

普通高等专科英语

# 最新模拟试题集

*Preparations for  
Junior College  
English Tests*

Why<sup>®</sup>  
外教社

上海外语教育出版社

# 普通高等专科学校英语最新模拟试题集

## *Preparations for Junior College English Tests*

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上海外语教育出版社

**图书在版编目(CIP)数据**

普通高等专科学校英语最新模拟试题集/任劲松主编;  
刘爱华等编. —上海: 上海外语教育出版社, 2000.4  
ISBN 7-81046-840-5

I. 普… II. ①任…②刘… III. 英语-水平考试-试题  
IV. H310.42—44

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2000)第25173号

**出版发行: 上海外语教育出版社**  
(上海外国语大学内)

**责任编辑: 陈鑫源**

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**印 刷:** 江苏昆山亭林印刷总厂  
**开 本:** 787×1092 1/16 印张 13.25 字数 267 千字  
**版 次:** 2000年5月第1版 2000年5月第1次印刷  
**印 数:** 8 000 册

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**书 号:** ISBN 7-81046-840-5/G · 917  
**定 价:** 16.50 元

本版图书如有印装质量问题, 可向本社调换

## 前 言

高等专科英语考试是依据教育部指示精神在全国各高校中举行的英语水平考试,其目的在于促进专科英语课程教学,检查和提高学生英语学习水平。

本试题集共收入十套模拟试题和两套(1998年和1999年)全真试题。本书针对《普通高等专科英语课程教学基本要求》所提出的教学目标,严格遵循标准化科学训练模式出题,紧扣考点,有的放矢,将《基本要求》规定内语言点、语法结构、阅读和翻译系统化、条理化,突出了重点和难点;本书每套试题均由从事大学英语教学十余年,有着丰富教学及应试辅导经验的教师编写而成,每套题均附有参考答案和听力文字材料。本书不仅能使同学们真刀真枪进行应试训练,还能帮助他们对所学语言知识和技能进行较系统全面的复习。同时,本书对参加“专升本”的同学和社会自学人员均有参考价值。本书听力部分配有录音磁带。

参加本书编写的人员有:肖涌、任劲松、刘爱华、赵敏懿、王艳、和陆建威。在本书发行过程中,得到了上海外语教育出版社社长庄智象教授的大力支持和帮助,在此表示衷心感谢。

由于时间仓促和经验不足,问题或错误之处敬请使用者指正。

编者

2000年3月

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# Junior College English Test 1

## Part I Listening Comprehension (20 points)

### Section A

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear five statements. Each will be read only once. After you hear one sentence, you must read the four choices marked A, B, C, and D, and decide which one is closest in meaning to the statement you've just heard. Then mark the corresponding letter on the **Answer Sheet** with a single line through the center.

**Example:** You will hear:

I'm fond of touring those famous historic buildings.

You will read:

- A. I've found two famous historic buildings.
- B. I enjoy visiting buildings well-known in history.
- C. I'm interested in travelling in history.
- D. I like to see famous buildings.

The answer which is closest in meaning to the statement is B. So you should choose answer B on the Answer Sheet and mark it with a single line through the center.

### Sample Answer

[A] [~~B~~] [C] [D]

1. A. She posted the letter today.  
B. He is late today.  
C. She mailed the letter last Tuesday.  
D. He posted the letter last night.
2. A. There are a lot of cars in the park.  
B. His car is in the park.  
C. She put her car in the parking place.  
D. Her car is lost in the park.
3. A. Sunny was hot and hungry.  
B. John was hot and Sunny hungry.  
C. John was not hungry but hot.  
D. John was hungry and the sun is hot.

4. A. I can cook like Paul.  
B. Paul cooks like me.  
C. I can not cook as well as Paul.  
D. Paul can not cook well like me.
5. A. There is a brown horse.  
B. There is a car outside the house.  
C. There is a cow in the brown house.  
D. There is a brown cow outside.

### Section B

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear ten short conversations. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. Each conversation and question will be read only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four suggested 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 center.

**Example:** You will hear:

Woman: Were you in Beijing on business?

Man: Yes, I was at a conference. Unfortunately, I didn't have time to look around the city. Next time, I hope.

Question: What does the man hope to do next time?

You will read:

- A. Attend a conference in Beijing.
- B. Come to Beijing on business.
- C. Travel around Beijing.
- D. All of the above.

The most suitable answer is C. So you should choose answer C on the Answer Sheet and mark it with a single line through the center.

### Sample Answer

[A] [B] [~~C~~] [D]

6. A. Monday. B. Tuesday. C. Wednesday. D. Thursday.
7. A. He did not know how to do the job.  
B. He was not careful in his work.  
C. He was rude to his boss.  
D. He was not paying the fees.
8. A. Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

- B. Saturday and Sunday.
  - C. Tuesday, Thursday, and Sunday.
  - D. Monday, Friday and Saturday.
9. A. Be back in town Tuesday morning.
- B. Come to see him on Wednesday.
  - C. Call him on Thursday.
  - D. Make an appointment for Thursday.
10. A. In a house on University Avenue.
- B. In an apartment in the city.
  - C. At the university.
  - D. Not mentioned.
11. A. He feels it's better than usual.
- B. He is fed up with the work.
  - C. He wants to complain about it.
  - D. He wants to work overtime.
12. A. 9:30      B. 10:15      C. 9:00      D. 10:00
13. A. They were crashed.
- B. They were changed to bonds.
  - C. He broke the stocks.
  - D. He traded the stocks for money.
14. A. In a bank.      B. In a private house.
- C. In a department store.      D. In a hotel.
15. A. Jack will sell his house one day.
- B. Jack might quit the job this time.
  - C. Jack is always moving around.
  - D. Jack always says something untrue.

### Section C

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear two 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 one 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 center.

#### Passage 1

16. A. In a hotel.      B. In a theater.
- C. In a waiting room.      D. In an office building.





- A. better than    B. more than    C. other than    D. rather than
29. I can't \_\_\_\_\_ how much money it will need.  
A. work on    B. work out    C. count on    D. make out
30. In order to attend the meeting on time he must drive faster to \_\_\_\_\_ lost time.  
A. keep pace with    B. put up with  
C. make up for    D. come up with
31. I intended to go to university, but on second \_\_\_\_\_ I decided to find a job instead.  
A. thoughts    B. consideration    C. imagination    D. concept
32. Miss Wang is \_\_\_\_\_ about what she wears.  
A. peculiar    B. particular    C. special    D. specific
33. If you \_\_\_\_\_ to the truth, you have nothing to fear.  
A. persist    B. uphold    C. insist    D. stick
34. He is skilled in the \_\_\_\_\_ of describing fishes and flowers.  
A. techniques    B. technicians    C. technical    D. technology
35. He spent the vacation \_\_\_\_\_ through Africa.  
A. wandering    B. floating    C. swinging    D. rolling
36. Most of the Europeans \_\_\_\_\_ the continent of Africa in the 19th century.  
A. exploited    B. exported    C. exploded    D. explored
37. He used to be afraid of heights but he has \_\_\_\_\_ that now.  
A. got over    B. got off    C. got across    D. got out
38. The city government decided to \_\_\_\_\_ to give effect to these regulations and rules.  
A. step back    B. take steps    C. keep steps    D. step aside
39. It proved that this kind of medicine had no \_\_\_\_\_ on the patient.  
A. affect    B. effect    C. infect    D. defect
40. Tom's grandfather has a good sum of money \_\_\_\_\_ for his old age.  
A. put off    B. put out    C. put away    D. put forward

### Section B

**Directions:** Each of the following sentences is provided with four choices. Choose the one that best completes the sentence. Then mark the corresponding letter on the **Answer Sheet** with a single line through the center.

41. He is one of the brightest students who \_\_\_\_\_ from this university.  
A. is graduated    B. have graduated

- C. has graduated D. are graduated
42. He is considering \_\_\_\_\_ us a greater say in such matters.  
A. to give B. giving  
C. having been given D. given
43. No sooner \_\_\_\_\_ this conclusion \_\_\_\_\_ they agreed to it.  
A. we had reached ... when B. had we reached ... when  
C. had we reached ... than D. did we reached ... than
44. Swimming is a more strenuous daily exercise than \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. to walk B. walking C. walk D. walked
45. \_\_\_\_\_ is well-known to all, too much stress can cause disease.  
A. That B. It C. As D. Which
46. He was having a meeting; otherwise he \_\_\_\_\_ to the cinema.  
A. would have gone B. went  
C. would go D. had gone
47. The idea for the new car came to her \_\_\_\_\_ to work last week.  
A. when she was driven B. while she was driving  
C. as she drives D. while was she driving
48. They always give the free meal to \_\_\_\_\_ comes first.  
A. whomever B. whichever C. whoever D. whom
49. She keeps telling me that it is vital that I \_\_\_\_\_ there on time.  
A. was B. were C. be D. am
50. I then listened to the girl \_\_\_\_\_ the lesson written on the black-board.  
A. reading B. read  
C. being read D. to read
51. From her weather-worn face, we know she \_\_\_\_\_ through a lot.  
A. must have been B. should have been  
C. might have been D. would have been
52. My best friend, \_\_\_\_\_ quickly, told the teacher I was homesick.  
A. who thinking B. be thinking  
C. think D. thinking
53. Rarely \_\_\_\_\_ such a silly thing.  
A. have I heard of B. I have heard of  
C. I have heard of D. have I been heard of
54. We were made \_\_\_\_\_ our identification in order to enter the test center.  
A. show B. to show C. showed D. showing
55. The reason she has been successful is \_\_\_\_\_ she never gives up.  
A. because B. that C. because of D. why

56. \_\_\_\_\_ the shortage of rice in some countries, there is no real starvation.  
A. Although      B. Though      C. Even though      D. In spite of
57. Not only he but also I \_\_\_\_\_ mistaken.  
A. are      B. were      C. am      D. is
58. The stronger the coffee is , \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the more I like      B. the better I like it  
C. I like it better      D. I like it more
59. We hope you \_\_\_\_\_ the report ready before we come tomorrow.  
A. will have got      B. will get  
C. get      D. got
60. The Olympic Games \_\_\_\_\_ an international sports competition.  
A. was      B. are      C. is      D. being

## Section C

**Directions:** There is only one mistake in each of the following sentences. You are asked to find it out and mark the corresponding letter on the **Answer Sheet** with a single line through the center.

61. Although she has been to the mountains many times before, she still loves visiting it .  
A B C D
62. He speaks English, but not as good as his sister does .  
A B C D
63. Never before has so many people in our country been interested in computer .  
A B C D
64. You are just the same as you were the day that I first met you .  
A B C D
65. They talked if as they had known each other for years .  
A B C D

### Part III Reading Comprehension (30 points)

**Directions:** In this section, there are three passages. Each passage is followed by comprehension questions. Read the passage and answer the questions. Then mark the corresponding letter on the **Answer Sheet** with a single line through the centre.

### PASSAGE 1

In an effort to produce the largest, fastest, and most luxurious ship afloat,

the British built the Titanic. It was so superior to anything else on the seas that it was dubbed "unsinkable". So sure of this were the owners that they provided lifeboats for only 950 of its possible 3,500 passengers.

Many passengers were aboard the night it rammed an iceberg, only two days at sea and more than half way between England and the New York destination. Because the luxury liner was travelling so fast, it was impossible to avoid the ghostly looking iceberg. An unextinguished fire also contributed to the ship's submersion. Panic increased the number of casualties as people jumped into the icy water or fought to be among the few to board the lifeboats. Four hours after the mishap(不幸的意外), another ship, the Carpathian, rescued the survivors less than a third of those originally aboard.

The infamous Titanic enjoyed only two days of sailing glory on its maiden voyage in 1912 before plunging into 12,000 feet of water near the coast of Newfoundland, where it lies today.

66. Which of the following is NOT true?
- A. Only a third of those aboard perished.
  - B. The Carpathian rescued the survivors.
  - C. The Titanic sank near Newfoundland.
  - D. The Titanic was the fastest ship afloat in 1912.
67. Why did they just provide only 950 lifeboats for 3,500 passengers?
- A. They didn't have enough money.
  - B. No one would leave Titanic.
  - C. They were sure that it would never sink.
  - D. The passengers didn't like the lifeboats.
68. What could best describe the passengers on Titanic when it sank?
- A. Surprised.
  - B. Panic-stricken.
  - C. Disappointed.
  - D. Curious.
69. How many days was the Titanic at sea before sinking?
- A. 2.
  - B. 4.
  - C. 6.
  - D. 12.
70. Why did the Titanic sink?
- A. Because it hit against the ghostly looking iceberg.
  - B. Because it is too luxurious.
  - C. Because the speed of the Titanic is too fast.
  - D. Both A and C.

## PASSAGE 2

The ladder was placed at comfortable slant. But nevertheless Sam had only

climbed some ten feet — what might have corresponded to the top of the floor window — when he began to slow down. He stopped running and gripped harder at the rungs above and placed his feet more firmly on the unseen bars below. Although he had not yet measured his distance from the ground, somehow he sensed distinctly that he was already unnaturally high, with nothing but air and a shaky skeleton of wooden bars between him and the retreating ground. He felt independent of solid support; yet, according to his eyes, which stared straight forward at the iron sheeting beyond, he might have been still standing on the lowest rungs(梯级) by the ground. The sensation of height infected him strongly; it had become an urgent necessity to maintain a balance and each muscle of his body became unnaturally alert. This was not an unpleasant feeling; he almost enjoyed a new athletic command of every dangerous movement. He climbed until he reached the ladderhead.

Here for a moment Sam had paused. He had rested his knees up against the last three steps of the wooden ladder, and he had grasped the two side supports of the rusted iron that led so straight upwards. His knees then clung to the wood, his hands felt the iron cold. The rust powdered off and smeared him with its red dust; one large scrap flaked off(剥落) and fell on to his face as he looked upwards. His hand remained firmly gripping the iron and he tried to shake off the rust-flake with a jerk of his head. Even then this sharp movement nearly unbalanced him, and his stomach gulped coldly with sudden shock. He settled his knees more firmly against the wood and did not alter the awkward knock-kneed position of his legs for safety.

71. What Caused Sam to climb more slowly?
  - A. He had already reached the first floor.
  - B. He felt a sensation of height.
  - C. He could not see the bars of the ladder.
  - D. His hands were slippery.
72. How did he know his distance from the ground?
  - A. By measuring.
  - B. By looking down.
  - C. By counting the rungs.
  - D. By his own feeling.
73. What does “skeleton” (line 6) refer to?
  - A. The bony framework of an animal hung at the ladderhead.
  - B. The bony framework of a person inside the house.
  - C. The ladder.

- D. The iron.
74. According to the 1st paragraph, which of the following statements is true?
- A. Sam regretted having climbed up.
  - B. Sam was feeling very comfortable high up on the ladder.
  - C. Sam was very careful, though a bit frightened.
  - D. Sam fully enjoyed his experience high on the ladder.
75. "His stomach gulped coldly" (line 19) suggests \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. fear
  - B. anger
  - C. hunger
  - D. contempt

### PASSAGE 3

In recent years many countries of the world have been faced with the problem of how to make their workers more productive. Some experts claim the answer is to make jobs more varied. But do more varied jobs lead to greater productivity? There is evidence to suggest that while variety certainly makes the worker's life more enjoyable, it does not actually make him work harder. As far as increasing productivity is concerned, variety is not an important factor.

Other experts feel that giving the worker freedom to do his job in his own way is important and there is no doubt that this is true. The problem is that this kind of freedom cannot easily be given in the modern factory with its complicated machinery which must be used in a fixed way. Thus while freedom of choice may be important, there is usually very little that can be done to create it. Another important consideration is how much each worker contributes to the product he is making. In most factories a worker sees only one small part of a product. Some car factories are now experimenting with having many small production lines rather than a large one, so that each worker contributes more to the production of cars on his line. It would seem, therefore, that the degree of worker contribution is not only an important factor, but also one we can do something about.

To what extent does more money lead to greater productivity? The workers themselves certainly think this is important. But perhaps they want more money only because the work they do is so boring. Money just lets them enjoy their spare time more. A similar argument may also explain their demands for shorter working hours. Perhaps if we succeed in making their jobs more interesting, they will neither want more money, nor demand shorter working hours.

76. Which of these possible factors leading to greater productivity is not true?
- A. To make jobs more varied.
  - B. To give the worker freedom to do his job in his own way.
  - C. Degree of work contribution.
  - D. Demands for longer working hours.
77. Why workers want more money?
- A. Because their jobs are too boring.
  - B. In order to enjoy more spare time.
  - C. To make their jobs more interesting.
  - D. To demand shorter working hours.
78. The last sentence in this passage means that if we succeed in making workers' job more interesting \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. they will want more money
  - B. they will demand shorter working hours
  - C. more money and shorter working hours are important factors
  - D. more money and shorter working hours will not be so important to them
79. In this passage, the author tells us \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. how to make the workers more productive
  - B. possible factors leading to greater efficiency
  - C. to what extent more money leads to greater productivity
  - D. how to make workers' jobs more interesting
80. The author of this passage is probably a \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. teacher      B. worker      C. manager      D. physicist

## Part IV Cloze (10 points)

**Directions:** Each blank in the following passage is provided with four possible choices. Read the whole passage and choose the best answer for each blank. Then mark the corresponding letter on the **Answer Sheet** with a single line through the center.

Salt was an important 81 in the table of royalty. It was traditionally placed in front of the king when he sat down to eat. Important guests at the king's table were 82 near the salt. 83 important guests were given seats 84 away from it.

In the early days in the United States, salt was very 85. So, the



storekeeper of pioneer days was very careful 86 his salt. As he poured out salt for a 87, he did not like for anyone to walk across the floor of the store. The walking might 88 the floor and could cause the salt to “settle” and 89 the storekeeper would 90 add a little more salt 91 the amount he had already poured out!

In the modern world salt has many uses 92 the dining table. It is used in the making of glass and airplane parts, in the 93 of crops, and in 94 weeds. It is also used to make water soft, 95 ice on roads and highways, to make soap, and 96 colors in cloth. Salt even helps to relieve itching when it is rubbed on mosquito or other insect 97.

Salt can be obtained in various ways besides being taken from mines 98. Yet 99 it is obtained, salt will continue to play an important 100 in the lives of men and women everywhere.

- |                        |                  |                |                 |
|------------------------|------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 81. A. section         | B. member        | C. program     | D. item         |
| 82. A. sat             | B. seated        | C. being sat   | D. being seated |
| 83. A. Little          | B. Less          | C. Least       | D. Fewer        |
| 84. A. further         | B. farther       | C. longer      | D. furthermore  |
| 85. A. short           | B. little        | C. few         | D. scarce       |
| 86. A. of              | B. about         | C. with        | D. at           |
| 87. A. user            | B. buyer         | C. customer    | D. consumer     |
| 88. A. move            | B. shake         | C. turn over   | D. upset        |
| 89. A. with the result | B. by the result | C. as a result | D. to a result  |
| 90. A. need            | B. have to       | C. be able to  | D. must         |
| 91. A. toward          | B. to            | C. into        | D. in           |
| 92. A. beyond          | B. onto          | C. on          | D. at           |
| 93. A. making          | B. growing       | C. plant       | D. care         |
| 94. A. killing         | B. pulling       | C. stop of     | D. death of     |
| 95. A. hot             | B. to melt       | C. to warm     | D. driving away |
| 96. A. to confirm      | B. paint         | C. to fix      | D. mending      |
| 97. A. bites           | B. eating        | C. bits        | D. chew         |
| 98. A. underground     | B. beneath       | C. under       | D. ground       |
| 99. A. whatever        | B. what          | C. however     | D. how          |
| 100. A. program        | B. action        | C. role        | D. duty         |

## Part V Translate the following sentences into English.

(15 points)

101. 尽管有许多的困难,他们还是决心执行他们的计划。(in spite of; carry