



万水英语应试教程系列

基础英语 模拟试题集

姜绍禹

编著

非英语专业



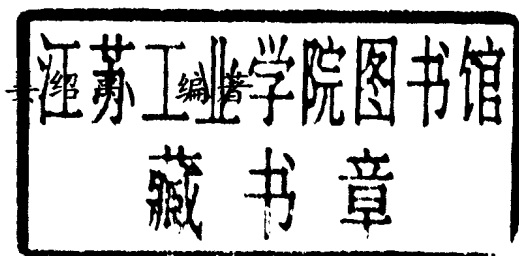
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内 容 简 介

本书由经验丰富的老教授根据高等教育学历文凭考试全国统一考试课程——大学基础英语（非英语专业）考试大纲编写而成。全书分两大部分：第一部分总论包括考试大纲及样题，作者对考试的特点及重点的分析和介绍；第二部分模拟试题由17套试题组成，附有参考答案，便于自练自检。

本书内容精要，分析透彻，讲练结合，考试的重点、难点一目了然，是参加自学考试及国家文凭考试的学员不可多得的复习材料。

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前 言

本书是由教学经验丰富的老教授根据高等教育学历文凭考试全国统一考试课程——大学基础英语（非英语专业）考试大纲编写而成的。该书的目的是为了帮助参加自学考试和国家文凭考试的学生有效地学习、掌握指定教材的重点内容，从而提高他们的应试能力。全书共分两大部分：第一部为总论，其中包括基础英语课程考试大纲及样题（附参考答案），作者对试题的特点及重点的分析和介绍；第二部分是模拟题，有 17 套（附有参考答案），供同学们练习、检查自己的学习效果。

本书既可作为自学指导书，也可作为教师的辅助教材。任课教师可结合教学进度有计划地布置试题进行练习并检查学员的学习状况，及时发现学员的弱点与不足，改进自己的教学方法，提高教学效果及学员的应试能力。作为自学指导书，学员可边学边练，及时消化所学内容，检查自己对课文的理解和掌握程度，提高学习的主动性，熟悉试题的题型、题量、特点及内容范围，从而达到提高应试能力的目的。我们相信该书定能成为参加自学考试及国家文凭考试的广大学员的良师益友。

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第一部分 总论

基础英语课程考试大纲

一、目的与性质

基础英语课程是高等教育学历文凭统考课程之一。参加高等教育学历文凭考试试点的民办高校各科类专科专业的学生参加本课程的考试。本课程的考试成绩是对这些学生学习成果的认定,同时,也是对民办高校办学水平、教育质量进行评估检测的重要依据。本课程考试大纲是依据相应的课程教学大纲制定的。本课程考试属于目标参照性考试,其及格标准为应用性、职业型大学专科专业的合格标准。

二、评价标准

考生应掌握下列英语知识和技能:

1. 词汇

认知2500个单词和500个词组,对其中1600个单词(注*号)及其常用搭配(词组)要求能正确拼写、英汉互译和主动运用。能按照基本构词规则识别生词。

2. 语法

掌握基本的语法规则,并能用于解决阅读、翻译中涉及的一般语法问题。

3. 阅读理解

能以每分钟40个单词的速度阅读一般性题材、生词不超过2%

的中等难度的英文材料。要求能理解所读材料的大意，掌握主要事实和有关的具体细节，辨别作者的态度或观点，根据有关信息进行一定的推理、判断或引申。

4. 英译汉

能将上述难度和题材的阅读材料译成汉语，译文准确通顺。

5. 汉译英

能运用所学知识和技能，将比较简单的汉语句子的译成英文。译文恰当，基本符合英语习惯，无重大语法错误，拼写正确。

三、考试形式

考试采用闭卷笔答的形式，时间为150分钟。客观题占总分值的75%。主观题占总分值的25%。

试卷由试题和答题纸两部分组成。考生应将全部答案填写在答题纸上。

四、试卷结构

第一部分：词汇与结构

本部分共20题，每题1分，共20分。每题为一至两个英文句子，其中留有一处空白，要求根据句子意思或结构从给出的四个选项中选出一个最符合题意的答案。

第二部分：完形填空

本部分共15题，每题1分，共15分。在一篇150~200个单词的短文中，留出15个空白，要求考生从所给的4个选项中选出最佳答案，使补足后的短文意思通顺，前后连贯，结构完整。

第三部分：阅读理解

本部分共20题，每题2分，共40分。该部分由四至五篇文字材料组成，每篇长度约为300~400个单词，每篇材料后有4~6个问题。要求在理解全文的基础上，从题后给出的4个选项中，选出最

试卷结构表

部分	名称	题号	题量	分值
I	词汇与结构	1~20	20	20
II	完形填空	21~35	15	15
III	阅读理解	36~55	20	40
IV	英译汉	56~60	5	10
V	汉译英	61~65	5	15
合计			65	100

第四部分：英译汉

本部分共5题，每题2分，共10分。从阅读材料中选出5个句子，要求根据上下文将每句译成汉语。

第五部分：汉译英

本部分共5题，每题3分，共15分。每题为一个汉语句子的，要求将其译成英文。

五、样 卷

Part I Vocabulary and Structure (20 points)

Directions:

There are 20 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the ONE answer that best completes the sentence, and then blacken the corresponding letter on the ANSWER SHEET with a pencil.

1. Fresh air will _____ you a lot of good.

- A. take B. make C. do D. let

2. "Would you like some sugar in your tea?"

"No, thank you. I don't _____ sugar in tea."

- A. use B. put C. eat D. take

3. When he saw an old lady struggling with her suitcase, he went up and offered to _____ her a hand.

- A. lend B. show C. help D. provide

4. They have a good _____ for being late—their car would not start.

- A. apology B. description C. expression D. excuse

5. The student _____ what the teacher had said because he was not listening.

- A. missed B. forgot C. put D. neglected

6. Owing to the unfavorable weather last spring, there is a _____ of fruits at the moment.

- A. shortage B. demand C. desire D. claim

7. Mary answered all the questions _____ the last one.

- A. unless B. except C. besides D. beside

8. I'm wondering how he can manage to _____ such a difficult problem.

- A. hold on B. give in C. deal with D. go over

9. I have _____ my holidays until September.

- A. sent for B. stood up C. passed on D. put off

10. Many people say the boy takes _____ his father.

- A. from B. after C. up D. over

11. 100°C shows the temperature at which water _____.

- A. boil B. boils C. is boiled D. boiling

12. It _____ John and Kate who helped me the other day.

- A. is B. was C. are D. were

13. Before he came to London he had never heard a single English word _____.

- A. speak B. spoke C. speaking D. spoken

14. Everyone agreed to his suggestion _____ a bridge be built across the river.

- A. as B. that C. which D. so that
15. The dictionary _____ me ten dollars.
A. cost B. these C. took D. bought
16. The result of this experiment is much better than _____ of the last one.
A. this B. these C. that D. those
17. I think Jean is not _____ her sister.
A. so tall than B. so tall as C. as tall than D. tall as
18. _____ you work, the greater progress you will make.
A. Harder B. The harder C. The hardest D. The more hardly
19. No sooner had I _____ down when the telephone began to ring endlessly.
A. laid B. lay C. lain D. lied
20. If you had come here yesterday, you _____ him.
A. would see B. would have seen
C. had seen D. must see

Part II Colze (15 points)

Directions:

There are 15 blanks in this part. Choose the ONE best answer among the four choices given for each blank, and then blacken the corresponding letter on the ANSWER SHEET with a pencil.

Nothing was going right for Dr. Turner at the hospital where he worked. He made a mistake while operating 21 a patient. He felt sure that he was 22 trusted and decided to 23 his job. One day he learned from the newspaper that a doctor, 24 name was Bill Jonson, was looking for a partner (合作者) .

A few days 25, Dr. Turner went to Dr. Johnson's home early in the afternoon. 26 old and a little deaf, Dr. Johnson still had a good brain. He 27 talking to the visitor about the town and its people. When they 28 to the

question of partnership, it was already seven in the evening. Dr. Johnson 29 Dr. Turner to have dinner with him in a restaurant before the latter 30 the train back home. Dr. Turner noticed that Dr. Johnson was 31 of good food and expensive wine. They had an excellent meal. When the bill was brought, Dr. Johnson 32 in his pocket. "Oh, dear," he said. "I've forgotten to bring my 33." "That's all right," said Dr. Turner. "I'll 34 the bill." As he did so, he began to 35 whether Dr. Johnson was worthy of trust.

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|-------------|--------------|
| 21. A. in | B. on | C. at | D. of |
| 22. A. no longer | B. any longer | C. not more | D. any more |
| 23. A. keep | B. lose | C. get | D. change |
| 24. A. Who's | B. whom | C. whoever | D. whose |
| 25. A. ago | B. before | C. later | D. earlier |
| 26. A. As | B. While | C. When | D. Though |
| 27. A. avoided | B. kept | C. lasted | D. continued |
| 28. A. got | B. went | C. turned | D. moved |
| 29. A. ordered | B. told | C. begged | D. invited |
| 30. A. caught | B. grasped | C. held | D. seized |
| 31. A. happy | B. fond | C. glad | D. pleased |
| 32. A. touched | B. looked | C. watched | D. felt |
| 33. A. pennies | B. bill | C. pounds | D. money |
| 34. A. buy | B. pay | C. bring | D. have |
| 35. A. think | B. consider | C. wonder | D. suppose |

Part III Reading Comprehension (40 points)

Directions:

There are four reading passages in this part. Each passage is followed by five questions. For each question there are four suggested answers marked A, B, C and D. You must choose the ONE best answer and then blacken the corresponding letter on the ANSWER SHEET with a pencil.

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage.

Passage 1

In many western countries people do not bathe every day. Sometimes they bathe only once a week, and sometimes they bathe two or three times a week. They do not bathe often because the weather is cold or because hot water is expensive. They use electricity or wood to boil the water. Electricity and wood cost a lot of money. In cold countries people usually do not feel they are dirty if they do not have a bath.

In Japan people bathe very often. Most people have a bath every day. When the weather is hot, they sometimes have two or three baths a day. They bathe in very hot water. Usually the water is almost boiling. They believe that these very hot baths also stop them from falling ill.

Each house has its own bath but there are also big baths for everybody. They are found everywhere in Japan. In the bathhouse there is one part for men and one part for women. The bath is usually three metres wide, three metres long, and about one metres deep; half-way down there is a narrow seat which goes all the way around the bath. Many people use the bath but it is not dirty. Before a person gets into the big bath, he washes himself first, then he gets into the big bath. He stays there for a short time. When he gets out of the bath, he washes his body with soap and water. After he washes all the soap away, he gets into the big bath again. Soap is not used in the big bath.

The water in the big bath is changed very often. The water is also very hot. In some places people hit the water with sticks first. They do this to make the water cooler. Then the men get into the bath very slowly and carefully. When a person gets into a bath, he says, "Excuse me." He does this because, when the hot water moves, it may hurt other people. In some places the hot water comes out of the ground. In other places people boil the water with a big fire. In a small bath at home sometimes people light a fire under the bath. When the water is hot, people in the

family take a bath one by one.

36. In some cold countries, people bathe_____.
A. twice a day
B. once a day
C. very often
D. not very often
37. In some countries bathing is expensive because_____.
A. there is not enough water
B. electricity and wood are expensive
C. there are not many baths
D. bath-houses are rare
38. When people have a bath in Japan, they usually use_____.
A. very cold water
B. cold water
C. warm water
D. very hot water
39. In Japan, men and women bathe_____.
A. at home instead of in a big bath-house
B. in different parts when they go to the bath-house
C. together in a big bath-house
D. on different days in a big bath-house
40. In some places people hit the water with sticks so that_____.
A. the hot water may not hurt others
B. people become wet through
C. they can be excused
D. the water can be made cooler

Questiones 41 to 45 are based on the following passage.

Passage 2

have you heard of the women's liberation movement? It began in the

1960s. It was started by women who were concerned about their identity(身份), their role in society, and their work, and about the view of women that many people held. Now many American women are deeply concerned about these things. These women would like better and more interesting lives for all women around the globe.

Many people agree with the ideas and goals of women's liberation. They feel that women ought to be considered equal to men in every way. They feel that a woman should have a job outside the home and family as well. They feel that a woman should be able to do anything that she wants to do and can do. Other people are opposed to women's liberation. They do not think that women should have the same jobs and the same pay as men. They believe that men should do all of the important work. They feel that women should stay at home, taking care of men and children. Many husbands do not want their wives to work outside the home. Some women agree with these men. People who believe in women's liberation do not feel that it is bad for a woman to remain at home if she wants to. They believe that work in the home is important and should be respected. But they want to make sure that a woman works at home because she wants to, and not because she can't get a job outside the home, or because she does not believe that she can do anything useful in her community.

The women's liberation movement is trying to give women a chance to show what they can do. Perhaps a woman will find the cure for our most serious disease. Perhaps a woman will solve the energy crisis. Perhaps women and men, working together, will be able to accomplish important things better and sooner than men would if men were working alone. If the women's liberation movement is successful, we will have a chance to find out.

41. The women's liberation movement_____.

A. was started by women from all over the world

B. was a major concern of all America women

- C. aimed at better and more interesting lives for all women everywhere
- D. encouraged women to go outside to work
42. Those people who are in favour of the movement think that ____.
- A. men and women should be equal in every way
- B. women should not stay at home but go out and work
- C. men should stay at home and raise a family
- D. women can do everything just as well as men can
43. The people who are opposed to women's liberation ____.
- A. are strongly criticized by all women
- B. think that men should do all of the important work
- C. are all husbands who do not want their wives to work outside the home
- D. never go outside to work
44. The attitude of the writer towards the women's liberation movement is ____.
- A. enthusiastic B. cold C. fearful D. objective
45. The author seems to be in favour of the view that ____.
- A. women should be given a chance to show what they can do
- B. work in the home is important and should be respected
- C. women should have the same jobs and the same pay as men
- D. all women should take part in the women's liberation movement

Questions 46 to 50 are based on the following passage.

Passage 3

Jonathan Rivers lived alone in a neat house in Compton Street and worked in London. Like many other single men in their middle age, he was getting rather set in his ways. He looked after the house well and had a beautiful garden. Before he left the house in the morning, he would carefully close all the doors downstairs, open some windows upstairs to

let the air in and lock the front door.

One summer evening Jonathan returned home as usual, just at five minutes to seven. When he opened the front gate he immediately noticed something strange. There was a heavy footprint(脚印) in the earth in one of the flower beds. Jonathan was just going to blame the milkman when he noticed that one of the white curtains in the front room downstairs was out of place. Jonathan never left anything out of place.

He walked up to the front door and opened it quietly. He listened carefully for a few moments but could hear nothing. The front-room door was half-open. Jonathan studied it thoughtfully, wondering if he had forgotten to close it that morning. He had never forgotten to do it before. He stepped silently across the hall to the door and looked inside the room. The shadow of a man was clearly reflected on the far wall in the evening sunlight. The man had clearly been standing behind the door since Jonathan's return. Jonathan immediately locked the door. Then he calmly picked up the telephone in the hall and set about calling the police.

The burglar (盗贼), a tall fellow with a beard, tried to climb through a window to get out but Jonathan had expected that. He attacked him with his umbrella, using it like a sword. Three minutes later the police arrived on the scene. Jonathan was a little annoyed that he had to have dinner later than usual but on the whole he felt quite pleased with himself.

46. From the sentence "Like many other single men in their middle age, he was getting rather set in his ways" we learn that_____.

- A. middle-aged men are likely to have different ways of living
- B. many other single men in the world would rather live like Jonathan
- C. Jonathan liked to do things in the same way as other middle-aged single men did
- D. Jonathan was getting into the habit of doing things in the same