

成

全国成人高等学校专升本招生统一考试

模拟试卷

北京跨世纪教育科学研究中心 / 编



英语

(附应试指导)

兵器工业出版社

全国成人高等学校专升本招生统一考试模拟试卷

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内容简介

根据教育部最新颁布的《全国各类成人高等学校招生复习考试大纲——专科起点升本科》，聘请多年从事成人高考教学与研究的专家教授精心编著而成。全书分应试指导、模拟试卷及参考答案三部分。试卷的题型、题量及难易程度完全模拟实际考卷。本书对于考生把握考试大纲精神、检查复习效果、熟悉考试题型、顺利通过考试大有裨益。

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应试指导

一、试卷结构

《模拟试卷》是严格按照教育部最新颁布的《全国各类成人高等学校招生复习大纲——专科起点升本科》的要求编写而成。每套试卷都由五个部分组成:语音、词汇和语法结构、完形填空、阅读理解以及汉译英。《模拟试卷》是针对这五种题型,运用最新材料构成的最新题型组合。

《模拟试卷》共有试卷六套,现将试题形式、计分方法及时间分配列表如下。

题项	题号	题目名称	题目数	计分	测试时间
I	1~10	语音	10	10	5 分钟
II	11~50	词汇和语法结构	40	40	50 分钟
III	51~60	完形填空	10	20	25 分钟
IV	61~80	阅读理解	20	60	55 分钟
V	81~85	汉译英	5	20	15 分钟
合计			85	150	150 分钟

二、题型特点及解题指导

(一)怎样做语音题

1. 考试要求

成人高考专升本英语试卷第一部分为语音题,共 10 小题,每小题 1 分,共 10 分。要求考生从所给的四个单词的下划线部分选出一个与其他三个读音不同的选项。此项是考查考生对英语的语音知识和读音的掌握情况。考查的主要内容如下:

- (1) 元音字母在重读开音节、闭音节和 r 音节中的读音;
- (2) 元音字母在非重读音节中的读音;
- (3) 辅音字母在单词中的读音;
- (4) 常见字母组合的读音。

2. 解题方法与技巧

(1) 根据常见的读音规则来判断

[例 1] A. make B. late C. sat D. taste

[解析] 根据读音规则可判断出,字母 a 在 make, late, taste 单词中的音节都为以不发音字母 e 结尾的开音节,而 sat 的音节是一个以辅音字母结尾的闭音节。依据读音规则,此处的字母 a 发音不同于其他的选项,故答案为 C。

(2) 要注意一些字母及字母组合的不规则发音

[例 2] A. book B. took C. stood D. blood

[解析] 应选 D。因为 oo 字母组合在此词中发音不规则。

(3) 也可利用排除法来判断

[例 3] A. dove B. home C. rose D. broke

[解析] 应选 A。利用排除法,先确定自己熟悉的单词的读音,余下的一个必是正确答案。

(二)怎样做词语用法和语法结构题

1. 考试要求

成人高考专升本英语试卷第二部分是词语用法和语法结构题,共 40 题,每小题 1 分,共 40 分。考题中 30% 为词和短语的用法,70% 为语法结构。考题形式为多项选择,要求考生从四个选项中选出一个最佳答案。

一般来说,词汇题主要考核考生根据语义对词和短语进行领会式掌握和复用式掌握的能力,所以词汇题的选项主要是语义或用法的不同,而词性和语法结构一般都相同;语法题则主要考核考生对语法规则的掌握和运用能力,其选项在语义差别上不大甚至相同,但在词性和结构上不一样。下面分别介绍这部分的测试重点及解题技巧。

2. 考题分析

(1)词汇测试的主要内容

①短语动词

正确理解掌握和运用英语短语是学习英语的关键之一,也是难点之一,因此它必然成为试题词汇部分的重点。英语中有大量的短语动词,如“动词+副词”、“动词+介词”、“动词+副词+介词”、“动词+名词+介词”等。短语动词往往难以从字面意义上简单总结来判断其释义,而且它们使用时的搭配关系也比较复杂、灵活,因此在解题时必须细心谨慎。

[例 1] The governor had to _____ all his appointments for the day and rush to the train accident.

- A. set off B. pay off C. see off D. call off

[解析] 不同的动词同 off 搭配,各具不同的含义。set off 有“动身”,“出发”,“使爆炸”等意义;see off 表示“送行”;pay off 意为“付……债务”;call off 则为“取消”的意思。只有答案 D 适用于本题。

②同义词,近义词辨析

此类题也是难度较大的试题,在词汇用法测试中占题量较大。

[例 2] He was _____ enough to understand my questions from the gestures I made.

- A. intelligent B. efficient C. proficient D. diligent

[解析] 四个选项为词形相近的形容词。intelligent“聪明的”,“智商高的”,最符合题意,为正确答案;efficient“有效率的”;proficient“熟练的”,“精通的”;diligent“勤奋的”。

③某些在用法和词义上都容易混淆的词

[例 3] Tom _____ more than twenty pounds for the dictionary.

- A. spent B. paid C. cost D. took

[解析] 四个词都可用来表达花费时间、金钱等,但各自的搭配不一样。spend 要求人称做主语,主要搭配是 spend...on something 或 spend...(in) doing something;cost, take 一般不要人称作主语;pay 的意思是“付……钱”,搭配是 pay...for...,只有此项最适合本题。

④固定短语及其他

[例 4] He opened the door and let himself in quietly _____ not to wake the family.

- A. because B. so as C. so that D. despite

[解析] so as to do 为固定搭配,引导目的状语,so as not to do 为其否定形式;because 和 so that 用来引导状语从句;despite 为介词。答案选 B。

(2)语法结构测试的主要内容

①测试考生正确运用动词谓语形式的的能力

[例 1] I fell and hurt myself while I _____ tennis. (时态)

- A. was playing B. am playing C. play D. played A 对。

[例 2] He _____ when the bus came to a sudden stop. (被动语态)

- A. was almost hurt B. was hurt himself
C. was to hurt himself D. was hurting himself A 对。

②测试考生对虚拟语气结构的运用能力

[例 3] He talks as if he _____ everything in the world. (一般过去式的虚拟)

- A. knows B. knew C. had known D. would have known C 对。

[例 4] The doctor advised that Mr. Malan _____ an operation right away so as to save his life. (动词原形的虚拟)

- A. had B. would have C. have D. was going to have C 对。

③测试考生对动词非谓语形式的运用能力

[例 5] He forgot about _____ him to attend my wife's birthday party. (动名词的逻辑主语)

- A. I asking B. my asking C. me to ask D. mine to ask B 对。

[例 6] "Good bye, Mr. Wang, I'm pleased _____ you." (动词不定式)

- A. to meet B. meeting C. to have been meeting D. to be met C 对。

④测试考生对句子语序的运用能力

[例 7] So little _____ about stock exchange that the lecture was completely beyond me. (倒装)

- A. did I know B. I had known C. I knew D. was I known A 对。

(3) 解题方法及技巧

总之,词语用法和语法结构题涉及面广,内容复杂。在解题时,一般需要经过审题、理解、判断和选项四个环节,这些程序也可交替进行。做词汇题时,首先必须考虑选项在句子上下文的含义。其次要注意词语本身用法上的特点,注意词或词组意义之间的细微差别及词的固定搭配等。对于陌生的词,可以从词的构词法(即前缀、词干、后缀)来确定词义,有时还可以从语感上读起来是否通顺来作出选择。做语法结构题时,首先要明确所考的是哪一项语法内容,然后回忆该项的要点并作出选择。如做时态考题时,首先要看句中所提供的时间状语或与已给的谓语动词的时态进行比较;若要求用非谓语动词,则要先考虑其在句中的语法功能,即作什么句子成分,还应考虑到它与谓语动词、逻辑主语和其他词类之间的搭配关系等。

(三) 怎样做完型填空题

1. 考试要求

成人高考专升本英语试卷第三部分为完形填空题,采用多项选择形式,共 10 小题,每题 2 分,共 20 分。在一篇题材熟悉,难度适中的短文(约 200 字)中留有 10 个空白,每个空白为一题,每题有四个选项,要求考生在全面理解内容的基础上选择一个最佳答案,使短文的意思和结构恢复完整。完形填空题的目的是测试考生综合运用语言的能力。

正如美国一位语言测试学家所言, Cloze 是一种“高度的、综合性极强的语言测试形式”。它集语法、词汇、语言学知识和逻辑思维于一体,要求考生不仅要有比较扎实的语法和词汇功底,而且要有比较严密的逻辑思维、丰富的学识及良好的语感。

2. 考题分析

Cloze 的测试范围主要表现在语法、词汇和阅读理解三方面。Cloze 中的语法和词汇不同于专项的语法和词汇选择题。它们是文章的有机组成部分,与上下文间有密不可分的联系。因而,在选择时,不能孤立地对待,而应对上下文融会贯通。下面以一道 Cloze 题为例,详细说明在考试中应注意的问题。

Let me tell you a story about Bert and Mildred Bumbridge, who used to be very forgetful. For Example, Mildred would forget to cook dinner, or Bert would 51 up for work on Sunday thinking it was Monday. One summer they 52 to take a long plane trip. What do you suppose happened? Well, they got 53 the airport with only ten minutes to spare. So time was short. In that situation anyone would 54 the plane right away. But not Mr. and Mrs. Bumbridge. They just had to buy some flight insurance first. All in all, who knows what will happen 55 a plane flight? They quickly put some coins into a machine and out came their insurance policy. "Who 56 get the money if we crash, I wonder?" asked Mildred. "My mother, of course," her husband 57, "We'll mail the policy to her. Now quickly give me a stamp, will you?" he said. "The plane's going to 58 off in another minute." Bert put the stamp on the envelope, dropped it in the mailbox, and 59 began to cry. What happened, do you suppose? He had mailed their 60 to his mother!

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| 51. A. step | B. stand | C. show | D. set |
| 52. A. occurred | B. appeared | C. were | D. supposed |
| 53. A. into | B. on | C. to | D. at |
| 54. A. abroad | B. broad | C. aboard | D. board |
| 55. A. in | B. on | C. at | D. with |
| 56. A. must | B. would | C. may | D. should |
| 57. A. relied | B. related | C. replied | D. responded |
| 58. A. put | B. take | C. dive | D. rise |
| 59. A. immediately | B. quickly | C. suddenly | D. sooner |
| 60. A. stamp | B. tickets | C. passports | D. envelope |

(1)四个选项可能是几个同义词、近形词、反义词,甚至有一些与文章毫不相干的词。这些词意思相同或拼写相近,但用法不同,容易产生混淆。如 54 项,abroad 是副词,“在国外”;broad 为形容词,“宽的”,“广阔的”;board 是动词,“登(机,船)”;aboard 是副词,“在机(船)上”。答案为 D。56 项答案为 D。59 项答案为 C。

(2)四个选项有时是很简单的介词、副词,但把它们与空格外的词搭配就构成意思完整的句子。因此,应特别注意词语搭配、习惯用法等。53 项 get to 表“到达”;55 项选 on 表示“在飞机上”。

(3)动词的各种用法也同样是完形填空题测试的重点。51 项为动词短语搭配,show up 表“露面”,“到场”;52 项为动词时态,表将要或按计划要发生的动作,用 be to do,故答案为 C;57 项应选 replied“回答”;58 项选 take off 表(飞机等)“起飞”。

(4)完形填空的选择不能脱离上下文,更不能背离文章的主题与逻辑。有时,把某个词单独放在某个句子中似乎是通顺的、合理的,但若通读全篇,则与文章的主题大相径庭了。60 项为本文的最后一项,脱离上下文,stamp“邮票”,ticket“机票”,passport“护照”和 envelope“信封”都可以作 mail“邮寄”的宾语,但若顺应故事的发展,问问到底发生何事能使 Mildred 和

Bert 在机场登机前如此伤心,则选出 tickets 作为答案就不是什么难办的事了。

3. 解题方法和技巧

(1)不要急于选择,应将全文通读一遍,尽量理解文章的内容,至少要看懂中心思想;

(2)选择时要瞻前顾后,摸清文章的脉搏,即逻辑思想,选完后,再通读一遍;

(3)属词汇和惯用法的选择要注意所选词与其前后词句的搭配,尤其是惯用法,一定要保持它们本来的面目;

(4)回顾全文,校核答案。

(四)怎样做阅读理解题

1. 考试要求

成人高考专升本英语试卷第四部分为阅读理解题,共 20 小题,每小题 3 分,共 60 分。本題要求考生阅读若干篇短文(一般为 4 passages),总阅读量不超过 900 个词。每篇文章后有若干个问题,考生应根据文章内容从四个选择项中选出一个最佳答案。短文或段落的题材包括人物传记、社会、文化、日常生活、科普常识等。文体通常为叙述文、说明文、议论文等。语言难度不超过大纲所规定的词汇和习语量。阅读理解题的目的是测试考生通过阅读获取信息的能力,既要求准确,也要求有一定的速度。具体来说,阅读理解是测试考生的下述能力:

(1)掌握所读材料的主旨和大意;

(2)了解说明主旨和大意的事实和细节;

(3)既能理解字面的意思,也能根据所读材料进行一定的判断和推论;

(4)既能理解个别句子的意思,也能在一定程度上理解上下文的逻辑关系。

2. 考题分析

考生要在有限的时间内提高阅读理解的效果,除需注意读懂原文的确切含义外,更要注意弄清楚问题问的是什么。只有抓住问题的实质,才能确保快速而准确的答题,选出正确的选择项。专升本英语试卷阅读理解的问题题型可作如下归类:

(1)主旨題

主旨題主要测试考生对整篇文章或其中某一段落的理解,旨在寻找文章的中心思想或段落大意,或涉及短文的标题、作者的态度和创作动机等。解主旨題的最好方法是先找出每段的主题句(topic sentence),然后综合几个段落的主题句就可以得出全文的中心思想(main idea)。主题句一般出现在句首,但有时也出现在段落的中间或段尾。主旨題常见的表达方式为:

a. The main idea of the passage is... (文章的大意是……)

b. Which of the following would be the best title for the passage? (本文最恰当的标题应是下列哪一个?)

c. What's the author's main point (attitude, purpose...) (作者的主要观点、态度、意图是什么?)

d. The passage is mainly about... (本文主要讲的是)

e. Which of the following can best sum up the passage? (下列哪个选择能最好地概括全文?)

f. The best title for this passage would be... (本文最恰当的标题是……)

g. What does the paragraph mainly discuss? (本段主要讨论了什么?)

(2)细节辨别題

细节辨别題一般是根据短文提供的信息和事实进行提问。提问常涉及短文的信息、事实和细节等有关问题,如情节、因果、比较、经过、事实、发展、预测等。细节辨别題是阅读理解測

试中出现最多的一类试题。一般来说,这类题的答案都能从短文中直接找到。寻找答案时要从提问句中找出关键词语,从而能很快地找到答案所在的段和句,有把握地选择答案。这类题常见的形式为:

a. According to the passage, which of the following statements is (Not) true? (根据短文,下列哪个叙述是/不是正确的?)

b. It is stated in the passage. ... (在文中已表明的是……)

c. From the passage we know that ... (从文中我们能看出……)

d. How would you describe the end of ... (你将如何描绘……的结尾)

e. Which of the following is not mentioned in the passage? (下列哪一个在文中没有提及?)

f. What's the major problem. ... (问题的关键是……)

(3) 语义指代题

语义指代题测试目的有三种:其一,测试考生在阅读中理解单词和词组意义的能力;其二,测试考生根据上下文判断词义的能力;其三,要求考生找出原文中某个代词、名词或短语的指代对象。语义题的出题方式主要就文中某一单词、短语或句子进行提问。指代题答题时应按题中所指示的行数找到原句,细读该句,理解其含义。有时还应瞻前顾后地阅读,因为指代的对象往往出现在前后句中。语义指代题的常见形式为:

a. The word "... " can be best replaced by ... (……单词能被……所取代)

b. The word "... " means most nearly the same as (……单词含义跟……几乎相同)

c. The word "... " referred to in line ... is ... (在……行提及……单词是……)

d. When the author says that, he is trying to ... (当作者说到……,他是想……)

e. What's the meaning of ... (……的含义是什么?)

(4) 推理题

推理或推断是从字里行间中体会作者的意图。要体会作者未直接表达的意思,需要从作者已说出的观点、事实和实例出发,推断出作者想说而未直接说出的东西。这要求考生不仅理解字面的意义,还要根据所读材料进行一定的判断和推理。考生解这类题应使用逻辑推理的方法,由表及里地进行分析,才能找到正确的答案。推理题常见形式为:

a. The author implies that. ... (作者暗示……)

b. The paragraph suggests that. ... (本段示意……)

c. What can be inferred from the passage? (能从本段推导出什么?)

d. It is implied in the passage that. ... (文中已暗示了……)

(5) 段尾结论题

结论题是指读者阅读完文章后,通过对文章所述事实进行评价或仔细分析之后,在完全理解原作内容的真正含义基础上而得出的一种概念。段尾结论题的提问方式有:

a. From the passage, one can conclude. ... (从文中,可以得出……结论)

b. The author concludes that ... (作者的结论是……)

c. The closest restatement of ... is that. ... (……最相近的另一种表达是……)

d. The author believes in the passage that ... (在文中,作者认为……)

e. It is widely argued that. ... (有争议的是……)

3. 解题方法与技巧

下面对一篇阅读理解文章进行具体分析。

The market is a concept. If you are growing tomatoes in your backyard for sale you are producing for the market. You might sell some to your neighbor and some to the manager of the local supermarket. But in either case, you are producing for the market. Your efforts are being directed by the market. If people stop buying tomatoes, you will stop producing them.

If you take care of a sick person to earn money, you are producing for the market. If your father is a steelworker or a truck driver or a doctor or a grocer, he is producing goods or service for the market.

When you spend your income, you are buying things from the market. You may spend money in stores, supermarkets, gas stations, and restaurants. Still you are buying from the market. When the local grocer hires you to drive the delivery truck, he is buying your labor in the labor market.

The market may seem to be something abstract. But for each person or businessman who is making and selling something, it is very real. If nobody buys your tomatoes, it won't be long before you get the message. The market is telling you something. It's telling you that you are using energies and resources in doing something the market doesn't want you to do.

1. Which of the following would be the best title for the passage?
 - A. Selling and Buying
 - B. What Is the Market
 - C. Everything You Do is Producing for the Market
 - D. What Can the Market Do for You?
2. All of the following acts are producing for the market EXCEPT _____.
 - A. working in a bank
 - B. printing a book
 - C. attending a night school
 - D. growing beans for sale
3. You are buying from the market when you _____.
 - A. borrow a book from the library
 - B. look after your children
 - C. drive to the seaside for a holiday
 - D. dine at a restaurant
4. The word "real" in the last paragraph may most probably mean _____.
 - A. serious
 - B. important
 - C. true
 - D. concrete
5. In what way is the market very real for each person or businessman who is making and selling something?
 - A. It tells you what to produce.
 - B. It tells you how to grow tomatoes.
 - C. It provides you with everything you need.
 - D. It helps you save money.

该文以浅显易懂的事实来阐明什么是市场——这一无形而复杂的概念。全文共分四段。第一段以种植、销售西红柿的简单事例来表明商品同市场的密切关系；第二段让人明白服务业（如医生、司机、店主等）同生产制造业（如钢厂工人）一样都在市场上充当卖方；第三段说明当一个人无论在以任何方式消费时（如在商场、超市、加油站、餐馆），他实际上是在市场充当了买方。如果一家地方的店主雇你去驱车送货时，他就是在劳力市场花钱买你的劳动力；第四段总结性地说明市场似是一个非常抽象的概念，但它对每个生产和销售的人来说却是具体的，因为市场对生产、销售的调节作用是不言而喻的。

根据试题类型分析，第1题应为主旨题，答案为B；第2题为细节辨别题，答案为C；第3题

仍可视为细节辨别题,答案为 D;第 4 题是语义指代题,这里的 real 应是 abstract 的反义词,故答案为 D;第 5 题为推理题,答案应为 A。

考生在解题时,还可参考下面的步骤和方法:(1)先看问题(暂不看四个选项),弄清提问什么,以便带着问题阅读,目标明确;(2)快速阅读短文,抓住文章的主题,以便了解文章的基本涵义和作者的意图;(3)先易后难,逐个解题;(4)有的题可采用对应法解题,即在四个选项中找到相应的词语,以对号入座的方式确定答案,而有的题可采用排除法解题,即在四个选项中逐个排除不正确的选择,剩下的一项便是正确的答案;(5)最后一步要核查问题是否都已解答。

(五)如何做汉译英题

1. 考试要求

成人高考专升本英语试卷第五部分为汉译英题,共有 5 小题,每小题 4 分,共 20 分。要求考生能用所学的语言知识和技能,将比较简单的汉语句子译成英文。翻译要求意思准确,文字通顺,基本符合英语习惯,无重大语法错误,拼写正确。

2. 解题方法与技巧

翻译是运用一种语言把另一种语言所表达的思维内容准确而又完整地重新表达出来的语言活动。它牵涉到两个阶段,即理解阶段和表达阶段。为了更好地完成汉译英试题,并使译文通畅且符合英语习惯,解题时可过下列过程:

(1) 理解过程

先理解中文全句,确定对应的英文句式和相关的英文表达方法。在此过程中一定要注意避免母语对汉译英的影响和干扰,注意英汉两种语言在句式和用词上有所不同,使翻译的句子更符合英文的表达习惯。例如,有人在翻译“中国在近 20 年来发生了巨大变化”一句时,由于不注意英汉两种语言在句式和用词上有不同的习惯,结果译出“China in the last twenty years has taken place great changes”这样根本不符合英文表达方式的错误句子。根据英语的用法,“take place”(发生)这一动词短语应是不及物动词短语,不能带宾语,也不能用于被动语态。另外,时间、地点等在英语句中常充当状语并置于句尾。此句的正确译文应是“Great changes have taken place in China in the last twenty years”。

(2) 表达阶段

运用所掌握的英文语法知识,选择恰当的英文词句,把已经理解了的汉语句子重新叙述出来。首先要正确使用句型,诸如主从复合句、简单句、陈述句、疑问句、祈使句等。例如,“当我们到达电影院时,电影已开始了”,应用时间状语从句再加主句来表达。译文为:“When we got to the cinema, the film had already started”。再者需注意时态、语态、分词、不定式、助动词、单词的词性和固定搭配等。例如,“我准备去修手表”一句应译为:“I am going to have my watch repaired”。“这广播节目值得听”一句的正确译文是“The radio program is worth listening to”。在翻译过程中,如没有掌握好一些必要的英语语法常识,不熟悉一些惯用表达方式,对英文的词性、名词的单复数和时态等缺乏敏感性,就会出现大量的错误。最后,一定要注意单词拼写、主谓一致和名词的单复数。

(3) 检查阶段

为避免错误,确保译文的正确,考生需对译完的英文全句进行检查。首先检查译文是否完全正确的转述了原句的内容;其次检查译文在语言表达上是否规范,如检查单词拼写,检查时态、语态,检查主语与动词在单复数上是否一致,检查名词的单复数是否正确,检查代词的所有格是否与主语或相关的词语一致。

成人高等学校专升本招生全国统一考试

英语模拟试卷(一)

I. Phonetics (10 points)

Directions: In each of the following groups of words, there are four underlined letter combinations marked A, B, C and D. Compare the underlined parts and identify the one that is different from the others in pronunciation. Mark your answer by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1. A. <u>bus</u> | B. <u>loose</u> | C. <u>desks</u> | D. <u>plays</u> |
| 2. A. <u>tooth</u> | B. <u>smooth</u> | C. <u>cool</u> | D. <u>blood</u> |
| 3. A. <u>nothing</u> | B. <u>thanks</u> | C. <u>mother</u> | D. <u>thieves</u> |
| 4. A. <u>says</u> | B. <u>days</u> | C. <u>delay</u> | D. <u>away</u> |
| 5. A. <u>fought</u> | B. <u>brought</u> | C. <u>bought</u> | D. <u>drought</u> |
| 6. A. <u>reading</u> | B. <u>leading</u> | C. <u>teacher</u> | D. <u>feather</u> |
| 7. A. <u>touch</u> | B. <u>loud</u> | C. <u>outside</u> | D. <u>mouse</u> |
| 8. A. <u>turn</u> | B. <u>purpose</u> | C. <u>nurse</u> | D. <u>survive</u> |
| 9. A. <u>knock</u> | B. <u>other</u> | C. <u>honest</u> | D. <u>fond</u> |
| 10. A. <u>bowl</u> | B. <u>know</u> | C. <u>low</u> | D. <u>flower</u> |

II. Vocabulary and Structure (40 points)

Directions: There are 40 incomplete sentences in this section. For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose one answer that best completes the sentence and blacken the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

11. They have all got up, and _____.
A. Jack has too B. Jack hasn't C. so has Jack D. also has Jack
12. I wish you _____ Jim so much. He's still very depressed.
A. had not hurt B. shall not hurt C. have not hurt D. hurt
13. The reason _____ we should study foreign language is very clear.
A. when B. which C. who D. why
14. John had his leg _____ while playing football this morning.
A. broken B. break C. to break D. breaking
15. I think you have paid _____ your health.
A. too few attention to B. too little attention to
C. too little attention for D. too a few attention to
16. It is difficult to find a _____ in the Washington area for less than \$ 300 a month.
A. two-bedroom apartment B. two-bedrooms apartments

- C. two-bedrooms apartment D. two-bedroom apartments
17. You never told us why you were late for the last meeting, _____?
A. weren't you B. didn't you C. had you D. did you
18. I hope there is _____ for the doctor in your car.
A. seat B. room C. place D. corner
19. He spoke so quickly that I didn't _____ what he said.
A. receive B. accept C. listen D. catch
20. Religion has a great _____ man's behavior.
A. influence on B. faith in C. protection against D. division into
21. I'd like to take _____ of this opportunity to thank you all for your cooperation.
A. profit B. benefit C. advantage D. interests
22. I'm _____ your class tomorrow so you must do as I tell you.
A. in case of B. in place of C. in charge of D. in spite of
23. We have already _____ too much of your valuable time.
A. taken away B. taken over C. taken in D. taken up
24. He is sincere and easy to _____.
A. get down to B. get at C. get along with D. get over
25. The doctor ordered that the wounded soldiers _____ to hospital without any delay.
A. have been sent B. must be sent C. be sent D. will be sent
26. It is necessary that he _____ in time to attend the meeting.
A. will come B. come C. came D. comes
27. Anna said in her letter that she'd appreciate _____ from you. *would doing sth*
A. to hear B. having heard C. hearing D. hearing
28. In those circumstances last winter we _____ longer, and yet we didn't do so.
A. could hold out B. could have hold out
C. could have held out D. could have holded out
29. "I'm very tired."
"We really should stop _____ and go to bed."
A. to study B. from studying C. studying D. of studying
30. The old woman needs _____ after her shock.
A. to comfort B. comforting C. comforted D. be comforted
31. Suddenly we felt the atmosphere _____ tense.
A. grow B. to grow C. is growing D. grew
32. Never before _____ anyone who has the skill John has when he repairs engines.
A. I saw B. I have seen C. saw I D. have I seen
33. I always _____ take it for granted that I am _____ intelligent than she is.
A. very B. too C. far more D. far best
34. The old man asked her to move because he _____ in that chair.

- A. used to sitting B. was used to sit
C. was used to sitting D. used to sit
35. If we go _____, we ought to take some food with us.
A. to camp B. to camping C. camp ☒ D. camping
36. The people at the party were worried about her because no one was aware _____ she had gone.
A. of where B. where that C. the place D. of the place
37. The snow fell _____ fast that our footsteps were covered up in a few minutes.
A. so B. much C. little D. very
38. I have been studying here for four years, by next summer I _____.
A. shall graduate B. shall be graduating
C. shall have graduated D. shall be graduated
39. Someone must have left the tap on, _____ the water was running over and flooding the bathroom.
☒ A. therefore ☒ B. for C. never the less D. more over
40. It is because English is very useful _____.
A. what we study hard B. why we study it hard
C. that we study it hard D. which we study hard
41. My best friend and advisor _____ changed _____ mind again.
☒ A. have; their ☒ B. has; his C. are; their D. was; his
42. Not once _____ his view of life.
A. did the gentleman mention B. the gentleman mentioned that
C. the gentleman mentioned D. do the gentleman mention
43. "Your uncle told me that he overslept this morning." "Oh, my uncle rarely used to oversleep, _____?"
A. wasn't he B. was he C. didn't he D. did he
44. Although we hadn't met for twenty years, I recognized him _____ I saw him.
☒ A. the moment ☒ B. that moment C. by the moment D. for the moment
45. I have never been to Rome, but that is the city _____.
A. where I most like to visit B. I'd most like to visit
C. I like to visit it most D. which I like to visit it most
46. For the sake of your health, you should give up smoking _____.
A. for sure B. for all C. for good D. for long
47. You _____ read the article if you don't want to.
A. haven't B. can't C. mustn't ☒ D. needn't
48. Do what you think is right, _____ they say.
A. however B. whatever C. whichever D. if only
49. Every teacher and student _____ to come to class immediately.

50. The man said he would hit me _____ I told him where the money was.
 A. until B. unless C. soon after D. as

III. Cloze (20 points)

Directions: For each blank in the following passage, there are four choices given below marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that is most suitable and mark your answer by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

Too much noise may be dangerous to your health. A number of studies have shown that living or working where there is a great deal of noise can cause hearing loss. But there also is a 51 amount of scientific evidence showing that continued loud noise may cause other medical problems. These 52 high blood pressure, nervous disorders, learning problems, difficulty in sleeping and, possibly, even birth defects and some kinds of heart disease.

One test showed that the dangers 53 people who spend a lot of time listening to loud music. A New York City doctor studied 70 young persons who work in popular dancing and drinking places 54 music is played loudly. She found that more than 30 percent of them had suffered great and permanent hearing loss. Normally, she said, less than one percent of people 55 suffer such loss.

The doctor, Jane Madell, also studied a group of 40 New York City firemen. All had worked near loud warning sirens on fire trucks 56. Doctor Madell found that 75 percent of them had suffered a severe hearing loss.

Doctors said some persons are more likely than others to suffer hearing loss 57 continued loud noise. But they said they can not learn which persons face the most danger after permanent hearing damage has been done.

Another scientist discovered that loud noise 58 to limit a child's ability to learn. The scientist Arlene Brunzapt studied students at a New York City school near a busy railroad. Students in rooms near the railroad had difficulty 59 to read. This was not true with the students in quieter parts of the school. After steps were 60 to reduce the train noise, a new study found that the reading problem had disappeared.

51. A. grow B. growth C. growing D. growingly
 52. A. include B. concern C. compose D. constitute
 53. A. facing B. faced C. facing with D. faced with
 54. A. that B. there C. when D. where
 55. A. that age B. with that age C. at that age D. at the age
 56. A. for ten years or more B. for ten more years
 C. for ten years more D. for more ten years
 57. A. of B. after C. from D. due to
 58. A. happens B. appears C. occurs D. emerges
 59. A. in learning B. to learn C. with learning D. of learning

60. ☒ A. taken B. made C. adopted D. employed

IV. Reading Comprehension (60 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. Choose one best answer and blacken the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

Passage One

For any Englishman there can never be any discussion as to who is the world's greatest poet and greatest dramatist. Only one name can possibly suggest itself to him: that of William Shakespeare. Every Englishman has some knowledge, however slight, of the works of our greatest writer. All of us use words, phrases and quotations from Shakespeare's writings that have become part of the common property of English-speaking people. Most of the time we are probably unaware of the source of the words we use, rather like the old lady who was taken to see a performance of HAMLET and complained that it was full of well-known proverbs and quotations!

Shakespeare, more perhaps than any other writer, made full use of the great resources of the English language. Most of us use about five thousand words in our normal employment of English, Shakespeare in his works used about twenty-five thousand! There is probably no better way for a foreigner to appreciate the richness and variety of the English language than by studying the various ways in which Shakespeare used it. Such a study is well worth the effort (it is not, of course, recommended to beginners), even though some aspects of English usage, and the meaning of many words, have changed since Shakespeare's day.

61. English people _____.
A. have never discussed who is the world's greatest poet and greatest dramatist
B. never discuss the world's greatest poets and dramatists
☒ C. are sure who is the world's greatest poet and greatest dramatist
D. do not care who is the world's greatest poet and greatest dramatist
62. Every Englishman knows _____.
☒ A. more or less about Shakespeare B. Shakespeare, but only slightly
C. all Shakespeare's writings D. only the name of the greatest English writer
63. Which of the following is true?
A. We use all the words, phrases and quotations from Shakespeare's writings.
B. Shakespeare's writings have become the property of those who are learning to speak English.
☒ C. It is likely to be true that people often do not know the origin of the words they use.
D. All the words people use are taken from Shakespeare's writings.
64. HAMLET is _____.
☒ A. a play written by Shakespeare B. a play recommended by Shakespeare
C. a play appreciated by Shakespeare D. a play people have been complaining about
65. It is worthwhile to study the various ways in which Shakespeare used English because ____.