

高教自考和成人本科毕业生（非英语专业）

申请学士学位英语水平考试指导丛书

重庆市学位委员会办公室 审定

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YINGYU MONI SHITIJI

英语模拟试题集

第二版



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再版说明

最近,重庆市学位委员会办公室对《重庆市高教自考和成人高教本科毕业生(非英语专业)学士学位英语水平考试大纲(试行稿)》进行了修订,参照普通高校本科用的《英语教学大纲》(1999.9)对考试要求和题型、题量做了适当的调整,颁发了《重庆市高教自考和成人高教本科毕业生(非英语专业)学士学位英语水平考试大纲(修订本)》(以下简称《大纲修订本》)。我们严格按照“大纲修订本”对本书进行修订,较大的变动包括增设了“听力理解”部分和“写作”部分,撤掉了“汉译英”部分,并对各部分试题计分权重作了相应的调整,以期全面准确地体现《大纲修订本》的基本要求、特点和形式。

编 者

2002.3

前言

Preface

本书是“高教自考和成人本科毕业生申请学士学位英语水平考试指导丛书”之一,旨在为考生提供适量、适度的学习材料,有效地帮助他们提高英语水平;同时以模拟试题的形式介绍申请学士学位英语水平考试的基本要求、特点和形式,帮助申请学士学位人员提高应试能力。

本书严格依据《重庆市高教自考和成人高教本科毕业生(非英语专业)学士学位英语水平考试大纲(试行稿)》的要求,并在分析考试大纲中“考试样题”和现行考题的基础上编写的。为了达到本书的主旨,在编写过程中,力求做到如下几点:

1. 全面覆盖考试大纲的要求,准确定位模拟试题的难易度,在内容和形式上体现考试题的全貌,提高本书的针对性。

2. 对语言材料进行严格的筛选,注意选材的多样性,以便有利于拓宽使用者的阅读经验和视野;同时注意语言的规范性,以期提高学习者的适应能力。

3. 按照语言测试的规范,在试题设计中进行有效的量度控制。如全书词汇量限定在“考



试大纲”词汇表的范围内,对少数“超纲”词均用中文注释;对“阅读理解”部分的阅读总量以及语法题和词汇题的比例等均按考试大纲要求进行限定。

4. 本书的“题解”简明扼要,不做繁复的解说,以帮助学生理解为目的,便于学习者自学。

在本书编写过程中我们得到了重庆大学出版社编辑李长惠和王勇等同志的通力合作,得到了重庆市学位委员会办公室领导的支持和关心,在此一并致谢。

由于编写时间紧促又限于学力,书中舛错在所难免,欢迎批评指正。

编者 谨识

2000.3.20



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Practice Test 1

Part I Listening Comprehension

Section A

Directions : In this section, you will hear 5 short conversations. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. The conversation and question will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four suggested answers marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

Example: You will hear:

You will read: A) At the office.

B) In the waiting room.

C) At the airport.

D) In a restaurant.

From the conversation we know that the two were talking about some work they have to finish in the evening. This is most likely to have taken place at the office. Therefore, A) "At the office" is the best answer.



You should choose answer A on the Answer Sheet.*

1. A) Tuesday. C) Friday.
B) Wednesday. D) Sunday.
2. A) She has a driver's license.
B) She sells tickets.
C) She has been admitted by a college.
D) She is going to a foreign country.
3. A) The red one. C) None of them.
B) The blue one. D) Both.
4. A) The man has a guitar and a violin in his room.
B) The man doesn't play them during week days.
C) The man has only a guitar in his room.
D) The man bought a violin for the woman.
5. A) At the hospital. C) At the bookstore.
B) At the bank. D) At the library.

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear 2 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage

* 该部分 Directions 的“Example”取自《大学英语四级考试大纲》的样题。



and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear one question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

Passage One

Questions 6 to 7 are based on the passage you have just heard:

6. A) They are airplane stewardesses
B) They are airplane pilots.
C) They are ship stewardesses.
D) They are diplomats.
7. A) In England. C) In France and Italy.
B) In Hawaii. D) In Spain and Turkey.

Passage Two

Questions 8 to 10 are based on the passage you have just heard:

8. A) On a Sunday morning.
B) On a Monday morning.
C) On a Monday evening.
D) On a holiday morning.



9. A) The streets are very wet.
B) The streets are very crowded.
C) The streets are very clean.
D) The traffic is heavy.
10. A) People are unhappy to go to work in a cold rainy day.
B) The public transportation is in short of need.
C) The traffic is heavy.
D) All of the above.

Part II Reading Comprehension

Directions: There are 5 passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each question or unfinished statement there are four suggested answers marked A), B), C) and D). You should choose the best answer and then mark your answer by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a pencil.

Questions 11 to 14 are based on the following passage:

Robert Vogel is a police officer in Rye, New York. One morning Officer Vogel was drinking coffee in a restaurant. He was on his coffee break. Suddenly the doors of the restaurant opened, and a man ran in. "Officer!" the man yelled. "A car is going down the street—and a little



kid is driving it!”

Officer Vogel ran out of the restaurant. He saw a station wagon. It was going slowly—about 25 miles an hour—but it wasn’t going very straight. He jumped into his police car and followed the station wagon. When he was behind it, he turned on his red light and siren. The station wagon moved to the side of the road and stopped.

Officer Vogel got out of his police car, hurried to the station wagon, and looked inside. The driver was a little boy. His name was Rocco Morabito, and he was five years old. In the back seat was Rocco’s little sister. She was only two years old. Both children were crying.

“I want my Mommy!” Rocco cried. “But she can’t get here. I have the car.” Then Rocco had an idea. “Just a minute,” he told Officer Vogel. “I can drive. I can get her.”

“No!” Officer Vogel said. “You stay with me!”

Officer Vogel drove Rocco and his sister to the police station. Then he called their mother. Officer Vogel and their mother had a lot of questions for Rocco. Their first question was: “Where did you get the car keys?”

Rocco said, “From the top of the refrigerator.” At seven o’clock that morning Rocco’s father was at work and his mother was sleeping. Rocco saw the car keys on the top of the refrigerator. He pulled a chair over to the refrigerator, climbed up on the chair, and took the keys.

Rocco went to the garage and got into the car. Then he started the engine. When Rocco’s sister heard the engine, she ran to the car and began to cry. She wanted to go with him, so Rocco opened the back door



and let her in the car.

Rocco backed the car out of the garage and drove away. It was 7 a.m.—rush hour—so there was a lot of traffic. Rocco drove one mile in heavy traffic. Then Officer Vogel stopped him. Newspapers and TV stations heard about Rocco, and a lot of reporters went to his house. One reporter asked Rocco, “What do you want to be when you grow up?”

Rocco smiled. “I want to be a truck driver,” he said.

11. On the day the story happened Robert Vogel was _____.

- A) off duty
- B) on duty
- C) on vacation
- D) having his coffee before he continued to work

12. Robert Vogel was more convinced that a child was driving the car because_____.

- A) a man told him
- B) the car was going slowly and smoothly
- C) the car was not going very straight
- D) he saw that a child was at the wheel

13. Why did Rocco Morabito drive the car?

- A) Because he wanted to find his mother.
- B) Because he wanted to find his father.
- C) Because he wanted to be a truck driver.



D) Not mentioned in the text.

14. What does the sentence “Rocco backed the car out of the garage” (paragraph 8, line 1) probably mean in the text?

- A) It means he pushed the car out of the garage.
- B) It means he caused the car to go backward out of the garage.
- C) It means he supported the car to go out of the garage.
- D) It means he made the car go in a forward direction out of the garage.

Questions 15 to 18 are based on the following passage:

Edinburgh, the capital of Scotland, is a fine old city built partly in the valley of the River Leith and partly on the rolling hills which surround it. The city is overlooked by the castle, an ancient fortress standing on the top of a massive rock, which has been the scene of many battles and attacks throughout centuries of Scottish history. Today what remains of the original castle is preserved as a museum piece and a home for military relics (兵器).

The road from the castle to the royal palace of Holyroodhouse is known as “The Royal Mile”. It is a very old thoroughfare running through the oldest part of the city where there are many famous historic houses and narrow lanes called “closes”. The newer part of the city lies north of the famous Princes Street, which is the widest and most impressive of the many wide streets, elegant squares and imposing terraces that are to be found in Edinburgh.



The trains bringing visitors to Edinburgh run right into the heart of the city. Climbing up the steps from Waverley Station, the visitor is greeted by a blaze of color in Princes Street Gardens and a splendid view down the mile-long length of Princes Street itself.

The gray stone buildings that line one side of Princes Street have been described as “a series of palaces”; they are, in fact, department stores and shops. In some shops you can see beautiful displays of Scottish tartans and woolens (苏格兰花格羊绒布), and tempting arrangements of shortbread, Edinburgh rock and, of course, Scotch whisky. About half way along Princes Street is the tallest spire(尖塔) in the city—a monumental memorial to Sir Walter Scott—and a little farther on is the Floral Clock. This unique clock, made entirely of growing flowers, is always in full bloom during the Edinburgh Festival.

15. What impresses a visitor most when he first comes to Edinburgh?

- A) He will see a museum with famous paintings and a home for relics.
- B) He will see the castle, an ancient fortress.
- C) He will climb the rock of Edinburgh.
- D) He will walk on “The Royal Mile”.

16. Where can you find the widest and most impressive of the many wide streets, elegant squares and imposing terraces?

- A) In the royal palace of Holyroodhouse.
- B) In the oldest part of the city.



- C) On the famous Princes Street.
D) In the newer part of the city.
17. You may purchase Scottish tartans and woolens, shortbread and Scotch Whisky _____.
A) everywhere in Scotland
B) in some department stores and shops that lie one side of Princes Street
C) at Waverley Station
D) during the Edinburgh Festival
18. What might “Edinburgh rock” (the last paragraph) most probably be?
A) A stone in the shape of Edinburgh rock on which the city was originally built.
B) A stone in memory of the River Leith.
C) A clock that is made of flowers.
D) A monument to Sir Walter Scott.

Questions 19 to 22 are based on the following passage:

The immigrants worked at hard, dangerous, and low-paying jobs. Immigrants from the second giant wave stayed mostly in the city slums(贫民窟) of New York and Chicago. These immigrants lived in overcrowded apartment buildings called tenements. Whole families had to share one