

[英汉对照本]

剑桥英语第一证书

测试练习

安徽科学技术出版社

第二册

PRACTICE TESTS
FOR
CAMBRIDGE
FIRST CERTIFICATE in ENGLISH

SET TWO

Margaret Archer Enid Nolan-Woods
Nelson

剑桥英语第一证书
测试练习

[英汉对照本]

(二)

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第 二 册

M. Archer & E. Nolan-Woods 原著

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编 者 的 话

近几年来,安徽科技出版社先后组织译注和编辑出版了英国 Arnold 出版公司出版的由 Ona Low 编写的《第一证书英语教程》和《熟练证书英语教程》两书的[英汉对照本];不久前,又编译出版了英国 Hodder & Stoughton 公司出版的由 F. W. Bywater 编写的《英语熟巧训练教程》一书的[英汉对照本],为已达到第一证书水平向熟练证书水平前进的读者提供了丰富的英语惯用法知识和最重要的语法及结构方面的总复习。

为了使这一系列的英语学习资料更加充实完备,现在我们又选用了 Nelson 公司出版的《剑桥第一证书英语测试练习》第一、二两辑,组织译注和编辑出版了[英汉对照本],以供正在学习或已经学完《第一证书英语教程》者消化和巩固所学内容之用。

这两辑英汉对照的测试练习,共包括 10 套测试练习题。每套测试练习题包括 5 份试卷:试卷一(阅读理解)、试卷二(写作)和试卷三(英语应用)是笔头测试;试卷四(听力理解)和试卷五(会谈)是口头测试。

本书[英汉对照本]在编辑过程中,添加了以下内容:

一、对试卷一中的多项选择题不仅载有答案,而且逐条添加了中文的句意和正误分析;对题文中的短文和试题上半句,配置了参考译文,附载了答案。

二、对试卷三添加了题文中短文的参考译文,附载了答案。

三、对试卷四的听力测试材料,除了提供录音带外,还刊载了录音内容的文字稿和参考译文,原版要求填报的表格在填写后的正确例样,以及选择题的答案。

所有以上的添加内容,都是为了方便读者而精心设置的,特别有利于无法随时接受良师指导的广大自学者。我们相信,忠实的读者都是为了真正掌握英语这一语言工具而在自觉地奋力拼搏,你们一定会正确对待和合理利用这些添加内容——尽力不去依赖这些内容,真正独立地去完成测试;遇到困难或有疑惑时,先通过复习已学过的内容和认真思考来得到解决;只是在实在解决不了时才去参看中译文,才去查看听力底稿;只是为了给已完成的练习评判得分时才去对照答案。

谢谢读者给予我们的支持和合作!

顺此告知读者,本练习册的听力理解材料录音带共三盒,在英汉对照本发行的同时,通过各地书店向国内读者内部发行。当地购买不到的,可与本社服务部联系邮购。

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Notes to the Student

The object of this book is to provide students preparing for the University of Cambridge First Certificate in English with complete practice in the Written and Oral papers. Each of the five tests consists of three written and two oral papers as follows:

学习者须知

本书的目的是向准备参加剑桥大学第一证书英语考试的学生提供完整的书面与口头考试实践。本册的五套试卷中每套都是由以下三种笔头试卷和两种口头试卷组成的：

WRITTEN PAPERS

Paper 1 Reading Comprehension (1 hour)

Section A Twenty-five multiple-choice questions testing vocabulary and formal grammatical control, in sentence contexts.

Section B Fifteen multiple-choice reading comprehension questions based on three or more texts, which may include information in graphic form, designed to test comprehension of gist or detailed content.

Paper 2 Composition (1½ hours)

Two compositions from a choice of descriptive, narrative or discursive topics, or topics based on prescribed reading.

Assessment will be based on organisation and clarity of content, accuracy of grammatical control, fluency and range of expression.

Paper 3 Use of English (2 hours)

Open-completion or transformation items designed to test active control of the language, followed by a directed writing exercise to test ability to interpret and present information.

笔头试卷

试卷一：阅读理解(一小时)

第一部分：25道在句子的上下连接中测试词汇与正规语法运用能力的多项选择题。

第二部分：15道以三篇或三篇以上的短文为基础的阅读理解多项选择题，这些短文可能包括一些以图解形式出现的旨在测试考生理解内容大意或细节的信息。

试卷二：作文(一个半小时)

根据选择的描写、记叙或推论题或以指定的阅读课本为基础的题目写两篇作文。

作文的评定将以内容的组织和明确度、语法运用的准确性、表达的流利程度和广度为基础。

试卷三：英语使用(两小时)

以测试主动的语言运用能力为目的的填空或转换题，接着是有指导地测试考生解释和表达信息能力的书写练习。

ORAL PAPERS

Paper 4 Listening Comprehension (20 to 30 minutes)

Questions of varying type (selection, re-ordering, blank-filling, etc.) to test accurate understanding of spoken English, based on recorded material including conversation, announcements, etc.

Paper 5 Interview (12 to 15 minutes)

Based on a picture stimulus, and related passages and other material. The interview may, optionally, be based partly on one of the prescribed texts. It may be conducted, also optionally, with individual candidates or in groups of two or three. Assessment will be based on fluency and grammatical accuracy, pronunciation, communicative ability and vocabulary.

Cassettes of the Listening Comprehension material for Paper 4 are available.

口头试卷

试卷四：听力理解(20 至 30 分钟)

以包括会话、言谈等内容的录音材料为基础的、测试考生准确理解讲说中英语的能力的各种类型的问题(选择、重新排列顺序、填空等)。

试卷五：会谈(12 至 15 分钟)

以看图说话、相关的短文和其他材料为基础。作为选择,会谈可以部分地以一本指定的阅读课本为基础。它可以(也是作为选择地)与单个的考生或两三个人为一组的考生进行。评分将以流利程度、语法的准确性、语音、交际能力和词汇为基础。

试卷四中听力理解材料的录音带已有供应。

Answer Sheet 答题纸

PAPER 1 READING COMPREHENSION 试卷一: 阅读理解

NAME

PLEASE READ THESE NOTES CAREFULLY 请仔细地阅读下面的说明

1. Check that this answer sheet has your correct name and index number printed on it.
1 检查此页答题纸是否正确地印有你的姓名和编号。
2. For each question, suggested answers are given on your question paper. CHOOSE ONE LETTER ONLY for each question, and show your choice clearly ON THIS SHEET

**MARK
HEAVILY**

EXAMPLE If you think B is the right letter for Question 1,
fill in the answer sheet like this

A B C D
☐ ☒ ☐ ☐

**FILL IN
THE
LOZENGES**

2. 对于每道题,你的试题卷都给出了四个提示性的答案。每题只选择一个字母,请清楚地在此页答题纸上标出你的选择。

样例 如果你认为 B 是第一题的正确答案,请象下面这样填:

着力地填满菱形小框

3. **USE ORDINARY PENCIL ONLY (SOFT - 2B or GRADE 1 PREFERRED)**
Any errors must be thoroughly rubbed out using a clean eraser

3. 只能用普通铅笔(用软铅-2B 型或一号铅笔更佳)。任何错误都必须用橡皮擦彻底擦干净。

1 <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D	16 <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D	31 <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D
2 <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D	17 <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D	32 <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D
3 <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D	18 <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D	33 <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D
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5 <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D	20 <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D	35 <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D
6 <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D	21 <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D	36 <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D
7 <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D	22 <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D	37 <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D
8 <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D	23 <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D	38 <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D
9 <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D	24 <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D	39 <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D
10 <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D	25 <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D	40 <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D
11 <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D	26 <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D	
12 <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D	27 <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D	
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SHOW YOUR ANSWERS ON THIS SHEET

USE PENCIL ONLY

Test One

PAPER 1 READING COMPREHENSION (1 hour)

*This paper is in two parts, section A and section B. For each question you answer correctly in section A you gain **one** mark; for each question you answer correctly in section B you gain **two** marks. No marks are deducted for wrong answers. Answer all the questions. Indicate your choice of answer in every case on the separate answer sheet, which should show your name and examination index number. Follow carefully the instructions about how to record your answers.*

SECTION A

In this section you must choose the word or phrase which best completes each sentence. For each question, 1 to 25, indicate on your answer sheet the letter A, B, C or D against the number of the question.

- 1 The practice tests are reproduced in exactly the form as the examination.
A similar B same C like D equal
- 2 The giant slalom race was first in 1952.
A founded B induced C commenced D introduced
- 3 It took long time to solve the mystery.
A too much B a very C ever so D very much
- 4 Many Indians in North America live in tribal
A enclosures B compounds C reservations D reserves
- 5 Against his, Mario was forced to leave the country.
A mind B will C instinct D heart
- 6 The young people of today seem to believe in more than clothes and pop music.
A not B none C nothing D no
- 7 It has always me why you believe the Earth is flat.
A muddled B wondered C puzzled D confused

- 8 She idolised her son and practically raised him to the of a god.
A grade B prestige C rank D status
- 9 otherwise directed by a doctor, this medicine should be taken three times a day.
A Unless B Except C If D Although
- 10 It took the soldier a long time to the death of his comrade.
A get round B get over C get across D get through
- 11 If I sing as well as you, I'd be a millionaire.
A could B would C will D should
- 12 After a week the bubbles down to a regular rate.
A steady B sink C stay D settle
- 13 I never a chance of improving my English if I can help it.
A miss B lose C avoid D waste
- 14 Would you a minute please, I'll try to connect you.
A keep on B stay on C hold on D stop on
- 15 The XYZ Video contains details of over 300 productions.
A brochure B leaflet C prospectus D catalogue
- 16 Saturday morning cinemas for children are,, a thing of the past.
A all in all B on the whole C in the long run D bit by bit
- 17 Which would you have, the red or the blue one?
A better B prefer C rather D choose
- 18 The doctor gave the woman a strong to calm her down.
A antidote B sedative C bromide D antiseptic
- 19 Many people who go to see their bank managers have a problem.
A cash flow B petty cash C cash-book D cashing up
- 20 Because of the increasing interest in horse riding, there is a growing need for
A goldsmiths B locksmiths C silversmiths D blacksmiths
- 21 I have always posted my letters first class, it costs more.
A because B although C since D while
- 22 Atlantis was a legendary island in the Atlantic Ocean first by Plato.
A referred B informed C mentioned D quoted

- 23 He knew he must nothing of this to his wife.
A breathe B secrete C talk D discuss
- 24 The native American music is jazz, which was born in New Orleans.
A one B single C alone D only
- 25 is not allowed on double yellow lines.
A A parking B Parking C Some parking D Any parking

KEY TO PAPER 1 Section A

1 B same

句意：模拟试题是以与考试题完全相同的形式仿制出来的。

(B)the same as... (与...一样)在英语中是一个常用的搭配(collocation),例如:He was about the same age as Philip. (他与菲利浦年龄相仿。)Meet me at the same place as you did yesterday. (请在你昨天与我会面的老地方与我会面。)所以答案 B 正确。

(A)similar 是“类似的”或“相似的”意思,但要表示与什么类似或相象,后面接介词 to,例如:A cat is similar to a tiger in many ways. (猫在许多方面同虎相象。)in a form similar to authentic examinations (以一种与全真考试类似的形式)。(C)like 作“象...一样”解时是介词,不与 as 连用,“与考题一样的形式”英语应该是 a form like the original examination. 所以答案 C 不对。(D)equal 是“相等的”或“相同的”意思,与答案(A)similar 一样,后面要接介词 to,例如:Things which are equal to the same thing are equal to each other. (与同一物相同之各物彼此亦相同。)(参见新版《牛津双解词典》)

2 D introduced

句意：巨人障碍滑雪赛是在 1952 年传入(被采用)的。

(D)introduced 是“引进”、“传入”或“采用”的意思(bring...into use for the first time),例如:Porcelain—manufacture was introduced into Japan from China about 1513. (瓷器制造大约是在 1513 年由中国传入日本的。)Table tennis was first introduced into Olympic Games in 1988. (乒乓球比赛在 1988 年的奥运会上第一次被采用。)所以答案 D 正确。

(A)found 是“建立”、“创办”的意思;(B)induce 是“引诱”、“诱使”的意思;(C)commence 是“开始”的意思,为 begin 或 start 的正式用语(formal word),均不是本题的最佳答案。

3 B a very

句意：人们花了很长的时间才解开这个奥秘。

(B)在短语 a long time(长时间)和 a very long time(很长时间)中都有不定冠词 a,例如:The wound took a long time to heal up. (这伤口费了很长时间才愈合。)It took her a very long time to get the passport. (她费了很长的时间才拿到护照。)所以答案 B 正确。

(A)可以说 too much long time,不可说 too much long time;(C)可以说 so long a time,不可说 ever so long time;(D)very much 可以用来修饰动词,但不可以用来修饰名词或形容词,所以 A、C、D 均不是本题的正确答案。

4 C reservations

句意：许多北美印第安人都住在部落的指定居留地里。

(C)reservation 在美国是“专用保留地”的意思(=area of land reserved for a special purpose),如 an Indian reservation(印地安人的居留地);a military reservation(军事基地);A reservation in the U. S. is a piece of land set apart for North American Indians to live in. (参见 Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English)所以答案 C 正确。

(A)enclosure 是“包围”、“围墙(栏)”或“围用地”(land enclosed with walls or fence)的意思;(B)compound 指印度、南非等地用围墙围起的“院子”;(D)reserve 指“贮备物”、“预备队”或“猎物保留地”、“禁猎区”,均不适用于本题。

5 B will

句意:马里奥不情愿地被迫离开了这个国家。

(B)will 在这里是“意志”、“意愿”的意思,例如:He did it against his will. (他是不得已而为之。) He married her against the will of his parents. (他违背父母的意愿与她结了婚。)所以答案 B 正确。

(A)mind 是“头脑”、“思想”或“精神”的意思;(C)instinct 是“本能”、“直觉”的意思;(D)heart 是“心脏”、“心情”的意思,均不适用于本题。

注:after one's heart (mind)(符合某人的心愿)是正确的,而 against one's heart (mind)则不符合英语习惯。

6 C nothing

句意:现在的年轻人好像只喜欢衣着和流行音乐。

(C)短语 nothing more than 或 nothing less than 是“无非是”、“正是”或“仅仅”的意思,例如:We expected nothing more than a good harvest. (我当时盼望的只是一场丰收。)Your Success was due to nothing more than a good luck. (你是全靠幸运才获得成功的。)所以答案 C 正确。

(A)not more than 是“不超过”的意思,not 用来否定比较级,不是一个固定的词组,故 A 不适用。“仅仅”、“不外乎”在英语是“none other than”而不是 none more than,所以(B)也不适用。(D)no more than 也是“只有”、“仅仅”的意思,但语气没有 nothing more than 强。

7 C puzzled

句意:我始终不明白你为什么相信地球是平的。

(C)puzzle 是“使(某人)困惑不解”的意思(=cause sb. to be perplexed),强调问题等复杂,使人难以理解或解决(It stresses the intricacy of a problem, etc. that one has great difficulty in understanding or solving.)。例如:The murder case continued to puzzle the police. (警方仍对那次谋杀案件感到迷惑不解。)With a school record like yours, I'm puzzled why you didn't try for a university scholarship. (你在学校成绩那么好,却没有争取大学的奖学金,我真不明白这究竟是什么原因。)所以答案 C 正确。

(A)muddle 和(D)confuse 都有“使混乱”或“把头脑搅浑”的意思(to mix up mentally so that one cannot think clearly),都不是本题的最佳选择。(B)wonder 是“感到奇怪”而不是“令人奇怪”的意思,“我感到奇怪”英语应该是“I wonder”,而不是 It wonders me,所以 B 不是正确答案。

8 D status

句意:她盲目崇拜她的儿子,几乎把他抬到了神仙的地位。

(D)status 可以指“地位”或“身分”,尤其是“重要地位”或“要人的身分”(the position, especially the high position of a person),例如:Her family name gave her status in the group. (她家族的声望使她在众人中有了重要的要位。)Jews symbolize status to some people. (在某些人的眼里犹太人象征着地位。)所以答案 D 正确。

(A)grade 是“等级”的意思,比较具体,如:The rank of major is one grade higher than that of captain. (少校的军衔比上尉的高一级。)This road is of the lowest grade. (这条路属于最低级的。)(B)prestige 是“声望”、“威信”的意思;(C)rank 是“等级”、“阶层”或“军阶”的意思,有时与 status 同义,但不含有“重要地位”的意思,比如“社会地位高的人”英语应说 persons of high social rank,而不能只说 persons of rank,所以都不适合本题。

9 A unless

句意:除非医生另有指示,这种药应该一天服用三次。

(A)unless 是“除非”、“要不是”的意思(=if not),可以用来引导一个完整的或省略的条件状语从句,例如:Unless this policy can be changed, the future for Britain is indeed dark. (除非这种政策会被改变,否则英国的前景就肯定是暗淡的。)Unless compelled to stay in by bad weather, I go for a walk every day. (除非天气不好迫使我呆在家里,我每天都要出去散步的。)Don't speak unless spoken to (如果别人不和你说话,你就别开口。)所以答案 A 正确。

(B)except 是介词,后面不能跟过去分词短语。如果要选用 except,则后面要加连词 when,因为有的词典上把 unless 定义为 except when. (C)if 是“如果”、“假使”的意思;(D)although 是“虽然”、“尽管”的意思,均不适用于本题。

10 B get over

句意:那个战士经过很长时间才忘记他的战友牺牲给他带来的悲伤。

(B)get over 在这里是“忘记(悲伤或惊讶)”的意思[forget(a sorrow or surprise)],例如:It is hard to get over the death of a member of your family. (家人死亡之悲痛是难以忘怀的。)She never quite got over being jilted by Geoffrey. (她从来没有完全忘记她受到过杰弗里的奚落。)所以答案 B 正确。

(A)get round 是“传开”、“绕过”、“避开”或“使苏醒”的意思;(C)get across 是“讲清楚”、“被理解”或“得罪”的意思;(D)get through 是“通过”、“完成”或“接通(电话)”的意思,均不适用于本句。

11 A could

句意:如果我能唱得和你一样好,我就会成为一位百万富翁了。

(A)could 是 can 的过去式。用在此处表示能力(ability)。另外,本句是一个与现在事实相反的假设,不是事实,在表示与现在事实相反的虚拟条件句中,谓语动词用过去式,例如:If I had a large sum of money, I would buy a motorcycle with it. (假如我现在有一大笔钱,我就会用它来买一辆摩托车。)(事实上我现在没有这笔钱)I should be glad to help you if I could. (如果我能帮助你,我是会很乐意的。)(事实上我现在帮不了你的忙)所以答案 A 正确。

答案 B、C、D 都不能用来表示能力,所以不适用于本题。

12 D settle

句意:经过一个星期之后,气泡开始以均匀的速度下沉了。

(D)短语 settle down 有“平静下来”、“下沉”、“沉淀”的意思,适用于本句,再比如:The sediment which settles down in the purifying process is used as fertilizer. (净化过程中沉淀下来的沉积物可以被用作肥料。)The dust particles will settle down in the short run. (尘粒不久会沉降下来。)(参见《科技英语阅读手册》)。

(A)steady(稳定、稳固)和(B)sink(下沉)都不与副词 down 搭配构成词组,所以不适用于本句,(C)stay down 是“蹲倒”、“卧倒”或“呆在下面”的意思,也不适用于本题。

13 A miss

句意:只要我能做到,我就从不错过一次提高英语的机会。

(A)miss a chance 是“错过机会”、“未抓住机会”的意思,例如:I never miss a chance of playing football. (我从来不错过踢足球的机会。)He never missed an opportunity(chance) of exposing the opportunism of the I. L. P. Leaders. (他从来不放过任何揭露独立工党领袖们机会主义的机会。)所以答案 A 正确。

(B)lose 也可以与 chance 搭配使用,但没有 miss 常用,而且多用于短语 lose no chance for;(C)avoid 是“避免”、“回避”的意思;(D)waste 是“消费”、“消耗”的意思,均不适用于本句。

14 C hold on

句意:请等一下,别挂断,我将设法替你把电话接通。

(C)短语 hold on 有“等待”、“等候接通电话”或“别挂断电话”的意思(参见《测试练习》第一册 Test Five, Paper1 句 4),所以答案 C 正确。

(A)keep on 是“继续(前进、穿戴、雇用或做某事)”的意思;(B)stay on 是“继续停留”或“(灯、电视、收音机等)继续开着”的意思;(D)stop on 是“继续停留(在学校里)”的意思,均不适合本句。

15 D catalogue

句意:XYZ 电视目录中有 300 多部电视片的详细介绍。

(D)catalogue 是“卡片目录”或“目录册”,其内容可以包括书籍、商品、学校开设的课程等各种形式,通常具有描绘性的评述,适用于本句。

(A)brochure 是“活页本”、“小册子”的意思;(B)leaflet 是“传单”、“广告”的意思;(C)prospectus 是“(创办学校、公司等)计划书”、“(讲义的)大纲”“(新书的)内容简介”,均不适用于本句。

16 B on the whole

句意:星期六上午为儿童放映的电影,总的来说已经过时了。

(B)on the whole 是“总的来说”、“大体上”的意思(taking everything into consideration, generally speaking),例如:On the whole, I think he was quite right to act as he did. (总的看来,我认为他那样做是

对的。)Our opinions are on the whole the same. (我们的意见大体上是相同的。)所以答案 B 正确。

(A)all in all 是“极为重要的”、“重于一切的”或“亲密无间的”意思;(C)in the long run 是“最终”、“终久”或“从长远的观点来看”的意思;(D)bit by bit 是“一点一点地”或“逐渐地”的意思,均不适用于本题。

17 C rather

句意:你宁愿要哪个?红的呢,还是蓝的呢?

(C)would rather 加动词原形是“宁愿”或“更情愿”的意思,例如:I would rather listen to others than talk myself. (我宁愿听别人谈话,而不愿自己说话。)I would rather not part with them than sell them to someone who doesn't appreciate them. (我情愿不卖,也不愿把它们卖给不欣赏它们的人。)所以答案 C 正确。

(A)would better 或 had better 是“最好还是…”或“还是…为好”的意思(在现代英语中,人们已普遍用 had better 来代替 would better);(B)prefer 和 (D)choose 都有“宁愿”的意思,但后面需接带 to 的不定式,不能直接跟动词原形,所以不适用于本题。

18 B sedative

句意:医生为了让那位妇女镇定下来而给她开了一剂很强的镇静剂。

(B)sedative 是“镇静剂”的意思(medicine having the property of lessening excitement or nervousness),适用于本题。

(A)antidote 是“解毒剂”的意思;(C)bromide 是“溴化物”或“溴化物乳剂”的意思;(D)antiseptic 是“防腐剂”、“杀菌剂”的意思,均不适用于本题。

19 A cash flow

句意:许多去见银行经理的人都有一个现金流转的问题。

(A)flow 在这里是名词,意为“流动”、“流转”,例如:regulate the flow of credit(调节信贷流量);cash flow(现金流转)(=movement of money in and out of a business),所以答案 A 正确。

(B)petty cash 是“零用钱”、“小额现金”的意思;(C)cash—book 是“现金帐簿”的意思;(D)cash up 是“还债”或“(商店等)盘结一天的营业额”的意思(=liquidate a debt or count the money taken in a store, etc. at the end of a day),均不适用于本题。

20 D blacksmith

句意:由于对骑马的兴趣越来越大,人们对铁匠的需求也越来越多。

(D)blacksmith 是“铁匠”的意思,尤指“马蹄铁匠”(a man who makes and repairs things of iron, esp. a shoer of horses)(参见《牛津现代英汉双解高级词典》),所以答案 D 正确。

(A)goldsmith 是“金匠”的意思;(B)locksmith 是“锁匠”的意思;(C)silversmith 是“银匠”的意思,均不适用于本题。

21 B although

句意:虽然要花更多的钱,但我总是把我的信件作为第一类邮件寄出。

(B)although 是“虽然”、“尽管”的意思,可以用来引导一个表示让步的状语从句,适用于本题。

(A)because(因为)和(C)since(由于、既然)引导原因状语从句,不适用于本题。(D)while 有时也可以引导让步状语从句,但多放在句首,而且不及 although 常用。

22 C mentioned

句意:大西岛(又译“阿特兰提斯洲”)是柏拉图最先提到的一个传说中的大西洋岛屿。

(C)mention 是“提及”或“提到”的意思(=speak or write about, refer to),比如:Don't mention the subject again this evening. (今晚别再提这个问题了。)He produced from his pocket the letter already mentioned. (他从口袋里掏出了已经提到的那封信。)所以答案 C 适用于本句。

(A)refer 作“提到”、“提及”解时是不及物动词,后面要接介词 to;(B)inform 是“告诉”、“告知”的意思,它的直接宾语一般是被告知的人,如要表示告诉某人某事,英语是 inform sb. of sth,均不适合本句。(D)quote 是“引用”、“引述”的意思,也不适合本句,因为关于 Atlantis 的传说是柏拉图最先提出的,而不是他从别的地方引用来的。

23 A breathe

句意：他知道他决不能把这件事泄漏给他的妻子。

(A)breathe 在这里是“说出”、“吐露”或“泄漏”的意思，例如：I will not breathe a word of it to another man. (我不会把它泄漏给别人的。)(参见《英语搭配大词典》)所以答案 A 正确。

(B)secrete 有“隐藏”的意思，但“把某物隐藏起来不让某人知道”英语应该是 secrete sth. from sb.，而不是 to sb.；(C)talk(谈论)用在此处不及 breathe 确切；(D)discuss 是“讨论”的意思，“与某人讨论某件事”英语应该是 discuss sth. with sb.，而不是 to sb.，因而 B、C、D 均不适用于本句。

24 D only

句意：美国唯一的本国音乐是爵士乐，它产生于新奥尔良。

(D)only 是“唯一的”或“仅有的”意思(having no other in the same group)，例如：This is the only example that I know. (我知道的例子只有这一个。)(The Monthly is the only literary magazine in Iceland. (《月刊》是冰岛唯一的文学杂志。))所以答案 D 正确。

(A)one 和 (B)single(=only one)都是表示单个的限定词，由于 music 是不可数名词，不能用表示单数的限定词来修饰；(C)alone 作“仅仅”、“只有”解时要放到被修饰的名词或代词的后面，不能放在它们的前面，所以它们都不是本题的正确答案。

25 B parking

句意：禁止在双道黄线上停车。

(B)parking 在这里是泛指不可数名词，意为“停车”。在表示泛指的不可数名词前，不用冠词，也不加 some 或 any，例如：Life is hard. (生活是很艰难的。)(I like classical music, but I also like Jazz. (我喜欢古典音乐，但我也喜欢爵士乐。))Smoking is prohibited here. (此地禁止吸烟。))所以答案 B 正确。

SECTION B

In this section you will find after each of the passages a number of questions or unfinished statements about the passage, each with four suggested answers or ways of finishing. You must choose the one which you think fits best. For each question, 26 to 40, indicate on your answer sheet the letter A, B, C or D against the number of the question.

FIRST PASSAGE

I had reached Port Said from Alexandria about an hour before, after 7.00 p.m. It is a long drive but a rewarding one, and when I told the driver not to hurry, it was not because of the wrecked cars at the side of the road. The delta of the Nile is a wide expanse of glimmering greenness, water, villages and animals. Everywhere men and women walk behind ploughs, or sit in groups under eucalyptus trees or the weeping willows that bow over scores of canals and small rivers – all the many waterways that make up the miracle that has nourished old Egypt since before the building of the pyramids. You drive through white-pink fields of cotton dotted with the larger blobs of pink, white, red and blue that are the robes, turbans and dresses of villagers working in the sun. Behind mud-coloured village walls, outlines of minarets rise from screens of palm trees. Men and boys wash naked in streams by the roadsides, the

mud-thickened water modestly encircling them as they stand waist-high. One sees railway lines, factory chimneys and pylons carrying high-tension wires that connect the industrial towns of the delta with Alexandria or Cairo, but the great rich greenness flows away to the skyline, never interrupted for long. It is a landscape with moving figures of countless men and animals and a restless profusion of birds.

As evening fell, on the straight coast road between Damietta and Port Said, the taxi ran full tilt into a rock, shattering the front axle. The stone was difficult to see at dusk against the grey road. My driver waved down a passing car, and its owner drove us, crying, 'No problem, no problem. You do the same for me,' to the Holiday Hotel, the hotel recommended to me by Captain Roncallo. The taxi driver, who had friends who owned a garage in Port Said, didn't seem worried about his front axle, and said goodbye in good spirits.

The hotel was quite modern. On a card in my room I read that television involved an additional charge but, when I turned it on, it showed nothing on seven of its eight channels and, on the eighth, a snowstorm from which came garbled American voices. After a shower I asked the receptionist if he would either remove the television charge from my bill or the set from my room.

He seemed astonished. 'But TV is compulsory,' he said.

'But there is no TV reception in Port Said.'

'You see here, sir, our card, it says - room service so-much, with breakfast compulsory so-much more. And then TV compulsory so-much more. And a fridge and radio and air-con, all so-much more. Tax extra, ten per cent.'

'Have you a room without TV, please?'

'Sir, all rooms have TV, fridge and radio. No one ever said before what you say about not wanting one.'

Another receptionist joined in. 'TV is like breakfast. Breakfast is compulsory. So is TV.'

'Yes, but breakfast is food - to eat, to live. TV actually doesn't exist here. Breakfast exists; you eat it!'

But there was no comprehension. It was written on the card, so I paid for the non-existent television.

下午7点以后,我大约提前一小时从亚历山大赶到塞得港。这是一趟漫长的汽车旅行,但又是一次很有收益的旅行,当我告诉司机不要着急的时候,那并不是因为路旁有很多撞毁的汽车残骸。尼罗河三角洲是一片广阔展开的朦胧绿色、水面、村舍和牲畜。到处都是男男女女在扶犁耕地,或者三五成群地坐在许多条运河水道旁的桉树或垂柳下——就是这众多的水道创造了自金字塔尚未修建以来就一直滋润着古老埃及国家的奇迹。你驱车穿行在红白掺杂的棉田中间,可以看到许多较大的粉红、白、红、蓝五颜六色的斑点点缀着广阔的田野,那是在阳光下劳动的村民们所穿的衣裙和头巾。在村庄土墙的背后,回教寺院尖塔的轮廓在屏障似的棕榈树上空高高耸起。男人和男孩子们赤身裸体地在路边的小溪里洗澡,当他们站在齐腰深的水中时,浑浊的溪水绕着他们站立的身躯缓缓流过。人们看到铁路、工厂的烟囱和支撑着把尼罗河三角洲的工业城镇与开罗或亚历山大港联结在一起的高压电线的桥塔,但是这片巨大而肥沃的绿色却向天边流逝,从未有过长时间的中断。这是一幅有无数的人和动物以及不肯安静的鸟雀活动于其中的山水画。

当夜晚降临的时候,在达米埃塔和塞得港之间笔直的沿海公路上,出租汽车猛地撞到了一块岩石上,结果折断了前轴。黄昏时分在灰色的道路的映衬下,石头很难看得清楚。我们的司机招手叫住了一辆过路的汽车,车主一边高声说,“没问题,没问题。你们重蹈了我们的覆辙”,一边开车把我

们送到龙卡洛上尉向我推荐的“度假旅馆”。出租汽车的司机因为有一个朋友在塞得港开了一家汽车修理铺,看起来并不为他的前轴担心,并且兴高采烈地与我们道了再见。

旅馆的现代化程度很高。在我的房间里的一张卡片上,我看到上面写着开电视要另外收费,但是当我把电视机打开的时候,它的8个频道就有7个显示不出任何图象。八频道显示的是一片雪花点,而播放出来的是被歪曲了的美国之音。洗了淋浴之后,我问接待员是否可以从我帐单中取消电视费或是把电视机从我的房间中搬走。

他显得很吃惊。他说:“但是电视是必备的!”

“可是塞得港没有电视节目可以接收呀!”

“你看这儿,先生,我们的卡片上写着——房间服务费多少,连同必吃的早餐再加多少。然后是必缴的电视费外加多少。还有电冰箱、收音机和空调,总共外加多少。另加税款百分之十。”

“请问你们有不带电视的房间吗?”

“先生,所有的房间都有电视、冰箱和收音机。以前还没有人象你这样说过不需要一台电视机的话呢!”

另一位接待员插话说:“电视和早餐一样,早餐必须吃,电视也必须看。”

“是的,但是早餐是食物——可以吃,可以活命。事实上,这里不存在电视。早餐是存在的,你吃得到它!”

但是他们不理解。那是写在卡片上的,所以我付了实际上不存在的电视费。

26 The writer told the driver not to hurry because he wanted to

- A reach Port Said in the evening.
- B avoid becoming tired on the long journey.
- C admire the changing scenery.
- D avoid having a car accident.

27 What did the writer observe about the Nile delta?

- A It was extremely fertile.
- B It appeared overcrowded.
- C The fields were divided by mud walls.
- D The villages were built by the rivers.

28 Most of the people who lived in the delta were

- A railway workers.
- B agricultural labourers.
- C farm owners.
- D factory workers.

29 Why didn't the taxi driver worry about the accident?

- A There was little damage done to the taxi.
- B He quickly got a lift into Port Said.
- C He could get the taxi repaired easily.
- D The car driver offered to help him.