综合英语 最新全国统一命题考试试题及参考答案

)(上下册合订本)

全国高等教育自学考试指 定 教 材

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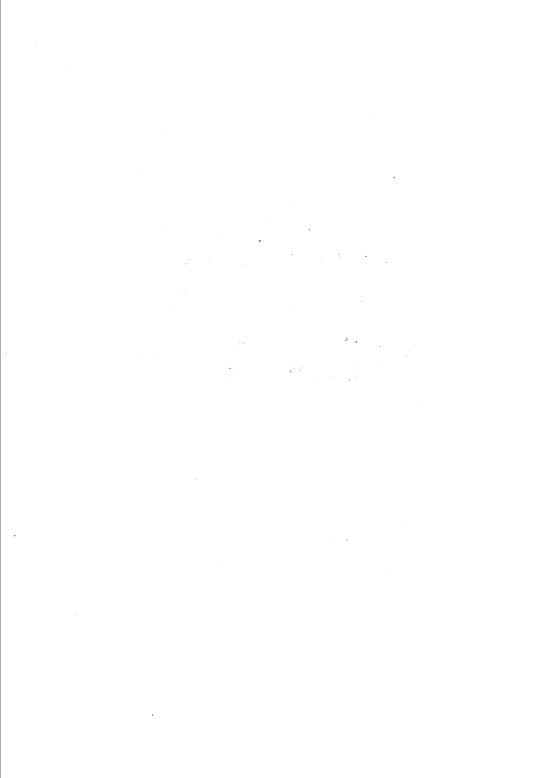
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中华书局



A Comprehensive Course in English 综合英语(一)

(上册)





The Time Message



掌握时间的要旨

- ◇1 时间是不容易对付的,它既难以控制,又很容易浪费掉。当你展望未来时,你会认为你的时间多得用不完。例如,每当一个学期开始时,你可能会觉得自己有充足的时间,但快到期末时,你会突然发现时间眼看就用完了。你已没有足够的时间来顾及所有的学科,因此你开始着急。答案是什么呢?把握住时间。
- ◇2 时间是危险的,如果你不把握住时间,它会控制你的。如果你不能让时间 为你工作,它将给你带来麻烦。因此,你必须成为时间的主人,而不是成为其奴 仆。作为一名大学一年级的学生,最重要的是要妥善安排好你的时间。
- ◇3 时间是宝贵的。浪费时间是一种不良习惯。浪费时间就像毒品一样,你浪费的时间越多,就越容易继续下去,浪费更多。如果你真想充分利用上大学的这段时间,你就应将掌握时间的要旨付诸实践。

要旨1:从开始就把握住时间

◇4 抓紧时间是要抓紧当前的时间,不能从明天或是下周才开始。在每学期开始就开始实施你的计划。

要旨2:养成使用笔记本的习惯

◇5 今天就去买一个笔记本。用它来计划好你每天的学习时间。每周制订一个学习计划,每周都采用同样的方式,可以有些小的变化。你最好是在每周日做好下一周的学习计划。

要旨3:要现实一些

◇6 一般情况下,你可以根据以往的经验知道你需要多长时间来写好一篇短文,多长时间进行测验前的学习,或是最后期末考试前的复习时间。当你做这些计划时,要现实一些。要留出空余时间以防发生计划不到的事情,否则你的整个计划就会被打乱。

要旨 4: 为每堂课安排至少一个小时的时间

◇7 你为每堂课安排的学习时间,取决于 4 个因素:(1)你的能力。(2)课堂内容的难易程度。(3)你希望得到的分数。(4)你如何充分利用学习的时间。不管怎样,有一点是确定的:你应为每堂课安排至少一个小时的时间。许多时候,你会需要 2 到 3 个小时。

要旨5:使你的计划灵活一些

◇8每周重新安排时间很重要。这样才能在必要时对计划进行调整。例如,在期中或期末考试前,你想多花些时间来复习功课。制定一个好的灵活的计划。

这样一些特殊的科目就得到了充分的复习。

要旨 6:有课的日子也要抽时间学习

◇9每天都踏踏实实地学习一会儿,比一天学习很长时间,而第二天什么都不 学习要好。当你按计划进行时,每天至少要包括2个小时的学习时间。这不仅 能够使你保持一种良好的学习习惯,还会使你跟上课堂的进度。

要旨 7. 周六休息----周日学习

◇10 最好有一个整天的时间不学习。许多同学选择周六参加体育或是社会活 动。另一方面,周日对许多学生来讲是学习的最佳时间。周日是用来补上拖欠 的阅读任务和其他作业的好时机。

核心内容提示

核心词汇和短语

(一) 词汇

1. cover ['kʌvə]v. 盖、覆盖;处理、进行过 The ground is covered with snow. 雪覆盖着大地。 How many lessons have you covered this term? 这学期你们上了多少课? 【记忆法】否定前缀 dis-(=not 不)+cover→discover 发现、找到 否定前缀 un-(=not 不)+cover→uncover 揭露、暴露 【典型考题】I'll give you a check to the cost of your journey. $\lceil B \rceil$ B. cover C. involve A. include 【试题解析】include 包括, cover 支付……的费用, involve 涉及、包含, conceal 隐藏、掩盖 2. valuable['væljuəbl]a. 有价值的、贵重的、有用的 【记忆法】value n. 价值+后缀-able(=able to be~ed 可被……的)构成形容词 【考点】常见同根词: value, valuable, valueless, invaluable value 价值、有用性、重要性 valueless 没有价值的、毫无用处的 invaluable 非常重要的,极为贵重的、无价的 Your research is of little practical value. 你的研究实用价值不大。 Another valuable article of hers is a diamond necklace. 她的另一件珍贵的东西是一个钻石项链。 Such information is valueless, 这种信息毫无价值。 The jewels are said to be invaluable. 这些珠宝据说是价值连城。 【典型考题】His compass proved to him when he got lost in the $\lceil A \rceil$ woods. C. dear D. precious A. valuable B. expensive 【试题解析】valuable 很有用的, expensive 花钱多的, dear 昂贵的, precious 珍贵的 3. unexpected [Aniks'pektid]a. 想不到的、意外的

He made an unexpected visit to the city. 他出乎意料地光临这座城市。

【记忆法】前缀 un-(=not 不)+前缀 ex-(=out 向外)+spect(=look out 朝外看)+-ed 构成形容词

【考点】常见词组: unexpected news 意外的消息, unexpected guests 不速之客, unexpected death 暴死

【典型考题】I don't mind a bit if you bring your friends in for a drink, but it is rather too much when fifteen people arrive _________for dinner. [D]

A. unusually B. excessively C. consequently D. unexpectedly

【试题解析】unusually 非常异常地, excessively 过分地、过多地, consequently 因此, unexpectedly 出乎意料地

4. otherwise ['Aðəwaiz]conj. 否则、不然

He came here last night, otherwise I would not have met him.

他昨晚来过这里,不然我就不会见到他了。

【记忆法】other+后缀-wise(=in a... manner 以……的方式)构成连词

【考点】同后缀的词:likewise 以相同的方式,同样地;clockwise 顺时针方向;lengthwise 纵长地

【典型考题】These national parks are very important for pre-serving many animals, who would run the risk of becoming extinct. [D]

A. instead

B. nevertheless C, therefore

D. otherwise

【试题解析】instead 作为替代; nevertheless 仍然、然而、不过; therefore 因此, 所以, otherwise 否则、要不然。在本句中,其意相当于: "if these national parks were not very important for..."

5. alive[ə'laiv]a. 活着的、在世的、有活力的

She was still alive when I reached the hospital. 我赶到医院时她还活着。

【记忆法】前缀 a-(=in 在……中)+live(=life)构成形容词

【考点】常见的同根词:live, alive, living 和 lively live[laiv]a. 活的,一般用作定语,放在名词前,只用于修饰物,如:That's a live fish. 那是一条活鱼。

另外 live 还可用作形容词或副词,表示"以实况转播的/地",如:

The football match will be televised live. 球赛将现场直播。

alive 与 dead 相对,通常作表语和后置定语,多用于人,如:

I thought he was dead, but he is still alive. 我以为他死了,但他还依然健在。 living 可修饰一切事物,既可作表语,也可作定语,既可前置也可后置。如: Living men can error. 活人都会有错误。

No man living could do better. 活着的人没有一个能做得比这更好。 living 还可用作比喻,如:

He is the living image of his father. 他长得活像他父亲。

lively 侧重"活泼的、有生气的",既可作表语,也可作定语。

She is as lively as a cat. 她快活得像只猫。

The market place is lively with vendors of all descriptions.

市场里到处都活跃着各式各样的商贩。

【典型考题】The mortally wounded soldier was unconscious but still 「B】

A. live B. alive

C. living D. lively

【试题解析】live 活泼的、活跃的,一般作定语,只用于物。alive 活着的,通常作表语。living 有生命的、活的,常可和 alive 互换,但 alive 含虽有死的可能而仍活着。lively 活跃的、活泼的。

6. activity['æktiviti]n. 活动、行动

We have all kinds of activities after class.

课后我们有各种各样的活动。

【记忆法】act n. 做、行动+形容词后缀-tiv(e)(= having the quality of 具有 ……性质的)+名词后缀-ity(= the quality of being 具……特征)构成名词

【考点】该词表示具体活动时,多以复数形式出现,如:study activities 学习活动,social activities 社交活动,campus activities 校内活动,terrorist activities 恐怖主义活动

【典型考题】The pickpocket was caught in the ___

of stealing. [A]

A. act

B. actiom

C. deed

D. behavior

.

【试题解析】act 指具体的行为,是短暂的、个别的; action 偏重抽象的"行动",往往占时较长; deed 事迹、功绩; behavior 举止、品行、表现。 固定词组 in the act of 意"正做……的过程中"

(二)短语

1. put sth. into practice 把……付诸实践、实行其事

例:We must put the principle of "putting prevention first" into practice.

我们必须实行"预防为主"的方针。

类似的词组还有: put sth. into operation 实施、使生效

The law will be put into operation on and after May 7th.

这项法律自五月七日起生效。

put sth. into the shade 使……相形见绌、使……黯然无光

The peony puts the other flowers into the shade.

牡丹使其他的花逊色。

put sth. into force 使……开始实行,使……开始生效

There was a marked improvement in the city's traffic situation after the additional regulations were put into force.

新增加的几项交通规则实行后,那个城市的交通有了明显的改进。

2. allow for 考虑到、顾及、为······留出余地

例:It's best to allow for shrinkage when buying cotton clothes.

买棉布衣服时,最好考虑到它们的缩水率。

It will take you half an hour to get there, allowing for traffic delays.

把路上的耽搁算进去,你要用半个小时才能到那儿。

- 3. in many cases 在许多情况下
 - 例: In some cases, such as the electric iron and welding, this heating is desirable. In many other cases, particularly in electric machinery, such as dynamos and tears formers, the heating is most undesirable.

在某些情况下,如电烙铁中和电焊时,这种发热是需要的。而在其他许多情况下,特别是在电机,如发电机和变压器中,这种发热又是极不需要有的。

其他以 case 为中心词的词组还有; in any case 总之、无论如何; in no case 决不; in case of 如果(是),若(是); in the case of 就……来说,至于; in case (=if)如果、假使; in case(=lest)免得、以免。

- 4. on a... basis, on the basis of 根据、以……为基础、在……基础上
 - 例: The attorney charges customers on an hourly basis.

那个律师按小时向顾客收费。

He reached this conclusion on the basis of experimental data.

他在实验数据的基础上得出了这个结论。

- 5. on the other hand 从另一方面来说、反之、但是
 - 例:It is cheap, but on the other hand the quality is poor.

那件东西是便宜,但是从另一方面来说,质量很差。

on the other hand 常常和 on(the)one hand 连用,表示"一方面……,另一方面……",如:

On the one hand, I have to work, on the other (hand), I have a good many visitors. 一方面我得干活,另一方面,我又有许多客人要招待。

- 6. catch up on 赶做、补做(搁置下来的或忘了做的事)
 - 例:I missed several lessons during my illness; I must catch up on them.

我因病耽误了好几课,我得抓紧时间补上去。

I've got stacks of work to catch up on. 我手头上积压着许多工作要赶完。 比较:catch up with 赶上,如:

We must catch up with and surpass advanced world levels in science and technology. 我们必须努力赶超世界先进水平。

核心句型

1. You may feel that you have plenty of time on your hands.

你也许会觉得你有许多时间。

have sth. on one's hands 某人手头上有……如:

I can't go there together with you to night because I have much work on my hands. 因为我手头上有许多活要干,所以今晚就不能和你一起去那儿了。 plenty of 大量的、充足的,后面可接可数名词复数,也可接不可数名词。如:

We have plenty of food. 我们有充足的食物。

Plenty of people have come. 来了很多人。

注意:不可把词组 plenty of 中的"of"漏掉,因为"plenty"是一个名词,不是形容词:

2. If you don't moke it work for you, it will work against you.

如果你不能让时间替你做事的话,时间就会做对你不利的事。

句中,介词 for 和 against 意思正好相反,如:

Are you for the proposal or against it? 你是赞成还是反对这个提议?

3. The more time you waste, the easier it is to go on wasting time.

你越是浪费时间,时间就越是容易继续浪费下去。

使用"The more..., the more..."(越……就越……)结构时,要注意两点:

1)(前面)从句中的 the more time 是谓语动词"waste"的宾语,切忌写成:

The more you waste time.

你越是努力,你取得的进步就越大。此句不可译成: The harder you study, the greater you will make progress. 而应译成:

The harder you study, the greater progress you will make.

go on doing 和 go on to do 的区别; go on doing 继续做一直在做着的事(即同一件事); go on to do 则表示接着做另一件事。

go on reading the text 继续读课文(含义:原先在读课文,因故稍事停顿后继续读课文)而 go on to read the text 接着读课文(含义:可能是先读生词然后接着读课文)。

2)该结构中,常有省略和倒装现象,如:

The busier I am, the happier do I feel. 我越是忙碌,就越是感到高兴。

The greater(is) the resistance, the less(is) the current. 电阻越大,电流越小。

4. Often you know from experience how long it takes you to write a short essay …通常,你凭经验就会知道需要多少时间来写完一篇短文、应对一次小测验或期末考试。

英语中表达"某人用多少时间做某事"或"做某事花了某人多少时间"通常可用下面两种方式:

- 1) It takes sb. /sth. +some time+to do sth.
- 2) sb. spends+some time+(in)doing sth. 或 on sth.

It takes the radar wave about 1/200,000 of a second to reach the ship.

雷达波到达那艘船大约需要 1/200,000 秒。

It took him half an hour to solve the problem. (或 He spent half an hour to solve the problem.)他有用半个小时解出了这道题。

She spent more time on sports than on studies.

她在体育锻炼上花的时间比她在学习上的要多。

This will not only keep the study habit alive but also keep you up to date on your class assignments.

这不但能使你保持良好的学习习惯,而且还能帮你跟上课上的进度。

句中, not only... but also 是一个短语连词,要求连接两个相同的词语,即两个

名词、两个形容词或两个谓语等。如:

He can not only speak French but also speak English. (或 He can speak not only French but also English.)他不但会讲法语而且会讲英语。

"not only... but also"还常可有如下变化形式:

- 1) not only... but(also 省略)
- 2) not only... but... as well(或 too)

He is well-known not only in Japan, but(also) in China. (He is well-known not only in Japan, but in China as well(或 too).

他不但在日本很出名,而且在中国也很出名。

当 not only 位于句首时,句子一般要用倒装结构,如:

Not only did the workers want a pay increase, but also they wanted reduced hours. 工人们不仅要求增加工资,而且还要求减少工作时间。

多應着多思於同時不畢某民國國際。具有獨屬但"非常可數例不是甚

(一)词汇

1. 词缀

形容词后缀-y(=full of,characterized by 多……的,有……特征的)接在名词后面构成相应的形容词,如:cloudy 多云的,feathery 羽毛似的,hilly 多小山的,sleepy 想睡的、瞌睡的

前缀 re-(=again,又,再)多用在动词前,有时需要带连字符,如:reappear重新出现、再现,reconstruct 重建;replan 重新计划,re-cover 再盖 注意区别:reform 改革,改造 re-form 重新组成 release 释放,re-lease 再出租

2. 辨析:

后缀-ly(=like a 像……的 or=occuring once a...每……发生一次的)接在名词后构成形容词,如:brother+-ly→brotherly 兄弟般的,ghost+-ly→ghostly 鬼一样的、苍白的;month+-ly→monthly 每月的,每月一次的;week+-ly→weekly 每周的,每周一次的

后缀-ly 接在形容词后构成相应副词,如:great+-ly→greatly 大大地,serious+-ly→seriously 认真地

- 3. 复合形容词
 - 1)"形容词+名词":mid-term 期中的, a long-distance call 长途电话, present-day English 当代英语
 - 2)"数词十名词":a first-year college student -- 年级的大学生, a first-rate player -- 流的选手, a fire-star red flag 五星红旗

(二)短语与词的用法与辨析

1. more... than 的用法 more... than 表"比……多,比……更"

He is more clever than she. 他比她聪明。

He is more clever than diligent. 与其说他勤奋,不如说他聪明。

He is more clever than she is diligent. 她的勤奋比不上他的聪明。

The book seems to be more a dictionary than a grammar.

这书本看上去与其说是一本语法书,倒不如说是一本词典。

2. run out (of)的用法

run out 1) 用完,耗尽 2) 到期,期满

He ran out of gas 2 kilometers from home.

他在离家还有二公里处把汽油用完了。

The students, patience has run out. 学生们已经耐不住了。

The lease on their Shanghai flat runs out in a few weeks.

他们上海公寓的租契几个月后就要到期了。

3. problem, question 和 issue 的辨析

这三个词都可译作"问题", question 意为因对某事怀疑而提出等待回答的"问题", problems 是客观存在的等待解决的"问题", issue 是意见不能达到一致的"问题", 着重分歧和争端。

He asked me many questions. 他向我提了好多问题。

We're got a problem with the car-it won't start.

我们的车出了问题——它就是发动不起来。

What issue are Tom and Mary arguing about now?

玛丽和汤姆在争论什么问题?

4. habit 和 custom 的辨析

habit 和 custom 均有"习惯"的意思。custom 兼有"风俗"和"习惯"两个含义,前者用于集体、国家、社会等,后者用于个人,前者用得较多,强调历来如此,已成为固定的习俗。

habit"习惯",在现代英语中一般只用于个人强调习惯成自然,因此常常是不自觉的,有时还含有"不易破除"的意味。

Social customs vary greatly from country to country. 社会风俗大不相同。
It's his custom to get up early and have a cold bath. 他的习惯是早起洗个冷水澡。

Habit is second nature. 习惯是第二天性。

5. basis, base 和 foundation 的辨析

base 指具体的"基地",特别是军事或工业方面的基地。basis 根据、基础,多用于比喻义中,且常以 on a... basis 形式出现。foundation 基础,指竖起更高建筑的地基或从事某一事业牢固的基础(抽象或具体的)

There we established our first revolutionary bases.

我们在那儿建立了第一批革命根据地。

We are willing to establish trade relations with all countries on a basis of equality and mutual benefit. 我们愿意和一切国家在平等互惠的基础上进行贸易。

The rumour has no foundation. 谣言没有根据。

6. certain 的用法

形容词 certain(当然)常用于下面三种结构:

- 1) be certain of + 名词,表示"(主语本人)相/确信,对……有把握",如: We are certain of victory. 我们确信(自己)会取得胜利。
- 2) be certain+to do,表示说话人(非主语本人)对事情的肯定的推测,如: Tom is certain to come. (我们相信)汤姆一定会来的。
- 3) be certain+that-clause, 表"相信、确信某事"

We are certain(that) he will come. 我们相信他一定会来的。

历年真题全集及详解

		 '	
A. had you	B. hadn't you	C. should you	D. didn't you
【解析】本题的	的考点是附加疑问句	和 had better 的用剂	去。had better 是情态
动词,缩写形式为	'd better,其后跟动	词原形。had better f	的否定形式为 had bet-
ter not,构成疑问	可句时用 had bett	er? 的形式。如	: We had better start
now. 我们最好现	在开始。You'd bett	er not go by train. 🛭	尔还是不坐火车的好。
Hadn't he better	stay? 他留下不是更	好吗? "had better-	⊢动词原形"表达的时
间概念是现在或	各来,而"had better+	动词完成式"表达的]是过去。附加疑问句
的功能词与前面	陈述句的功能词一致	效。2)附加疑问句由	1功能词+主语构成。
如:is she? isn't h	e? will you? can't I?	did you not? 等。降	付加疑问句主要有以下
特点:1)附加疑问]句的主语是代词,它	用来重复或替代陈	述句主语。3)如果陈
述句是肯定的,则	附加疑问句是否定	的;反之,如果陈述句	可是否定的,则附加疑
问句是肯定的。	如:Jim likes music, o	loesn't he? He doesn	't like music, does he?
本题中的陈述句:	是否定的,其功能词:	是 'd(had),附加疑问	可句则为肯定的,功能
词也应是 had, 所	以 A. had you 正确。		

译文:你最好别打扰杰克。

1 You'd better not disturb lack.

【答案】A. had you

2.	I didn't hear	because	there	was	too	much	noise	where	e I wa	s si	itting
	A what the teacher sa	id		В. ч	wha	t did t	he tea	cher s	ay		

A. what the teacher said

D. that did the teacher say

C. that the teacher said

【解析】本题的考点是宾语从句和关系代词 what 与 that 的区别,解题的线索 是 hear。由 hear 推出空白处所填内容为宾语,又因为所给选项均由 what 或 that 引导,显然正确答案应是一个宾语从句。宾语从句中的主谓语不能倒装,所以选 项 B和 D错误。what 与 which 的不同之处在于 what 本身已包含先行词, what 相 当于先行词+that。如:This is the movie that interests me most. This is what interests me most. 这两个句子中的 that 和 what 不能互换, the movie that = what。由于 题本身中没有出现先行词,所以以 what 引导的从句 A. 是正确答案。

译文:我没听清老师说什么,因为我坐的地方太吵了。

【答案】A. what the teacher said

教材练习答案

COUESTIONS on the Text

- The article is written for the first-year college students.
 Because some of them don't know how to plan their study time from the beginning of the term to the end of the term.
- 2. The three things are: time is tricky, time is dangerous and time is valuable.
- 3. The author advises us to plan our time from the beginning of the term.
- 4. Students can use a notebook to plan their study time each day.
- 5. Because you know from experience how long it takes us to write a short essay, to study for a quiz, or to review for a final exam.
- 6. It depends. Sometimes one hour of study for each class hour is enough. In many cases, two or three hours will be required.
- Because it is important that students replan their time on a weekday basis so that they can make some changes when necessary.
- 8. Yes, I think so.
- 9. Many students choose Saturday to stop all study activities. Because they want to choose it for sports or social activities.
- 10. No. The author thinks it is good to stop all study activities on Saturday and on Sunday to catch up on back reading and other assignments.
- 11. Sunday can be used as a good day to catch up on back reading and other assignments.
- 12. I think all seven messages are important.

 And I'm going to put them into practice.

Written Work

Translate the following passage into English. (将下面短文译成英语。)

Time is important. Everyone has 24 hours in a day. Once a day runs out in our life, it will never come back again. If we love our lives, we shouldn't waste time. We must control time. The best way to use time is to plan it well.

When making the study plan, we should remember two things. First, be realistic. Don't try to do too many things. Second, a good study plan should be flexible. We may make some small changes, but follow the same pattern.

Let's be the master of time, and start our plan now.

Vocabulary Exercises

- 1. 根据下列构词法规则完成以下练习。
 - 1) easily faithfully truly quietly badly 2) kingly ·lovely fatherly manly friendly 3) nightly yearly weekly daily monthly
- 2. 将下列句子译成英语。
 - 1)用课文中的词或词组。
 - (1) I have run out of food. I must go to buy some.
 - (2) Since you have said so, you should put them into practice.
 - (3) It takes at least 2 hours to get there by bus.
 - (4) Although we failed, at least we tried our best.
 - (5) You should speak louder so that everyone can hear you.
 - (6) How long has it taken you to write that article?
 - (7) You seem to be very sad. Tell us what has happened so that we may help you.
 - (8) We should keep our classroom clean.
 - (9) We may ask Xiao Wang to help us, who seems to have a lot of time.
 - (10) My brother will come to Beijing next week. He must get the most out of his stay here.
 - 2)用本课的动词句型 1。
 - (1) You are the person whom(who) I'm looking for.
 - (2) The book isn't mine, it's John's.
 - (3) They are always the best friends.
 - (4) Beijing is a beautiful city.
 - (5) That seems to be the best choice.
- 3. 用恰当的介词或副词填空。
 - 1) back, ahead 2) up 3) Toward 4)of 5) against 6)on 7)out, at 8) from 9) up, with 10) on, for
- 4. 用方框里的单词填空,每词限用一次。
 - 1)use 2) of 3) named 4)by 5) want 6) comes 7) situations 8) for 9) may 10) custom

Grammar Exercises

- 1. 从括号内的两个词或词组中选择正确的完成下列句子。
 - 1) homework 2) information 3) has 4)are 5) are 6) How much 7) some sugars 8) baggage 9) are 10) is
 - 11) are 12) does not

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1) \times 2) \times 3) \times , The 4) a, The 5) a, The 6) An, a 7) \times , \times 8) an 9) a, the 10) an, the

同步练习

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PART ONE 1. 用适当语法形式或词汇填空。 1. The football game comes to you _____ from New York. C. live A. lively B. alive D. living 2. The manager promised to have my complaint A. looked through B. looked into C. looked over D. looked after 3. The situation was soon got _____ in that country. B. out of hand A. into hand C. off hand D, at hand 4. John is hardworking than his sister, but he failed in the exam. B. no more C. not less D. no so Jack has been working hard and his classmates in studies. A. has caught up with B. has caught up C. has caught on D. has caught out A lorry Jane's cat and sped away. A. ran over B, ran into C. ran through D. ran down 7. The bank manager asked his assistant if it was possible for him to the investment plan within a week. A. work out B. put out C. make out D. set out 8. We can't judge a person simply on the of his education. A. theory B. principle C. condition D. basis 9. We have little information about the development in this field. B. present-day A. virtual C. modern D. up-to-date 10. when they had finished playing, the children were made to _____ all the toys they had taken out. B. put out C. put up D. put away A. put off 11. The more we looked at the picture, . A. the less we liked it B. we liked it less C. better we liked it D. it looked better

12.	The bomb will	the mom	ent it is touched.	
	A. go on	В, д	o out	•
	C. go off	D. g	go over	
13.	We got up early ye	sterday morning	g we mi	ss the first bus.
	A. lest	B. s	o that	
	C. in order that	D. s	such that	
14.	The weather is cha	ngeable these d	ays, but	we'll set off tomor-
	row because we ha	ve to.		
	A. in no case	B. ii	n any case	
	C. in case	D. is	n that case	
15.	People such as	government of	fficials, scientists	and teachers earn
	<u> </u>			
	A. pay	B. v	wages	
	C. income	D. s	salaries	
认】	I阅读下面短文,每:	篇短文后有五イ	个问题。根据短文	的内容从四个选项

I. 认真阅读下面短文,每篇短文后有五个问题。根据短文的内容从四个选项中选择一个最佳答案。

The meanings of time differ in different parts of the world. Thus, misunderstandings arise between people from cultures that treat time differently. Promptness is valued highly in American life, for example. If people are not prompt, they may be regarded as impolite or not responsible. In the U.S., no one would think of keeping a business associate waiting for an hour; it would be too impolite.

This way of treating time is quite different from that of several other countries. This helps to explain the unfortunate experience of a certain agriculturist from the United States assigned to duty in another country. After what seemed to him a suitable waiting period, he announced that he would like to call on the minister of agriculture. For various reasons the suggested time did not suit the minister; there were indirect indications that the time was not yet suitable. The American, however, pressed for an appointment, which was finally granted.

Arriving a little before the appointed hour (according to the American way of showing respect), the agriculturist waited. The hour came and passed; five minutes, ten minutes, fifteen minutes. At this point he suggested to the secretary that perhaps the minister did not know he was waiting in the outer office. This gave him the feeling of having done something to solve the problem, but he had not. Twenty minutes passed, then thirty, then forty-five. To an American, there is little that can remove the damage done by an hour's wait in an outer office. Yet in the country where this story took place, a forty-five-minute waiting period was not unusual. Instead of being the very end

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of the allowable waiting scale, it was just the beginning. Thus, when the A-

merican agriculturist left the office (after giving the secretary an angry mes-
sage for the minister), his action seemed as unreasonable as it was impolite,
16 What does "to be prompt" meen in this passage?

- - A. It means "to be punctual".
 - B. It means "to keep good time".
 - C. It means "to keep one's word".
 - D. It means "to make good use of one's time".
- 17. The minister kept the American waiting because .
 - A. the minister forgot the appointment time
 - B. the appointed time did not suit the minister
 - C. the minister intended to insult the American
 - D. the minister didn't think it was wrong to keep people waiting
- 18. When fifteen minutes had passed after the appointed time, the American
 - A. told the secretary that he should not have been kept waiting
 - B. put forward a suggestion that the secretary go and tell the minister
 - C. went about finding out whether the minister knew that he was waiting for him in the outer office
 - D. urged the secretary in some indirect way to remind the minister that he was waiting for him
- 19. The American got angry after being kept waiting for nearly an hour for the appointed meeting because _____.
 - A. he felt disrespected

B. he felt disappointed

C. he felt frustrated

- D. he felt embarrassed
- 20. Who would think the American's action of leaving the office angrily to be unreasonable as it was impolite?
 - A. The reader of the passage.
 - B. The author of the passage.
 - C. People in the minister's country.
 - D. People in the United States.

PART TWO

፱. 用国际音标标出下列单词中划线字母或字母组合的读音(注意:使用新式或 老式音标均可)

21. ahead 22. beginning 23. term 24. run

27. wish 28. tomorrow 25. master 26. drug

31. require 32. necessary 29. achieve 30. hour 36. project 33. allow 34. nothing 35. worry