

第二版

成人高等教育本科毕业生
**申请学士学位
英语水平考试
实战训练**

李玉平 程梅 苏明 沈岚 于丽敏 蔡军艳 编著

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再版前言

随着社会上各种英语考试的改革与变化,根据教育部门对各层次学员在外语学习上的要求,天津市学位委员会对成人高等教育本科毕业生申请学士学位外语水平统一考试也做了修改,并于 2007 年秋季重新颁布考试大纲与样题。

从考生和任课教师的需求出发,我们闻风而动,争分夺秒地修订了本教材,更换了题型,以满足 2008 年考生的迫切需要。更换的两个题型是会话理解和改错,替代了原来的听力理解,其分值和时间不变,并增加了 2005 年、2006 年考试两套真题。

本教材自出版以来深受广大教师和考生的喜爱,我们深信本教材修订后针对性更强,一定会更有效地帮助广大考生顺利通过考试并获得优异成绩。

编 者

2007 年 11 月

前 言

2003 年在天津市学位委员会发布了关于开展“天津市成人高等教育本科毕业生申请学士学位外语水平统一考试”的通知后，为帮助广大考生做好考前准备，我们以天津市学位委员会颁布的考试大纲和样题作依据，曾编写了一本辅导教材，按考试题型分类，帮助学生从六个方面入手，归纳整理所学的语言知识和技能，从而达到提高应试能力的目的。这本教材曾为两届考生做好复习迎考工作起到了十分重要的作用。

通过两年的实际使用，我们研究组从任课教师讲课的需要出发，从学生迫切要求与正式考试零距离靠近的需要出发，在原教材的基础上进行删减，增补，重新编写了这本“实战训练”。我们再次学习和领会了天津市学位委员会颁布的考试大纲和样题，并对 2003 年和 2004 年考试真题的各类题型和难易程度作了仔细的分析和领悟。因此，本书针对性更强，内容更丰富一定会更有效地帮助广大考生通过此项考试。

本书共含模拟题 12 套和 2003 年、2004 年考试两套真题。并附有解题答案和作文范文。

本书是广大成人高等教育本科毕业生、高自考本科毕业生为通过学位考试必备的参考书，也是此类考前辅导班的首选课本。

编 者

2004 年 9 月

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Test One

Paper One 试卷一

Part I Dialogue Comprehension (10%, 10 minutes)

Directions: In this section, you'll read 10 short conversations and four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Try to understand the meaning of each conversation and decide which one is the best answer.

1. M: I didn't know till recently that Mike was going to move to New York.

W: That took us all by surprise.

Q: What does the woman say about Mike?

A) He decided not to go to New York.

B) He has won an award recently.

C) No one expected him to move.

D) They are going to see a movie.

2. M: I heard that Jack bought Fred's old car.

W: That's funny. I heard that Joe did.

Q: What does the woman think?

A) That Joe bought Fred's car. B) That the man is joking.

C) That Fred's car is no good. D) That Fred wants Joe's car.

3. M: It would be fun to see the new movie downtown.

W: Count me out. I heard it isn't worth the money.

Q: What does the woman mean?

A) She doesn't think she has enough money.

- B) The man shouldn't expect her to go along.
- C) She'll go even though she dislikes the movie.
- D) The man should count the number of people going.

4. M: Where can I find batteries for my radio at the time of the night?

W: Why don't you try the drugstore? It's closed late.

Q: What does the woman mean?

- A) He should look for a battery at the drugstore.
- B) The drugstore may not be open at that hour.
- C) He should have tried the radio earlier.
- D) She doesn't know how to open the radio.

5. W: I'm moving to a new place tomorrow, could you possibly give me a hand?

M: Sure, why not ask around the department to see if some of the other students will be free too?

Q: What does the man suggest?

- A) Moving into a different office in the department.
- B) Taking a day off from studying.
- C) Joining the other students in the department.
- D) Finding more students to help with the move.

6. W: Though we cared for Mike for a while, now he must care for himself.

M: Yes, he can live on his own now.

Q: What does the woman think of Mike?

- A) He will no longer ask for help.
- B) He will regret not having their help.
- C) He has to manage without their help.
- D) He still needs their help.

7. W: Jack must have been joking when he said that he was going to quit his job.

M: Don't be too sure. He told me that he was trying to sell his house.

Q: What conclusion can we make from the conversation?

A) He believes that Jack will not sell his house.

B) He believes that Jack was joking.

C) He agrees with the woman.

D) He believes that Jack will quit his job.

8. M: I thought that you were going to the convention in Atlanta last Saturday.

W: I was planning to, but I haven't been feeling well, so I stayed home.

Q: Where did the woman go last Saturday?

A) She went to Atlanta.

B) She went to a convention.

C) She went to a hospital.

D) She stayed home.

9. M: I'd like to cash a check, please. I have an account here.

W: Fine. Just make it out to "cash".

Q: Where did this conversation most probably take place?

A) At a post office.

B) At a bank.

C) At an airport.

D) At a railway station.

10. W: When you saw the thieves, did you immediately ring the alarm?

M: No, officer. I'm afraid that for a few minutes I was too shocked to do anything.

Q: Who is the woman likely to be?

A) A thief.

B) A soldier.

C) A policewoman.

D) A priest.

Part II Error Correction (10%, 20 minutes)

Directions: In this part, there are 10 sentences. Each sentence has four underlined words or phrases marked A, B, C, and D. Identify the one

underlined word or phrase that must be changed in order for the sentence to be correct.

11. Yet most users report they spend about same amount of time they always

A

B

have in other activities such as the evening meal and playing sports.

C

D

12. The vast majorities — 94.5 percent — of all users, new and experienced,

A

B

have at least some worry that credit card information could be used without

C

D

their permission.

13. The teacher looked at you with a smile on his face and his eyes filled of

A

B

C

encouragement and expectation.

D

14. As you grow older, you'll be faced with some challenged decisions.

A

B

C

D

15. Pay attention to your own feelings and beliefs about what is right and

A

B

C

wrong can help you know the right thing to do.

D

16. Remember joining a friend if you see him having trouble resisting peer

A

B

C

D

pressure.

17. Gold opportunities are nothing to laziness, but hard work makes the commonest

A

B

C

D

chances golden.

18. Watch a good teacher, but you will see that he does not sit motionless

A

B

C

D

before his class.

19. They see physics as a fundamental science, that must be kept alive if only
A B C
to provide a base for other sciences and engineering.
D
20. Women work hard than men at university and get better degrees as a
A B
result, according to a study carried out at Brunel University.
C D

Part III Vocabulary and Structure (15%, 20 minutes)

Directions: There are 30 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. Then mark the corresponding letter on the ANSWER SHEET with a single line through the center.

21. Washing food down with water as a _____ for chewing is not a good habit.
A) substance B) substitute C) supplement D) suggestion
22. Science began to develop rapidly when man _____ his wrong beliefs and began to seek true explanations.
A) laid out B) laid down C) laid aside D) laid outside
23. More and more people are realizing that there is a _____ between heart disease and the way one lives.
A) correspondence B) comparison
C) connection D) consequence
24. The Atlantic _____ much food for the people on its shores.
A) gives B) supplies C) brings D) furnishes
25. In theory, every person will have access to an unlimited _____ of information.

- A) amount B) number C) sum D) group
26. In order to get things done ahead of time, Uncle John decided to make every _____.
A) force B) strength C) effort D) ability
27. More people are aware of the benefit of _____ exercise like walking, running, or swimming.
A) ordinary B) normal C) regular D) average
28. The greenhouse effect is _____ average temperature and sea levels.
A) rising B) raising C) arising D) arousing
29. Sixty percent of television viewers chose him as their _____ actor.
A) popular B) favorable C) favorite D) favored
30. In many _____ factories machines often do work previously done by men.
A) actual B) nowadays C) recent D) modern
31. There is great pleasure in watching wildlife in natural _____, and tourism can add to the income of countries.
A) conditions B) situation C) circumstance D) environment
32. Most of the _____ passengers were quickly removed from the aircraft.
A) harmed B) damaged C) hurt D) injured
33. The train should have arrived an hour ago. I wonder what could have caused the _____.
A) incident B) delay C) accident D) event
34. They left the district _____ after the accident and drifted to the city.
A) shortly B) briefly C) occasionally D) readily
35. The doctor was always _____ the poor and the sick, often giving them free medical services.
A) reminded of B) tended by
C) absorbed in D) concerned about
36. The birth of a star is a _____ slow event; all but a very few of the

stars visible to the naked eye have existed longer than mankind.

A) seldom B) least C) rare D) scarce

37. The name of the book was on the _____ of my tongue, but I just could not think of it.

A) end B) top C) tip D) point

38. Some people who are very intelligent and successful in their fields find _____ difficult to succeed in language learning.

A) them B) themselves C) it D) itself

39. Television ads are short, but they are repeated over and over again _____ the audience sees and hears them many times.

A) in that B) so that C) as to D) so as

40. The Atlantic Ocean is only half as big as the Pacific, _____ it is still very large.

A) but B) and C) so D) therefore

41. No one has been able to prove that fish is _____ better for the brain than many other kinds of food.

A) some B) so C) as D) any

42. Tomatoes were once called love apples and were supposed to make those who ate them _____ in love.

A) fell B) feel C) fall D) felt

43. It is important to realize that the same technology _____ helps us may also harm us.

A) as B) that C) what D) when

44. Remember, nothing hurts concentration _____ reading too slowly.

A) rather than B) as well as

C) more than D) instead of

45. Only after the other train pulled out of the station _____ that it was moving.

A) we could see

B) could we see

C) we saw

D) do we see

46. Proper dieting can not only help a person lose ugly excess fat, _____ help him or her to keep it off.
A) can too B) but can also C) can as well as D) also can
47. Most people will find it easier to speed on a highway when everybody _____ is driving over the speed limit.
A) too B) also C) else D) alone
48. My children are looking forward to _____ a trip to Paris.
A) make B) making C) be making D) have made
49. The emphasis on treatment is clearly associated with the technological advances that _____ in the past ten to fifteen years.
A) have been taken place B) have taken place
C) took place D) have taken the place
50. We suggest that you _____ your approach to fitness.
A) must reexamine B) would reexamine
C) will reexamine D) reexamine

Part IV Reading Comprehension (30%, 35 minutes)

***Directions:** There are three 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 center.*

Passage 1

Most worthwhile careers require some kind of specialized training. Ideally, therefore, the choice of an occupation should be made even before the choice of a *curriculum* (课程) in high school. ① Actually, however, most persons make several job choices during their working lives, partly because of economic and industrial changes and partly to improve their positions. The “one perfect job” does not exist. Young people should

therefore enter a broad flexible training program that will fit them for a field of work rather than for a single job.

Unfortunately many young people, knowing little about the occupational world or themselves for that matter, choose their lifework on a hit-or-miss basis. Some drift from job to job. Others stick to work in which they are unhappy and for which they are not fitted.

One common mistake is choosing an occupation for its real or imagined *prestige* (声望). Too many high-school students—or their parents for them—choose the professional field, disregarding both the relatively small proportion of workers in the profession and the extremely high educational and personal requirements. The imagined or real prestige of a profession or a “white-collar” job is no good reason for choosing it as a life’s work. Moreover, these occupations are not always well paid. Since a large proportion of jobs are in mechanical and manual work, the majority of young people should give serious consideration to these fields.

② Before making an occupational choice, a person should have a general idea of what he wants out of life and how hard he is willing to work to get it. Some people desire social prestige, others intellectual satisfaction. Some want security, others are willing to take risks for financial gain. Each occupational choice has its demands as well as its rewards.

51. According to the passage, the economic and industrial changes as well as people’s desire to improve their positions can usually lead to _____.

- A) the existence of “one perfect job”
- B) the increase in training program
- C) the changes in people’s jobs
- D) the decrease in the number of worthwhile careers

52. The phrase “on a hit-or-miss basis” in Paragraph 2 means _____.

- A) depending on chance
- B) having a good relationship

- C) acting or drawing a likeness D) attacking and leaving quickly
53. The author indicates that young people would not change their jobs very often or would fit for their jobs better if they _____.
A) knew the jobs and themselves well
B) had a good curriculum in high school
C) happened to have the "one perfect job"
D) could get used to their working lives
54. The author suggests that most young people should _____.
A) choose a job of real prestige
B) compete for a "white-collar" job
C) get advice from their parents for a job
D) consider jobs in mechanical and manual fields
55. The main idea of the passage is about _____.
A) how to make a self-analysis in terms of an occupation
B) what to consider when choosing an occupation
C) how to choose a well-paid occupation
D) what to do to survive in the occupational world

Passage 2

Each nation has its own peculiar character which distinguishes it from others. But the peoples of the world have more points in common than points in which they differ. One type of person that is common in every country is the one who always tries to do as little as possible and to get as much as possible in return. His opposite, the man who is in the habit of doing more than is strictly necessary and who is ready to accept what is offered in return, is rare everywhere.

Both these types are usually unconscious of their character. The man who avoids effort is always talking about his "rights": he appears to think that society owes him a pleasant, easy life. The man who is always doing more than his share talks of "duties": he feels that the individual is in debt

to society, and not society to the individual. As a result of their views, neither of these men thinks that he behaves at all strangely.

③ The man who tries to do as little as he can is always full of excuses: if he has neglected to do something, it was because he had a headache, or the weather was too hot—or too cold—or because he was prevented by bad luck. At first, other people, such as his friends and his employer, generously accept his stories; but soon they realize what kind of person he is. In the long run he deceives only himself. When his friends become cool towards him and he fails to make progress in his job, he is surprised and hurt. He blames everyone and everything except himself. He feels that society is failing in its duties towards him, and that he is being unjustly treated.

56. The central idea of Paragraph 1 is that _____.

- A) each nation is peculiar enough to enable us to distinguish it from others
- B) the peoples of the world are as alike as they are different
- C) the peoples of the world have more similarities than differences
- D) those who do more than is strictly necessary are common in every country

57. According to Paragraph 1, the man who does more than is required _____.

- A) is ready to accept what the society offers him
- B) expects nothing in return for his work
- C) feels that he is under heavy debt
- D) thinks this makes his life easy

58. Those who try to do as little as possible _____.

- A) envy others' good luck
- B) are good story-tellers
- C) supply various reasons for their lack of responsibility
- D) think that their opposites owe them a pleasant life