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实用英语 应试题集

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·广州·

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前 言

《实用英语应试题集》是一本使用面较广的英语复习参考书，它既可为准备参加英语专业四级考试，大学英语四、六级考试考生的练习材料，又可供高等院校英语专业低年级学生、非英语专业学生及英语自学者使用，以巩固和加深已学过的语法、词汇等方面的基础知识，培养和提高使用英语的技能。

本书内容丰富，覆盖面广，编排科学，语言规范，练习形式多样，难度由浅入深，实用性强，可满足不同层次需求的英语学习者。全书共分 23 个单元，每一单元均围绕五个部分进行操作：听写、词汇与语法、完形填空、阅读理解和故事复述。

听写 配有录音带，由英美籍专家灌录，朗读速度及次数严格按英语专业四级考试的标准录制。

词汇与语法 基本由三部分组成：选词填空、多项选择和改错。这一部分把分项练习与综合练习结合起来，有助于学习者更好、更快地掌握英语基本词汇和语法的正确用法，提高他们运用语言的技能。

完形填空 该部分有三种题型，由浅入深，全面检测学生综合运用所学英语知识的能力和技巧。

阅读理解 该部分把文章的可读性，知识性和时代性与阅读技巧揉合于一体，学习者在进行阅读理解技巧训练的同时，可扩大知识面，做到一石二鸟。

故事复述 要求学习者在规定的时间内阅读完短文，然后互相提问或复述所阅读的短文的内容，旨在培养学习者口头运用语言的能力和技巧。

本书既可为学习者参加多种考试提供迎考复习资料，又可作为学习者作全面巩固所学知识之用。

本书编写具体分工如下：唐桂民负责第一、二、三、四、十二、十三、十四、十五单元；汪凤翎负责第八、九、十、十一、十九、二十、二十一、二十二、二十三单元；李冬云负责第五、六、七、十六、十七、十八单元。

本书稿承广东外语外贸大学龚华基教授审阅和订正，并提出宝贵的修改意见和建议，在此表示衷心的感谢。

由于编者水平有限，错误和缺点在所难免，欢迎读者批评指正。

编者

1997年10月

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Unit One

Part One Dictation

In Another Country

It is interesting to visit another country, but there are sometimes problems when we don't know the language very well. It may be difficult to talk with the people there. We may not know how to use the telephone in the country we are visiting. We may not know how to buy the things we need.

In a strange country we might not know where to eat or what to order in a restaurant. It is not easy to decide how much to tip waiters or taxi drivers. When we need help, we might not know how to ask for it. It is not pleasant to have an experience like that.

After a short time, however, we learn what to do and what to say. We learn to enjoy life in another country, and feel happy to be able to associate with people.

Part Two Vocabulary and Grammar

I . Complete the blanks with the appropriate form of the words or phrases given in the box .

arrive at	play	pay	major in	learn	take	mean	study
enjoy	drop	talk over	work	devote			

1. I'm afraid you had to _____ through the nose for your food yesterday evening.
2. Next semester, we are going to _____ seven credit courses.
3. Next time you are in Guangzhou, don't forget to _____ in on us.
4. Nowadays Chinese products _____ a good market in the Middle East.
5. After a long discussion, they succeeded in _____ a compromise.
6. As a student _____ computer science, he _____ to devise several softwares.
7. This professor has been _____ to the cause of education. Now he is seriously ill. We hope this medicine can _____ wonders.
8. I think we will have to hold a class meeting to _____ our plan for next weekend.
9. The student _____ linguistics for years. He has found that French is closely connected with English, so he has made up his mind to _____ French.
10. She is so timid and shy that the other students tend to _____ a trick on her.

I. Choose the best alternative to complete the sentences.

1. Poetry is written in _____.
A. lines B. prose C. paragraphs D. verse
2. If you want to have some information in a non-fiction book, look it up in the _____.
A. atlas B. glossary C. index D. catalogue

3. In general, in a poem, the last word in a line often _____ with the next.
A. matches B. rhymes C. rhythms D. suits
4. Even the _____ characters in the book are really interesting.
A. less B. minor C. small D. tiny
5. The village is a long distance from here. If you go on long walks in tight-fitting shoes, you will get _____.
A. blisters B. scratches C. bruises D. spots
6. George has a big coffee _____ on the front of his jacket.
A. spot B. patch C. stain D. mark
7. He dived into the water in search of the lost necklace and emerged from the water _____.
A. out of breath B. gasping for breath
C. under his breath D. panting
8. The Christmas presents were all _____ in shiny paper.
A. done over B. done with
C. done out D. done up
9. My new sweater _____ after I washed it.
A. shrank B. contracted
C. shortened D. condensed
10. Do you think this young man has all the right _____ for this position?
A. certificates B. credentials
C. diplomas D. qualifications
11. A teacher should be a member of a respectable

social phenomenons here.

D

3. For all its intense manufacturing and commercial activity,

A

B

Britain still has a lot of lands under cultivation and agricul-

C

ture is one of the country's most important industries.

D

4. If anyone happened to call me while I'm away on leave,

A

B

please have them leave a message.

C

D

5. Since the founding of the People's Republic of China, many

A

woman pilots have been trained and they have been playing

B

C

an important part in China's Four Modernizations.

D

6. Revenues from the sales of primary products are not likely

A

B

C

to help raise the level of human capital in developing coun-

D

tries for many years.

7. The editor-in-chiefs of many newspapers were invited to

A

attend the seminar held last week, at which some foreign

B

C

D

counterparts were also present.

8. The garden to which we paid a visit the other day was so

A

immaculate you could barely see a grass out of place.

B

C

D

9. The Chinese player, Liu Guoliang and the Swedish player, Waldner, played so good game of table tennis at the 43rd

A

B

Table Tennis Championship that they surprised their audience.
C D

10. There is a tendency that many a college student take more credit courses than are necessary during their four-year study.
A B C D

11. None of the tyres on the bicycle looks any better than the other.
A B C D

12. The old man bought this house shortly after the Second World War, so he has been in the possession of the house for ages.
A B C D

13. She is the only one of the English teachers who have been abroad for further studies.
A B C D

14. Accounting is described as art of classifying, recording, and reporting significant financial events.
A B C D

15. Physical fitness activities can lead to an alarming variety of injuries if participants push themselves greatly hard.
A B C D

Part Three Cloze

Put each of the following words or phrases in its correct space in the passage below.

only	money	excellent	speaking	tongue	hours	practice
by read	books	happens	television	time	machines	take
where with	necessary	advertisements	work	chiefly		
whether	afford					

Learning Languages is Easy—or is It?

Have you ever noticed 1 which say "Learn a foreign language in 6 weeks, or your 2 back! From the first day your pronunciation will be 3 . Just send..." and so on? Of course, it never 4 quite like that. The 5 language that is easy to learn is the mother 6 . And think how much 7 that gets! Before the Second World War people usually learnt a foreign language in order to read the literature of the country. Now 8 the foreign language is what most people want. Every year many millions of people start learning one. How do they do it?

Some people try at home, 9 books and records or tapes; some, use radio or 10 programmes; others go to evening classes. If they use the language only 2 or 3 11 a week, learning it will 12 a long time, like language learning at school. A few people try to learn a language fast 13 studying for 6 or more hours a day. It is clearly easier to learn the language in the country 14 it is spoken. However, most people cannot 15 this, and for many, it is not 16 . They need the language in order to do their 17 better. For example, scientists and doctors 18 need to be able to read 19 and reports in the foreign language. 20 the language is learnt quickly or slowly, it is hard work. Machines and good books will help, but they cannot do the student's work for him.

Part Four Reading Comprehension

British Schools

In recent years the educational system for England and Wales has been re-organised. In 1927, the school-leaving age was raised from fifteen to sixteen, so now all children have a minimum of eleven years' compulsory full-time education. Children begin their education in the State system at the age of five; some lucky ones may have the opportunity to attend one of the few Nursery Schools from the age of three to five, but most children start their basic education in an Infants' or First School. At seven or eight they move on to the next stage.

A few years ago the most commonly found arrangement of schools in any district was that of Primary Schools (including Infants) for children up to the age of eleven, and then Secondary Schools for children up to the age of eleven. Nowadays there are a number of different systems in operation; some areas still retain the Primary Schools with the change-over to secondary education at eleven, but many Local Education Authorities (which are autonomous bodies) have created Middle Schools for children aged eight to twelve and these pupils transfer to Comprehensive Secondary Schools when they are nearly thirteen. These Comprehensive Schools take children of all abilities from the neighbourhood, and as well as a general education, these schools offer a wide range of academic courses leading to the public examinations taken at sixteen, and some handicraft and vocational courses.

There are very few local education areas where children are still

selected for secondary education by means of an examination (which was known as the "eleven plus"), and almost all of the former "Grammar Schools" have been absorbed into the Comprehensive Schools. Some of the older Grammar Schools, however, have withdrawn from the State system and have become private schools, charging fees and choosing their pupils by entrance examinations. This independent sector of education (which includes the well-known public schools' as well as other privately endowed schools) provides for the education of about six per cent of the school population.

Any child may leave school at sixteen without attempting any of the public examinations, but an increasing number of boys and girls are taking the Certificate of Secondary Education examinations or the General Certificate of Education. Both the CSE and the GCE are "public" examinations conducted by examining Boards and standardised to give national comparability. The GCE, has a subject range covering all of those likely to be taught in school. It is, however, designed for those pupils who are less academically able. A pupil may take GCE in some subjects and CSE in others.

A large proportion of the children taking a group of subjects at "O" Level (an abbreviation used for the General Certificate of Education at Ordinary Level) will probably continue in full-time education and work for the GCE Advanced Level examinations. This they can do by staying on in the sixth form of their school, or by enrolling at a Sixth Form College or a College of Further Education. For those who want to go on into higher education, the Advanced Level GCE examination is very important, for it is on the results of this examination that the universities and polytechnics choose their

students.

Choose the best answer by circling A, B, C or D.

1. Which of the following statements is probably NOT true?
 - A. Wales uses the same educational system as England.
 - B. Britain adopts the same education system all over the country.
 - C. Primary and secondary education lasts 11 years.
 - D. Most children study at schools run by the state.
2. In England, public schools refer to _____.
 - A. private fee-paying schools
 - B. free schools controlled and paid for by the state
 - C. schools run by the church
 - D. free schools run by individuals
3. "Grammar School" means _____.
 - A. a school where grammar is mainly taught
 - B. a school for children aged 11, who are chosen for exams leading to higher education
 - C. a school where various courses, including vocational courses, are offered
 - D. a school which takes children of all abilities from the neighbourhood
4. Which of the following statements is TRUE?
 - A. Children attend entrance examinations for secondary schools.
 - B. The majority of children attend public schools.
 - C. Children are required to take some sort of public examinations before leaving school at sixteen.
 - D. Some private schools require their students to take en-

trance examinations.

5. In Britain, most young children begin their elementary education in _____ .
A. primary schools B. kindergartens
C. nursery schools D. comprehensive schools
6. In Britain, most children attend schools at the age of _____ .
A. seven B. three
C. five D. eight
7. In Britain, institutions of higher learning enrol students according to the results of _____ .
A. GCE Ordinary Level examinations
B. national entrance examinations
C. GCE Advanced Level examinations
D. CSE examinations
8. "Compulsory education" means _____ .
A. children needn't pay their tuition
B. children are required to stay at school for certain years
C. children study at state schools
D. children can work while they study
9. "It is, however, designed for those pupils who are less academically able" suggests that _____ .
A. children who are mentally handicapped take these examinations
B. children who do not want to go to college take these examinations
C. children who cannot go to college take these examinations