

# 成人高校公共英语课程考试

## 模拟试题解析

张慧芳 主编

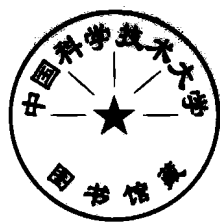


复旦大学出版社

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## 内 容 简 介

本书是针对成人高校公共英语课程的教学大纲和考试样题编写的。全书收进了十份模拟试卷,每份试卷都附有答案和试题解析。

本书可供各类成人高校学生用作准备英语统考的辅导和测试指南,并且适宜电视大学、业余大学、函授及自学考试的学生学习英语时练习和阅读。

责任编辑 周仲良

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## 前 言

本书是根据《成人高等本科教育非英语专业教学大纲》和非英语专业成人本科学位英语课程考试的要求设计编写的。目的在于帮助广大学生测试、检查教学效果,使成人高等教育非英语专业本科生中申请学士学位者增强信心,顺利通过英语考试。本书也可供从事成人高校英语教学的教师参考。

全书共有十套试题。每套试题包括:词汇与结构、阅读理解、综合填空、中译英及英译中等五个部分。试题基本上囊括了大纲中所要求掌握的词汇和语法结构。为了便于成人学生自学、自测,在试题后附有参考答案,并对词汇和语法作了简明注释。

由于时间仓促,编者水平有限,错误在所难免,恳请广大师生批评指正。

编者 1996年12月

# 目 录

## 前 言

Test One .....	(1)
Test Two .....	(20)
Test Three .....	(39)
Test Four .....	(58)
Test Five .....	(77)
Test Six .....	(97)
Test Seven .....	(117)
Test Eight .....	(137)
Test Nine .....	(157)
Test Ten .....	(177)
KEY .....	(196)
NOTES .....	(217)

# Test One

## Part I Vocabulary and Structure (30 minutes)

### Section A

**Directions:** In this section there are 30 incomplete statements or questions. Each of them is followed by four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You are required to decide on the best choice that makes the statement or question meaningful and structurally correct.

1. The ticket \_\_\_\_\_ you to a free medical exam in our hospital once a year.  
A) offers  
B) entitles  
C) grants  
D) gives
2. She made such a good meal that we all ate \_\_\_\_\_ much.  
A) far too  
B) too far  
C) only too  
D) too only
3. We \_\_\_\_\_ live in China than in any other countries.

- A) like B) prefer  
C) would rather D) had better
4. There is something wrong with the piano and it \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) needs to repair B) needs repairing  
C) needs that it be repaired D) needs being repaired
5. It's going to be some time \_\_\_\_\_ I can recover my full strength.  
A) unless B) it  
C) until D) before
6. The jury \_\_\_\_\_ him of having committed murder and he was sentenced to death.  
A) assured B) charged  
C) accused D) ensured
7. The old wealthy man \_\_\_\_\_ a large sum of money to the relief of the disabled.  
A) assigned B) contributed  
C) constructed D) administered
8. There were no tickets \_\_\_\_\_ for Saturday's concert.  
A) available B) probable  
C) possible D) feasible
9. I didn't get any pocket money \_\_\_\_\_ I was ten.  
A) before B) after  
C) until D) unless
10. His failure in the exam was \_\_\_\_\_ the lack of practice.  
A) on account of B) on a large scale  
C) on condition D) on the average
11. They told their families about their engagement \_\_\_\_\_ making known to their friends.

- A) previous to                      B) at intervals  
C) with the purpose of              D) for the sake of
12. I didn't enjoy the play, and so far as plays \_\_\_\_\_, I never like tragedies.  
A) be concerned with              B) are concerned  
C) are concerned with              D) concern
13. Joe \_\_\_\_\_ his money in order that he might buy a car.  
A) set up                              B) set aside  
C) set down                          D) set forth
14. \_\_\_\_\_ in the business, they would have gone bankrupt.  
A) If had they failed              B) Had they failed  
C) If they failed                      D) They had failed
15. It was when he was out of work \_\_\_\_\_ he was so violent, though he used to be in good temper.  
A) which                              B) unless  
C) until                                D) that
16. Any sound of music can be a \_\_\_\_\_ to me when I'm writing a composition.  
A) distraction                        B) disappointment  
C) dislike                              D) disgust
17. The foreigners wanted to visit the Great Wall so much that nothing could \_\_\_\_\_ them.  
A) conquer                            B) order  
C) overcome                          D) dissuade
18. The suggestion was made that everything \_\_\_\_\_ before the meeting.  
A) arrange                            B) be arranged  
C) arranged                          D) is arranged



19. The old woman refused to take the letter the boy \_\_\_\_\_  
to her.  
A) stretched                      B) attended  
C) exported                      D) extended
20. The room was empty \_\_\_\_\_ a few chairs.  
A) except for                      B) except  
C) besides                      D) but
21. I can't talk with you about it now, but I'll \_\_\_\_\_ you  
some time next week by phone.  
A) be concerned with              B) consent to  
C) get in touch with              D) communicate with
22. The designer \_\_\_\_\_ that the building of the house  
would cost about one million dollars.  
A) esteemed                      B) estimated  
C) evaded                      D) established
23. The train \_\_\_\_\_ at the same speed as it started, and I  
couldn't help drowsing off.  
A) proceeded                      B) converted  
C) began                      D) prohibited
24. The Chinese government \_\_\_\_\_ great importance to the  
education of the young.  
A) takes                      B) attaches  
C) approaches                      D) appeals
25. Those who wear glasses had better have their eyes  
\_\_\_\_\_ at regular intervals.  
A) to examine                      B) examined  
C) examine                      D) examining
26. No sooner had he arrived home \_\_\_\_\_ it began to rain.

- A) than                                  B) when  
C) before                                 D) as
27. Once John had missed the last train, he could do nothing \_\_\_\_\_ at the station for the night.  
A) but to stay                            B) but stay  
C) but staying                           D) but only stayed
28. These goods were sold at reduced prices , the defects \_\_\_\_\_ to the customers.  
A) being pointed out                   B) were pointed out  
C) having pointed out                 D) pointing out
29. It is unbelievable that this picture is painted by a \_\_\_\_\_  
A) boy with ten years old  
B) ten years old boy  
C) boy who is ten year old  
D) ten-year-old boy
30. He spent the whole morning in the library \_\_\_\_\_ materials for an article on Beethoven.  
A) finding                                 B) to find  
C) looking for                             D) to look for

## Section B

**Directions:** In this section there are 10 statements. Each statement consists of four underlined parts marked A), B), C) and D). There is ONE mistake in these parts. You are required to find out the ONE mistake.

31. Yesterday we decided that<sub>A</sub> we will go<sub>B</sub> to work in a machine  
-building plant next week.<sub>C D</sub>
32. When<sub>A</sub> you came here, the workers already coped with<sub>B</sub> all  
kinds<sub>C</sub> of difficulties in<sub>D</sub> the scientific research.
33. By the end of last week<sub>A</sub>, the students studied<sub>B</sub> English for<sub>C</sub>  
a year and a half.<sub>D</sub>
34. My son has read<sub>A</sub> the magazine for the whole day, yet<sub>B</sub> he  
has not finished it.<sub>C D</sub>
35. The reason<sub>A</sub> he has been such a success<sub>B</sub> is why<sub>C</sub> he never  
gives up.<sub>D</sub>
36. Many foreigners in America have considerable<sub>A</sub> difficulty in<sub>B</sub>  
making themselves<sub>C</sub> understand.<sub>D</sub>
37. The enemy troops were reported<sub>A</sub> to put down<sub>B</sub> their arms<sub>C</sub>  
after a week's<sub>D</sub> fighting.
38. It is true<sub>A</sub> that hard<sub>B</sub> you are working, the better marks<sub>C</sub> you  
will get.<sub>D</sub>
39. I think it being likely<sub>A</sub> that<sub>B</sub> the ship will be delayed<sub>C</sub> by<sub>D</sub>

40. Much although he likes physics, he likes mathematics  
A B C  
better.  
D

**Directions:** In this part there are 4 reading passages. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. There are four choices marked A), B), C) and D) after each question or statement. You are required to decide on the best choice.

Let us assume that you have decided on your rhetorical (修辞的) purpose and on the basis or bases of your comparison; you have done your reading, taken your notes, and know what you want to say. The remaining problem is the treatment of your material. Here are two acceptable ways.

• 7 •

The superior method is to treat your main idea in its major aspects and to make references to the two (or more) writers as the reference illustrates and illuminates your main idea. Thus you would be constantly referring to both writers, sometimes within the same sentence, and would be reminding your reader of the point of your discussion. There are reasons for the superiority of the second method: (a) you do not need to repeat your points unnecessarily, for you can document them as you raise them; (b) by referring to the two writers in relatively close juxtaposition(并列) in relation to a clearly stated basis of comparison, you can avoid making a reader with a poor memory reread previous sections.

41. It seems that the writer in this passage tries to emphasize \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) how to read
  - B) the organization of your theme
  - C) the references to the writers
  - D) methods of comparison
42. The word "inferior" in Line 6 probably means \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) better
  - B) lower in importance
  - C) good in quality
  - D) worse
43. The writer thinks \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) the two ways are of same importance
  - B) the second method is better
  - C) the first method is by far the better
  - D) your comparison is not reasonable
44. Which of the following is true according to the passage?

- A) A poor reader is not good at repeating the points.
  - B) You should remind your reader of your article for several times.
  - C) It's impossible to make your readers satisfied with your work.
  - D) You can make your points as you bring them up for discussion.
45. Making your points first about one work and then do the same will make \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) your readers seem like big lumps
  - B) yourself repeat the same things as you do your second subject
  - C) the writers unhappy
  - D) yourself use the same sentence sometimes

**Questions 46 to 50 are based on the following passage.**

Using spelling rules is an important help in learning to spell accurately. Spelling rules are generalizations about the groupings of letters which form words. The words, not the rules, were invented first. The rules are simply an attempt to explain how to spell some of the words. After carefully observing a number of words with similar characteristics, the observer is usually able to make certain generalizations about these words. And then there are usually exceptions!

The three rules listed here are those which experience has shown to be basic. They are the most useful to learn in a select list of practical spelling rules. All other rules, and there are approximately thirty-five more, are either learned in early elemen-

tary grades (e. g. , the plural of most nouns is formed by adding s or es), or they cover specialized words (like musical terms or compounds), capitalization, possessives, or contractions. A few other rules give generalizations about prefixes and suffixes. But the three basic rules you should learn are these: the *I-E Rule*, the *Final E Rule*, and the *Doubling Rule*. Before you study these rules, however, it is wise to consider a few cautions.

46. The word “generalizations” in Line 2 most probably means \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) generations
- B) situations
- C) conclusions
- D) foundations

47. Which of the following is true?

- A) The rules were invented earlier than the word.
- B) Having observed carefully, the rules were finally invented.
- C) The invention of the spelling rules helps show how to spell some of the words.
- D) Capitalization, possessives, or contractions are the three basic rules mentioned in the passage.

48. The best title for the passage could be \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) Rules
- B) Spelling
- C) Generalizations
- D) Exceptions

49. What is inferred in the passage?

- A) Spelling rules are very important for anyone who begins to learn English.
- B) It should be clearly understood that the rules are to be applied only if you have some difficulty with a particular

word.

- C) The three rules listed in the passage proved to be basic.
  - D) There are at least more than thirty-five rules.
50. It was \_\_\_\_\_ that were invented first.
- A) the rules
  - B) the generalizations about prefixes and suffixes
  - C) the plurals of nouns
  - D) the words

**Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.**

Shrove Tuesday (忏悔星期二) is the day before the beginning of Lent, the 40-day period before Easter in the Christian year. It is celebrated in many different ways all over the world, but in England is traditionally associated with the cooking and eating of pancakes — so much so that it is often called Pancake Day.

At Olney, a small town in England, Shrove Tuesday is Pancake Race Day. The race is said to have first been run there in 1445 and has continued more or less ever since with occasional interruptions as, for example, during the Second World War.

It is a race for women only. They must be housewives and live in the area. They have to cook a pancake and run about 400 metres from the village square to the parish church, tossing their pancake three times as they run. They have to wear aprons and cover their heads with a hat or scarf. A bell rings twice for the women to start making their pancakes and then again for them to assemble in the square, carrying their cooked pancakes in a frying pan. There they wait for the bell to ring again and the race



starts. Sometimes one of the pancakes drops on the ground, but the runner is allowed to pick it up and toss it again. The winner and the runner-up both get a prize from the vicar who is waiting at the church door. The verger, who helps to look after the church, gets a kiss from the winner—and often her pancake as well. Then all the runners take their frying pans with the pancakes into the church and a short service is held.

The pancake race, with the women flying along, tossing and trying to catch their pancakes, provides a great deal of entertainment and is frequently shown on television. In 1950, a similar pancake race was organised in Kansas, USA, and has continued ever since. It takes place on the same day, at exactly the same time. Times are clocked on both sides of the Atlantic and there is keen competition to see whether the British or American housewives run fastest.

51. It is believed that the pancake race \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) has been held every year since 1445  
B) dates back to the 15th century  
C) originated in the 14th century  
D) started after the Second World War
52. The race is only open to women who \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) are staying in the area  
B) got married in Olney  
C) maintain a home in the district  
D) were born in Olney
53. During the race, the competitors have to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) jump three times and catch a pancake