短文,短文后列出 7 个句子,请根据短文的内容对每个句子做出判断。如果该句提供的是正确信息,请选择 A;如果该句提供的是错误信息,请选择 B;如果该句的信息文章中沒有提及,请选择 C。

Perhaps you have seen very young children —or very old people — learning to read. They move the index finger along the line of print, pointing to each word, sometimes even to individual letters, saying the word or letters to themselves in a low voice. This is called “vocalizing”. Sometimes the learner makes no sound though his lips may move to form the words, sometimes there is not even any perceptible movement of the mouth at all, but the learner is still activating his throat muscles slightly to “say” the words to himself. He is still vocalizing.

However slight the extent of vocalizing may be it will still be impossible for such a reader to reach a speed of more than about 280 w. p. m. The appreciation of written words must be entirely visual and we must read more than one word at a time.

Look at you, the second word of this passage. Even if you look straight at the "o" of that word, without moving your eyes at all you can clearly see "perhaps" and "have" on either side. So you can read three words at once. In the same way, you can probably take in a complete short sentence on one line at one glance. None of the lines of print on a page this size should need more than three eye movements. Take this line, This would perhaps break up into three word groups: (1)... times there is not even ... (2)... any perceptible movement ... (3)... of the mouth at all, but ... When you are reading well, your eyes will be one or two word groups ahead of the one your mind is taking in.

Many students trying to increase their effective reading speed become discouraged when they find that if they try to race through a passage faster, they fail to take in what they have read. At the end, they have been so busy "reading faster" that they cannot remember what the passage was about. The problem here is that the material they are practicing on is either too difficult for them in vocabulary or content, or not sufficiently interesting. We hope that the passages in this course material will be both interesting and fairly easy, but you should also practice as much as you can in your own time. Read things you like reading. Go to the subject catalogue in the library. Biography, sport, domestic science, the cinema ... there is bound to be some area that interests you and in which you can find books of about your level of ability or just below.

If you want a quick check on how easy a book is, read through three or four pages at random. If there are, on average, more than five or six words on each page that are completely new to you, then the book (though you may persevere with it for interest's three or four times as much "light" speed reading material (whether it is Newsweek, The Saint or A Tale of Two Cities) as you do close, slow textbook work. You cannot achieve a permanent improvement in your reading speed if most of the time you are practicing reading slowly.

16. Very old people and very young children learn to read in much the same way.  
A. Right                                      B. Wrong                                      C. Not mentioned
17. Vocalizing will prevent readers from reading at speeds of over 100 w. p. m.  
A. Right                                      B. Wrong                                      C. Not mentioned
18. To read well your eyes should be one or two word groups ahead of mind.  
A. Right                                      B. Wrong                                      C. Not mentioned
19. It is more important to read fast than to understand what is read.  
A. Right                                      B. Wrong                                      C. Not mentioned
20. Reading practice material should be interesting and not too hard.  
A. Right                                      B. Wrong                                      C. Not mentioned
21. It is impossible to check quickly how difficult a book is.  
A. Right                                      B. Wrong                                      C. Not mentioned



22. You should never read a book that has five or six new words per pages.  
A. Right                      B. Wrong                      C. Not mentioned

**第 3 部分:概括大意与完成句子** (第 23~30 题,每题 1 分,共 8 分)

阅读下面这篇短文,短文后有 2 项测试任务:(1)第 23~26 题要求从所给的 6 个选项中为规定段每段选择 1 个正确的小标题;(2)第 27~30 题要求从所给的另 6 个选项中选择 4 个正确选项,分别完成每个句子。

1. What happens when human beings are deprived of sleep for long periods of time? To answer this question, a New Yorker, Peter Tripp offered to stay awake 200 hours. During that time Tripp was observed by a group of doctors, who reported on his progress.
2. After three days of staying awake, he began to show signs of mental breakdown. He laughed at things that were not funny, and wept at things that were not sad. Complaining of pressure caused by a hat on his head, he tried repeatedly to take it off. Tripp, of course, was not wearing a hat.
3. On the fifth day he cried out that a doctor's jacket looked like crawling worms. Then he imagined he was in another city; he tried to run away from the building, insisting it was on fire; and he thought the 200 hours without sleep had been passed but the doctors were still trying to keep the experiment going. After 200 hours without sleep, Tripp, said the doctor, "was suffering from mental illness". He was nearly mad!
4. Barely able to stand, Tripp was helped across the street to a room in a hotel. There, after being awake for 201 hours and thirteen minutes, he fell asleep. The doctors predicted he would sleep for twenty or thirty hours.
5. "Peter Tripp will sleep the deepest sleep in history," said the doctors. Tripp slept all right-for nine hours and eleven minutes. When he awoke, his first words were, "I feel fine." After a medical check, he greatly surprised watchers who pronounced him fine. The next day he was back at work.

- |   |                                |
|---|--------------------------------|
| 23. Paragraph 2 _____   | A. Begins to Sleep             |
| 24. Paragraph 3 _____   | B. Showed Mental Disorder      |
| 25. Paragraph 4 _____   | C. Imagined All Kind of Things |
|   | D. Could Not Fall Asleep       |
|   | E. No Permanent Damage         |
|   | F. Some Serious After-effects  |
| 26. Paragraph 5 _____   |                                |
| 27. The doctors predicted Tripp would _____.                        |                                |
| 28. Tripp slept for a relatively short time, the doctor were _____. |                                |
| 29. After 200 hours without sleep, Tripp was _____.                 |                                |

30. After 72 hours without sleep, Tripp was \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. sleep for twenty or thirty hours
- B. greatly surprised
- C. sleep for a long period
- D. suffering from "mental illness"
- E. showed mental disorder
- F. bad short-lived effects

**第 4 部分: 阅读理解** (第 31~45 题, 每题 3 分, 共 45 分)

下面有 3 篇短文, 每篇短文后有 5 道题, 每题后面有 4 个选项。请仔细阅读短文, 并根据短文回答其后面的问题, 从 4 个选项中选择 1 个最佳答案。

**第一篇**

Few words are more commonly used in our modern world than the word modern itself. The modernity of manufactured articles, of institutions(公共机构), of attitudes, of works of art is constantly brought to our attention. We ourselves may well be judged by whether we are modern or not; indeed, many people go to considerable lengths to make quite certain that they will be accepted as modern in their dress, their behavior, their beliefs. And yet, we may ask, must not earlier generations have felt precisely the same? Surely men throughout history must have recognized themselves as modern. Surely innovators like Julius Caesar, Peter the Great or Oliver Cromwell saw themselves as breaking with the past, as establishing a new order? Must they not also have shared our awareness of the significance of what is modern? What is modern is distinct from what belongs to the past and men in earlier times must have experienced this sense of distinctiveness. Man cannot escape, and never have been able to escape, from an awareness of change. But reflection will tell us that our awareness of change, our sense of distinctiveness, is very different from that of our distant ancestors. Change for us is more, much more, than the change brought about by the passing of time, by important events or by the actions of outstanding individuals or groups of people. Change for us is more, much more than the change brought about by the passing of time, by important events or by the actions of outstanding individuals or groups of people. We make use of change and we ourselves are parts of a process of change. Change for us has become modernization and modernization implies both direction and consciousness. Change is something we seek, something we attempt to control and something that has no end.

31. It is suggested that the word modern today is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. very vulgar
- B. used by the common people
- C. in frequent use
- D. insufficiently precise

32. The author believes that today men may \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. be judged favorably if their outlook is modern  
B. actually be judged according to whether they are modern or not  
C. be thoroughly examined to decide  
D. possibly be considered to be modern
33. Which is not mentioned as modern?  
A. Clothes B. Deeds  
C. Food D. Thoughts
34. Great innovators throughout history .....  
A. destroyed the past when they saw it  
B. were conscious of changing the course of history  
C. gave decisive commands  
D. realized they had destroyed the past
35. Our awareness of changes is different from that of our predecessors because .....  
A. we are more modern than they were  
B. we have changed on purpose  
C. they were not modern enough  
D. constant modernization has become part of our way of life

## 第二篇

We are familiar with magnets. The Chinese knew about them in the eleventh century. But the earth itself is also a magnet, with a magnetic North and a magnetic South.

No one really understands very much about the earth's magnetism, although many people have written about it. Scientists believe the center of the earth is like an enormous magnet, giving out a steady magnetic force. This slowly moves away from the center and up to the surface. By the time it reaches the surface the force is really very weak.

Magnetism is measured by a unit called the gauss. The earth's magnetic force is much weaker. It measures about 0.7 gauss at the North and South Poles. The weakest point is near Rio de Janeiro at 0.3 gauss.

Many scientists now believe the magnetism of the earth may have a strong influence on life itself. In the distant past many kinds of animals and plants died out suddenly, when the North and South magnetic Poles changed position.

Animals, birds and even people are to some extent controlled by magnetic forces. When there is a sudden increase in magnetic strength, many animals have difficulty finding their way. Mice, placed near a strong magnet, lose their hair and die early. And when the earth's magnetism suddenly decreases, the number of men or women who kill themselves increases.

How much does the earth's magnetism control our lives? We cannot know for certain. We do know this magnetism is getting weaker and we know that in 2500 years the magnetic poles may change position again. And we know when this happened in the past there were enormous changes in life on Earth.

36. Which of the following statements is True about the center of the earth?
  - A. It is not a magnet.
  - B. It gives out a very weak magnetic force.
  - C. It has the strongest magnetic force than elsewhere.
  - D. It has unstable magnetic force.
37. According to the passage, what will happen if the magnetic force of the earth increases suddenly?
  - A. Doves will not be able to find their way back.
  - B. People will commit suicide.
  - C. People will become mad and abnormal.
  - D. Rats will reproduce very rapidly.
38. Which of the following statements is True according to the passage?
  - A. The earth is a magnet with many magnetic poles.
  - B. The earth has a very weak magnet.
  - C. It's not clear whether the earth's magnet has any impact on its beings.
  - D. The Chinese knew about magnets as far back as eleven centuries ago.
39. What does the author imply in the last sentence of the passage?
  - A. There will be great changes in life in the future.
  - B. Animals will die out in the future.
  - C. The human race will die out in 2500 years.
  - D. The earth will meet its ruin.
40. The magnetic force of the earth \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. is controlling more and more people
  - B. is getting stronger and stronger
  - C. is becoming weaker and weaker
  - D. is hard to predict

### 第三篇

We can see how the product life cycle works by looking at the introduction of instant coffee. When it was introduced, most people did not like it as well as "regular" coffee, and it took several years to gain general acceptance (introduction stage). At one point, though, instant coffee grew people became attached to one brand and sales leveled off (stage of maturity). Sales went into a slight decline (衰退) when freeze-dried

coffee were introduced (stage of decline).

The importance of the product life cycle to marketers is this: Different stages in the product life cycle call for different strategies. The goal is to extend product life so that sales and profits do not decline. One strategy is called market modification. It means that marketing managers look for new users and market sections. Did you know, for example, that the backpacks that so many students carry today were originally designed for the military?

Market modification also means searching for increased usage among present customers or going for a different market, such as senior citizens. A marketer may re-position the product to appeal to new market sections.

Another product extension strategy is called product modification. It involves changing product quality, features, or style to attract new users or more usage from present users. American auto manufacturers are using quality improvement as one way to recapture world markets. Note, also, how auto manufacturers once changed styles dramatically from year to year to keep demand from falling.

41. According to the passage, when people grow fond of one particular brand of a product, its sales will \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. decrease gradually  
B. become unstable  
C. improve enormously  
D. remain at the same level.
42. The first paragraph tells us that a new product is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. usually introduced to satisfy different tastes.  
B. often more expensive than old ones.  
C. often inferior to old ones at first.  
D. not easily accepted by the public.
43. Marketers need to know which of the four stages a product is in so as to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. work out marketing policies  
B. increase its popularity  
C. promote its production  
D. speed up its life cycle
44. The author mentions the example of "backpacks" (Line 4, Para.2) to show the importance of \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. increasing usage among students.  
B. exploring new market sections.  
C. pleasing the young as well as the old.  
D. serving both military and civil needs.
45. In order to recover their share of the world market, U. S. auto makers are

- A. improving product quality
- B. modernizing product style
- C. re-positioning their product in the market
- D. increasing product features

**第 5 部分: 补全短文** (第 46~50 题, 每题 2 分, 共 10 分)

阅读下面的短文, 文章中有 5 处空白, 文章后有 6 组文字。请根据文章的内容选择 5 组文字, 将其分别放回文章原有位置, 以恢复文章原貌。

If women are mercilessly exploited year after year, they have only themselves to blame. \_\_\_\_\_ (46) They are always taken advantage of by the designers and the big stores. Clothes which have been worn only a few times have to be put aside because of the change of fashion. When you come to think of it, only a woman is capable of standing in front of a wardrobe(衣柜) packed full of clothes and announcing sadly that she has nothing to wear.

\_\_\_\_\_ (47) Many women spend vast sums of money each year to replace clothes that have hardly been worn. Women who cannot afford to throw away clothing in this way, waste hours of their time altering the dresses they have. Skirts are lengthened or shortened; neck lines are lowered or raised, and so on.

No one can claim that the fashion industry contributes anything really important to society. \_\_\_\_\_ (48) They are only interested in outward appearance and they take advantage of the fact that women will put up with any amount of discomfort, as long as they look right. There can hardly be a man who hasn't at some time in his life smiled at the sight of a woman shaking in a thin dress on a winter day. \_\_\_\_\_ (49)

When comparing men and women in the matter of fashion, the conclusions to be drawn are obvious. Do the constantly changing fashions of women's clothes, one wonders, reflect basic qualities of inconstancy and instability? Men are too clever to let themselves be cheated by fashion designers. \_\_\_\_\_ (50) That is for you to decide.

- A. Changing fashions are nothing more than the intentional creation of waste.
- B. Fashion designers are rarely concerned with vital things like warmth, comfort and durability.
- C. Or delicately picking her way through deep snow in high-heeled shoes.
- D. Women have always been as active in sports as men.
- E. Do their unchanging styles of dress reflect basic qualities of stability and reliability?
- F. Because they tremble at the thought of being seen in public in clothes that are out of fashion.

**第 6 部分:完形填空** (第 51~65 题,每题 1 分,共 15 分)

阅读下面的短文,文中有 15 处空白,每处空白给出 4 个选项。请根据短文的内容,从 4 个选项中选择 1 个最佳答案。

Many teachers believe that the responsibilities for learning lie with students.

(51) a long reading assignment is given, instructors expect students to be familiar with the \_\_\_\_\_ (52) on the reading even if they do not discuss it in class or take an examination. A (n) \_\_\_\_\_ (53) student is considered to be one who is motivated to learn for the sake of \_\_\_\_\_ (54), not the one interested only in getting high grades. Sometimes homework is returned \_\_\_\_\_ (55) brief written comments but without a grade. Even if a grade is not given, the student is \_\_\_\_\_ (56) for learning the material assigned.

When research is assigned the professor expects students to take it actively and to complete it with \_\_\_\_\_ (57) guidance. It is \_\_\_\_\_ (58) responsibility to find books, magazines, and articles in the library. Professors do not have the time to explain \_\_\_\_\_ (59) a university library works; they expect students, particularly graduate students, to be able to exhaust the reference \_\_\_\_\_ (60) in the library. Professors will help students who need it, but \_\_\_\_\_ (61) that their students should not be \_\_\_\_\_ (62) dependent on them. In the United States professors have many other duties \_\_\_\_\_ (63) teaching, such as administrative or research work. Therefore, the time that a professor can spend with a student outside of class is \_\_\_\_\_ (64). If a student has problems with classroom work, the student should either approach a professor during office hours \_\_\_\_\_ (65) make an appointment.

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|-------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 51. A. If         | B. Although    | C. Because     | D. Since        |
| 52. A. suggestion | B. context     | C. abstract    | D. information  |
| 53. A. poor       | B. ideal       | C. average     | D. disappointed |
| 54. A. fun        | B. work        | C. learning    | D. prize        |
| 55. A. by         | B. in          | C. for         | D. with         |
| 56. A. criticized | B. innocent    | C. responsible | D. dismissed    |
| 57. A. maximum    | B. minimum     | C. possible    | D. practical    |
| 58. A. students'  | B. professor's | C. assistant's | D. librarian's  |
| 59. A. when       | B. what        | C. why         | D. how          |
| 60. A. selections | B. collections | C. sources     | D. origins      |
| 61. A. hate       | B. dislike     | C. like        | D. prefer       |
| 62. A. too        | B. such        | C. much        | D. more         |
| 63. A. but        | B. expect      | C. with        | D. besides      |
| 64. A. plentiful  | B. limited     | C. irregular   | D. flexible     |
| 65. A. or         | B. and         | C. to          | D. but          |





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|-------------|--------------|
| A. extended | B. exhibited |
| C. existed  | D. excluded  |
11. The TV sets now are inexpensive.
- |           |            |
|-----------|------------|
| A. cheap  | B. usual   |
| C. common | D. helpful |
12. He stripped the branch of its bark with his knife.
- |              |             |
|--------------|-------------|
| A. recovered | B. renewed  |
| C. removed   | D. received |
13. Library books are not your private books.
- |            |          |
|------------|----------|
| A. general | B. spare |
| C. secret  | D. own   |
14. The attraction of novelty soon fades.
- |                |                    |
|----------------|--------------------|
| A. decreases   | B. disappears      |
| C. loses color | D. loses freshness |
15. Chopin was a well-known musician.
- |             |             |
|-------------|-------------|
| A. artistic | B. colorful |
| C. famous   | D. learned  |

**第 2 部分: 阅读判断** (第 16~22 题, 每题 1 分, 共 7 分)

阅读下面这篇短文, 短文后列出 7 个句子, 请根据短文的内容对每个句子做出判断。如果该句提供的是正确信息, 请选择 A; 如果该句提供的是错误信息, 请选择 B; 如果该句的信息文章中并没有提及, 请选择 C。

Many years ago there lived a very rich man who wanted to do something for the people of his town. But first he wanted to find out whether they deserved his help.

In the center of the main road into the town he placed a very large stone. Then he hid behind a tree and waited. Soon an old man came along with his cow.

"Who put this stone in the center of the road?" said the old man, but he did not try to remove the stone. Instead, with some difficulty he passed around the stone and continued on his way. Another man came along and did the same thing; then another came, and another. All of them complained about the stone in center of the road but not one of them tried to remove it. Late in the afternoon a young man came along. He saw the stone and said:

"The night will be very dark. Some neighbor will come along later in the dark and will fall against the stone."

The young man then removed the stone with all his strength. How great was his surprise at last when, under the stone, he found a bag of money and a piece of paper with these words: "This money is for the first honest man who removes this stone from the road."