

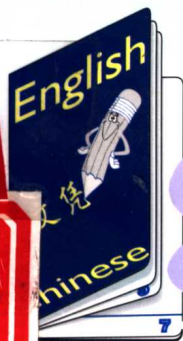
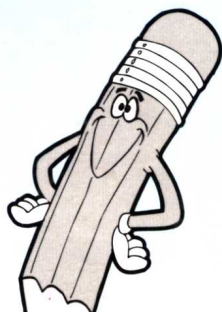


全国高等教育

学历文凭英语统考

仿真试题及精解

董默仪 李秋菊 梁铜华 编著



English

北京理工大学出版社

全国高等教育学历文凭英语统考 仿真试题及精解

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内 容 简 介

本书为高等教育学历文凭考试全国统考课程《基础英语》(非英语专业)的考前训练的实用性读本。本书由16套仿真试题及答案和精解两大部分构成。试题的内容与难度均严格按照教育部成人教育司、教育部高等教育自学考试办公室1998年颁布的学历文凭考试全国统考课程《基础英语(非英语专业)教学、考试大纲(试行)》的要求。本书的特点是可信度高、实用性强;适应面广、指导性强,为考生顺利通过考试提供了可靠而有效的帮助。

本书不仅适用于参加全国高等教育学历文凭考试的考生,也可作为大学本、专科生及各种成人教育、电大、夜大、自学考试的学员及英语自学者的参考书。

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前 言

本书是一本最新的高等教育学历文凭考试全国统考课程《基础英语》(非英语专业)的考前训练的实用性读本。其编写原则以教育部成人教育司、教育部高等教育自学考试办公室 1998 年颁布的学历文凭考试全国统考课程《基础英语(非英语专业)教学大纲、考试大纲(试行)》为绝对依据。编写时,各位编著者细致斟酌,反复筛选,力求使练习与样题贴近,以使考生对考题有更大的适应。

本书的编写特点:

1. 可信度高,实用性强

本书为仿真试题集,无论命题形式、内容还是试题难度均严格按照大纲的测试要求而设计,并与样题接近。其题量充足,内容涵盖面广,大多数材料选自国外图书和报刊,难易适中,因此,具有较高的可信度与实用性。考生可利用本书在考前进行自测、自练,检查其备考情况,找出漏洞与差距,以利进一步复习。考生通过此书进行考前训练能迅速提高应试的能力。

2. 适应面广,指导性强

本书在编写过程中,专门聘请了高校资深英语教师从命题目的、测试特点和内容、语言知识以及内在规律等角度为本书配备了精确的解释,给予考生以方法和解题思路方面的指导,向考生指明了考试中的重点、难点、应试技巧及对策,通过大量仿真题的训练,为考生提供帮助。它不仅可供考生自学、自测,对于任课教师在教学过程中参考及其他英语自学者也极具指导价值。通过做试题并阅读书后试题分析,考生及读者可以强化概念、理清思路,并学会辨别比较找出正确答案的方法。许多英语学习者体

会到，正确的解题思路与合理的学习方法往往会比死记硬背地学习英语要有效得多，会产生事半功倍之效。

本书由 16 套仿真试题及答案和精解两大部分构成。

本书不仅能为参加全国高等教育学历文凭考试的考生提供考前训练的机会，也可作为大学本、专科生及各种成人教育、电大、夜大、自学考试的学员及英语自学者的参考书。我们诚盼各位考生、读者能从我们的书中获益，顺利通过考试关。

由于编著者水平有限、时间又很仓促，书中的疏漏和不足之处，诚盼广大读者批评指正。

编著者

1999 年 8 月

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第一部分 仿真试题

Simulated Test 1

Part I Vocabulary and Structure (20 points)

Directions:

There are 20 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, and then blacken the corresponding letter on the ANSWER SHEET with a pencil.

1. A friend _____ came to see me yesterday.
[A] of me [B] for mine [C] of mine [D] for me
2. There is still a _____ water left in my thermos flask.
[A] little [B] lot [C] bit [D] some
3. I have been to the Great Wall three times _____ 1988.
[A] from [B] after [C] for [D] since
4. Did you do _____ you had been told to do yesterday?
[A] what [B] that [C] which [D] when
5. We can see a lot of people doing morning exercises in the park even _____ a cold morning.
[A] on [B] at [C] in [D] during
6. I found the parade quite _____ to watch. I had never watched one quite like it before.
[A] to be interesting [B] interesting
[C] interested [D] to be interested
7. _____ he has studied in Beijing for three years, he hasn't been to Beijing Zoo yet.

- [A]In spite [B]Even [C]Although [D]Until
8. Tom knows a scientist _____ has a well equipped laboratory.
[A]whom [B]who [C]by whom [D]to whom
9. John and Tony are both very clever, but Bill is the _____ one.
[A]clever [B]cleverer [C]more clever [D]cleverest
10. — Where did you put your books?
— I think I put them _____ around here.
[A]everywhere [B]anywhere [C]nowhere [D]somewhere
11. — Would you like a cup of tea, Tom?
— No, but _____ have a cup of coffee.
[A]I rather [B]had rather
[C]I'll rather [D]I would rather
12. The lamp is _____ the television.
[A]at [B]next to [C]near of [D]between
13. — The shoes are in the box.
— I know, because it was my brother who _____ yesterday.
[A]has put them in [B]put them in
[C]had put them in [D]put to them
14. The meeting is _____ tomorrow afternoon.
[A]take place [B]taken place
[C]to take place [D]to be taken place
15. I can't _____ my mind whether to go to England or Spain for my holiday.
[A]make off [B]make up
[C]make for [D]make out
16. I did everything to attract his _____ but he still didn't see me.
[A]attention [B]notice
[C]recognition [D]eyesight
17. I see the boy in town _____, but not very often.

[A]occasionally

[B]rarely

[C]scarcely

[D]seldom

18. When he arrived at work late, he _____ some story about being held up in the traffic.

[A]brought up

[B]gave up

[C]backed up

[D]made up

19. We couldn't help _____ when he told us what had happened.

[A]laugh

[B]laughing

[C]to laugh

[D]to be laughing

20. I'll go home for a vacation as soon as I _____ my exams.

[A]am finished

[B]finish

[C]shall finish

[D]finished

Part II Cloze (15 points)

Directions:

There are 15 blanks in this part. Choose the ONE best answer among the four choices given for each blank, and then blacken the corresponding letter on the ANSWER SHEET with a pencil.

Some people are lucky enough to be born with a good sense of direction and even if they have 21 visited a place once, they will be able to find it again years later.

I am one of those unfortunate people who have a very 22 sense of direction and I may have visited a place time after time but I still manage to get 23 on my way there.

When I was young I was 24 shy that I never dared to ask complete strangers 25 and so I used to wander round in circles and hope that by some 26 I would get to the spot I was heading for.

I am 27 too shy to ask people for directions, but I often receive replies that puzzle me. Often people do not like to admit that

they do not know their home town and will insist 28 telling you the way even if they do not know it; others, 29 are anxious to prove that they know their home town very well, will give you a long 30 of directions which you can't possibly hope to remember; and 31 others do not seem to be able to tell between their left and their right and you find in the end that you are going in the 32 to that 33 you should be going.

If anyone ever 34 me the way somewhere, I always tell them that I am a stranger to the town in order to avoid 35 them wrong directions, but even this can have embarrassing results.

21. [A]just [B]only [C]already [D]ever
22. [A]good [B]distant [C]poor [D]fine
23. [A]lost [B]disappeared [C]stuck [D]started
24. [A]bit [B]such [C]very [D]so
25. [A]a way [B]the way [C]a direction [D]way
26. [A]opportunity [B]fortune
[C]possibility [D]chance
27. [A]no longer [B]no more [C]not in the least [D]neither
28. [A]in [B]for [C]on [D]of
29. [A]whom [B]which [C]that [D]who
30. [A]line [B]page [C]list [D]chapter
31. [A]more [B]still [C]yet [D]further
32. [A]opposed [B]same [C]other [D]opposite
33. [A]in which [B]on which [C]to which [D]for which
34. [A]asks [B]asked [C]was asking [D]ask
35. [A]to give [B]giving
[C]to be giving [D]having given

Part III Reading Comprehension (40 points)

Directions:

There are four reading passages in this part. Each passage is followed by five questions. For each question there are four suggested answers marked A, B, C and D. You must choose the ONE best answer and then blacken the corresponding letter on the ANSWER SHEET with a pencil.

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage.

Passage 1

More than seven hundred years ago, the Prince of Wales had a very big and brave dog, Gelert.

One day the Prince wanted to go hunting with his men. He told his dog to stay at home and look after his baby son. The baby was in a wooden cradle, which was like a small bed.

When the Prince came back from hunting, Gelert ran out to meet his master. He wagged his tail and jumped up to put his paws on the Prince's chest. Then the Prince saw blood on Gelert's jaws and head.

"What have you done?" the Prince said. He rushed into his home and looked for his baby son. The cradle was lying on its side on the floor. The clothes were torn and there was blood on them.

"So you have killed my son!" the Prince said angrily, "You unfaithful dog!" He took out his sword and killed the dog. Just as Gelert was dying, he managed to bark for a moment. Then the Prince heard a baby call to the dog.

The Prince ran out of the house and saw his son lying on the ground. Near him was a dead wolf. Then the Prince knew that Gelert had defended the baby and killed the wolf.

The Prince ran back into the house but he was too late. Gelert was dead. The Prince was very sad indeed. Tears ran down his face

when he realized he had killed his faithful friend. The Prince carried the body of his brave dog to the top of a mountain and buried him there. After this, the Prince never smiled again. Every morning at dawn, he would climb up the mountain so that he could stand by the dog's grave for a few minutes.

If you go to Mount Snowdow in Wales, people will show you where Gelert is buried. There is a sign by his grave. It reminds people of a brave and faithful dog.

36. Gelert was the dog of the Prince of _____.

- [A]Scotland [B]England [C]Ireland [D]Wales

37. The Prince told the dog to _____ when he was leaving.

- [A]watch the door
[B]take care of his baby at home
[C]welcome his friends
[D]stop the strangers

38. _____ was left to look after the Prince's baby son.

- [A]His wife [B]Gelert [C]A maid [D]A nurse

39. The dog was very _____ when his master came back from hunting.

- [A]glad [B]fearful [C]afraid [D]tired

40. The Prince was surprised to see blood on Gelert's _____.

- [A]jaws [B]paws
[C]head [D]both [A] and [C]

Questions 41 to 45 are based on the following passage.

Passage 2

Man depends on water for many things. He needs it for drinking. He needs it for growing food. He needs it for keeping himself clean and free from illness. He needs more and more water

for industry. People often forget how necessary water is for industry. Imagine, for example, the immense quantities of water used by the great cooling towers of steel works. The demand for water is growing every day. It is closely connected with the increasing population and with the pressing problem of providing enough food. But the world has not yet found ways of storing enough water to satisfy all these important needs, not even in west countries like England. Great efforts are being made today to store water, particularly in hot countries where the rainfall is small.

Three-quarters of the world is covered with water. But only three per cent of this water is fresh. All the rest is salt, and fills the oceans and the great inland seas. It is the salt that makes sea water useless to man. If you take the salt away the water can be used for drinking and for watering plants.

In 1962 President John Kennedy of the United States said: "When man discovers how to turn salt water into fresh water cheaply, he will have made a much more important scientific advance than when he first landed on the moon."

41. What does man need water for?

- [A] For keeping himself alive.
- [B] For industry.
- [C] For keeping himself clean and free from illness.
- [D] All the above are true.

42. Has the problem of storing enough water already been solved?

- [A] Yes, it has.
- [B] No, it hasn't.
- [C] The passage doesn't mention it.
- [D] Man has discovered how to turn sea water into fresh water.

43. Why is sea water useless to man ?

- [A] Because there is salt in it.
[B] Because it is not clean.
[C] Because it can only be used for drinking.
[D] It is not mentioned in the passage.
44. What scientific research is much more important than the man's landing on the moon?
[A] The research of storing enough water.
[B] The research on sea water.
[C] The research on turning salt water into fresh water cheaply.
[D] The research on making more important advance on the moon.
45. What is the main idea of the passage?
[A] The importance of water.
[B] Fresh water from the sea.
[C] Discover how to turn salt water into fresh water cheaply.
[D] Man depends on water for many things.

Questions 46 to 50 are based on the following passage.

Passage 3

Jane left the restaurant immediately after her luncheon in order to get some fresh air before her interview with the solicitor. When she had left Brighton at midday, the weather had been fine, but just now as she approached the pier, it began to rain and she wished she had brought an umbrella. There were not many people as it was early summer, so she was able to find somewhere to sit down in one of the shelters that face the sea. She took a timetable from her bag and checked to see whether there was a train which would get her back to Victoria by seven. She was going to Covent Garden that evening with her fiance and her mother.

Her appointment was for three o'clock. This meant that she had an hour to herself, an hour to spend in unfamiliar surroundings. She did not want to stare aimlessly at the sea, so she was glad when the weather changed and the sun shone. She discovered that when she had walked a few hundred yards inland she was quite near the famous Regency Pavilion. She bought a ticket from the attendant and was so excited that she almost forgot her interview.

The interview, however, turned out to be even more exciting than the visit to the Pavilion. Although the solicitor's dingy office, with its drab, worn-out leather armchairs and musty smell of old papers, didn't compare with the freshness of the newly-decorated Pavilion, its memory, she thought, would never vanish from her mind. As she sipped a cup of tea in the dining car on her return journey to London, she recalled the solicitor's words after he had finished reading out the relevant extracts from her aunt's will and testament.

"You lucky girl. It is not many people who are left \$ 50,000 and a house in the country." How pleasant to be able to repeat these words to her fiancé that evening, she thought.

46. Where was Jane at the beginning of the story?

[A] In Brighton.

[B] On her way to Brighton.

[C] In London.

[D] On her way back to London.

47. Why did Jane come to this place?

[A] To see her fiancé and her mother.

[B] To visit the famous Regency Pavilion.

[C] To have a meeting with a solicitor.

[D] To get back the money her aunt had left her.

48. Which of the following statements is not true?

- [A]She did not bring an umbrella with her when she came.
[B]She arrived before two o'clock in the afternoon.
[C]She was one hour early for her appointment.
[D]She went to the interview immediately after her lunch.
49. The interview turned out to be more exciting because _____.
[A]the solicitor's office was small and dirty.
[B]The solicitor's office was newly decorated.
[C]She was so much impressed by the solicitor that she would always remember him
[D]The solicitor told her that she was left a fortune by her aunt.
50. Which of the following statements is true?
[A]Jane drove back to London immediately after the interview.
[B]Jane would keep back the truth from her fiancé.
[C]Jane was one of the few lucky ones to have been left such a big fortune.
[D]Jane had expected that her aunt would leave everything to her.

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

Passage 4

Tom and his wife had asked some friends to dinner on Sunday, September 2nd, 1666. The maids were up very late on the Saturday evening, getting everything ready for the next day, and while they were busy they saw the glow of a fire start in the sky. By three o'clock on the Sunday morning, its glow had become so bright that one of the maids, Jane, woke her master to see it. Tom slipped on his dressing-gown and went to the window to watch it. It seemed fairly far away, after a time he went back to bed. When he got up in the morning, it looked as though the fire was dying down, though he