

上海市中等职业技术学校  
通用外语  
英语水平等级考试(初级)  
**模拟试题**



**ELEMENTARY  
TEST  
OF  
ENGLISH  
FOR  
VOCATIONAL  
SCHOOLS  
MOCK  
TESTS**

张慧芬 主编 • 上海外语教育出版社

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上海市中等职业技术学校  
通用外语英语水平等级考试(初级)

# 模 拟 试 题

Elementary Test of English for Vocational Schools

## Mock Tests

主编 张慧芬



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## 前 言

本书根据《上海市通用外语(英语)水平等级考试(初级)考试大纲》和新制订的《中等职业技术学校英语课程标准》以及新编中等职业技术学校《英语》课本的第一册和第二册(第1—6课)的要求和形式编写,供中等职业技术学校学生以及业余学校学生参加英语水平等级(初级)考试备考使用。

本册练习共有八套模拟试题,题型与考试大纲所提供的“中等职业技术学校通用外语(英语)水平等级考试(初级)”样卷一致,难度相仿。考题听力理解部分配有录音磁带,由外籍教师录音。

本册练习主编张慧芬,参加编写的有马福康、盛建元、张沪平、张慧芬、金光华、汪静娟、朱东晖、吴金英等。

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# Test One

## Section One 第一节

### Listening Comprehension 听力理解

#### Part A (第一部分)

#### Listen and fill in the missing words. (听录音填空)

在这部分您将听到 5 句短句。每句短句都听两遍。每句答题时间 20 秒。听完句子后,请在[A]、[B]和[C]中找出正确的回答,并将答案用铅笔记在答题卷上相应的括号内。

1. The score of yesterday's game was \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] 30 to 14 [B] 13 to 40  
[C] 30 to 40
2. This is our \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] guard [B] guide  
[C] gold
3. I'd like to know if you watched the TV show yesterday about the wonderful \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] tour [B] door  
[C] toy
4. I like the \_\_\_\_\_ very much.  
[A] computer program [B] computer game  
[C] computer programmer
5. Are you talking about yesterday evening's \_\_\_\_\_?  
[A] watch [B] march  
[C] match

#### Part B (第二部分)

Listen carefully and choose the correct response to each of the sentences you hear.  
(听音答话)

在这部分您将听到 10 句短句。每句听两遍。每句答题时间 20 秒。听完一句后，请在[A]、[B]和[C]中找出正确的回答，并将答案用铅笔记在答题卷上相应的括号内。

6. [A] Speaking. [B] Please speak.  
[C] Who are you?
7. [A] I like it very much. [B] Black, please.  
[C] Better than tea.
8. [A] Pretty well, thank you. [B] I'm doing nothing.  
[C] I'm doing my homework.
9. [A] Don't mention it. [B] It's a pleasure.  
[C] Never mind.
10. [A] Never mind. [B] Of course not.  
[C] You're welcome.
11. [A] May I give him a message? [B] May I take a message?  
[C] May I leave a message?
12. [A] Yes, I have. [B] Thank you. The same to you.  
[C] You have a nice weekend.
13. [A] Neither do I. [B] Me too.  
[C] Do you?
14. [A] Me too. [B] Neither do I.  
[C] I can't, either.
15. [A] There's something wrong with me.  
[B] I have a headache.  
[C] It doesn't matter.

### Part C (第三部分)

Listen to the following short dialogues, then choose the correct answer to each question the third person asks. (听对话，作选择)

在这部分您将听到 10 段小对话和问题。每段对话和问题听两遍。每段答题时间 20 秒。听完问题后，请在[A]、[B]和[C]中找出正确的回答，并将答案用铅笔记在答题卷上相应的括号内。

16. [A] She has been going over her lessons.  
[B] She has been going swimming.

- [C] She has been travelling.
17. [A] She feels glad. [B] She doesn't mind.  
[C] She feels it's a shame.
18. [A] Manager and secretary. [B] Doctor and patient.  
[C] Husband and wife.
19. [A] The Oriental Pearl TV Tower is a great building.  
[B] The Oriental Pearl TV Tower is big.  
[C] He is excited to visit the Oriental Pearl TV Tower.
20. [A] In cash. [B] By check.  
[C] By credit card.
21. [A] In business class. [B] In economy class.  
[C] In first class.
22. [A] Normal. [B] Very high.  
[C] A bit high.
23. [A] By air. [B] By sea.  
[C] By train.
24. [A] Have the computer repaired.  
[B] Send the computer to the repair shop.  
[C] Repair the computer.
25. [A] Visit the People's Square. [B] Visit the museum.  
[C] See a play.

#### Part D (第四部分)

##### Listen and choose. (听短文, 作选择)

In this part, you will hear one short story. It will be read TWICE. After you hear the story, you will have a period of 3 minutes to read the 3 possible answers marked [A], [B] and [C] printed in your TESTBOOK and decide which is the best answer. Mark your answer on the ANSWER SHEET by drawing with a pencil a short bar across the corresponding letter in the brackets. (在这部分您将听到一个小故事, 该故事听两遍, 并有 5 项答题, 答题时间 3 分钟。听完后, 请在每一项 [A]、[B] 和 [C] 中找出正确的回答, 并将答案用铅笔记在答题卷上相应的括号内。)

26. Edward bought \_\_\_\_\_ on his way home.  
[A] two bags of apples [B] two plastic bags  
[C] one bag of apples

27. As he got close to his house, Edward saw workers \_\_\_\_\_  
 [A] repairing the road  
 [B] repairing a pipe  
 [C] digging the road for something
28. There was \_\_\_\_\_ on the road.  
 [A] a lot of water [B] a pipe  
 [C] a plastic bag
29. Which of the following is NOT true?  
 [A] Edward did not take off his shoes.  
 [B] Edward walked barefooted(赤脚).  
 [C] Edward kept his feet in the plastic bags.
30. Edward's grandpa was glad to see the boy was \_\_\_\_\_.  
 [A] back home [B] wearing plastic bags  
 [C] so clever

## Section Two 第二节

### Grammar and Vocabulary (语法和词汇)

There are 50 sentences in this part. Beneath each sentence there are 3 words or phrases marked [A], [B] and [C]. Choose the one word or phrase that best completes the sentence. Mark your answer on the ANSWER SHEET by drawing with a pencil a short bar across the corresponding letter in the brackets. (这部分有 50 句未完成的句子。每句有 [A], [B] 和 [C] 3 项选择。选择其中最恰当的一项, 并将答案用铅笔记在答题卷上相应的括号内。)

31. A: Could you give me \_\_\_\_\_ coffee?  
 B: I'm sorry, I haven't got \_\_\_\_\_.  
 [A] any, some [B] any, any  
 [C] some, any
32. A: Is this your dormitory?  
 B: No, it isn't. \_\_\_\_\_ is on the main campus(校园).  
 [A] Mine [B] My  
 [C] It
33. I have bought \_\_\_\_\_ stamps.  
 [A] two dozen [B] two dozens of

- [C] two dozens
34. Is there anything \_\_\_\_\_ you don't understand?  
 [A] which [B] that  
 [C] what
35. The secretary faxed the letter \_\_\_\_\_.  
 [A] five minutes before [B] five minutes ago  
 [C] before 5 minutes
36. We \_\_\_\_\_ for you for a long time.  
 [A] have been looking [B] had been looking  
 [C] were looking
37. I was watching a film on VCD \_\_\_\_\_ my brother was reading messages on the Internet.  
 [A] when [B] before  
 [C] while
38. The tourist said that he \_\_\_\_\_ Shanghai three times.  
 [A] had visited [B] has visited  
 [C] visited
39. I am going to \_\_\_\_\_ a group of foreign guests.  
 [A] receive [B] accept  
 [C] get
40. I remember \_\_\_\_\_ you yesterday.  
 [A] e-mailed [B] to e-mail  
 [C] e-mailing
41. The tourists \_\_\_\_\_ by the great changes in Shanghai.  
 [A] were impressing [B] were impressed  
 [C] have impressed
42. The managing director \_\_\_\_\_ very busy lately.  
 [A] is [B] had been  
 [C] has been
43. I think the manager of our club is \_\_\_\_\_.  
 [A] in her sixty [B] in her sixties  
 [C] in sixties
44. I like this dress very much. May I \_\_\_\_\_?  
 [A] try on it [B] try it on

- [C] try on with it
45. The price of the air-conditioner is \_\_\_\_\_ than I expected.  
 [A] more high [B] more higher  
 [C] much higher
46. It is expensive, but it is better \_\_\_\_\_ than the cheaper ones.  
 [A] quality [B] quantity  
 [C] amount
47. I bought the washing machine at 10 percent \_\_\_\_\_.  
 [A] of [B] off  
 [C] cutting
48. They provided a lot of information \_\_\_\_\_ us.  
 [A] with [B] by  
 [C] for
49. This company will provide us \_\_\_\_\_ raw materials(原料).  
 [A] with [B] for  
 [C] by
50. \_\_\_\_\_ nice weather it is today!  
 [A] How [B] What a  
 [C] What
51. My answer \_\_\_\_\_ this question is different \_\_\_\_\_ yours.  
 [A] to, from [B] of, with  
 [C] to, with
52. The double room I booked is \_\_\_\_\_ yours.  
 [A] as same as [B] the same with  
 [C] the same as
53. By the end of last term, this short-term training course \_\_\_\_\_ 1,000 hotel attendants.  
 [A] has trained [B] trained  
 [C] had trained
54. The food in this restaurant tastes \_\_\_\_\_.  
 [A] good [B] wonderfully  
 [C] well
55. He has never been to the Banking Vocational School before, \_\_\_\_\_.  
 [A] has he [B] hasn't he

- [C] did he
56. Mr. Smith is a friend of \_\_\_\_\_.  
 [A] my father's [B] my father  
 [C] my fathers'
57. Take these pills \_\_\_\_\_ after meals.  
 [A] one day three times [B] three times a day  
 [C] one day for three times
58. After I \_\_\_\_\_ the medicine, I felt much better.  
 [A] had [B] ate  
 [C] took
59. Look! I \_\_\_\_\_ three small \_\_\_\_\_.  
 [A] catch, fish [B] have caught, fish  
 [C] caught, fishes
60. \_\_\_\_\_ luggage can I take with me when I get \_\_\_\_\_ the plane?  
 [A] How many, on [B] How many pieces of, up  
 [C] How much, on
61. My radio needs \_\_\_\_\_.  
 [A] fixed [B] fixing  
 [C] being fixed
62. Look! The weather has \_\_\_\_\_.  
 [A] cleared off [B] cleared away  
 [C] cleared up
63. I suggest \_\_\_\_\_ a class meeting.  
 [A] having [B] to have  
 [C] you to have
64. A: Would you like to have some chicken?  
 B: No, thanks. I don't \_\_\_\_\_ chicken.  
 [A] care about [B] care with  
 [C] care for
65. Did you go to Beijing \_\_\_\_\_ or on a package tour?  
 [A] for your own [B] on your own  
 [C] of your own
66. What's the exchange rate \_\_\_\_\_ RMB and American dollars?  
 [A] for [B] with

[C] between

67. I cannot \_\_\_\_\_ the photocopier. Can you help me?

[A] turn on

[B] open

[C] turn up

68. A: \_\_\_\_\_ in Shanghai?

B: It's hot in summer and cold in winter.

[A] What is the weather

[B] How is the weather like

[C] What's the weather like

69. You'd better \_\_\_\_\_ this microwave oven(微波炉).

[A] not to buy

[B] not buy

[C] not buying

70. I didn't follow you. Could you please \_\_\_\_\_?

[A] repeat that again

[B] say that again

[C] speak that again

71. I can't use this alarm clock. Could you please tell me how to \_\_\_\_\_ the time?

[A] set up

[B] set off

[C] set

72. His carelessness has resulted \_\_\_\_\_ a fire.

[A] in

[B] from

[C] by

73. His salary \_\_\_\_\_ twice since he came to our company.

[A] has been raised

[B] has been risen

[C] was raised

74. You've caught the flu. Take these pills and you \_\_\_\_\_ soon.

[A] recover

[B] will discover

[C] will get over it

75. I look forward to \_\_\_\_\_ you.

[A] see

[B] seeing

[C] be seen by

76. How much is the \_\_\_\_\_ of the package tour?

[A] price

[B] money

[C] cost

77. Mr. Li is a \_\_\_\_\_.

[A] travel agent

[B] travel agency

- [C] travel arrangement
78. How long does the trip \_\_\_\_\_?  
 [A] keep [B] last  
 [C] pass
79. This book is worth \_\_\_\_\_.  
 [A] to read [B] to be read  
 [C] reading
80. Could you please \_\_\_\_\_ the radio. The volume (音量) is too low.  
 [A] turn off [B] turn down  
 [C] turn up

### Section Three 第三节

#### Reading 阅读理解

In this section there are 4 passages followed by questions or unfinished statements, each with 3 suggested answers marked [A], [B] and [C]. Choose the one that you think is the best answer. Mark your choice on the ANSWER SHEET by drawing with a pencil a short bar across the corresponding letter in the brackets. (这部分有4篇短文,每篇短文有5项问题或未完成的句子,每项中有[A],[B]和[C]3个选择。选择最恰当的答案,并将答案用铅笔记在答题卷上相应的括号内。)

#### Passage 1

Tom began to learn to play the violin(小提琴) a short time ago. His grandpa was quite satisfied to find Tom making great progress. Though he had studied for a short time, he could play very well. One day while he was playing, the bow(琴弓) broke. Tom put down the violin, saying that he was going to get a new one. However, the music kept playing although Tom was not playing. Curious(好奇的), his grandpa picked up the violin and looked carefully. To his surprise, he found a tiny recorder on the back of it. The music came from the tape. With this violin, anyone can pretend(假装) to be a good violinist.

81. How long has Tom played the violin?

[A] For a long time.

[B] For a short time.

[C] For a few months.

82. Why was Tom's grandpa satisfied?

- [A] Because Tom has begun to learn to play the violin.  
 [B] Because Tom could play the violin now.  
 [C] Because Tom was making great progress.
83. What happened while he was playing it one day?  
 [A] His grandpa praised him for his progress.  
 [B] The violin made strange noises.  
 [C] The bow of the violin was broken.
84. What did Tom try to do then?  
 [A] He tried to get a new bow.  
 [B] He tried to have the bow repaired.  
 [C] He tried to get a new violin.
85. Where did the music come from after Tom stopped playing?  
 [A] It came from the bow. [B] It came from another violin.  
 [C] It came from a tiny recorder on the back of the violin.

## Passage 2

It has been a common(普遍的) belief that sea water is not good for drinking and that without fresh water one cannot live long. However, a recent report in the newspaper has proved the belief wrong. According to the report, the first great man who disproved(证明……不成立) this belief is a medical doctor from France. He **set off** on a voyage(航程) alone across the Atlantic in a boat, taking with him no fresh water but fishing tools. He spent 65 days on the sea before he reached land. During his crossing, he ate the fish he caught and drank sea water. When he returned, he wrote a book claiming(声称) that people at sea could live for 5 days even if(即使) they had nothing but water from the sea.

86. People have always believed that \_\_\_\_\_.  
 [A] they can live by drinking sea water  
 [B] they cannot live long by drinking sea water  
 [C] they cannot live long by drinking fresh water
87. The doctor brought \_\_\_\_\_ with him when he tried to cross the Atlantic.  
 [A] some fresh water [B] some food  
 [C] some fishing tools
88. The phrase "set off" in line 4 means \_\_\_\_\_.  
 [A] set up [B] set in

[C] set out

89. The voyage lasted                     .

[A] 65 days

[B] 60 days

[C] 5 days

90. According to the doctor,                     .

[A] people can live on sea water for 5 days

[B] people can live on fresh water for 5 days

[C] people can live for 5 days without food and water

### Passage 3

American families used to be quite large. Parents raising (抚养) five children were common. Over the years the size of the family has become smaller. Meanwhile (同时), families are less close than they used to be. More and more American mothers work away from home. The breakup of the family takes place when parents divorce (离婚). A lot of children in the U. S. live part of their young lives with only one parent. Broken families usually result in (导致) problems for children and parents alike. Children are moved back and forth between parents. Usually one parent takes the responsibility (责任) for raising the children. These single parents must care for the children's needs of all kinds. This is very demanding (要求高的) and leaves very little time for the parents' own personal interests. Single parents often marry other single parents. Unrelated (无关系的) children have to develop brother or sister relationships.

91. American families have become                      than they used to be.

[A] larger

[B] smaller

[C] much smaller

92. American families are                     .

[A] not so close as before

[B] as close as they used to be

[C] much closer than before

93. Which of the following is true?

[A] American mothers usually work near their homes.

[B] A lot of children in the U. S. live with one parent all their lives.

[C] Broken families usually cause problems for both children and parents.

94. "Children are moved back and forth between parents" in line 7 means                     .

[A] families move from one place to another

- [B] children move around the country with their parents
- [C] children sometimes live with their mothers, and sometimes with their fathers

95. How do single parents spend the rest of their lives?

- [A] They never get married again.
- [B] They often marry other single parents.
- [C] They often take the responsibility for raising the children all their lives.

#### Passage 4

Credit cards are small plastic cards. Banks give these cards to their customers. When a customer buys something at the store, he shows his card at the store. This authorizes(授权) the store to charge(要……支付) the bank for the customer's purchases(所购物品). Then once a month, the bank requires(要求) customers to pay all charges(应付项目) for that month. The customer does not have to pay the full amount because the bank allows the customer to pay the charge in several payments(支付款项) over a period of time. However, the bank requires customers to pay interest on the unpaid part of the charges. In this way the bank allows customers to buy things they cannot afford at one time. People can use the card to buy what they want and pay for it over a period of time. They also do not need to carry a lot of money when shopping.

96. Credit cards are given to customers by \_\_\_\_\_.  
 [A] banks [B] stores  
 [C] companies
97. When a customer buys something at a store with a credit card, the store will get \_\_\_\_\_.  
 [A] cash from the customer [B] a check from the customer  
 [C] money from the bank
98. Customers \_\_\_\_\_ when they buy things with credit cards.  
 [A] must pay the charge at once  
 [B] can pay the charge over several times  
 [C] can pay the charge over several years
99. If the customer cannot pay the full amount, \_\_\_\_\_.  
 [A] their credit cards will be canceled(取消)  
 [B] they have to pay interest on the unpaid part of the charges