

# COMPREHENSIVE TESTS FOR PROFICIENCY

刘应宏 刘序桢 合编 张道真 审订

四川教育出版社

## 综合英语测试题

Comprehensive Tests for Proficiency

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一九八八年·成都

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四川教育出版社出版

(成都盐道街三号)

四川省新华书店发行

温江人民印刷厂印刷

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开本787×1092毫米 1/32 印张24.5 插页4 字数525千

1988年10月第一版

1988年10月第一次印刷

印数：1—2,320册

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ISBN7—5408—0027—5 G·28 定价：0.24元

## 序 言

四川教育出版社出版的《综合英语测试题》一书对读者很有好处，我为出版这样一本书感到高兴。

这样的测试题作用很大。教师可以用它检查教学效果，学生也可以用它进行自我考核。由于份量较大，共有60套，随便抽出一套就可进行考核。这可以说是一种开卷考试，不怕学生事先知道考题。如果学生能全部做一遍，并把内容牢牢记住，因而取得了好分数，那也很好，说明他掌握了很多东西。特别是这些试题答案明确，比较容易评阅，即使有大量学生参加测试，改起来也不太困难。同学利用它来自我考核也很方便，因为答案就附在后面。

这本书中的试题形式多样，内容丰富。它反映了当代通用的许多测试形式，熟悉这些形式对参加国际性英语测试会有好处。同时里面包含了语法、词汇用法、阅读技巧、翻译等多种内容，可以全面测出学生的英语掌握情况。教师对它还可灵活运用，选择适合自己学生水平的材料重新组织，使它带有更鲜明的目的性。

从某种意义上说，它也是供自学英语者的练习材料。一个已有相当基础的人，可以有选择、有步骤地加以利用。首先做适合自己水平的部分，随着自己水平的提高，又可做其他

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部分，最后把大部分题目都做一遍，这对打好英语基础很有好处，这些试题会促使你思考，可把英语学得更扎实、更细致、更牢固。有许多平常没想到的问题，经过这样的练习，可能会引起自己的注意，这样就可使学习深入一步。这类练习也体现一种训练，特别是填空、改错、完成句子等训练，可以帮助克服我们学习中常常存在的粗枝大叶、不求甚解、马马虎虎、囫囵吞枣的毛病。

当然，单靠这本书要把许多问题都闹清楚是不容易的。尽管每个题都有答案，有的答案后甚至做了一点解释，有些道理恐怕还是不易一下子弄清楚的。但问题提出了，这就增加了学习的自觉性。带着这些问题一方面可以看一些参考书，如讲语法、词汇用法的书；一方面在大量的实践中（特别是阅读实践中）去体会，去验证。最后大部分问题都是可以搞清楚的。实际上，研究的过程，就是提高的过程，对语言的掌握就一步步加深了。

总的说来，这是一本对英语教师和学生很有帮助的书。当然还不能说尽善尽美，但我觉得作者的努力是可贵的。我应邀做了审订并写了这篇序言。希望广大群众提出宝贵意见，使这本书成为教师、学生工作学习中的得力帮手，使他们在教学和学习中取得更大成绩。

张 道 真

一九八三年 于北京

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## Test 1

I. In each question , decide which of the five choices given would most suitably complete the sentence. Circle the letter before your choice. Only one choice is to be marked.

1. Ned mentions \_\_\_\_.

- (A) hearing from her often
- (B) to hear from her often
- (C) to have heard from her often
- (D) hear from her often
- (E) that he would have heard from her often

2. The letter \_\_\_\_.

- (A) has been miscarried
- (B) is miscarried
- (C) will be miscarried
- (D) has miscarried
- (E) has miscarrying

3. I have now given my mind \_\_\_ English literature.
- ( A ) to study ( B ) to studying  
( C ) that I should study  
( D ) to have studied  
( E ) studying
4. He missed \_\_\_ the lecture given by Mrs. Mike.
- ( A ) to have attend ( B ) attending  
( C ) to attend ( D ) attendance  
( E ) to be attending
5. Jack misunderstands \_\_\_.
- ( A ) that she is afraid of him  
( B ) that she would be afraid of him  
( C ) her to be afraid of him  
( D ) her to, afraid of him  
( E ) her being afraid of him
6. They invited my brother \_\_\_.
- ( A ) and me ( B ) and myself  
( C ) and mine ( D ) and I  
( E ) and my
7. She has \_\_\_ nothing to do here.
- ( A ) nearly ( B ) every ( C ) any  
( D ) some ( E ) almost
8. He has a friend \_\_\_.
- ( A ) named as David Jones

- ( B ) named by David Jones  
 ( C ) named with David Jones  
 ( D ) named David Jones  
 ( E ) named of David Jones
9. An Englishman\_\_\_necessarily speak perfect English.  
 ( A ) do not                      ( B ) need not  
 ( C ) does not                  ( D ) needs not  
 ( E ) did not
10. \_\_\_, he persuaded her at last.  
 ( A ) I'm needless to say  
 ( B ) He's needless to say  
 ( C ) Be needless to say  
 ( D ) Needless to say  
 ( E ) Not need to say

**I. Choose the correct answer. Only one answer is correct.**

1. A few days ago I saw an interesting programme\_\_\_ TV.  
 ( A ) over    ( B ) in    ( C ) on    ( D ) at
2. I would do you a favor \_\_\_ pleasure.  
 ( A ) with    ( B ) in    ( C ) on    ( D ) at
3. I think he is\_\_\_quite good health now.  
 ( A ) to    ( B ) in    ( C ) with    ( D ) on

4. There has been a battle \_\_\_\_\_ loyal troops and rebel forces.

- (A) of (B) along with  
(C) between (D) in

5. This is only one problem \_\_\_\_\_ thousands of others in our cities.

- (A) among (B) between  
(C) under (D) of

6. Water flows \_\_\_\_\_ this dam with tremendous force.

- (A) in (B) off (C) across (D) around

7. If you walk in various directions in a town, you are walking \_\_\_\_\_ town.

- (A) around (B) across (C) on (D) at

8. The movie began at eight o'clock, and we arrived \_\_\_\_\_ time.

- (A) at (B) on (C) after (D) before

9. Please meet me \_\_\_\_\_ time to have a little talk before the meeting begins.

- (A) in (B) on (C) at (D) since

10. She seemed pleased when she met her cousin \_\_\_\_\_ the first time.

- (A) at (B) in (C) by (D) for

**I.** Combine the given words and phrases into sentences.

1. distances, astronomy, miles, terrestrial,  
terms, ordinary, with, of, in, the,  
which, inconceivable, enormous, are, we,  
in, concerned, are
2. 186,000 , travel, miles , at, second ,  
light, a
3. need, is, no, for, to, know, anyone, there
4. but, have, none, ever, fools, it , believe
5. I, he, suggested, take, with, it, him
6. it, has, paper, overfulfilled, plan, that,  
first, our, five-year, was, the
7. took , I , it , granted, that, fulfil, prom-  
ise, he, his, would, for
8. if, what, meet, some, matter, we , diffi-  
culties, with
9. opinion, of, what , independently , you ,  
of, may, I, my, think, have, own
10. looking, to, has, from, he, been, hear ,  
forward, her

#### **V. Correct the mistakes in the sentence.**

1. He heard her went down the stairs.
2. How I can learn to drive like you?
3. John stayed in bed all day instead to go  
to work.

4. She spent ages looking after the child before she found him.
5. Never you tell me what you're really thinking .
6. Forty miles are a long way to go.
7. Try to look at school in the child's point of view.
8. I have the possibility to go to America.
9. Would you like helping me with the washing up?
10. They didn't allow that people smoke here.

V. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate forms of the verbs given in brackets.

1. I couldn't find my pen , so I \_\_\_\_\_  
 ( ask ) Mary if I \_\_\_\_\_ ( can )  
 ( use ) hers .
2. I wish I \_\_\_\_\_ ( have ) the wings of a  
 dove that I \_\_\_\_\_ ( may ) ( fly ) to  
 you!
3. It \_\_\_\_\_ ( use not ) \_\_\_\_\_ ( be ) so  
 cold in winter in former years.

4. This sentence is very obscure, \_\_\_\_\_  
( say ) nothing of its \_\_\_\_\_ ( be ) unsatisfactory.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ ( be ) ( compose ) of white chalk ,  
people \_\_\_\_\_ ( arrive ) by sea at Dover  
\_\_\_\_\_ ( can see ) the cliffs from a  
long way off.

**V.** Read the following two paragraphs carefully and answer the questions that are given below them.

( A )

The benefits of exercise cannot be stored for long. They should be renewed each day. Astronauts who have spent long periods of time in space know at first hand how weightlessness works to weaken man's muscles. On earth when our muscles lift, push or pull, they work against the resistance of gravity to maintain tone and to build strength. With the removal in space of this resistance, they tend

to lose their strength and endurance . That is why the legs of recently returned astronauts feel so wobbly when they first resume the normal task of supporting the body's weight.

1. Which of the following persons would most likely have weak muscles?
  - a. A housewife with a husband and two children.
  - b. An astronaut training for a moon shot.
  - c. A banker who works from a large , quiet office.
  - d. A doctor with an international reputation.
2. Exercise is to health as
  - a. training is to condition.
  - b. thought is to idea.
  - c. decision is to action.
  - d. weight is to height.
3. Which is the best statement? Exercise is
  - a. useful for persons over forty.
  - b. good for athletes in training.
  - c. necessary for growing children.
  - d. essential for everyone's good health.

( B )

Debate as to whether or not fish are color-blind ended years ago. Research has estab-



lished that the rods and the cones found in the eyes of certain fish enable them to distinguish colors. Fish with bony skeletons , such as trout and bass, have both rods and cones in their eyes. They see their watery world in living color. The eyes of other fish , sharks and skates, for example, have rods but no cones . They are color-blind . Science, however , has not yet discovered if fish prefer certain colors over others.

1. The research discussed in the paragraph might be thought of as useless by some , however , it does
  - a. demonstrate man's inquisitive mind.
  - b. reveal nature's startling beauty.
  - c. contribute to medical research.
  - d. put an end to an old debate ,
2. The research referred to in the paragraph could produce
  - a. embarrassing results for those who disagree with it.
  - b. ecological disaster in most tropical waters.
  - c. scientific applications which could benefit mankind.
  - d. heated discussions between scientists and fishermen.