

责任编辑：郭 强  
特邀编辑：谭伟红  
责任校对：刘宝军  
封面设计：张晓梅  
项目统筹：杨铁军

全国高等教育自学考试标准预测试卷（最新版）

**专家编写·紧扣大纲·命中率高**

本系列试卷由北大、清华、人大等名校百名命题专家、根据最新教材及最新《自考大纲》精心编写，具有以下特点：

- ★ **标准性：** 试卷题型、题量、难度与正式考卷一致，并附最新考试真题及参考答案。
- ★ **全面性：** 10套标准预测试卷，全面覆盖《大纲》规定考查的知识及能力，并突出重点。
- ★ **预测性：** 每套试卷均由命题专家根据历年试题对命题规律进行总结和预测后，题题精选而成，命中率高。  
每分册定价：10.00元。

ISBN7-5077-1457-8

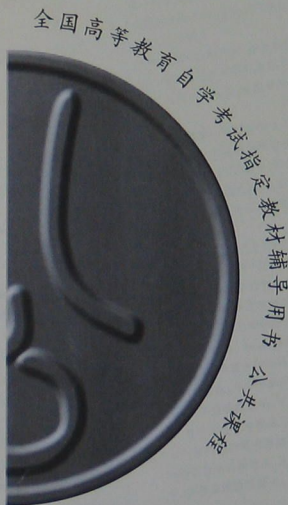


定价（全套10册）：100.00元



全国高等教育自学考试标准预测试卷

大学英语自学教程（上册）



學苑出版社



**大学英语自学教程（上册）**

**（最新版）**

全国高等教育自学考试标准预测试卷

教材依据 / 高等教育出版社《大学英语自学教程（上册）》 高远 主编  
组 编 / 全国高等教育自学考试命题研究组  
丛书主编 / 北京大学 杨林 娅  
本书主编 / 北京大学 杨燕

## 答题提示

1. 本系列试卷由北大、清华、人大等名校百名命题专家,严格按照最新自考大纲及最新教材精心编写而成,并辅以部分阅卷教师的指点和参与,从而有着极强的标准性、权威性、预测性;
2. 本系列试卷注重考前模拟的循序渐进、阶次提高,从而逐步进入最佳临战状态;本套试卷共十份,建议每周做一份,切忌一曝十寒;
3. 最好按正式考试时间(上午或下午,150分钟)不间断地独自完成所有试题,尽量不要超过时间,不要急于看答案,以达到真正的模拟考核;
4. 做完一套试题后,请对照试卷后的答案及评分标准给自己评定一个分数,最后认真研究试题解析,弄懂每一道题的解题思路,不要背题目、背答案,题目做错了,要深究做错的原因,同样的错误只允许犯一次,最好找到教材或同步辅导的相关章节进行有针对性地复习,以达到“举一反三、融会贯通”的效果;
5. 本系列试卷为完全标准预测,分值权重、题型题量、题的难易度、时间安排等均与最新真题一致,所以考生在进行自测时,最好有意识地调整做题心态,以逐步养成良好的考场状态;
6. 考生应及时总结每套试卷在模拟考核中的得与失,力争做一套就有收获,每做一套就有提高,日积月累,就会有质的突破;
7. 本系列试卷后附有最新真题及答案,考生可在做完预测试卷后,试着做真题,逐步掌握考试命题规律,以便在考场上能做到驾轻就熟,成竹在胸。

## 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

大学英语自学教程(上册)/杨燕编. —2版. —北京:学苑出版社, 2004.3

(全国高等教育自学考试标准预测试卷·公共课类)  
ISBN 7-5077-1457-8

I. 大... II. 杨... III. 英语—高等教育—自学考试—习题 IV. H319.6

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2004) 第 016423 号

责任编辑:郭强  
特约编辑:谭伟红  
责任校对:刘宝军  
封面设计:张晓梅  
出版发行:学苑出版社  
社址:北京市丰台区南方庄2号院1号楼  
邮政编码:100078  
印刷厂:北京市朝阳印刷厂  
开本尺寸:787mm×1092mm 16开本  
印张:7.5印张  
字数:180千字  
版次:2004年10月北京第2版  
印次:2004年10月北京第1次印刷  
印数:00001—10000套  
定价:100.00元(全10册)



## 为什么逾千万自考生如此信赖北大燕园?

北大燕园高等教育自学考试“标准预测试卷”系列辅导丛书自出版发行以来,购买者超过千万人次。北大燕园自考辅导产品的魅力究竟何在?为什么逾千万自考生如此信赖北大燕园?下面是随机抽出的部分读者来信,或许您从中可以了解其中的奥秘……

林正瑜 浙江省泰顺县公安局

贵编辑部编写的《标准预测试卷》是我的良师益友。三年多来,风雨兼程,一直都陪伴在我左右,也见证了 my 的成功。

今年上半年我通过自考取得了文凭,并且考上了国家公务员,成为一名人民警察。在我的成功之道上,贵部的辅导资料功不可没,成功地把一名校招生塑造成为一名国家公务员。感激之情非言语所能表达,在此,希望贵编辑部一如既往地打造精品,贴近考生,为国家的科教兴国做出更大的贡献。谨此,对你们的辛勤付出致以最崇高的敬意和最衷心的感谢!

2004. 10. 15

师寒冰 山东济南闵子騄路 24 号 03 级国贸班

非常感谢贵编辑部的老师们!你们辛苦了!试卷针对性强,覆盖面广,让我爱不释手,为我专升本考试增强了信心!

2004. 9. 14

朱莉 上海市石门二路 503 号 3108 室

我买了《邓小平理论概论》、《法律基础与思想道德修养》、《马克思主义哲学原理》试卷回家练习之后,考出了 85.79.84 分,还拿了奖学金呢!北大燕园的书真得神通广大,让我对自学考试再也不害怕和恐惧了,以后我会更多地去购买北大燕园的书藉。

2004. 7. 29

孙静 北京东城区东四前门胡同 13 号

对于我来说,哲学课程难学,偶然在书店里发现了它——《马克思主义哲学原理》,顿时倍感亲切,爱

不释手,其他的辅导书看了一遍就搁在一边了,我现在正在专攻这套试卷,虽然还没进过考场,但与其他人一样,我真的信心十足,它很像我的家庭辅导老师。谢谢你们! 辛苦了!

刘瑞霞 河南省新密市牛店镇月台村

当我初次接触到贵试卷后,就毫不犹豫地买回来了,事实也证明它的确是我自考路上的良师益友,因为十套模拟试题及两套最新真题使我对考试题型有了更清晰的认识,致使自己在临考前不必盲目地猜测,也不必心慌意乱,完全可以从容、沉着地面对考试,真的谢谢各位老师能让我自信地走进考场。

单长富 山东行政学院经贸系 01 级保险班

贵部的老师们:

你们辛苦了!

我是一名在读会计(本)的大专在校生,在前两次的考试中已非常顺利地通过了四门课程。看着沉甸甸的果实,总结令人欣慰的过去——我之所以取得了这么好的成绩,在很大程度上得益于贵部出版的《标准预测试卷》。它内容详实,重点突出,节省了我们的复习时间,减少了我们的盲目性,且对我们的考前复习有极强的针对性。

在尝到甜果的同时,我也毫不吝啬地把这套试卷介绍给我身边的同学,并得到了他们极高的评价。

在此,谨表达对贵部深深的感谢与由衷的敬意!

济南自考生 单长富

2003. 4. 23

马静 天津市丁字沽新村四段

本试卷覆盖面广,内容丰富,很容易使读者掌握

知识点,命中率高,是学生们的良师益友!即使是自学,只要拥有它,一样可以做到融会贯通,有备而战,胸有成竹。

包泽辉 广西北海市银海区包家小学

贵编辑部编辑的预测试卷质量上乘、含金量高、题目新颖、命中率高。我认为它是通往自考成功的最佳捷径之一,每次考前我都做试卷的大量题目,感觉用时短见效快,循序渐进,信心倍增,每次能自考顺利通过,它实在功不可没。

李小军 渭南师范学院政治经济系

我总觉得该资料像一位尽职尽责的医生,免去了病人的各种苦楚和忧愁,更重要的是从根本上治愈了我学习中的“顽症”。

张洪亮 广西省柳州市上江路四区北四巷

在购买《邓论》以后,觉得这套试卷与考试的题目有很多相同,命中率极高。真后悔当时死读课本只考了 39 分。现在我很有把握在重考中通过。有了贵卷帮助,让我对下一次考试中信心十足,连报了三科。

徐磊 江苏省淮安市西安路 151 号

经过老师的介绍,我认识了“北大燕园”,真的很不错。在 2004 年 4 月份的《宪法》考试中有一道论述题、一道简答题和燕园试卷上一样!太不可思议了!真的很不错!感谢你们!

叶小军 安徽怀宁县凉亭乡新民村

冥冥中可能是有缘分,在众多的辅导资料中,贵编辑部这套《英语国家概况》标准预测试卷吸引了我,一开始它就给了我信心。我是名在岗教师,自学英语专业,觉得这最后一门《英语国家概况》很难,因为它的知识含量太多,不易识记,那寒窗苦读的日子是北大燕园——你陪我度过的,让我最终以 82 分的高分结束了专科段的学习,有你支持,我有信心完成英语本科的学业! (2004. 5. 5)

周俊 山东泰安山东科技大学工程学院

感谢北大燕园编写的自考辅导资料,在它的帮

助下,我过五关斩六将,在短短的两年时间里顺利通过了英语本科 9 门课程的考试,眼下 10 月份还剩下最后一门《毛泽东思想概论》的考试了,现在手边有一本燕园的试卷,我对此考试充满信心。

李中媛 天津市南开区黄河道密云路锦园里

4-3

我是一名自考生,攻读法律本科,偶然间买到贵部出版的预测试卷,真是如鱼得水。它不仅紧扣大纲,而且命中率相当高,使我在 10 月份的《环境与资源保护法》考试中顺利、轻松通过,取得了 92 分的好成绩,感谢贵部为自考学生奉献出这样几部精品复习资料!

刘素芳 河南省郑州市新郑市西亚斯国际学院

我正参加英语本科的自考,我一直用的都是北大燕园出版的试卷,这些资料为我解决了很多实际困难和问题,使我取得了优异的成绩,成为我必不可少的复习资料,在此感谢编辑部的工作人员为考生们所做出的伟大贡献,使我们离自己的梦想又近了一步。

唐春照 广东省雷州市人民法院

我 2001 年下半年起购买过法律专业(本科段)有关试卷。试卷测试范围广、全面、针对性强,经过训练后更能全面掌握所学习的知识,因此能够考得好成绩。我 2001 年下半年开始参加自考,由于有试卷的训练,科科及格,已过 13 科。在此表示感谢!现在许多同事要求我代他们向贵书店邮购试卷,我很乐意,但愿试卷能帮助更多的考生考出好成绩!同时也祝愿你们对试卷的质量要求越来越高,越办越好!

彭德龙 河南省郑州市文化路 90 号 17<sup>号</sup>

通过对贵试卷的认识我有以下总体感受:包揽知识面宽,重难点提炼准确,考试时命中率高(尤其是选择题),练习与时俱进,比较新颖,试卷由易到难,条理性强,在此我要衷心感谢北大燕园的老师 and 全体同志,谢谢你们为我们广大自学考试指明了前



进的方向,使我们在知识的大道上飞快前进。

张建伟 烟台开发区鲁星食品有限公司

我是一名参加机电一体化工程专业的考生,参加《高等数学》考试两次了均未过关,第三次买了这本题集,终于突破底线得了77分。我希望贵编辑部多出一些有关机电一体化工程专业的习题集。

张民伟 云南省昆明陆军学院十九队

转眼间,北大燕园辅导书已经陪伴我度过了三次自学考试。非常感谢你们精心编辑的标准预测试卷,它是千千万万自考生的巴拿马运河上一盏永不熄灭的灯!

李旭鹏 北京邮政23支局 北京邮电大学

我是一名自考生,经过了一次打击,我并没有失去信心,而是找到了另一条通往成功的大道——自考。自考,一个多么响亮的名字,它牵动着我的心、我的梦、我的理想,勤奋的学习换来了成功,偶然得到同学和老师的真传——北大燕园自考测试卷,如虎添翼,取得了很好的成绩。一年多的时间过了十二科,我的努力没有白费,感谢北大燕园编辑部的老师们!是你们的努力才能编出这样符合考纲的试卷,并且与考试类型十分吻合,重点突出,我十分信赖它,这次4月份的考试我会更加努力,取得好成绩!

李青会 北京市东城区东公街30号

首先得好好感谢本套试卷的各位老师。真的,要不是您的这份试卷,我恐怕真的过不了去年10月份的邓小平理论了,因为我是在离考试还有半个多月的情况下,偶然向同学借到的。当时我抱着试试看的态度。谁知,嗨!我考了个85分,从未有过的

高分,这让我重新鼓起了自考过关的勇气,这不,今年我又买了两份,一个是《英语》,一个是《法律基础与思想道德修养》。我跟别的同学都介绍过此书,并告诉他们千万别错过这份试卷,我相信,今年四月份的考试,过关肯定没问题。

李自强 内蒙古根河市得耳布尔林业局防火办

参加自学考试一年半了,在这段路途中有很多的艰难险阻,是北大燕园的辅导资料一直伴随着我,为我释疑解惑,指点迷津,使我每一次都能充满信心,轻装上阵。在大学梦想即将实现的时候,不由得从心底里感谢这位良师、这位益友。愿贵部再接再厉,帮助更多的自考生实现心中的梦想,为自学考试事业添上辉煌的一笔!谢谢!

李玮 淄博热电股份有限公司武保处

在未结识贵刊的预测试卷之前,我基本上是课本加一本题集,然而题集的量且不易抓住重点,所以考试不太理想。在逛书店的时候无意中发现了它,我买了一本来做,感觉不错,这次考试使我一下通过三门课,这是从来没有过的,所以在这里我要感谢贵刊和各位老师,是你们让我们一下子抓住了重点,顺利地通过了考试,请你们一块分享我们成功后的喜悦!衷心地表示感谢!

刘津春 辽宁葫芦岛市锦化集团

贵部的预测试卷的命中率还真不一般!事实胜于雄辩,我在2003年4月的考试中一次性通过了六科,最高86分,最低也有66分。你们的实力在我身上得到了充分的体现,十分感谢你们,望你们继续为我们考生制造精品!

## 读者反馈信息卡

本系列自考标准预测试卷自出版以来,深受广大自考生的欢迎,许多考生及教师纷纷来函、来电给予我们的试卷以高度评价,同时也提出了许多宝贵建议,对于我们的工作给予了极大支持,在此我们深表谢意。

为了使我们的标准预测试卷更臻完善,欢迎广大考生继续与我们联系,请把你的评价、建议及疑难问题填在表上寄给我们。我们将及时与您取得联系,并采纳好的建议,接受您的批评和指正,同时帮助您解决学习中的问题,希望您百忙之中,不吝赐教。如果您的建议被采纳或指正出我们试卷的错误,我们将付给您相应的报酬以示感谢!

通信地址:北京市2382信箱北大燕园书店编辑部

邮编:100022

电子邮箱:editor@pkubook.com.cn

电话:(010)65679334

姓名		电话		邮编	
联系地址					
电子邮箱					
何时、何地、曾购 买何种试卷					
意见和建议					
疑难问题					

(以上只是大量读者来信的筛选,均是原文摘录,它代表着广大自考生对北大燕园辅导资料的评价,仅供参考)

欢迎登录:<http://www.pkubook.com.cn>

邮购地址:北京市2382信箱 北大燕园书店 邮编:100022

邮购电话:(010)65661010

请在汇款单附言栏上注明所订书目及书名、数量、编号。北京读者可去海淀区图书城奥海楼一、二、三层购买。



# 全国高等教育自学考试标准预测试卷

## 大学英语自学教程（上）

丛书主编：北京大学 林 娅  
本书主编：北京大学 杨 燕

学苑出版社

## 目 录

答题提示 .....	1 页
为什么逾千万自考生如此信赖北大燕园? .....	共 3 页
读者反馈信息表 .....	共 1 页
标准预测试卷一 .....	共 8 页
标准预测试卷二 .....	共 8 页
标准预测试卷三 .....	共 8 页
标准预测试卷四 .....	共 8 页
标准预测试卷五 .....	共 8 页
标准预测试卷六 .....	共 8 页
标准预测试卷七 .....	共 8 页
标准预测试卷八 .....	共 8 页
标准预测试卷九 .....	共 8 页
标准预测试卷十 .....	共 8 页
标准预测试卷答案 .....	共 8 页
2003 年(上)英语(一)全国统考试卷及答案 .....	共 8 页
2003 年(下)英语(一)全国统考试卷及答案 .....	共 8 页
2004 年(上)英语(一)全国统考试卷及答案 .....	共 12 页
2004 年(下)英语(一)全国统考试卷及答案 .....	共 8 页

# 大学英语自学教程(上)标准预测试卷(一)

(考试时间 150 分钟)

题号	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	总分
题分	10	10	30	10	10	15	15	核分人
得分								复查人

## PART ONE

得分	评卷人	复查人

I. Vocabulary and Structure (10 points, 1 point for each) 从下列各句四个选项中选出一个最佳答案,并在答题纸上将相应的字母涂黑。

- Platinum \_\_\_\_\_ in existence. ( )  
A. it is one of the heaviest materials B. as one of the heaviest materials that is  
C. one of the heaviest materials, it is D. is one of the heaviest materials
- Caves and hollow trees are not the only place \_\_\_\_\_. ( )  
A. where do bats live B. bats live where  
C. where bats live D. live where bats
- The author writes more about Hardy's county than \_\_\_\_\_. ( )  
A. he writes about Hardy  
B. what he writes about the Hardy the man  
C. he does write about the person Hardy himself  
D. he does about Hardy
- "What happened?" "As you know, my schoolmates never \_\_\_\_\_ their clothes well." ( )  
A. hanging B. hanged  
C. hung D. hang
- \_\_\_\_\_ outside in the street, the man was sent to hospital at once. ( )  
A. To be found dying B. Finding dead  
C. Found lying and dying fast D. Found lying and almost died
- For passengers, ships have the advantage of \_\_\_\_\_ cheaper than trains or airplanes. ( )

- A. having been B. to have been  
C. being D. to be
- I really can't understand \_\_\_\_\_ so suddenly. ( )  
A. his leaving B. him to leave  
C. he leaves D. him being leaving
- He is used to \_\_\_\_\_ early in the morning. ( )  
A. rise B. rising  
C. risked D. rose
- I'm glad \_\_\_\_\_ to look around your research center. ( )  
A. to allow B. to be allowed  
C. having allowed D. being allowed
- She didn't stop \_\_\_\_\_ until it became dark. ( )  
A. working B. to work  
C. worked D. for work

得分	评卷人	复查人

II. Cloze Test (10 points, 1 point for each) 下列短文中有十个空白,每个空白有四个选项。根据上下文要求选出最佳答案,并在答题纸上将相应的字母涂黑。

John Smith Community College is(11) open-door educational institution committed to (12) higher education to all who can benefit. (13) a creation and an integral component of the local community, it is(14) to the community's post-secondary educational needs(15) to the needs of a complex and changing larger society. Furthermore, the college commitment, within(16) resources, is to assist individuals toward their goals.

The(17) of John Smith Community College is to provide diverse educational programs, courses, and services in order to serve its(18) student body. The college also provides a climate(19) which the citizen may be equipped and motivated to understand the interrelationship of the physical and social world. This understanding will enhance the ability to participate(20) in all aspects of a democratic society.

- A. the B. a C. an D. / ( )
- A. provide B. provided C. providing D. having provided ( )
- A. For B. As C. With D. Being ( )
- A. responsible B. responsive C. reactive D. respondent ( )
- A. as well as B. in order C. meeting D. but ( )
- A. availed B. adjusted C. adjustable D. available ( )



17. A. object B. objection C. objectivity D. objective ( )  
 18. A. varied B. variable C. variance D. variant ( )  
 19. A. in B. form C. through D. by ( )  
 20. A. constructively B. constructed C. constructive D. constructedly ( )

得 分	评卷人	复查人

III. Reading Comprehension (30 points, 2 points for each) 从下列每篇短文的问题后所给的四个选择项中选出一个最佳答案,并在答案纸上将相应的字母涂黑。

### Passage 1

Question 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:

The golden rule for good writing is not a rule of grammar. It is true that there are rules of grammar, as in music there are rules of harmony, and that they are important, but one can no more write good English merely by keeping these rules than one can compose good music. The golden rule for good writing concerns not merely the arrangement of words but the choice of them. Only the right words can convey the right meaning; the secret is to pick those words and to use them and them only. For the "right" words have a happy knack (a clever way) of arranging themselves for you. But, first, you must have something to say. Mathew Arnold once said: "Have something to say and say it as clearly as you can. That is the only secret of style." There is much truth in those words, especially in relation to the sort of writing where emotional appeal plays a part. We can turn to the member of the staff of the General Post Office who by composing the notice — "Postal officials are neither bound to give change nor authorized to demand it." — used thirteen words hardly less efficiently to warn customers of what must have often been a difficult situation. Every word is exactly right; no other word would do as well; each is pulling its weight; none could be dispensed with. As was said of Milton's prose — "Fewer words not have served the true, more would have been superfluous."

21. The author's purpose is to persuade us that in order to write well, we should \_\_\_\_\_. ( )  
 A. study carefully the style of writing  
 B. know the rules of grammar well  
 C. watch the arrangements of words in our sentences  
 D. know what we want to say and choose the right words  
 22. The word "superfluous" in Milton's prose is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_. ( )  
 A. essential B. adequate C. out of place D. more than is needed

23. One cannot compose good music if he \_\_\_\_\_. ( )  
 A. knows as many rules of harmony as those of grammar  
 B. knows the rules well  
 C. merely sticks to the rules  
 D. cannot choose the right rules and words  
 24. The author mentions the unknown official as example because \_\_\_\_\_. ( )  
 A. everyone uses the post office  
 B. he wants to make fun of the post office  
 C. he believes it can support his view  
 D. he chooses it at random  
 25. According to the post office notice in the passage, a customer \_\_\_\_\_. ( )  
 A. can expect to be turned away if he offers a pound for a shilling telegram  
 B. can give an official a ten pound note for one pound stamps and expect change  
 C. will be given change if it is convenient  
 D. with insufficient money to pay for what he wants may expect to be given credit

### Passage 2

Question 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

In small towns and big cities, children with names like Oswaldo 'Suong, Boris or Ngam are swelling the name lists in U. S. public schools, sitting side by side with Dick and Jane. Immigration in the 1980s brought about 9 million foreign-born people to the United States, slightly more than the great wave of 8.8 million immigrants that came between 1901 and 1910. As a result at least 5 percent of the children have limited ability in English. In seven states including Colorado, New Mexico, New York and Texas, 25 percent or more of the students are not native — English speakers. As a result, says Eugene Garcia, a professor of the University of California, "there is no education topic of greater importance today." How to teach in a school of so many different languages speakers? Many areas respond by explaining the two — language education programs. In these classes, students are taught subjects like social studies, science and math in their native language on the theory that children must develop a firm basis in their native language before they can learn school subjects in a new language. Educators say that even with two — language education, it takes between four and seven years for a non — native to reach national levels on ordinary tests of most subject material.

26. According to the passage, in the 1980s \_\_\_\_\_. ( )



- A. more than one fourth of the students couldn't speak English  
 B. 8.8 million children in the U. S. immigrant attend public schools  
 C. 5 percent or more of the American children are not at school  
 D. 9 million immigrants came to the United States

27. The word "swelling" (line 1, paragraph. 1) can be replaced by \_\_\_\_\_. ( )

- A. increasing B. decreasing C. spelling D. showing

28. The sentence "there is no education topic of greater importance today" means \_\_\_\_\_. ( )

- A. education is no longer the most important topic in the U. S.  
 B. how to teach those immigrant children is of the importance in education  
 C. education is more important than anything else in the U. S.  
 D. Immigration wave is the most important topic today

29. Those immigrant children in the American public schools \_\_\_\_\_. ( )

- A. take English lessons right after they are admitted  
 B. begin their subject study in English  
 C. learn two languages before the subjects are taught  
 D. are made to improve their native language first

30. The best title for this passage is \_\_\_\_\_. ( )

- A. American Schools: New Problems  
 B. U. S. A. : A New Wave of Immigration  
 C. U. S. A. : A Crisis in Education  
 D. American Schools: Too Many Foreign Students

### Passage 3

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:

After the very active and successful tenure (职务) of office by the Senegalese President at the head of the Organization of African Unity, it was highly logical to think that the successor, whoever he might be, would have a difficult task in doing a better job.

The Congolese president set to work as soon as he was elected. His first step was to suggest to the dean of heads of State present in the Ethiopian capital, President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, to summon a meeting of the leaders of countries that lie close to South Africa. Its aim: to define a strategy in order to overcome the reprisals (报复行为) that the racist regime of Pretoria is likely

to take against its neighbors in case sanctions (制裁) are imposed by the international community.

President Sassou Nguesso has already undertaken a number of trips abroad. He thus went to Harare (Zimbabwe) where he delivered a speech, on September 1, on behalf of Africa before the summit meeting of non-aligned nations.

At the end of September, he was in New York, for a statement before the General Assembly of the United Nations, and then in Washington, for talks with high-ranking members of the Reagan Administration. He then went to Ottawa, for consultations with leading members of the Canadian government.

The Congolese president's aim, in all these endeavors, is to convince still reluctant countries of the imperious necessity of imposing sanctions against the racist regime of Pretoria.

31. In the first paragraph, the word "successor" refers to \_\_\_\_\_. ( )

- A. a person who enjoyed a successful career in politics  
 B. a person who was very popular in the political arena  
 C. the person who was to lead the organization  
 D. the present head of the organization

32. According to the passage, Sassou Nguesso \_\_\_\_\_. ( )

- A. is Congolese  
 B. knew that it was very difficult for him to be elected  
 C. was elected without any opposition  
 D. has held a meeting in the Ethiopian capital

33. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage? ( )

- A. President Sassou Nguesso has decided to visit as many African countries as possible.  
 B. President Sassou Nguesso made a suggestion to President Kenneth Kaunda that a meeting be held of the leaders of countries that lie close to South Africa.  
 C. President Sassou Nguesso went to Harare and delivered a speech there.  
 D. If sanctions are imposed against South Africa by the international community, the racist regime of Pretoria will probably take revenge on its neighbors.

34. We may draw the conclusion that President Sassou Nguesso has been working really hard on \_\_\_\_\_. ( )

- A. prove himself a trustworthy president  
 B. convince some reluctant countries that it is highly necessary to impose sanctions against the



- racist regime of Pretoria
- C. show to the whole world the strength and power of the Organization of African Unity
- D. seek financial support from some advanced countries to promote African economy
35. This piece is most probably taken from \_\_\_\_\_. ( )
- A. a newspaper report
- B. a biography
- C. a history book
- D. a Who's Who

## PART TWO

得分	评卷人	复查人

IV. Word Spelling (10 points, 1 point for two words) 将下列汉语单词译成英语并写在答题纸上。每个词的词类和第一字母已在答题纸上给出。首字母后的每条短线上只写一个字母。

36. 绝对的 adj. a \_\_\_\_\_
37. 改进 vt. i \_\_\_\_\_
38. 地理学 n. g \_\_\_\_\_
39. 球形的 adj. g \_\_\_\_\_
40. 文学 n. l \_\_\_\_\_
41. 管理 n. m \_\_\_\_\_
42. 身体的 adj. p \_\_\_\_\_
43. 幸存 vi. s \_\_\_\_\_
44. 吞咽 vt. s \_\_\_\_\_
45. 可怕的 adj. t \_\_\_\_\_
46. 神经紧张的 adj. n \_\_\_\_\_
47. 没有人 pron. n \_\_\_\_\_
48. 想像 vt. i \_\_\_\_\_
49. 斗争 n./vi s \_\_\_\_\_
50. 漫游 vi. w \_\_\_\_\_
51. 私下的 adj. p \_\_\_\_\_
52. 近来 adj. r \_\_\_\_\_
53. 秘书 n. s \_\_\_\_\_
54. 解决 v. s \_\_\_\_\_
55. 书写 n. w \_\_\_\_\_

得分	评卷人	复查人

V. Word Form (10 points, 1 point for each) 将括号中的各词变为适当形式填入空白。答案写在答题纸上。

56. In English someone might say something that sounds like a \_\_\_\_\_ (invite) but that never results in an actual meeting with another person.
57. She was looking straight \_\_\_\_\_ (head), viewing the scene in her mind.

58. The motor car in reckless, \_\_\_\_\_ (skilled) hands can cause great damage to life and property.
59. Each driver stood in the street and \_\_\_\_\_ (argue) that the accident was the other's fault.
60. \_\_\_\_\_ (experience) diamond miners can tell a diamond immediately.
61. He managed \_\_\_\_\_ (tackle) the country's troubles at their roots.
62. Can you discover him \_\_\_\_\_ (draw) a nice horse?
63. The police \_\_\_\_\_ (claim) their right to enter the building.
64. It is very \_\_\_\_\_ (polite) of him to keep his business associate waiting for so long.
65. The bus driver takes full \_\_\_\_\_ (responsible) for the passengers' safety.

得分	评卷人	复查人

VI. Translation from Chinese into English (15 points, 3 points for each) 将下列各句译成英语并将答案写在答题纸上。

66. 她的全部注意力都集中在工作上。

67. 教室太小,容不下四十五名学生。

68. 为了把这个问题讲得更清楚,我们举摄影俱乐部为例。

69. 厨房和餐厅之间没有明确的隔断。

70. 市场就是人们买卖商品的地方。

得分	评卷人	复查人

VII. Translation from English into Chinese (15 points) 将下列短文译成汉语并将答案写在答题纸上。

I arrived in London at last. The railway station was big, black and dark. I did not know the way to my hotel, so I asked a porter. I not only spoke English very carefully, but very clearly as well. The porter, however, could not understand me. I repeated my question several times and at last he understood. He answered me, but he spoke neither slowly nor clearly. "I am a foreigner," I said. Then he spoke slowly, but I could not understand him. My teacher never spoke English like that! The porter and I looked at each other and smiled. Then he said something and I understood it. "You'll soon learn English!" he said. I wonder. In England, each man speaks a different language. The English understand each other, but I don't understand them! Do they speak English?



# 大学英语自学教程(上)标准预测试卷(二)

(考试时间 150 分钟)

题号	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	总分
题分	10	10	30	10	10	15	15	核分人
得分								复查人

## PART ONE

得分	评卷人	复查人

I. Vocabulary and Structure (10 points, 1 point for each) 从下列各句四个选项中选出一个最佳答案,并在答题纸上将相应的字母涂黑。

- Unless economic improve next year, \_\_\_\_\_ widespread unrest in the United States. ( )  
A. there would be B. there is C. there should be D. there will be
- Weather \_\_\_\_\_, the picnic will be held as scheduled. ( )  
A. permits B. should permit C. will permit D. permitting
- Only after he has acquired considerable facility in speaking \_\_\_\_\_ . ( )  
A. then he learns reading and writing  
B. does he learn to read and write  
C. finally comes reading and writing  
D. he began to read and to write
- The higher the standard of living and the greater the national wealth, the \_\_\_\_\_. ( )  
A. greater is the amount of paper is used  
B. greater paper's amount is used  
C. greater amount of paper used  
D. greater amount of paper is used
- Hardly \_\_\_\_\_ well on the experiment, so the teacher explained it again. ( )  
A. any of the students did B. any of students had done  
C. would any of the students do D. did any of the students do
- Scientists call Newton's idea \_\_\_\_\_ gravitation reaches throughout the universe the law of universal gravitation. ( )  
A. which B. that C. when D. where

7. It is \_\_\_\_\_ that you can't get everything you want at one store because there are severe shortages of goods. ( )

- A. likely B. certainly C. probably D. possibly

8. The fox watched them \_\_\_\_\_ from the safety of a nearby field. ( )

- A. going passed B. to go pass C. going past D. to go past

9. I'm going anyway, \_\_\_\_\_ she will go is up to her to decide. ( )

- A. if or not B. whether or not C. that if D. that

10. The area of that city is about \_\_\_\_\_ that of this one. ( )

- A. charged B. to be charged C. being charged D. to have charged

得分	评卷人	复查人

II. Cloze Test (10 points, 1 point for each) 下列短文中有十个空白,每个空白有四个选项。根据上下文要求选出最佳答案,并在答题纸上将相应的字母涂黑。

These days I don't watch television, (11) a few years ago I (12) to watch it every night. I was often (13) tired in the evenings and there are few forms of entertainment that (14) as (15) effort as television. (16), there are a large number of people in my family, some wanted to watch one program (17) others preferred another. I was happy to look at any program, but the others spent a great deal of time arguing each night and there was no way of (18) the matter except (19) selling the set. Now everyone at home reads (20).

- A. since B. but C. before D. moreover ( )
- A. used B. began C. decided D. had ( )
- A. a little of B. a bit of C. a little D. more ( )
- A. demands B. requires C. demand D. do ( )
- A. few B. great C. little D. much ( )
- A. Unfortunate B. Luckily C. Fortunately D. Unfortunately ( )
- A. and B. while C. in spite of D. regardless of ( )
- A. being settled B. concluding C. dealing D. settling ( )
- A. for B. with C. of D. by ( )
- A. instead of B. instead C. in return D. for return ( )

得分	评卷人	复查人

III. Reading Comprehension (30 points, 2 points for each) 从下列每篇短文的问题后所给的四个选择项中选出一个最佳答案,并在答案纸上将相应的字母涂黑。

## Passage 1

Question 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:

History books say American explorer Robert Peary was the first person to reach the North Pole. They say he got there on April 6, 1909. Not everyone agrees, and a new investigation has reopened the debate.

Robert Peary began his last voyage to the North Pole eighty years ago. For months he and



his crew made their way slowly to the North Pole, but were they, in fact, standing at the North Pole? Peary did not really say.

After Peary returned to the United States, he met with directors of the National Geographic Society. Asked British explorer Warney Herbert to head the neo-investigation. In his investigation of Peary's North Pole claim, Warney Herbert used the latest scientific information about Arctic weather conditions, currents and ice movement. He found records of distances traveled that were hard to believe. He found documents that lacked important information. For example, Peary's records lacked details about wind speeds, Arctic weather and ice conditions. Also Peary claimed to have traveled nine hundred fifty kilometers across the Arctic to the North Pole in less than eight days. Mr. Herbert says no other Arctic explorer has ever claimed to make the trip in such a short time. Mr. Herbert says he was surprised by one thing - Robert Peary left no written records of his activities during the thirty hours he spent in the area of the North Pole. Why? Mr. Herbert says it is very possible that Peary was not close to the North Pole after all. Because of navigational mistakes he might have missed the Pole by fifty to one hundred kilometers. If this is true, and if Peary knew it, he might have chosen not to record his activities.

Warney Herbert says the lack of firm evidence makes it impossible ever to prove or disprove Robert Peary's claim of reaching the North Pole first.

21. The following statements are true EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_. ( )
- A. Robert Peary was the first person to arrive at the North Pole  
B. Robert Peary was an American explorer  
C. Some people believe that Peary failed to reach the North Pole because of navigational mistakes  
D. There has been a debate about the earliest visit to the North Pole for quite a long time
22. Warney Herbert is a (n) \_\_\_\_\_. ( )
- A. geographer B. historian C. explorer D. examiner
23. Which is the best title for this passage? ( )
- A. The Debate About American History of Navigation.  
B. Robert Peary, THE Well-known Explorer.  
C. Robert Peary, the First Person to Reach the North Pole?  
D. North Pole, A Remote Region.
24. In this investigation of Peary's North Pole claim, Warney uses the following information EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_. ( )
- A. Arctic weather condition, currents and ice movement  
B. Documents about Robert Peary's last voyage to the North Pole  
C. Peary's records of distance traveled  
D. history books
25. Warney is the \_\_\_\_\_ of the new investigation group. ( )
- A. member B. explorer C. director D. examiner

## Passage 2

Question 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

Bill Jarvis took over our village news agency at a time of life when most of us only want to relax. He just thought he would like something but not too much to do, and the news agency was ready-made. The business produced little enough for him, but then Bill was a chap who only wanted the simplicity and order and regularity of the job. He had been a long-serving sailor, and all his life had done everything by the clock.

Every day he opened his shop at six a.m. to catch the early trade; the papers arrived on his door - step before that. Many of Bill's customers were city workers, and the shop was convenient for the station. Business was tailing off by clock, so at eleven sharp closed for lunch. It was hard luck on anybody who wanted a paper or magazine in the afternoon, for most likely Bill would down on the riverbank, fishing, and his nearest competitor was five kilometers away. Sometime in the afternoon, the evening papers landed on the doormat, and at four o'clock Bill reopened. The evening rush lasted till seven, and it was worthwhile.

He lived in a flat above the shop, alone. Except in every bad weather, you always knew where to find him in the afternoons, as I have said. Once, on a sunny afternoon, I walked home along the riverbank from a shopping trip to the village. By my watch it was three minutes past four, so I was astonished to see Bill sitting there on his little chair with a line in the water. He had had no luck, I could see, but he was making no effort to move.

"What's wrong, Bill?" I called out from the path.

For answer, he put a hand inside his jacket and took out a big, golden object. For a moment I had no idea what it could be and it suddenly went off with a noise like a fire engine. Stopping the bell, Bill held the thing up and called back, "Ten to four, you see, and this is dead right." He stood up then and began to wind in his line.

I had never known anyone carry a brass alarm clock round with him before.

26. Bill Jarvis became a news agent when \_\_\_\_\_. ( )
- A. he needed the money B. he decided to take things easy  
C. he was quite an old man D. he gave up clock-repairing
27. Why did Bill open the shop so early in the day? ( )
- A. He liked to do as much as possible before he went to work.  
B. The shop had to be open when the morning papers came.  
C. Bill is never sure of the time.  
D. It was then that he did a lot of business.
28. You might say "hard luck" to someone who \_\_\_\_\_. ( )
- A. has just heard some very good news  
B. is less fortunate than he or she ought to be  
C. puts great effort into whatever he or she tries  
D. fails through his or her own fault



29. Why was the writer surprised when he saw Bill Jarvis? ( )
- A. He thought it was late for Bill to be still fishing.  
B. He thought Bill was ill because he was not moving at all.  
C. Bill had not caught anything, and that seemed strange.  
D. He was surprised because Bill stayed in his flat in the afternoon.
30. From the information given in the passage, which do you think is wrong? ( )
- A. The bell must have gone off at the wrong time.  
B. Bill had dropped off to sleep.  
C. The writer's watch was fast.  
D. Bill's clock was wrong and it was very old.

### Passage 3

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:

Bobby and his master, farmer John Gray, were familiar sights in Edinburgh. Every Wednesday after a visit to market and exactly as the time-gun boomed one o'clock, the two would enter Traill's Dining Room for their midday meal, a frugal lunch for Gray, and a bun for Bobby.

Then in 1858, the schedule was interrupted. Farmer Gray died Three days after the funeral exactly at one o'clock, Traill found himself looking into a pair of beseeching (恳求的) canine eyes. Bobby got his bun and disappeared. This was repeated for several days until Traill's curiosity got the better of him. He followed the small terrier as he left and raced to his master's grave. There he remained each day, fair or foul, despite the efforts of dog-loving townspeople to give him a new home. The graveyard caretaker, while sympathetic, was at first not so willing to let him in. But Bobby's devotion and fidelity (忠诚) were so great that the caretaker provided Bobby with a shelter close to the grave to protect him from bad weather.

Then, after nine years, Bobby was arrested as a vagrant (流浪者) because he had no license. The restaurant keeper appeared in court with Bobby. He was released by merciful justice. But just to make sure the law could not touch him, Lord Provost William Chambers paid Bobby's fee each year and presented him with a brass-plated collar inscribed "Gryfriars, Bobby from The Lord Provost, 1876, Licensee."

After that, Greyfriars' Bobby was allowed to keep his lonely vigil (守夜) undisturbed. He never varied his mealtime. Each day he left the graveyard as the gun roared one o'clock to pick up his bun and take it back to eat at his master's side. He must have been really hardy for he lived until 1872, having kept to his solitary post for fourteen long years. He was buried in Greyfriars', of course, in a flower bed near John Gray's tombstone.

31. An appropriate title for the passage could be \_\_\_\_\_. ( )
- A. Traill's Dining Room      B. Farmer John Gray  
C. Bobby the Faithful      D. Lord Provost William Chambers
32. The phrase "familiar sights" in the first sentence is nearest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_. ( )

- A. "people who are familiar with the surroundings?"  
B. "people who enjoy sightseeing?"  
C. "people who have very good eye-sights?"  
D. "people or objects that are often seen around by others?"
33. The phrase "fair or foul" in the second paragraph is used to describe \_\_\_\_\_. ( )
- A. the graveyard      B. the weather  
C. Bobby      D. Traill
34. Which of the following is NOT mentioned or implied about Bobby? ( )
- A. Bobby had refused to live in other people's home.  
B. Bobby was devoted and faithful to his master.  
C. Bobby was once arrested because he did something wrong.  
D. Bobby was protected by Lord Provost William Chambers until his death.
35. From the passage, we know that Bobby was \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. John Gray's servant      B. a dog  
C. a vagrant      D. John Gray's son

### PART TWO

得 分	评卷人	复查人

IV. Word Spelling (10 points, 1 point for two words) 将下列汉语单词译成英语并写在答题纸上。每个词的词类和第一字母已在答题纸上给出。首字母后的每条短线上只写一个字母。

- |           |      |         |
|-----------|------|---------|
| 36. 令人愉快的 | adj. | p _____ |
| 37. 做梦    | vi   | d _____ |
| 38. 智力    | n.   | i _____ |
| 39. 台, 平台 | n.   | p _____ |
| 40. 不能接受的 | adj. | u _____ |
| 41. 院子    | n.   | y _____ |
| 42. 无价值的  | adj. | w _____ |
| 43. 品尝    | vt.  | t _____ |
| 44. 说服    | vt.  | p _____ |
| 45. 事件    | n.   | a _____ |
| 46. 赤裸的   | adj. | b _____ |
| 47. 损伤    | vt.  | d _____ |
| 48. 检查    | vt.  | i _____ |
| 49. 医学的   | adj. | m _____ |



50. 出席, 场地 n. p \_\_\_\_\_  
 51. 计算机 n. c \_\_\_\_\_  
 52. 污染 n. p \_\_\_\_\_  
 53. 协定 n. a \_\_\_\_\_  
 54. 在...以外 prep. b \_\_\_\_\_  
 55. 特有的 adj. c \_\_\_\_\_

得分	评卷人	复查人

V. Word Form (10 points, 1 point for each) 将括号中的各词变为适当形式填入空白。答案写在答题纸上。

56. The \_\_\_\_\_ (prison) of war were set free when the war finally ended.  
 57. The young man was encouraged by his parents to go into \_\_\_\_\_ (train) for the swimming competition.  
 58. John told the secretary that he could not attend the meeting because he would go to an \_\_\_\_\_ (industry) exhibition.  
 59. My little brother is very happy because tomorrow, the \_\_\_\_\_ (twenty) of November, is his birthday.  
 60. Have you ever heard English \_\_\_\_\_ (speak) by an Australian or Canadian?  
 61. Some animals and plants have \_\_\_\_\_ (protect) coloring that makes them hard to recognize and so protects them from their enemies.  
 62. The raining season \_\_\_\_\_ (extend) from about the middle of June to about the middle of July.  
 63. When she missed the expected appointment, her \_\_\_\_\_ (disappoint) seemed too great to bear.  
 64. For centuries the Atlantic Ocean kept the Americans from \_\_\_\_\_ (discover) by the people of Europe.  
 65. She sat there \_\_\_\_\_ (do) nothing.

得分	评卷人	复查人

VI. Translation from Chinese into English (15 points, 3 points for each) 将下列各句译成英语并将答案写在答题纸上。

66. 医生警告人们吸烟往往对健康造成损害。

67. 不管我们选择哪种解释理由, 最终结果却都一样。

68. 你能否回忆起我的容貌都无关紧要。

69. 不守法会招惹麻烦。

70. 只有当火车驶出车站时, 他才明白他误了车。

得分	评卷人	复查人

VII. Translation from English into Chinese (15 points) 将下列短文译成汉语并将答案写在答题纸上。

I was being tested for a driving license for the third time. I had been asked to drive in heavy traffic and had done so successfully. After having been instructed to drive out of town, I began to acquire confidence. Sure that I had passed, I was almost beginning to enjoy my test. The examiner must have been pleased with my performance, for he smiled and said, "Just one more thing, Mr. Eames. Let us suppose that a child suddenly crosses the road in front of you. As soon as I tap on the window, I want the car to be stopped immediately." I continued driving and after some time, the examiner tapped loudly. Though the sound could be heard clearly, it took me a long time to react. I suddenly pressed the brake pedal hard and we were both thrown forwards. The examiner looked at me sadly. "Mr. Eames," he said, in a mournful voice, "you have just killed that child!"



# 大学英语自学教程(上)标准预测试卷(三)

(考试时间 150 分钟)

题号	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	总分
题分	10	10	30	10	10	15	15	核分人
得分								复查人

## PART ONE

得分	评卷人	复查人

**I. Vocabulary and Structure (10 points, 1 point for each)** 从下列各句四个选项中选出一个最佳答案,并在答题纸上将相应的字母涂黑。

- The reason for the traffic accident was \_\_\_\_\_ one of the drivers lost control of his car. ( )  
A. why B. when C. that D. because
- Now the problem of energy is becoming critical. It \_\_\_\_\_ an immediate solution. ( )  
A. calls on B. calls for C. calls up D. calls at
- John isn't a diligent student, for it is the third time he has been late, \_\_\_\_\_ ? ( )  
A. wasn't B. hasn't it C. isn't it D. hadn't he
- Most people can't \_\_\_\_\_ the day without at least one cup of tea or coffee. ( )  
A. get through B. get on C. get at D. get by
- He doesn't drive yet, but he wants \_\_\_\_\_. ( )  
A. the own car B. the car of his own C. an own car D. a car of his own
- Staying in a hotel costs \_\_\_\_\_ renting a room in a dormitory for a week. ( )  
A. twice more than B. as much twice as C. twice as much as D. as much twice
- If their train arrives \_\_\_\_\_ not make it to the theater on time. ( )  
A. lately, we will B. late, we would C. more later, we will D. late, we will
- The visit of the president will increase \_\_\_\_\_ between the two countries. ( )

- understanding B. peace C. quiet D. knowledge
- We have agree \_\_\_\_\_ the rules which will govern the competition. ( )  
A. from B. on C. by D. for
- He \_\_\_\_\_ before spring break. ( )  
A. hopes to completely finish his term paper  
B. hopes to finish his term paper completely  
C. hopes completely to finish his term paper  
D. hopes to finish completely his term paper

得分	评卷人	复查人

**II. Cloze Test (10 points, 1 point for each)** 下列短文中有十个空白,每个空白有四个选项。根据上下文要求选出最佳答案,并在答题纸上将相应的字母涂黑。

The weather has always been a popular topic in our daily life. But it's sometimes no one that can control, (11) he is rich or poor, young or old in every part of the world. Maybe that's the (12) why there are so many expressions about the weather, especially about rain.

Sometimes, when you need rain, you do not get any. Other times, You (13) rain when you don't want it. Take a baseball game for example. A sudden rainstorm can stop an exciting game, forcing the players and the 20, 000 persons watching the game to run for cover.

If the game (14) continue, people who bought tickets are given "rain checks." These are (15) tickets that will let them see a (16) game for free.

"Rain Check" now means a second chance at something. Often, a rain check has nothing to do with rain. Stores may offer "rain check" when they sell out all of a product - a television set, for example (17) a special low price. After all the TV sets are gone, the store gives rain checks to those who want to buy one. The rain check allows a person to buy the TV set later, at the same low price, after the store receives some (18) from the factory.

"Rain Check" also is used in social situation. It's a way of accepting an invitation, but for a later time.

You may ask for a "Rain Check" if you are invited to a friend's house for dinner, but can't be there. You say, "I would love to (19) you for dinner, but I'm busy. Could I have a rain check?" You are asking, in other (20), if you could join your friend for dinner at another time.

- whatever B. whoever C. however D. how old ( )
- cause B. question C. reason D. answer ( )



13. A. receive B. find C. hate D. get ( )  
 14. A. should B. needn't C. can D. waste ( )  
 15. A. other B. special C. cheaper D. waste ( )  
 16. A. better B. common C. later D. simpler ( )  
 17. A. with B. at C. to D. for ( )  
 18. A. money B. promise C. more D. clubs ( )  
 19. A. agree B. thank C. join D. satisfy ( )  
 20. A. times B. days C. hands D. words ( )

得分	评卷人	复查人

III. Reading Comprehension (30 points, 2 points for each) 从下列每篇短文的问题后所给的四个选择项中选出一个最佳答案,并在答案纸上将相应的字母涂黑。

### Passage 1

Question 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:

During the Great Depression of the 1930s, unemployment affected as much as 25 percent of the labor force. Today's federal system of social welfare programs did not exist then, so the families of most of the unemployed went hungry. Since that time, we have progressed both in maintaining higher levels of employment and in providing support services to the unemployed. However, unemployment is still a threat in certain industries and for certain groups, especially among minority youth first entering the labor force. Unemployment is a waste of human resources, and represents a drain on public budgets and on the life savings of individual families.

21. The above passage mainly states that \_\_\_\_\_. ( )  
 A. unemployment in the 1930s was the most serious one in human history  
 B. figured for today's unemployment are higher than in the 1930s  
 C. unemployment is still a threat to today's society  
 D. unemployment can be called a waste of human resources
22. Which of the following statement is true? ( )  
 A. Programs to support the unemployed are funded by the federal government.  
 B. Only one-fourth of the labor force didn't lose their jobs during the Great Depression.  
 C. To keep high levels of employment is the only way to solve the problem of unemployment.

- D. Depression may occur whenever there is a drain on public budgets. ( )  
 23. According to the passage, unemployment is a special threat to \_\_\_\_\_. ( )  
 A. industrial workers B. farmers  
 C. street vendors D. black teenagers
24. The tone conveyed in the passage is \_\_\_\_\_. ( )  
 A. sad B. humorous  
 C. critical D. anxious
25. It is inferred in the passage that \_\_\_\_\_. ( )  
 A. the development of the society can reduce unemployment  
 B. the government didn't pay enough attention to social welfare programs in the 1930s  
 C. the unemployed needn't worry today with the support services  
 D. the waste of human resources may cause unemployment

### Passage 2

Question 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

Acting is such an over-crowded profession that the only advice that should be given to a young person thinking of going on the stage is "don't!". But it is useless to try to discourage someone who feels that he must act, although the chances of his becoming famous are slim. The normal way to begin is to go to a drama school. Usually only students who are promising and talented are accepted, and the course lasts two years. Then the young actor or actress takes up work with a theatrical company, usually as an assistant stage manager. This means doing everything that there needs to do in the theater: painting scenery, publicity, taking care of the costumes, and even acting in very small parts. It is very hard work indeed, the hours are long and the salaries tiny.

Of course, some people have remarkable chances which lead to fame and success without this long and hard training. Connie Parrott, for example, was just an ordinary girl working in a bicycle factory. A film producer happened to catch sight of her one morning waiting at a bus stop, as he drove past in his car. He stopped and got out to speak to the girl. He asked if she would like to go to the film studio to do a test, and she thought he was joking. Then she got angry and said she would call the police. It took the producer twenty minutes to convince Connie that he was serious. The test was successful. And within a few weeks she was playing the leading part opposite



one of the most famous actors of the day. But chances like this happen once in a blue moon!

26. From the very beginning, the author puts it clearly that acting is a profession \_\_\_\_\_. ( )
- A. sought after by too many      B. too difficult for young people  
C. for ambitious people only      D. for young people only
27. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as part of an assistant stage manager's job? ( )
- A. Play minor.  
B. Take care of the dress to be worn on the stage by an actor or actress.  
C. Help advertise plays.  
D. Collect tickets.
28. For someone who feels he must act, it is very likely that \_\_\_\_\_. ( )
- A. he will become a star in the end  
B. he will become a stage manager  
C. he will be well paid  
D. he will end up without any success
29. A few weeks after the test, Connie Pratt found herself \_\_\_\_\_. ( )
- A. the most famous actress of the world  
B. playing the leading female role in a film  
C. as famous as the greatest actor of the world  
D. no less famous than the leading actor of the day
30. The concluding sentence "chances like this happen once in a blue moon" means \_\_\_\_\_. ( )
- A. this is something which happens once in a while  
B. this is a highly profitable chance  
C. this is something highly possible  
D. this is very rare occurrence

### Passage 3

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:

In old days, when a glimpse of stocking was looked upon as something far too shocking to dis-

tract the serious work of an office, secretaries were men.

Then came the first World War and the male secretaries were replaced by women. Aman's secretary became his personal servant, charged with remembering his wife's birthday and buying her presents; taking his suits to the dry-cleaners; telling lies on the telephone to keep people he did not wish to speak to at bay; and, of course, typing and filing and taking shorthand.

Now all this may be changing again. The microchip(集成块) and high technology is sweeping the British office, taking with it much of the routine clerical work that secretaries did.

"Once office technology takes over generally, the status of the job will rise again because it will involve only the high-powered work—and then men will want to do it again."

That was said by one of the executives(male) of one of the biggest secretarial agencies in this country. What he predicted is already under way in the US.

Once high technology has made the job of secretary less routine, will there be a male take over? Men should beware of thinking that they can walk right into the better jobs. There are a lot of women secretaries who will do the job as well as they—not just because they can buy negligees(妇女长睡衣) for the boss's wife, but because they are as efficient and well-trained to cope with word processors and computers, and men.

31. Before 1914 female secretaries were rare because they \_\_\_\_\_. ( )
- A. were less efficient than men  
B. were not as men  
C. were stockings  
D. would have disturbed the other office workers
32. A female secretary has been expected, besides other duties, to \_\_\_\_\_. ( )
- A. be her boss's memory      B. clean her boss's clothes  
C. do everything her boss asked her to      D. telephone her boss's wife
33. Secretaries, until recently, had to do a lot of work now done by \_\_\_\_\_. ( )
- A. machines      B. other staff  
C. servants      D. wives
34. A secretary in the future will \_\_\_\_\_. ( )
- A. be better paid      B. have higher status  
C. have less work to do      D. have more work to do
35. The writer believes that before long \_\_\_\_\_. ( )



A. men and women will be secretaries

B. men are better than machines

C. men will take over women's jobs as secretaries

D. women will operate most office machines

## PART TWO

得 分	评卷人	复查人

IV. Word Spelling (10 points, 1 point for two words) 将下列汉语单词译成英语并写在答题纸上。每个词的词类和第一个字母已在答题纸上给出。首字母后的每条短线上只写一个字母。

36. 主要地 adj. m \_\_\_\_\_  
37. 最高的, 极度的 adj. s \_\_\_\_\_  
38. 惯用法 n. u \_\_\_\_\_  
39. 特殊的 adj. p \_\_\_\_\_  
40. 十年 n. d \_\_\_\_\_  
41. 引文 n. q \_\_\_\_\_  
42. 幸存 n. s \_\_\_\_\_  
43. 漫游 vi. w \_\_\_\_\_  
44. 意识到的 adj. a \_\_\_\_\_  
45. 有效地 ad. e \_\_\_\_\_  
46. 坦率地 adj. f \_\_\_\_\_  
47. 令人讨厌的 adj. b \_\_\_\_\_  
48. 收集 n. c \_\_\_\_\_  
49. 高尔夫球运动员 n. g \_\_\_\_\_  
50. 不能接受的 adj. u \_\_\_\_\_  
51. 粗鲁的 adj. r \_\_\_\_\_  
52. 吸烟者 n. s \_\_\_\_\_  
53. 肺 n. l \_\_\_\_\_  
54. 小伙子 n. k \_\_\_\_\_  
55. 印象 n. i \_\_\_\_\_

得 分	评卷人	复查人

V. Word Form (10 points, 1 point for each) 将括号中的各词变为适当形式填入空白。答案写在答题纸上。

56. The variety of things put up for \_\_\_\_\_ (sell) is really wonderful.  
57. Neighbors enjoy meeting new people, and families even serve \_\_\_\_\_ (drink) and cakes.  
58. Unlike some countries, Americans generally pay the price of a product without question, instead of trying to get a \_\_\_\_\_ (low) price by bargaining.  
59. The school-age children of a traditional family were more dependent. In contrast, modern

children are more \_\_\_\_\_ (dependent).

60. The next century may bring more important changes to the American family structure. It should be \_\_\_\_\_ (interest) to see.  
61. They set out the \_\_\_\_\_ (wanted) objects on the front yard of their home and waited to see if any one would come.  
62. The seller makes a little extra money and the buyer \_\_\_\_\_ (save) quite a lot, since garage-sale items usually are priced at a very small part of their original cost.  
63. One of the most interesting sections to visit is the \_\_\_\_\_ (freeze) food stores.  
64. In \_\_\_\_\_ (choose) our words when we speak or write, we can be guided by the historical record provided us by the dictionary.  
65. The American consumer often feels constantly \_\_\_\_\_ (disturb) by insurance agents.

得 分	评卷人	复查人

VI. Translation from Chinese into English (15 points, 3 points for each) 将下列各句译成英语并将答案写在答题纸上。

66. 他对测试结果很满意。  
67. 听到这个消息他们立即出发去火车站。  
68. 他发现到处在讨论这个问题。  
69. 她有两个儿子住在香港。  
70. 科学家们将必须提出新方法提高世界的粮食供应。

得 分	评卷人	复查人

VII. Translation from English into Chinese (15 points) 将下列短译文译成汉语并将答案写在答题纸上。

Ted Robinson has been worried all the week. Last Tuesday he received a letter from the local police. In the letter he was asked to call at the station. Ted wondered why the police wanted him, but he went to the station yesterday and now he is not worried any more. At the station, a smiling policeman told him that his bicycle had been found. Five days ago, the policeman told him, the bicycle was picked up in a small village four hundred miles away. It is now being sent to his home by train. Ted was most surprised when he heard the news. He was amused too, because he never expected the bicycle to be found. It was stolen twenty years ago when Ted was a boy of fifteen!