

南大南师大内部讲义精华

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# 成人学士学位 英语考试全真冲刺

成人学士学位英语考试研究中心 审定



南京大学出版社



# 成人学士学位英语考试全真冲刺

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南京大学出版社

## 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

成人学士学位英语考试全真冲刺 / 凌达 陈美华主  
编. —南京: 南京大学出版社, 2006. 6

ISBN 7-305-04771-6

I. 成... II. 凌... III. 英语—成人教育: 高等教育—习题 IV. H319.6

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2006)第 059454 号

书 名 成人学士学位英语考试全真冲刺

主 编 凌 达 陈美华

出版发行 南京大学出版社

社 址 南京市汉口路 22 号 邮编 210093

发行电话 025-83596923 025-83592317 传真 025-83328362

网 址 <http://press.nju.edu.cn>

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[sales@press.nju.edu.cn](mailto:sales@press.nju.edu.cn)(销售部)

印 刷 江苏省地质测绘院印刷厂

开 本 850×1168 1/32 印张 10 字数 275 千字

版 次 2006 年 6 月第 1 版 2006 年 6 月第 1 次印刷

ISBN 7-305-04771-6/H·442

定 价 23.00 元(含 MP3 光盘)

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\* 本社正版图书已启用数码防伪标志,可拨打免费电话  
查询,凡未贴防伪标志的,为盗版图书,欢迎举报。

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图书销售部门联系调换

## 前 言

对于青年朋友来说,有一个时刻是一生值得期待的,那就是穿上学位袍,戴上学位帽!

本书是《成人学士学位英语考试纲要》的配套用书。专供读者在学位英语考试临考前模拟考试用。建议在看完《成人学士学位英语考试纲要》一书后,再使用本书。

本书共分两部分。第一部分“针对性测试”,读者看完《成人学士学位英语考试纲要》后,可以根据设计的4套针对性测试卷,对学习或复习的效果进行综合检验。

第二部分“核心密卷”,主要根据南京地区著名大学的内部考前辅导资料优化提炼而成。本书的作者,多年跟踪成人学士学位英语考试,对命题的规律与命题特点,有深度研究。建议读者在临考前,用提供的核心密卷模拟测试。

附录包括了“听力录音材料及答案解析”、“全真试题”。对于考试得分率比较低的听力部分,特别做了考点讲解;全真试题及其解答,读者朋友可以从中间窥见最新的命题思路。

本书的听力部分,配有光盘,附在书后,由在 ~~南~~ 京大学讲学的英语专家灌音。编者希望所有这些努力能够帮助读者朋友顺利通过成人学士学位英语考试,早日穿上学士袍,戴上学士帽!

读者朋友的建议或意见,请致信 njupress@gmail.com,我们将认真对待每一封来信。

编 者

2006 年 6 月于南京大学北园

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# 针对性测试一

(120 分钟)

## Paper One

### Part I Listening Comprehension (15 minutes 15%)

#### Section A (10%)

**Directions:** *In this section you will hear ten short conversations. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the question will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause you must read the four choices marked A, B, C and D, and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on your Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.*

- ☐ 1. A. 10:55      B. 10:15      C. 11:10      D. 10:30
- ☐ 2. A. At a bus station.      B. In a department store.  
C. In a library.      D. In the street.
- ☐ 3. A. He is a doctor.      B. He is a dressmaker.  
C. He is an engineer.      D. He is a hairdresser.

- ☐ 4. A. Renting a new apartment.  
B. Spending her holiday.  
C. Looking for a new job.  
D. Complaining to her boyfriend.
- ☐ 5. A. He doesn't like it.  
B. He is going overseas.  
C. It's no longer attractive.  
D. It's too expensive for him.
- ☐ 6. A. Nothing special.  
B. Excellent.  
C. Very disappointing.  
D. Very exciting.
- ☐ 7. A. He had to work overtime.  
B. He was held up in traffic.  
C. His car ran out of gas.  
D. He had a traffic accident.
- ☐ 8. A. John Smith isn't in right now.  
B. John Smith can't come to the phone right now.  
C. John Smith doesn't want to speak to the caller.  
D. The caller dialed the wrong number.
- ☐ 9. A. Yesterday.                      B. Three days ago.  
C. Two days ago.                      D. Early last week.
- ☐ 10. A. She got up later than usual.



- B. The bus was late.
- C. She forgot she had classes.
- D. Her clock was slow.

**Section B (5%)**

**Directions:** *In this section, you will hear one dialogue and one short passage. At the end of the dialogue and the passage, you will hear some questions. The dialogue and the passage as well as the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a 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 with a single line through the center.*

**Questions 11~12 are based on the following dialogue.**

- ☐ 11. A. Husband and wife.      B. Father and daughter.  
C. Friends.                      D. Sister and brother.
- ☐ 12. A. They are discussing whether they should go for a holiday.  
B. They are discussing where they should go for a holiday.  
C. They are discussing how they could save enough money for the holiday.  
D. They are discussing the last holiday they had.

**Questions 13~15 are based on the following passage.**

- ☐ 13. A. He thinks they are too stressful.  
B. He thinks they are not stressful enough.  
C. He thinks they are useful exercises.  
D. He thinks they are pointless exercises.
- ☐ 14. A. They leave reviewing until the day of the exam.  
B. They start reviewing too early.  
C. They only start reviewing a few days before the exam.  
D. They often do most reviewing the day after the exam.
- ☐ 15. A. Because the other students don't seem calm.  
B. Because you have forgotten pens and pencils.  
C. Because everyone else seems confident.  
D. Because the paper seems too easy.

**Part II Reading Comprehension (30 minutes 30%)**

**Directions:** *In this part there are four passages. Each passage is followed by some questions or incomplete statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. You are required to choose the best answer from the four choices. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.*

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

About ten men in every hundred suffer from color blindness in some way; women are luckier, only about one in two hundred is affected in this manner. There are different forms of color blindness. A man may not be able to see deep red. He may think that red, orange and yellow are all shades of green. Sometimes a person cannot tell the difference between blue and green. In rare cases an unlucky man may see everything in shades of green—a strange world indeed.

In certain occupations color blindness can be dangerous and candidates are tested most carefully. For example, when fighting at night, soldiers use lights of flares to signal to each other. A green light may mean “Advance” and a red light may mean “Danger! Keep back!” You can see what will happen if somebody thinks that red is green! Color blindness in human beings is a strange thing to explain. In a single eye there are millions of very small things called “cones”. They help to see in a bright light and to tell the different between colors. There are also millions of “rods” but they are used for seeing when it is nearly dark. They show us shape but not color. Wait until it is dark tonight, and then go outside. Look round you and try to see what colors you can recognize.

Birds and animals, which hunt at night, have eyes, which contain few or no cones at all, so they cannot see colors. As far as we know, bats and adult owls cannot see colors at all only light and dark shapes. Similarly cats and dogs cannot see colors as well as we can.

Insects can see ultra-violet rays which are invisible to us, and some of them can even see X-rays. The wings of a moth may seem gray and dull to us, but to insects they may appear beautiful, showing colors which we cannot see. Scientists know that there are other colors around us which insects can see but which we cannot. Some insects have favorite colors. Mosquitoes like blue, but do not like yellow. A red light will not attract insects but a blue lamp will.

- ☐ 16. Among people who suffer from color blindness, \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. some may see everything in shades of green
  - B. few can tell the difference between blue and green
  - C. few may think that red, orange and yellow are all shades of green
  - D. very few may think that everything in the world is in green
- ☐ 17. When millions of rods in our eyes are at work in darkness we can see \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. colors only
  - B. shapes and colors

- C. shapes only                      D. darkness only
- ☐ 18. According to the passage, bats and adult owls cannot see colors \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. because they hunt at night  
 B. because they cannot see light  
 C. because they have no cones and rods  
 D. because they have no cones
- ☐ 19. According to the passage, dogs and cats \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. as well as human beings cannot see some colors  
 B. have fewer cones than human beings  
 C. have less rods than human beings  
 D. can see colors as well as human beings
- ☐ 20. Which of the following is not true about insects?  
 A. Insects can see more colors than human beings.  
 B. Insects can see ultra-violet rays invisible to men.  
 C. all insects have their favorite colors.  
 D. The world is more colorful to insects than to us

**Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage.**

A third of Britons are overweight, states a report published in January by the Royal College of Physicians, the result of an 18-month-long study. About five percent of children weigh too much, and are likely to stay that way for life; in the mid-twenties age group the proportion of fat people rises to a third, and of the middle-aged population

half are overweight.

Fat people risk severe health problems, says the report, including high blood pressure, breathlessness, and various forms of heart disease. Smoking is particularly risky for overweight people.

The safest way to lose weight is to eat cereals, bread, fruit and vegetables, and cut down on fatty meats, butter and sweet foods. Fad (目前实行的) diets do far more harm than good; slimming machines that vibrate muscles have not been proved useful; saunas (蒸汽浴) merely remove a little body water, and health farms, says the report, serve as expensive holidays.

Exercise is most important to health, the report emphasizes; though it doesn't necessarily reduce weight, it maintains the correct proportion of body fat to body muscle. And it isn't only for the young; from middle age a minimum of 20 minutes of gentle physical jerks should be practiced three times a week.

The report advocates several public health measures to combat the high prevalence of overweight in this country. They included an increase of tax on alcohol to reduce its increasing, and dangerously fattening, consumption; and the provision of more sports facilities by local authorities. Britain's doctors, the report concludes, must learn to be more sympathetic and specific in their advice to the

overweight, encouraging a change in eating habits on a long-term basis, and taking into account the many—often complex—reasons why fat people are fat.

- ☐ 21. The passage mainly talks about \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. the cause of Britons' overweight  
 B. how to avoid getting overweight  
 C. Britons' overweight problem  
 D. The relations between overweight and health problems
- ☐ 22. According to the report, a person is most likely to stay fat for the whole of his life if he \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. gets fat in the twenties  
 B. gets fat in his middle age  
 C. is born fat  
 D. gets fat when he is a child
- ☐ 23. The report thinks that exercise \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. is a way to reduce weight  
 B. sometimes increases weight  
 C. is a sure way to keep one healthy  
 D. can convert fat to muscle
- ☐ 24. The report point out that drinking too much alcohol \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. will also cause one to get fat  
 B. will cause one to do less sports  
 C. will make one forget the fact that he is fat

D. will lead one to bad eating habits

☐ 25. Britain's doctors, when treating the overweight, should \_\_\_\_\_.

A. encourage a long-term diet for everyone

B. be more considerate and give detailed advice

C. first consider why so many people are fat

D. do all of the above

**Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage.**

Psychologist George Spilich and colleagues at Washington College in Chestertown, Maryland, decided to find out whether, as many smokers say, smoking helps them to "think and concentrate". Spilich put young non-smokers, active smokers and smokers *deprived* (被剥夺) of cigarettes through a series of tests.

In the first test, each *subject* (试验对象) sat before a computer screen and pressed a key as soon as he or she recognized a target letter among a grouping of 96. In this simple test, smokers, deprived smokers and non-smokers performed equally well.

The next test was more complex, requiring all to scan sequences of 20 identical letters and respond the instant one of the letters transformed into a different one. Non-smokers were faster, but under the stimulation of *nicotine* (尼古丁), active smokers were faster than deprived smokers.



In the third test of short-term memory, non-smokers made the fewest errors, but deprived smokers committed fewer errors than active smokers.

The fourth test required people to read a passage, then answer questions about it. Non-smokers remembered 19 percent more of the most important information than active smokers, and deprived smokers bested those who had smoked a cigarette just before testing. Active smokers tended not only to have poorer memories but also had trouble separating important information from insignificant details.

“As our tests became more complex”, sums up Spilich, “non-smokers performed better than smokers by wider and wider margins”. He predicts, “smokers might perform adequately at many jobs—until they got complicated. A smoking airline pilot could fly adequately if no problems arose, but if something went wrong, smoking might damage his mental capacity.”

- ☐ 26. The purpose of George Spilich's experiments is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. to test whether smoking has a positive effect on the mental capacity of smokers
  - B. to show how smoking damages people's mental capacity
  - C. to prove that smoking affects people's regular