

成人教育学士学位英语课程考试

模拟试题集

廖翼湘 刘晋红 稂建中 彭 伶 编

彭晓虎 主审

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前 言

为进一步规范成人本科毕业生学士学位授予工作,提高湖南省成人本科毕业生学士学位授予质量,湖南省学位委员会办公室于1998年10月颁发了《关于组织成人高等教育本科毕业生申请学士学位外国语学位课程全省统一考试的通知》,决定对成人本科毕业生申请学士学位的外国语学位课程(目前开设语种为英语)进行全省统一考试。《通知》规定:“凡我省高等学校(含部委院校、军队院校)各类成人本科毕业生(含自学考试等),1999年1月1日以后申请学士学位者必须通过该考试并取得考试合格证。”该通知下发后,于1999年4月和2000年1月在全省成功地举行了两次成人外国语学位课程英语考试。

目前,有关大学英语四、六级考试的参考书可谓种类繁多,琳琅满目,但尚无专门针对成人高等教育学士学位英语考试的复习参考书籍。鉴于学位英语考试的特定性和不可取代性(四、六级考试均不可替代此项考试),为帮助众多考生在考前熟悉学位英语考试的各种题型,了解考试的重点和难点,提高考前复习效率,我们特编写了此书。

本书依据《大学英语教学大纲》的要求,严格参照《湖南省成人高等教育学士学位外国语课程考试(非英语专业)英语考试大纲》及考试样题编写。全书分为三个部分。第一部分为十套模拟试题,试题题型规范、难度适中,覆盖了《大纲》所规定的重点语言知识与技能,从多个角度测试考生语言的基本认知能力和综合运用能力。第二部分为模拟试题参考答案,便

于学生自测参考。第三部分为听力部分录音文字材料，可供学生进行听力部分难点的查核。本书配有录音磁带两盒，由美籍教师按全真听力试题标准录制。

本书是作者多年从事大学成教英语教学，尤其是近两年来进行成人学士学位英语考前教学辅导的经验总结。本书可作为考前强化训练材料，也可供考生和同等水平的读者自学。

本书由廖冀湘、刘晋红、稂建中、彭伶编写。廖冀湘负责听力和阅读理解部分的编写。刘晋红负责词汇语法部分的编写。稂建中负责完形填空部分及作文的编写。彭伶负责全书的校对。廖冀湘负责全书的统稿，彭晓虎负责全书内容的审定。限于编者水平，疏漏之处在所难免，我们真诚希望使用本书的教师和学生提出批评和建议。

编 者

2000 年 4 月

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I Model Tests

Model Test 1

Part I Listening Comprehension (20 minutes)

Section A

Directions: *In this section, you will hear 10 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 twice. 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 the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.*

Example: *You will hear:*

You will read:

- A) At the office.
- B) In the waiting room.
- C) At the airport.
- D) In a restaurant.

From the conversation, we know that the two were talking about some work they had to finish in the evening. This is most likely to have taken place at the office. Therefore, A) "At the office" is the best answer. You should choose [A] on the Answer Sheet and mark it with a single line through the centre.

Sample Answer [A] [B] [C] [D]

1. A) He lent her his extra pen.
B) He offered her a pencil.
C) He was afraid of losing his pen.
D) He said he didn't have any extra ink.
2. A) She bought him a book.
B) She bought him a watch.
C) She bought him a record.
D) She hadn't bought him a gift yet.
3. A) More than an hour and a half.
B) Not more than half an hour.
C) Less than an hour and a half.
D) More than two hours.
4. A) A mailman.
C) A house painter.
- B) A carpenter.
D) A tax inspector.
5. A) At the beach.
C) In the city.
- B) In the mountains.
D) In the country.
6. A) \$ 1. 40.
C) \$ 6. 40.
- B) \$ 4. 30.
D) \$ 8. 60.
7. A) Because the policeman stopped him.
B) For no good reason.
C) Because the taxi driver charged too much.
D) Because he had been robbed.
8. A) She would correct the exams.
B) Her teaching assistant would correct the exams.
C) She would collect the exams.
D) She would not give her students a final exam.
9. A) They will buy a new house after they return from their vacation.
B) They won't buy a new house because they don't have enough money.

- C) They won't buy a new house because they can't find a smaller one.
 - D) They will buy a new house that they found while they were on vacation.
10. A) No one knows Prof. Smith.
- B) Prof. Smith is a wonderful teacher.
 - C) Prof. Smith isn't popular in the class.
 - D) Everybody likes to listen to him.

Section B

Directions: *In this section, you will hear 2 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken twice. 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 centre.*

Passage One

Questions 11 to 13 are based on the passage you've just heard.

11. A) Her husband had got a higher position.
- B) Her husband had lost his job.
 - C) She wanted to have a cleaner house.
 - D) She wanted to move to New York.
12. A) His telephone went out of order.
- B) The buyers had to leave soon.
 - C) He began to work at 8 a. m.
 - D) He had made an appointment with her for 8 a. m.
13. A) They considered her lazy.
- B) They saw something they had never seen.
 - C) They considered her foolish.

D) They saw something familiar to them.

Passage Two

Questions 14 to 15 are based on the passage you've just heard.

14. A) Because the lamp was in the advertisement but not included in the price.
B) Because there was a girl in the advertisement.
C) Because the price of the bicycle was too high.
D) Because the shopkeeper didn't want to sell the bicycle to him.
15. A) There is no lamp on the bicycle in the advertisement.
B) There is a lamp on the bicycle.
C) There is not a girl on the bicycle.
D) There is also a girl in the advertisement, but we don't supply one with the bicycle, either.

Part II Reading Comprehension (35 minutes)

Direction: *There are 4 reading passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.*

Passage One

Questions 16 to 20 are based on the following passage:

Are some people born clever, and others born stupid? Or is intelligence developed by our environment and our experiences? Strangely enough, the answer to both these questions is yes. To some extent our intelligence is given at birth, and no amount of special education can make a

genius out of a child born with low intelligence. On the other hand, a child who lives in a boring environment will develop his intelligence less than one who lives in rich and varied surroundings. Thus the limits of a person's intelligence are fixed at birth, but whether or not he reaches those limits will depend on his environment. This view, now held by most experts, can be supported in a number of ways.

It is easy to show that intelligence is, to some extent, something we are born with. The closer the blood relationship between two people, the closer they are likely to be in intelligence. Thus if we take two unrelated people at random from the population, it is likely that their degrees of intelligence will be completely different. If on the other hand we take two identical twins, they will be very likely to be as intelligent as each other. Relations like brothers and sisters, parents and children, usually have similar intelligence, and this clearly suggests that intelligence depends on birth.

Imagine now that we take two identical twins and put them in different environments. We might send one, for example, to a university and the other to a factory where the work is boring, we would soon find differences in intelligence developing and this indicates that environment as well as birth plays a part. This conclusion is also suggested by the fact that people who live in close contact with each other, but who are not related at all, are likely to have similar degrees of intelligence.

16. The writer is in favor of the view that man's intelligence is given to him _____.
A) at birth
B) through education
C) both at birth and through education
D) neither at birth nor through education
17. If a child is born with low intelligence, he can _____.

- A) never become a genius
 - B) still become a genius if he should be given special education
 - C) exceed his intelligence limits in rich surrounding
 - D) not reach his intelligence in his life
18. In the second paragraph "if we take two unrelated people at random from the population..." means "if we _____".
- A) pick up any two persons
 - B) choose two persons who are relatives
 - C) take out two different persons
 - D) choose two persons with different intelligence
19. The example of the twins going to a university and to a factory separately shows _____.
- A) the importance of their intelligence
 - B) the role of environment on intelligence
 - C) the importance of their positions
 - D) the part that birth plays
20. The best title of this passage can be _____.
- A) Surroundings
 - B) Intelligence
 - C) Dependence on Environment
 - D) Effect of Education

Passage Two

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:

Looking back on my childhood, I am convinced that naturalists are born and not made. Although we were all brought up in the same way, my brothers and sisters soon abandoned their pressed flowers and insects. Unlike them, I had no ear for music and languages. I was not an early reader and I could not do mental arithmetic.

Before World War I we spent our summer holidays in Hungary. I

have only the dim memory of the house we lived in, of my room and my toys. Nor do I recall clearly the large family of grandparents, aunts, uncles and cousins who gathered next door. But I do have a crystal-clear memory of the dogs, the farm animals, the local birds, and above all, the insects.

I am a naturalist, not a scientist. I have a strong love of the natural world and my enthusiasm had led me into varied investigations. I love discussing my favorite topics and enjoy burning the midnight oil while reading about other people's observations and discoveries. Then something happens that brings these observations together in my conscious mind. Suddenly you fancy you see the answer to the riddle, because it all seems to fit together. This has resulted in my publishing 300 papers and books, which some might honor with the title of scientific research.

But curiosity, a keen eye, a good memory and enjoyment of the animal and plant world do not make a scientist; one of the outstanding and essential qualities required is self-discipline, a quality I lack. A scientist requires not only self-discipline, but also hard training, determination and a goal. A scientist, up to a point, can be made. A naturalist is born; If you can combine the two, you get the best of both worlds.

21. The first paragraph tells us the author _____.
- A) was interested in flowers and insects in his childhood
 - B) lost his hearing when he was a child
 - C) didn't like his brothers and sisters
 - D) was born to a naturalist's family
22. The author can't remember his relatives clearly because _____.
- A) he didn't live very long with them
 - B) the family was extremely large
 - C) he was too young when he lived with them
 - D) he was fully occupied with observing nature

23. It can be inferred from the passage that the author was _____.
A) a scientist as well as a naturalist
B) a naturalist but not a scientist
C) no more than a born naturalist
D) first of all a scientist
24. The author says that he is a naturalist rather than a scientist probably because he thinks he _____.
A) has a great deal of trouble doing mental arithmetic
B) lacks some of the qualities required of a scientist
C) just reads about other people's observations and discoveries
D) comes up with solutions in a most natural way
25. According to the author, a born naturalist should first of all be _____.
A) full of ambition
B) knowledgeable
C) full of enthusiasm
D) self-disciplined

Passage Three

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

There have been machine tools for only about 200 years. Before the early part of the 18th century there was no power to drive machines. Man had only the strength of his body. With the invention of the steam engine, however, man had a source of power to drive machinery, and so he began to invent machines.

The first accurate machine tools were made mostly of wood. Metal was too expensive to use for any thing except screw(螺丝钉) and for the parts for the machine for which wood was not suitable. These first machine tools were used by watch-and-clock makers and in workshops making scientific instruments.