

英语综合技能培养与提高

标准化模拟试题分册

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江淑娟 吴松林 主编

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(京)新登字 082 号

内 容 提 要

本分册给出了20套标准化模拟试题,分A(5~6级)和B(3~4级)两种试卷及答案,题型丰富,实战性强,中高级难度层次分明,旨在帮助读者全面复习及自我英语水平测试,通过强化模拟训练,从容应试,取得最佳效果。

本书可作为全国各行业晋职英语通用培训教材,也适用于报考各种标准化水平考试的读者和四、六级英语考试的读者。

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

英语综合技能培养与提高: 标准化模拟试题分册 /

江淑娟, 吴松林主编

—北京: 石油工业出版社, 1995. 2

ISBN 7-5021-1437-8

I. 英…

II. ①江…②吴…

III. 英语—综合训练—模拟—试题, 标准化

IV. H191.4

石油工业出版社出版

(100011 北京安定门外安华里2区1号楼)

北京兆通科技发展有限公司排版

石油工业出版社印刷厂印刷

新华书店北京发行所发行

*

787×1092 毫米 16开 18¼印张 453千字 印1-5000

1995年2月北京第1版 1995年2月北京第1次印刷

定价: 14.00元

《英语综合技能培养与提高》丛书编委会

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序

《英语综合技能培养与提高》是一套构思独特，编排新颖的丛书。它包括词汇、语法、阅读、科普（短文翻译）和标准化模拟试题五个分册。各分册既可单独使用，合在一起又构成一个有机的整体。词汇、语法和阅读三个分册着重单项基本技能的训练，这三本书有以下特点：

1. 讲解简明扼要，深入浅出，对疑难点分析透彻，不但能使读者知其然，而且能使他们知其所以然，从而达到举一反三的效果。

2. 在传授知识的同时，注意技能的培养和学习方法的指导。

3. 练习的形式丰富多样，并与讲解的内容紧密结合，能帮助读者进一步巩固所学的知识及提高语言技能。

科普（短文翻译）分册题材广泛，语言精练，译文准确，能使读者较快地提高阅读速度、理解能力和翻译水平。标准化模拟试题分册，题型丰富，实战性强，中高级难度层次分明，对提高读者的应试能力大有裨益。

中国石油天然气总公司北京外语培训中心等几所院校的英语教师，从学生的实际需要出发，以语言学和测试理论为指导，结合自己丰富的教学经验，精心编写了这套具有较强的系统性、科学性和实用性的丛书。这套丛书既适合广大英语自学者使用，也可供大专院校师生参考，尤其适合参加各类晋职考试和四、六级英语考试的读者使用。我相信，《英语综合技能培养与提高》丛书的出版，一定会受到广大读者的热烈欢迎。

王式仁

1995年1月27日

于北京大学畅春园

前 言

随着对外合作交流的发展,英语作为一种重要的交际手段,已成为人们不可缺少的工具。如何在短时间内迅速提高英语水平已成为大家日益关注的问题。既想学得快,又想学得牢,以不变应万变,顺利通过各类考试,只有通过训练才能真正掌握语言学习的基本技能。为此,我们根据多年来从事英语培训教学工作的经验,编写了《英语综合技能培养与提高》这一丛书,以帮助朋友们攻克难关,走入英语语言的自由王国。

本丛书包括词汇、语法、阅读、科普(短文翻译)和标准化模拟试题五个分册。词汇、语法和阅读三个分册着重技能培养,介绍并分析了各类题型及解题技巧,帮助读者熟悉各类考试形式和要求、掌握应试技巧、提高应试能力,此外,还配有练习题及题解,以帮助读者及时巩固所学知识。词汇分册分三、四级和五、六级词汇练习,习题配有注释、译文和词义辨析,解决了词义相近和用法相近的词给读者带来的困扰。语法分册分析了当今考试中常见的疑难点,并配以各种习题和试题,使读者通过练习轻松地掌握令人生畏的语法现象。阅读分册分单句理解和篇章理解两个部分,因为单句理解是篇章理解的基石,只有在准确地理解单个句子含义的基础上,才能做到准确地理解整个篇章的含义,该分册还选了许多优秀范文作为阅读练习材料,并配以详解。科普(短文翻译)分册采用英汉对照的体例,选材面广,趣味性强,语言精美,译文准确,可使读者通过大量阅读实践,迅速提高阅读速度及理解能力,提高英汉互译速度及水平。标准化模拟试题分册包括20套模拟题,分A(5~6级)、B(3~4级)两种试卷,旨在帮助读者进行全面复习及自我英语水平测试,通过强化模拟训练,从容应试,取得最佳效果。

本丛书由中国石油天然气总公司北京外语培训中心、石油大学(北京)基础系、石油大学(华东)、石油大学(广州)、北方工业大学、哈尔滨工业大学等院校编写。标准化模拟试题分册由江淑娟、吴松林担任主编,孙兆勇、刘丽、杨汉峰、赵绿园、胡晓玲、董静荣参加了编写工作。这套丛书适用于报考各种标准化水平考试的读者,以及大专院校师生和英语自学者,尤其适于参加各类晋职考试及四、六级英语考试的读者参考使用。

丛书在编写过程中,得到了中国石油天然气总公司北京外语培训中心司潮春主任的大力支持,北京大学英语系的王式仁教授对该丛书提出了许多宝贵意见,英国专家Patricia Clague及David King和美国专家Justin Auld对本丛书进行了指导与最终审定,在此一并致以诚挚的谢意。

《英语综合技能培养与提高》丛书编委会

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Model Test 1 (B)

Part I Vocabulary

Section A

Directions: There are 10 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 your answer on your Answer Sheet.

1. _____ your plan to build a nuclear power station, there are several points I'd like to discuss with you.
D A. Regardless B. With regard to
C. Owing to D. In accordance to
2. When summer is over, the hotel is _____ empty.
B A. hardly B. properly
C. virtually D. exactly
3. Recently, business has shown _____ to improve.
A. a direction B. a currency
C. an orientation D. a tendency
4. Our government should take _____ measures to control air pollution across the country.
A A. powerful B. affective
C. effective D. sufficient
5. Every second three babies are born _____ in the world.
D A. nowhere B. somewhere
C. anywhere D. everywhere
6. The professor tried to _____ interest in archaeology by taking his students on expeditions.
A. simulate B. stimulate
C. accumulate D. illuminate

7. _____ he began learning English only a year ago, he speaks it very well.
 A. Since B. Seeing
 C. Considering D. Now that
8. The new system encourages companies to compete with each other _____ equal terms.
 A. on B. in
 C. with D. for
9. Now the problem of energy is becoming critical, it _____ an immediate solution.
 A. calls on B. calls up
 C. calls for D. calls at
10. Helicopters can make a _____ take-off or landing.
 A. straight B. direct
 C. vertical D. plain

Section B

Directions: There are 10 (11~20) sentences in this part. Each sentence has a word or phrase underlined. And for each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the ONE answer to substitute for the underlined word or phrase and best keep the meaning of the original sentence. Then mark your answer on your Answer Sheet.

11. The student is a model for all others.
 A. a tool B. an example
 C. a group D. a form
12. She asked when the Eiffel Tower had been erected.
 A. put in B. put off
 C. put up D. put together
13. The world's population is not spread evenly throughout the regions of the world.
 A. distributed B. place
 C. organized D. measured
14. Last month I deposited 500 yuan in my saving account, but this month I had to withdraw 200 to pay for the books.
 A. put aside B. put down
 C. set apart D. set about

15. The polar regions are generally covered with ice and snow.
 A. areas B. rocks
 C. seas D. oceans
16. The year 1962 saw the launching of a major satellite.
 A. send-off B. completion
 C. dry run D. collection
17. As far as your family is concerned, you wouldn't have to worry about them any more.
 A. In view of B. In accordance with
 C. In keeping with D. In respect of/to
18. The densely populated area was a breeding place for some diseases.
 A. improperly B. sparsely
 C. heavily D. scarcely
19. At any rate, although the experience was painful in many ways, it provided a good lesson for him.
 A. At all cost B. At its expenses
 C. Anyhow D. However
20. Her appearance isn't relevant to whether she can be a good teacher.
 A. religious B. ruthless
 C. related D. romantic

Part II Grammatical Structure

Directions: There are 15 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 your answer on your Answer Sheet.

1. I wonder how many years ago _____.
 A. did your father retire B. your father retired
 C. has your father retired D. your father has retired
2. The photographs of Mars taken by satellite are _____ than those taken from the earth.
 A. clearest B. the clearest

C. much clearer D. more clearer

3. Though he talked like a man of sense, his actions were _____ of a fool.

- A. that B. those
C. like that D. these

4. China today is no longer _____ she was a few years ago.

- A. nothing B. something
C. what D. like

5. He made a long speech which only _____ his ignorance of the subject.

- A. shows B. showed
C. shown D. to show

6. Half of the students in this class _____ girls.

- A. are B. is
C. be D. was

7. Not until he had finished his work _____.

- A. that he went home B. did he go home
C. he went home D. he did go home

8. _____ we have finished the course, we shall start doing more revision work.

- A. For now B. Since that
C. Now that D. By now

9. It's essential that all these figures _____ twice.

- A. check B. checked
C. are checked D. should be checked

10. "I was hoping to ask Jeff to teach me to play bridge before he left."

"I'm sure _____ glad to teach you."

- A. he was B. he had been
C. he'd have been D. he is

11. "Kumar can take his car apart and put it back together again."

"Really? I certainly wish he _____ me how."

- A. teaches B. will teach
C. has taught D. would teach

12. _____, the amount left in the bank is hardly worth mentioning.
 A. Having paid my taxes B. Paying my taxes
 C. My taxes having been paid D. My taxes had been paid
13. John admitted that it's always difficult _____.
 A. for him being on time B. being on time for him
 C. for him to be on time D. on time for him
14. I often heard him _____ that he came from a good family.
 A. said B. say
 C. to say D. to be said
15. _____ pure lead, the lead ore is mined, then smelted, and finally refined.
 A. Obtaining B. Being obtained
 C. To obtain D. It is obtained

Part III Cloze

Directions: There are 10 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the ONE that best fits into the passage. Then mark your answer on your Answer Sheet.

In the 20th century chemists have learned to make (1) of new compounds that never existed (2). Many of them are useful to industry. Industry also found new uses (3) old, well-known (4) such as mercury, arsenic and lead. We have learned to use radio active substances for producing electrical power, and some materials used in medicine. Many of these substances are poisonous to people. Accidentally or (5) purpose, many of them are discharged into streams and lakes. Birds and fish are killed by them. In some (6) people have been killed or (7) by them. In some countries, many people were killed by eating fish that had lived in water contaminated with mercury; (8) others were crippled (9) life. There is no solution at present (10) the problem of water pollution by many different kinds of industrial wastes. Ideally, all the wastes should be collected and used again.

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------|
| 1. (A) the thousand | 2. (A) earlier |
| (B) thousands | (B) early |
| (C) a thousand | (C) ago |
| (D) one thousand | (D) before |

- | | |
|--|--|
| 3. (A) for
(B) to
(C) of
(D) with | 4. (A) things
(B) matters
(C) substances
(D) materials |
| 5. (A) in
(B) with
(C) on
(D) for | 6. (A) cases
(B) conditions
(C) situations
(D) environments |
| 7. (A) got sick
(B) fell sick
(C) became sick
(D) made sick | 8. (A) more
(B) still
(C) the
(D) most |
| 9. (A) in
(B) of
(C) for
(D) by | 10. (A) of
(B) in
(C) about
(D) to |

Part IV Reading Comprehension

Section A

Directions: There are 15 sentences in this section. And four statements are given beneath each sentence. Choose the ONE statement that best corresponds to the meaning of the sentence. Then mark your answer on your Answer Sheet.

1. When answering the examiner's questions, she tried not to tremble.
 - A. When answering the examiner's questions, she did not try to prevent trembling.
 - B. When answering the examiner's questions, she tried hard to prevent trembling, but failed.
 - C. When answering the examiner's questions, she tried to be calm.
 - D. When answering the examiner's questions, she did her best.

2. That little boy could hardly sit still, because there were so many other boys playing outside.
 - A. Although there were so many boys playing outside, that little boy still sat inside.
 - B. That little boy could not sit inside quietly, because there were so many boys playing outdoors.

- C. That little boy still sat inside when many boys were playing outside.
D. While many boys were playing outside, that little boy sat inside thinking.
3. Many of our programs shown on TV are paid for by big industries.
A. We make many TV programs together with big industries.
B. A number of our TV programs are about big industries.
C. Big industries supplied us with many TV programs.
D. Big industries support a lot of our TV programs.
4. My present job has a lot to do with computers.
A. Many computers help me to do the work.
B. At present my job needs many computers.
C. I often use computers in my work now.
D. A lot of work will be done on my computers.
5. John is taller than either of his parents.
A. Both of John's parents are taller than John.
B. Only one of John's parents is taller than John.
C. Neither of John's parents is taller than John.
D. Only one of John's parents is shorter than John.
6. Shanghai is about four times as large as Changsha.
A. Shanghai is about four times the size of Changsha.
B. Shanghai is about five times the size of Changsha.
C. Shanghai is about five times larger than Changsha.
D. Snanghai is about five times as small as Changsha.
7. Because of his toothache, he cannot eat or drink.
A. Because of his toothache, he cannot eat, but can drink.
B. Because of his toothache, he cannot drink, but can eat.
C. Because of his toothache, he wants to eat or drink something.
D. Because of his toothache, he cannot eat, nor can he drink.
8. Don't count your chickens before they are hatched.
A. Remember the number of the chickens before they are hatched.
B. Don't forget the number of the chickens that are going to be hatched.
C. Don't be optimistic too early.
D. Don't be too early to be optimistic.

9. Although Reid's work is considerably better, it still leaves much to be desired.
- A. Reid's work has not yet improved.
 - B. Reid's work has improved but could improve still more.
 - C. Reid's work will be better than it is now.
 - D. Reid's work used to be better than it is now.
10. If it hadn't been for Michael we would have all been late.
- A. We were all late but Michael.
 - B. Michael was the only one who was late.
 - C. Michael would have made us late.
 - D. Michael kept us from being late.
11. That boy is no more than 5 years old.
- A. That boy is only 5 years old.
 - B. That boy is not 5 years old.
 - C. That boy is much less than 5 years old.
 - D. That boy is more than 5 years old.
12. We'll not do anything that is not in keeping with our boss's views.
- A. We find it very difficult to satisfy our boss.
 - B. We do not agree with our boss.
 - C. We will not try to influence our boss's views.
 - D. We will do as our boss wishes.
13. Both of them are only too glad to do it.
- A. They are so glad that they may not do it.
 - B. They are very willing to do it.
 - C. They are too sad to do it.
 - D. It is true that they are very happy, but they will not do it anyhow.
14. Vegetation only appears on those surfaces where there is underground water.
- A. Where underground water comes to the surface, vegetation can exist.
 - B. Vegetation not only appears on those surfaces where underground water comes.
 - C. Vegetation not only appears on those surfaces, but also in underground.
 - D. Where underground water comes to the surface, there is vegetation.
15. "The letter must have been sent to my old address as I haven't received it."
- A. The speaker is saying that he has received the letter written to his old address.
 - B. The speaker has received the letter written to his new address.

- C. The speaker supposes that they wrote to his new address, because he has not received the letter.
- D. The speaker supposes he would have received the letter if it had been written to his new address.

Section B

Directions: There are 4 passages in this section. Each passage is followed by 5 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 your answer on your Answer Sheet.

Passage 1

Petroleum products, such as gasoline, kerosine, home heating oil, residual fuel oil, and lubricating oils, come from one source—crude oil found below the earth's surface, as well as under large bodies of water, from a few hundred below the surface to as deep as 25,000 feet into the earth's interior. Sometimes crude oil is secured by drilling a hole through the earth, but more dry holes are drilled than those producing oil. Pressure at the source or pumping forces crude oil to the surface.

Crude oil wells flow at varying rates, from ten to thousands of barrels per hour. Petroleum products are always measured in 42-gallon barrels.

Petroleum products vary greatly in physical appearance: thin, thick, transparent or opaque, but regardless, their chemical composition is made up of only two elements: carbon and hydrogen, which form compounds called hydrocarbons. Other chemical elements found in union with the hydrocarbons are few and are classified as impurities.

Trace elements are also found, but these are of such minute quantities that they are disregarded. The combination of carbon and hydrogen forms many thousands of compounds which are possible because of the various positions and joinings of these two atoms in the hydrocarbon molecule.

The various petroleum products are refined from the crude oil by heating and condensing the vapors. These products are the so-called light oils, such as gasoline, kerosine, and distillate oil. The residue remaining after the light oils are distilled is known as heavy or residual fuel oil and is used mostly for burning under boilers. Additional complicated refining processes rearrange the chemical structure of the hydrocarbons to produce other products, some of which are used to upgrade and increase the octane rating of various types of gasolines.

1. Which of the following is NOT true?
 - A. Crude oil is found below land and water.
 - B. Crude oil is always found a few hundred feet below the surface.
 - C. Pumping and pressure force crude oil to the surface.
 - D. A variety of petroleum products is obtained from crude oil.