



“专转本”系列辅导教材之四

# “专转本”英语

# 考点精讲精练

主编 刘健刚

☑ 点拨讲解 精当实用

☑ 真题解析 可信度高



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# 英语考点精讲精练

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东南大学出版社

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# 前 言

随着“专转本”考试的发展,各个大专院校都在摸索考试的规律,举办各种考前辅导班。社会上的各种“专转本”的辅导班也一拥而上,争抢这块“蛋糕”。然而,真正能深入研究“专转本”英语考试规律的老师和机构却寥寥无几。以江苏省教育厅学生处“专转本”考试的要求为例,“英语考试要求为大学英语考试二至三级水平”。短短的几句话,包含了英语考试的全部内容。而实际上,有的学生已经通过了大学英语四级考试,分数达 80 多分,却在“专转本”第一轮考试中败下阵来。是辅导班的教学质量出了问题还是阅卷老师水平不够?或是学生发挥不好?种种困惑压抑着相当一部分考生。

本书的编者认为,考生在“专转本”第一轮英语考试中失败的原因在于以下几点:

1. 考生忽视了英语基础的复习。许多考生在考试结束后都认为试题非常简单,有的考生甚至预估自己的成绩在 90 分以上。然而,现实却打破了他们的期望。考生将精力与时间放在“较高”水平的复习与准备上,忽视了基础部分的复习和练习。例如“专转本”的第二卷中 Vocabulary(词汇部分)考试的内容是考查学生对词汇的熟练掌握程度,其本质是考查学生的词形变化知识基础。这部分内容,应该是考生在中考时就已掌握的基础知识。然而在大学英语四、六级等级考试中却不考这部分。考生将考试的难度定得很高,有的考生甚至将考试的难度定位在大学英语六级水平,却忽视了最基本的复习和练习,“专转本”走麦城也是情理之中的事。

2. 辅导老师对“专转本”英语考试出题的思路和题型没有进行深层次的研究。其实,“专转本”的水平仅仅达到了全国高等学校英语应用能力考试的 B 级水平,英语出题的思路与大学英语等级考试的思路不完全相同,说重一点,有的老师甚至还误导学生,没有认真研究考试思路,仅仅将自己在大学教学中使用的四级辅导材料略微修改一下,就办起了辅导班。这样辅导出来的考生能够打胜“专转本”考试的硬仗吗?

3. 学校、老师缺乏对考生本身素质的研究。一般来说,“专转本”考生的最大弱点在于他们在初、高中时英语基础没有打扎实。而“专转本”考的就是基础。许多学校急于求成,以为只要学生抓大头,沿用大学英语四、六级考试复习辅导的做法,重点讲解题目,就能通过讲座的形式来做到“以不变应万变”。大多数老师套用辅导大学英语四、六级考试的做法,将重点放在阅读理解上,或面面俱到。如果我们研究一下“专转本”的考试政策(以江苏“专转本”为例),就可以发现“按 1:1.5 的比例确定参加专业课考试的最低省控分数线”这句话有一个关键词:按 1:1.5 的比例。作者认为“1”指的是江苏省范围内可以接受“专转本”生源的院校,也就是说“专转本”的资源是有限的。因此,“专转本”考试不同于大学英语四、六级的“过关考试”,而是“竞争考试”。从几年来的考试情况来看,最低省控分数线是根据考生的水平来确定的。考生或者满足于辅导老师的“鼓励”接受辅导和进行练习,或者一旦发现自己基础不好干脆采取放弃的态度。可以想象,中学几年的基础,岂能通过一个月的“辅导班”就能“补牢”?!

4. 缺乏对“专转本”英语考试思路和题型的系统全面研究。大学英语四、六级考试已经

开展了很长一段时间。由于这块“蛋糕”比较大,有较大的经济价值,全国许多人投入了精力和物力来研究和开发各种应试技巧和理念。但是“专转本”的对象决定了其市场的经济价值较四六级考试低,再加上各名牌大学的学者忙于“高层次”的研究和繁重的工作,无法或不愿意对“专转本”英语考试的思路和题型做系统和全面的研究。各个学校和社会办学的辅导也仅仅停留在做模拟题和简单解释几年来的考题,仅此而已。

分析了导致“专转本”英语考试失利的情况后,作者认为只要我们的复习迎考具有针对性,“专转本”英语考试不应该成为考生的拦路虎。作者在过去两年里曾应金肯学院教学领导的邀请,参加了“专转本”英语考试的复习迎考辅导的培训工作。繁重的工作使作者积累了一定的经验,也取得了一定的成绩。2004年4月的考试,金肯学院参考学员1801人,录取424人(录取人数指两门考试都通过,不含仅英语考试通过,但另外一门不过线的考生),录取比例达24%。我们在这里想把我们的做法和想法用出书的方式表达出来,衷心祝愿有志向的学生进入本科的殿堂,迈进学术的大门,完成一个个莘莘学子的求学梦想。

作者认为,大专考生要想取得“专转本”的成功,首先要取得第一轮考试的“进线权”。“进线权”资格的获取,在于考生英语考试要考得比较好。因为“专转本”考试是竞争性考试,是淘汰式考试,所以要求考生注意以下几点:

1. 注重英语基础的复习和练习。通俗地讲,英语学习就是英语语音、词汇和语法的综合学习。检查考生英语学习的手段无非从词汇和语法这两个方面来进行,辅之于阅读、完形填空和翻译这三种方法。因此,我们只要在考试前全面地复习了英语语法,就能将英语基础打牢。本书结合考生的实际情况,专门注重语法的复习,并结合以往考试的真题,加深考生对基本英语语法的掌握。考生一定要在做练习的前提下,认真学习直到熟练掌握为止。具体的做法就是首先通过做历年真题,在看完“基础篇”后,努力做完“冲刺篇”中的练习。然后,一定要根据做练习的心得体会,再将“基础篇”仔细看一遍,做到“实践→理论→实践→理论”的良性循环。做练习不是目的,而是一种手段。掌握语法的正确运用才是作者的本意。

2. 加强针对性的训练。从“专转本”考卷出题的思路来看,“专转本”英语试卷的主观题占了30%(第二卷),语法基础占了45%(第一卷: Vocabulary and Structure, Cloze; 第二卷: Vocabulary)。只要考生针对自己语法薄弱的环节加强复习,从理论上讲取得70分以上的成绩是不成问题的。

3. 注意考点和命题思路。“专转本”的侧重点在基础。根据英语学习的特点,我们将重点放在词汇和语法上。

在词汇方面注意词形的变化和词语的解释。词形变化的考查体现在卷二 Vocabulary 中,要求考生熟悉单词在各种语言环境的不同出现形式;词语解释则体现在卷一 Vocabulary and Structure 和 Cloze 中,要求考生掌握基本单词、词组和习惯用语的意思,并了解同义词和反义词的确切含义。

在语法方面注意不同词性、语态、时态、动词的三种特殊形式(不定式、动名词和分词)和各种句子的结构。语法命题的题型是选择填空,只要考生细心做,一般基础扎实的同学都能过关。

4. “专转本”考试不同于大学英语四、六级考试,而类同于“研究生”考试,是一场“肉搏战”。考试的好坏不仅在于考生的“水平”也在于考生的“发挥”,结果往往取决于全体参考学生的整体水平,所以对于每个考生来说都是有机会的。单科的成绩只是决定因素之一,不是

唯一。所以这场考试,一定要尽力。

5. 鉴于主观分占了30%左右,端正的书写也很重要。在做翻译的时候一定要先求准确,然后才是语言的美感。翻译的文字和表达方法要符合英语母语的表达方式和习惯。

编者  
于东南大学图书馆  
2005.12

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# 一、测试篇(2001—2004 年真题)

## 2001 年普通高校“专转本”英语统一考试试卷

### 第一卷(共 70 分)

#### Part I Reading Comprehension (40% 35 minutes)

**Directions:** In this part there are four passages. Each passage is followed by a number of comprehension questions. Read the passage and choose the best answer to each question. Then, mark your answer by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

#### Passage 1

Questions 1 to 5 are based on the following passage:

Do you want to say what you think in a letter to the President of the United States? You'll get a reply from him—written in ink, not typed—after only a few days.

The President gets about 4,000 letters every week. He answers everyone who writes to him on special White House paper. But he doesn't need a lot of time for it. In fact, he only gives 20 minutes a week to look at his personal correspondence. He has the most modern secretary in the world to help him.

It's computer, worth £800,000, which has its own rooms on the first floor of the White House. It has a bank of electronic pens which write like the President writes, in his favorite light blue ink. Each letter the President receives gets a number, according to the type of answer it needs. The pens then write the correct reply for it, according to the number. Each letter takes less than a second to write. A White House official said, "It's not important that the letters come from a computer. Each letter says what the President wants to say."

1. \_\_\_\_\_ for a reply from the President.  
A. You have to wait a long time  
B. You only have to wait several days  
C. You have to wait at least one month  
D. You only have to wait a few weeks
2. The reply from the President \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. is always printed  
B. is always typed  
C. is always written in ink  
D. is always written by himself

3. It takes the computer \_\_\_\_\_ to write ten letters.
  - A. no more than ten seconds
  - B. a little more than ten seconds
  - C. less than ten seconds
  - D. at least one second
4. The computer can be described as \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. expensive but efficient
  - B. possessing a beautiful handwriting
  - C. heavy and inefficient
  - D. the President's most reliable secretary
5. It can be inferred from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. the President never reads any letters written to him by ordinary people
  - B. the President hires a very efficient secretary to deal with his correspondence
  - C. the President does not really care about the letters he receives every week
  - D. the President is assured that the computer expresses his views in the letters

### Passage 2

Questions 6 to 10 are based on the following passage:

In order to learn to be one's true self, it is necessary to obtain a wide and extensive knowledge of what has been said and done in the world; critically to inquire into it; carefully to consider it; clearly to analyze it; and earnestly to carry it out.

It matters not what you learn, but when you once learn a thing, you must never give it up until you have mastered it. It matters not what you inquire into, but when you once inquire into a thing, you must never give it up until you have thoroughly understood it. It matters not what you try to think of, but when you once try to think of a thing, you must never give it up until you have got what you want. It matters not what you try to carry out, but when you once try to carry out a thing, you must never give it up until you have done it thoroughly and well.

If another man succeeds by one effort, you will use a hundred efforts. If another man succeeds by ten efforts, you will use a thousand.

6. According to the author, first of all one must \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. analyze
  - B. inquire
  - C. obtain knowledge
  - D. act
7. According to the author, \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. learning is not important
  - B. thinking is not necessary
  - C. knowledge means little
  - D. it is not important what we learn
8. The end of learning should be \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. thought
  - B. mastery
  - C. inquiry
  - D. analysis
9. According to the author, another man's success should \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. make greater efforts
  - B. make us nervous
  - C. not be taken into consideration
  - D. cause one to stop trying
10. The author implies but does not say that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the way to knowledge is through specialization
- B. one has to know everything to be successful
- C. success depends not so much on natural ability as it does on effort
- D. success in one's profession is least important in one's life

### Passage 3

Questions 11 to 15 are based on the following passage:

About 70 million Americans are trying to lose weight. That is almost 1 out of every 3 people in the United States. Some people go on diets. This means they eat less of certain foods, especially fats and sugars. Other people exercise with special equipment, take diet pills, or even have surgery. Losing weight is hard work, and it can also cost a lot of money. So why do so many people in the United States want to lose weight?

Many people, in the United States worry about not looking young and attractive. For many people, looking good also means being thin. Other people worry about their health. Many doctors say being overweight is not healthy. But are Americans really fat? Almost 30 million Americans weigh at least 20 percent more than their ideal weight. In fact, the United States is the most overweight country in the world. "The stored fat of adult Americans weighs 2.3 trillion pounds," says University of Massachusetts anthropologist (人类学家) George Armelagos. He says burning off that stored energy would produce enough power for 900,000 cars to go 12,000 miles.

Losing weight is hard work, but most people want to find a fast and easy way to take off fat. Bookstores sell lots of diet books. These books tell readers how to lose weight. Each year, dozens of new books like these are written. Each one boasts to help people to get rid of fat.

11. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a way of losing weight?
  - A. To eat less fats and sugars.
  - B. To have surgery.
  - C. To take much exercise.
  - D. To work hard.
12. Many Americans are trying to lose weight because \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. they want to look attractive
  - B. they are misled by doctors
  - C. they want to keep fit
  - D. both A and C
13. The figures given in the second paragraph suggest that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. Americans are dependent on cars
  - B. cars consume a lot of money
  - C. Americans need lose weight
  - D. excess of fat can be a source of energy
14. It can be inferred from the last paragraph that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. diet books are not always effective
  - B. diet books are usually helpful
  - C. there are lots of ways of losing weight
  - D. bookstores are keeping their promises
15. It can be concluded from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. people think too much of their appearance

- B. there is not a sure way of losing weight as yet
- C. surgery is the fastest way of losing weight
- D. going on diet is a safe way of losing weight

**Passage 4**

**Questions 16 to 20 are based on the following passage:**

I recently wrote an autobiography in which I recalled many old memories. One of them was from my school days, when our ninth grade teacher, Miss Raber, would pick out words from the Reader's Digest to test our vocabulary.

Today, more than 45 years later, I always check out "It pays to Enrich Your Word Power" first when the Digest comes each month. I am impressed with that idea, word power. Reader's Digest knows the power that words have to move people—to entertain, inform, and inspire. The Digest editors know that the big word isn't always the best word. Take just one example, a Quotable Quote from the February 1985 issue: "Time is a playful thing. It slips quickly and drinks the day like a bowl of milk."

Nineteen words, only two of them more than one syllable, yet how much they convey! That's usually how it is with Reader's Digest. Small and simple can be profound.

As chairman of a foundation to restore the Statue of Liberty, I've been making a lot of speeches lately. I try to keep them fairly short. I use small but vivid words; words like "hope", "guts", "faith", "dreams". Those are words that move people and say so much about the spirit of America.

Don't get me wrong. I'm not against using big words, when it is right to do so, but I have also learned that a small word can work a small miracle—if it's the right word, in the right place, at the right time. It's a "secret" that I hope I never forget.

16. The passage is mainly about \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. one of the many old memories
  - B. using simple words to express profound ideas
  - C. Reader's Digest and school speeches
  - D. how to make effective speeches
17. It seems that Reader's Digest is a magazine popular with \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. people of all ages
  - B. teenagers
  - C. school teachers
  - D. elderly readers
18. The example the author gives in the second paragraph might mean \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. one spends his day playing and drinking
  - B. don't waste your time as one does
  - C. time slips easily if you don't make good use of it
  - D. time is just like drinking milk from a bowl
19. The author's "secret" is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. to avoid using big words at any time
  - B. to use words that have the power to move people

- C. to work a miracle by using a small word
  - D. to use small and simple words where possible
20. According to the author, well-chosen words can give people \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. hope, courage, and ideas
  - B. confidence, determination, and strength
  - C. pleasure, knowledge, and encouragement
  - D. entertainment, information, and power

**Part II Vocabulary and Structure (20% 25 minutes)**

**Directions:** Each of the following sentences is provided with four choices. Choose the one that best completes the sentence. Then, mark your answer on the Answer Sheet.

21. It's still early in the morning. There isn't \_\_\_\_\_ in the office.
- A. anyone
  - B. everyone
  - C. nobody
  - D. any people
22. \_\_\_\_\_ is not known what they discussed in the meeting.
- A. That
  - B. He
  - C. This
  - D. It
23. The sad news broke her \_\_\_\_\_ and she has been gloomy ever since.
- A. feelings
  - B. emotions
  - C. mind
  - D. heart
24. He is \_\_\_\_\_ much of a gentleman to fight.
- A. so
  - B. as
  - C. very
  - D. too
25. Not until this term \_\_\_\_\_ to realize how important this subject is to his future career as a diplomat.
- A. he began
  - B. he has begun
  - C. did he begin
  - D. that he has begun
26. \_\_\_\_\_ who would like to go on the trip should put their names on the list.
- A. Those
  - B. These
  - C. Somebody
  - D. The ones
27. A bottle weighs less after air is taken out, \_\_\_\_\_ proves that air has weight.
- A. we
  - B. it
  - C. which
  - D. what
28. How long \_\_\_\_\_?
- A. you suppose did it last
  - B. do you suppose it lasted
  - C. did you suppose it last
  - D. you suppose it lasted
29. Smith had some trouble \_\_\_\_\_ the man's accent.
- A. to understand
  - B. understanding
  - C. for understanding
  - D. with understanding
30. The next few days could be \_\_\_\_\_ for the peace negotiation.
- A. maximum
  - B. practical
  - C. critical
  - D. urgent
31. He \_\_\_\_\_ quite a lot when he was young.
- A. used to travel
  - B. used to traveling
  - C. was used to travel
  - D. would use to travel
32. You \_\_\_\_\_ me your telephone number in case someone wants to contact you.
- A. had better give
  - B. had better given



49. There were \_\_\_\_\_ opinions as to the best location for the new school.  
A. disagreeing    B. conflicting    C. rejecting    D. reverting
50. \_\_\_\_\_ by the news of his father's death, he could hardly utter a word.  
A. To be stunned    B. Stunned    C. To stun    D. Stunning
51. \_\_\_\_\_, we'd better make some changes in the plan.  
A. That is the case    B. That been the case  
C. That to be the case    D. That being the case
52. They have equipped the office with the \_\_\_\_\_ business machines.  
A. last    B. latter    C. latest    D. later
53. The police found that George had still another \_\_\_\_\_ of income.  
A. origin    B. source    C. basis    D. means
54. An open-minded teacher doesn't always \_\_\_\_\_ one single teaching method.  
A. set aside    B. take over    C. take on    D. stick to
55. Much to the student's \_\_\_\_\_, the exam was postponed.  
A. burden    B. concern    C. relief    D. requirement
56. Children normally feel a lot of \_\_\_\_\_ about their first day at school.  
A. anxiety    B. difference    C. feelings    D. trouble
57. The weather was \_\_\_\_\_ hot that she decided to have the barber \_\_\_\_\_ her hairstyle.  
A. rather; to change    B. so; change  
C. much too; change    D. too; changed
58. She \_\_\_\_\_ meet her former instructor on the bus.  
A. delighted to    B. happened to    C. pleased to    D. tended to
59. Just as no two words are truly synonymous \_\_\_\_\_ no two different expressions can mean exactly the same thing.  
A. rather    B. also    C. yet    D. so
60. The new engineer's suggestions were \_\_\_\_\_ in the revised plan.  
A. entitled    B. engaged    C. embodied    D. estimated

**Part III Cloze (10% 15 minutes)**

**Directions:** There are 20 blanks in the following passages. For each blank there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. You should choose the one that best fits into the passages. Then, mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

**Passage 1**

Other experiments have shown 61 the brain needs time to "digest" 62 has been learned. The time necessary 63 this is 5 to 10 minutes. After a break of this time the memory will have 64 what has just been learnt, and more will be remembered. During this break, 65 is important to exercise the right side of the brain, 66 the left side is used during a learning period. 67 you should relax in some way. 68 music, breathing in fresh air, and 69 at a picture, are all ways of using 70 side of

the brain.

- |                   |              |              |                 |
|-------------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 61. A. that       | B. what      | C. which     | D. it           |
| 62. A. that       | B. how       | C. what      | D. which        |
| 63. A. in         | B. for       | C. about     | D. to           |
| 64. A. attracted  | B. added     | C. brought   | D. absorbed     |
| 65. A. this       | B. it        | C. that      | D. such         |
| 66. A. because of | B. due to    | C. because   | D. just as      |
| 67. A. So that    | B. Now that  | C. However   | D. Therefore    |
| 68. A. Hearing    | B. Attending | C. Absorbing | D. Listening to |
| 69. A. looking    | B. look      | C. to look   | D. looked       |
| 70. A. other      | B. the other | C. another   | D. others       |

### Passage 2

Historians can't tell us when or where or 71 the first food was cooked. In earliest 72, people had eaten their food 73, an fire was used only to provide heat and light.

The first primitive cooks were 74 women, 75 preparing food and making clothing were considered women's work. 76 most of the great chefs in history have been men. This might have been because chefs learned 77 work in the kitchens of rich families 78 in restaurants and women didn't often take jobs outside their homes, or it might have been because kitchen equipment was so heavy and difficult to work with 79 only strong men could do it. In modern times, great female chefs have become known, and some of the best cook books 80 by women.

- |                     |                      |                 |                   |
|---------------------|----------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 71. A. who          | B. which             | C. how          | D. what           |
| 72. A. time         | B. times             | C. ages         | D. period         |
| 73. A. uncooked     | B. being cooked      | C. uncooking    | D. to be uncooked |
| 74. A. probable     | B. possible          | C. probably     | D. likewise       |
| 75. A. while        | B. since             | C. so that      | D. unless         |
| 76. A. But          | B. Therefore         | C. And          | D. Moreover       |
| 77. A. his          | B. its               | C. their        | D. theirs         |
| 78. A. as well      | B. either            | C. both         | D. or             |
| 79. A. as           | B. such              | C. so           | D. that           |
| 80. A. have written | B. have been written | C. were written | D. are written    |

## 第二卷(共 30 分)

### Part IV Vocabulary (10% 10 minutes)

**Directions:** Complete each of the following sentences with the proper word derived from the one given in the bracket.



1. Mother will need \_\_\_\_\_ (add) help while there are so many guests.
2. His face \_\_\_\_\_ (dark) with anger when he heard the bad news.
3. Many people keep their \_\_\_\_\_ (save) in banks.
4. Don't take the boat out in this \_\_\_\_\_ (storm) weather.
5. These studies give \_\_\_\_\_ (leading) results because they haven't looked at enough cases.
6. Smoking during pregnancy could \_\_\_\_\_ (danger) your baby's health.
7. Because of her \_\_\_\_\_ (refuse) to provide the information, I had to abandon the project.
8. My parents will be \_\_\_\_\_ (disappoint) with me if I failed the exam.
9. He is ardently \_\_\_\_\_ (act) for the cause of environmental protection.
10. The singer gave an \_\_\_\_\_ (accept) performance, but it was not outstanding.

### Part V Sentence Completion (20% 30 minutes)

#### Section A

**Directions:** Put the underlined part in each sentence into English.

11. 他全神贯注在工作上 that he didn't hear anybody knocking at the door.
12. 这条和河从前是干净的 but it has got polluted since the chemical plant was built.
13. If he is not at the office, 就一定在别的什么地方,我刚才还看见过他。
14. 只要照着告诉你的做, every thing will be fine.
15. 那个工厂面临的问题 is how to improve the quality of its products.
16. 事实上直到读了你的信 that I knew the true state of affairs.
17. If you want to pass your exams, 你就得集中精力提高听的技能。
18. She did not ask about his name, 以后也没有再遇见过他。
19. 我认为司机对那场事故也有责任。 It was due to his carelessness that it all happened.
20. 我们到达那里时又累又饿, and worst of all we couldn't find any food.

#### Section B

**Directions:** Put the underlined part in each sentence into Chinese.

21. Each time I saw Mrs. Smith, I mistook her for Laura as they look very much alike.
22. When she heard the bell ringing, Lucy rose from her chair and made her way to the door, while her husband sat rooted in his seat.
23. I always took it for granted that they would succeed in their experiment.
24. Given better instructions, the water melons could have grown bigger.
25. I don't think you should act on his advice immediately.
26. The train was held up by the storm, thus causing the delay.
27. He thought that the bad working conditions would result in the strike of the workers.
28. The normal temperature for a human being is about 37°C, no matter in what part