

英语标准化考试习题集

MET

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文 力 华 人 编

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英语标准化考试简介

为了准确测量和反映学生的英语水平，近年来国外流行一种标准性的客观性的英语水平测验，叫EPT，即The English Proficiency Test。这种测验方法优点很多：它容纳的题量大，知识覆盖面广，集考察基础知识与基本技能于一体，全部采用客观性试题，使用光电阅读器评卷，可靠性较高。故EPT是一种标准性测验（standardized test）。但这种测验对中国学生来说，也有一定的缺点，这就是不能测量出考生的复用技能（如说、写的能力），使部分学生忽视英语表达能力的培养……。为采用一种适于我国学生特点的测验方法，近几年来由广东省开始试行英语标准化考试。

英语标准化考试，吸收EPT的优点，绝大多数考试内容为客观性试题，在此基础上又加进适用于我国学生情况的主观试题——书面表达题。当前，高等学校的入学考试采用的就是这种考试方法，称做MET即Matriculation English Test。

所谓标准化考试，就是指考试全过程的标准化。其中包括试题编制的标准化，施测过程的标准化，评分记分的标准化，分数合成的标准化及分数解释的标准化。试题的质上要有一定的难易度和区分度，量上要有一定的信度和效度。在每年的标准化考试前，一般都要公布考试大纲，以便于考生掌握其范围。

MET 考试内容大体分三个部分：

- i. 知识Knowledge（简称K），指实际运用英语语音、语

法、词汇的能力。

2. 运用Uses (简称U), 指听、说、读、写几方面实际运用英语的能力。笔试中, 阅读理解及书面表达为考试的重点。

3. 学能Aptitude(natural ability to acquire knowledge or skills, 简称A), 指学习外语的潜在能力, 或称能力倾向。

为便于了解英语标准化考试, 本书选用两套广东省笔试题及一套面试题(面试题供报考外语专业的考生用), 并编写了五套标准化试题。试题后附有答案及难题解释。

标准化考试是一种全新的方法, 今后将在全国各类考试中大量推广使用。希望考生能通过本书提供的材料, 了解标准化考试的特点, 熟悉这种考试方法, 掌握其规律, 以便在考试中充分发挥自己的水平。由于编者水平有限, 疏漏之处难免, 诚望批评指正。

编 者

一九八六年八月

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一九八五年高校招生英语

标准化试卷（样题）

- 注意：1) 全部答案必须写在答题卷上，试题卷不得涂写，试毕一并收回。
- 2) 凡多项选择题，只能选一个答案，圈选两个或更多答案者该题无效。
- 3) 本试卷答题时间共120分钟。

第一部分(K) 英语知识

KI 语法填空：

在A、B、C、D四个答案中选出可以填入空白处的正确答案。

1. "How did the audience (观众) receive the new play?" "They got very _____."
A. excite B. excited C. excitedly D. exciting
2. Lao Wang will certainly be given a new house if more new houses _____ next year.
A. will be built B. are built C. will build D. be built
3. "No one was prepared for the teacher's questions."
"We _____ have read the lesson last night."
A. would B. could C. should D. might
4. Tom's parents do not allow Tom _____ swimming because they think he is too young.
A. going B. to go C. go D. goes

5. "Did all the students in your class pass the test?"
 "Some of them did. _____ didn't."
 A. Another B. The other C. Some D. Others
6. "When do you think we'll leave tomorrow?" "You'd better _____ ready at seven o'clock."
 A. to be B. be C. being D. been
7. "Will you go home this weekend?" "No, and _____."
 A. neither Li Ming will B. Li Ming won't too
 C. neither will Li Ming D. so won't Li Ming
8. "Did you see Xiao Li at the Party?" "No, _____ by the time I arrived."
 A. she'd left B. she's left C. she was left D. she must leave
9. "Is this Zhang Ying's book?" "Yes, I think it's _____."
 A. hers B. Zhang Ying C. her D. of Zhang Ying
10. "Let's have a break." "Not now. I don't want to stop _____ yet."
 A. study B. to study C. for studying D. studying
11. "Have you bought a new bike?" "Yes, in fact my bike is the same _____."
 A. to yours B. as yours C. as you D. to you
12. "Was the test difficult?" "Not at all. We found _____."
 A. it very easy for doing B. very easy to do it
 C. it very easy to do D. it very easy to do it
13. "You've come just in time to help us" "Fine, what

needs _____?"

A. I do B. done C. to be done D. to do

14. "Do you still play basketball?" "Oh, no. I _____ it for the past two years."

A. haven't played B. have played C. didn't play
D. played

15. "Have you ever been to Beijing?" "No, but I wish I _____."

A. have B. will C. do D. had

16. The reason why he was late was _____ he had taken a wrong bus.

A. because B. whether C. because of D. that

17. We visited a factory _____ makes toys for children.

A. where B. which C. in which D. at which

18. _____ he said was quite surprising.

A. That B. Why C. What D. How

19. That was _____ weather we had ever had in the past ten years.

A. worst B. the worse C. the worst D. worse

20. The man _____ was a friend of mine.

A. that you just talked to B. whom you just talked to him

C. who you just talked to him D. which you just talked to

21. _____ entered the classroom when the bell rang.

A. We hardly had B. Hardly had we C. Hardly we

had D. Had we D. Had we hardly

22. He insisted that we _____ early the next day.
A. start B. started C. would start D. had started
23. Only after liberation _____ to be treated as human beings.
A. did they begin B. they had begun C. they did begin D. had they begun
24. They have been in the library since _____.
A. a long time B. it had been open C. eight o'clock D. two hours
25. We must show concern _____ each other.
A. to B. with C. at D. for
26. Many people have _____ in films.
A. an interest B. interested C. interests D. interesting
27. Our monitor suggested _____ a discussion of this subject.
A. to have B. should have C. have D. having
28. We think the film is _____.
A. worth to see B. worthy of seeing C. worth seeing D. worthy to see
29. Let's take a walk, _____?
A. will you B. shall we C. can we D. do you
30. There is _____ money left.
A. great deal of B. many C. much of D. a lot of

KII 完形填空:

先通读下面短文，掌握其大意，然后从四个答案中选择

可以填入相应空白处的最佳答案。

Harriet Tubman was born a slave. She didn't get a (31)_____ to go to school. (32)_____ a child, Harriet had to work very hard in the fields(33)_____ day, That way, her owner could make (34)_____ money when he sold his crops. Harriet (35)_____ think that she was being treated fairly.

(31)A. day B. chance C. permit D. moment

(32)A. As B. Being C. Since D. Like

(33)A. all B. by C. most D. some

(34)A. a little B. use of C. a lot of D. the family

(35)A. certainly B. didn't C. did D. no longer

(36)_____ Harriet grew up, she ran away from the plantation (庄园) to the northern United States.

(37)_____, and in Canada black people could be free.

Harriet like to be free. She felt(38)_____ for all of the black people who were(39)_____ slaves.

Harriet returned to the South to help (40)_____ slaves to run away. She made (41)_____ that they got to the north and became free.

Harriet was in great(42)_____. Because of a law that had just beer(43)_____. The law said it was not permitted to(44)_____ run away slaves. She also found out (45)_____ the slave owners said they would (46)_____ 340 000 to anyone who could catch Harriet Tubman.

(36)A. Since B. After C. Then D. Before

(37)A. Because B. There C. Then D. Soon

- (38) A. happy B. sure C. wrong D. sorry
 (39) A. still B. yet C. only D. remain
 (40) A. another B. all C. with D. other
 (41) A. perfect B. way C. sure D. possible
 (42) A. anger B. anxiety C. hurry D. danger
 (43) A. explained B. gained C. passed D. broken
 (44) A. help B. ask C. take D. set
 (45) A. about B. that C. why D. whether
 (46) A. spend B. pay C. fetch D. gather

There were many stories about Harriet (47) _____ slaves run away. In all, she made nineteen (48) _____ back to the South and guided (引导) about 300 slaves to freedom. When the Civil War broke out, the northern states (49) _____ with the southern states. Harriet (50) _____ the northern states because they believed that slaves should be free. She worked as a nurse and spied behind enemy lines until the northern states won the war.

- (47) A. help B. helped C. helping D. to help
 (48) A. letters B. incidents C. trips D. trials
 (49) A. united B. suffered C. developed D. fought
 (50) A. stood for B. looked for C. went on D. took on

UI 阅读理解:

第二部分 (U) 英语运用

阅读下列短文并做每篇后面的题目，在四个答案中选择最佳答案。

A

There is an old Japanese fairy tale that tells of the time the Sun Goddess (女神) was angry with man and hid in a cave. There was no sunlight for men to enjoy. People prayed (祈祷) to her, but the goddess would not come out of the cave.

At last one man took six hunting bows and started to pluck the strings of the bows. As he played, the Sun Goddess listened, at last she came out. She danced to the sound of the plucked bow strings. In this way sunlight came back to the world. And the first stringed musical instrument was born.

51. Which of the following titles (标题) best gives the main idea of the passage?
- A. The Sun Goddess
 - B. The Birth of the First Stringed Instrument
 - C. The Man Who First Played a Stringed Instrument
 - D. A Japanese Fairy Tale
52. Why did the sun Goddess go into a cave?
- A. Because there was no sunlight at the time.
 - B. Because that was where she rested at night.
 - C. Because people had done something she didn't like.
 - D. Because people used arrows and bows to hunt her.

53. Did she come out again?
- A. Yes, she did when people prayed to her.
 - B. Yes, she was drawn by some strange and pleasing sound.
 - C. Yes, she came out to join in the dance of the people.
 - D. Yes, she was frightened into coming out by the man with the hunting bows.
54. Why do you think the man plucked at the bows?
- A. He was doing that as part of his prayer (祈祷者) to the goddess.
 - B. He wanted to use arrows and bows to force the goddess to come out.
 - C. He wanted to try out the newly invented musical instrument.
 - D. He was the man who had made the goddess angry so he had to try to gain her pardon.
55. Try to guess from the story what stringed musical instruments are and tell which of the following is one.
- A. A piano B. violin C. A trumpet D. A drum (鼓)
56. The main idea of the story is that.
- A. the working people are clever and brave.
 - B. sunlight is very important.
 - C. music has great moving power.
 - D. people should not fear gods (神) or goddesses.

B

Years ago in some place in America those who broke certain laws were put in these holes. He could not move the stocks. The stocks were a set of heavy wooden frames with holes for the head and feet. The person was forced sit down with his head and feet sticking out through these holes. He could not move.

The lawbreaker sat outdoors in public places. People laughed at him. They threw things at him.

It is said that the first man to sit in the stocks in Boston was the man who built them. What was his crime (罪名)? He stole money to buy wood to make the stocks.

57. Why did people sit in the stocks?

- A. They were being punished.
- B. They were entertainers giving a show.
- C. They were people who could not move.
- D. They were people who made the stocks.

58. Where did you usually see a person sitting in the stocks?

- A. In prison.
- B. In a public square.
- C. At a carpenter's shop.
- D. At the lawbreaker's house.

59. When someone was in the stocks, people usually

- A. felt sorry for him
- B. made fun of him.
- C. just walked past him.
- D. threw to him things he

asked for.

60. From the story we can infer(推断)that the first man who was put in the stocks in Boston was
- A. a professional (职业的) carpenter.
 - B. a professional thief.
 - C. a man who laughed at and threw things at other people.
 - D. a man who sat in the stocks many times.
61. He was put in the stocks because he
- A. had made them. B. had stolen them.
 - C. didn't have money to buy for them.
 - D. didn't have money to buy for the wood for them.

C

Suriname or Dutch Guiana is a small country in South America. A special language is used there. It's used only by girls. But it's understood by everyone.

Each girl wears a scarf (围巾). The way she ties her scarf tells how she feels. One kind of knot (结) means she feels happy; another shows she's sad. One says she's in the mood (心情) to talk. There's one that means "You'd best leave me alone."

In Suriname you need no words. You can always tell a girl's mood. Her scarf can tell a story.

62. What does the passage tell us about the Surinamese language?

- A. The passage in fact tells us nothing about the Surinamese language.
 - B. It says that the Surinamese language is used only by girls.
 - C. It says that the Surinamese language has no words.
 - D. It says that girls and boys speak two different languages in Surinam.
63. How is a scarf used in Suriname?
- A. It is held in the hand and used as a flag in semaphore (旗语).
 - B. It is worn by girls about the neck or head just as an ordinary scarf.
 - C. It is sometimes held in the hand and used as a signal flag and sometimes worn by girls as an ordinary scarf.
 - D. It is worn by girls as an ordinary scarf but at the same time gives some kind of message.
64. How exactly does the scarf give a message?
- A. By its colours and design.
 - B. By the position it is put in.
 - C. By the way it is tied.
 - D. By the way it is moved about.
65. A girl in Suriname is able to tell you a lot with her scarf which of the following is she not likely to be able to tell you with her scarf.
- A. That she is angry.
 - B. Her feeling of happiness.