

[英汉对照本]

# 剑桥英语第一证书

## 测试练习

安徽科学技术出版社

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第一册

PRACTICE TESTS  
FOR  
**CAMBRIDGE**  
FIRST CERTIFICATE in ENGLISH

SET ONE

Margaret Archer Enid Nolan-Woods  
Nelson

剑桥英语第一证书  
测试练习

[英汉对照本]

(一)

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[英汉对照本]

第一册

M. Archer & E. Nolan-Woods 原著

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## 编 者 的 话

近几年来,安徽科技出版社先后组织译注和编辑出版了英国 Arnold 出版公司出版的由 Ona Low 编写的《第一证书英语教程》和《熟练证书英语教程》两书的[英汉对照本];不久前,又编译出版了英国 Hodder & Stoughton 公司出版的由 F. W. Bywater 编写的《英语熟巧训练教程》一书的[英汉对照本],为已达到第一证书水平向熟练证书水平前进的读者提供了丰富的英语惯用法知识和最重要的语法及结构方面的总复习。

为了使这一系列的英语学习资料更加充实完备,现在我们又选用了 Nelson 公司出版的《剑桥第一证书英语测试练习》第一、二两辑,组织译注和编辑出版了[英汉对照本],以供正在学习或已经学完《第一证书英语教程》者消化和巩固所学内容之用。

这两辑英汉对照的测试练习,共包括 10 套测试练习题。每套测试练习题包括 5 份试卷:试卷一(阅读理解)、试卷二(写作)和试卷三(英语应用)是笔头测试;试卷四(听力理解)和试卷五(会谈)是口头测试。

本书[英汉对照本]在编辑过程中,添加了以下内容:

一、对试卷一中的多项选择题不仅载有答案,而且逐条添加了中文的句意和正误分析;对题文中的短文和试题上半句,配置了参考译文,附载了答案。

二、对试卷三添加了题文中短文的参考译文,附载了答案。

三、对试卷四的听力测试材料,除了提供录音带外,还刊载了录音内容的文字稿和参考译文,原版要求填报的表格在填写后的正确例样,以及选择题的答案。

所有以上的添加内容,都是为了方便读者而精心设置的,特别有利于无法随时接受良师指导的广大自学者。我们相信,忠实的读者都是为了真正掌握英语这一语言工具而在自觉地奋力拼搏,你们一定会正确对待和合理利用这些添加内容——尽力不去依赖这些内容,真正独立地去完成测试;遇到困难或有疑惑时,先通过复习已学过的内容和认真思考来得到解决;只是在实在解决不了时才去参看中译文,才去查看听力底稿;只是为了给已完成的练习评判得分时才去对照答案。

谢谢读者给予我们的支持和合作!

顺此告知读者,本练习册的听力理解材料录音带共三盒,在英汉对照本发行的同时,通过各地书店向国内读者内部发行。当地购买不到的,可与本社服务部联系邮购。

11/3/88

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## Notes to the Student

The object of this book is to provide students preparing for the University of Cambridge First Certificate in English with complete practice in the Written and Oral papers. Each of the five tests consists of three written and two oral papers as follows:

### 学习者须知

本书的目的是向准备参加剑桥大学第一证书英语考试的学生提供完整的书面与口头考试实践。本册的五套试卷中每套都是由以下三种笔头试卷和两种口头试卷组成的：

## WRITTEN PAPERS

### Paper 1 Reading Comprehension (1 hour)

Section A Twenty-five multiple-choice questions testing vocabulary and formal grammatical control, in sentence contexts.

Section B Fifteen multiple-choice reading comprehension questions based on three or more texts, which may include information in graphic form, designed to test comprehension of gist or detailed content.

### Paper 2 Composition (1½ hours)

Two compositions from a choice of descriptive, narrative or discursive topics, or topics based on prescribed reading.

Assessment will be based on organisation and clarity of content, accuracy of grammatical control, fluency and range of expression.

### Paper 3 Use of English (2 hours)

Open-completion or transformation items designed to test active control of the language, followed by a directed writing exercise to test ability to interpret and present information.

### 笔头试卷

#### 试卷一：阅读理解(一小时)

第一部分：25道在句子的上下连接中测试词汇与正规语法运用能力的多项选择题。

第二部分：15道以三篇或三篇以上的短文为基础的阅读理解多项选择题，这些短文可能包括一些以图解形式出现的旨在测试考生理解内容大意或细节的信息。

#### 试卷二：作文(一个半小时)

根据选择的描写、记叙或推论题或以指定的阅读课本为基础的题目写两篇作文。

作文的评定将以内容的组织和明确度、语法运用的准确性、表达的流利程度和广度为基础。

#### 试卷三：英语使用(两小时)

以测试主动的语言运用能力为目的的填空或转换题，接着是有指导地测试考生解释和表达信息能力的书写练习。

## ORAL PAPERS

### Paper 4 Listening Comprehension (20 to 30 minutes)

Questions of varying type (selection, re-ordering, blank-filling, etc.) to test accurate understanding of spoken English, based on recorded material including conversation, announcements, etc.

**Paper 5 Interview** (12 to 15 minutes)

Based on a picture stimulus, and related passages and other material. The interview may, optionally, be based partly on one of the prescribed texts. It may be conducted, also optionally, with individual candidates or in groups of two or three. Assessment will be based on fluency and grammatical accuracy, pronunciation, communicative ability and vocabulary.

Cassettes of the Listening Comprehension material for Paper 4 are available.

口头试卷

试卷四：听力理解(20 至 30 分钟)

以包括会话、言谈等内容的录音材料为基础的、测试考生准确理解讲说中英语的能力的各种类型的问题(选择、重新排列顺序、填空等)。

试卷五：会谈(12 至 15 分钟)

以看图说话、相关的短文和其他材料为基础。作为选择,会谈可以部分地以一本指定的阅读课本为基础。它可以(也是作为选择地)与单个的考生或两三个人为一组的考生进行。评分将以流利程度、语法的准确性、语音、交际能力和词汇为基础。

试卷四中听力理解材料的录音带已有供应。

**Answer Sheet** 答题纸

**PAPER 1 READING COMPREHENSION** 试卷一：阅读理解

NAME .....

**PLEASE READ THESE NOTES CAREFULLY** 请仔细地阅读下面的说明

1. Check that this answer sheet has your correct name and index number printed on it.

1 检查此页答题纸是否正确地印有你的姓名和编号。

2. For each question, suggested answers are given on your question paper. **CHOOSE ONE LETTER ONLY** for each question, and show your choice clearly **ON THIS SHEET**.

**EXAMPLE** If you think B is the right letter for Question 1,  
fill in the answer sheet like this

**MARK  
HEAVILY**

A B C D  
☐ ☒ ☐ ☐

**FILL IN  
THE  
LOZENGES**

2 对于每道题，你的试题卷都给出了四个提示性的答案。每题只选择一个字母，请清楚地在此页答题纸上标出你的选择。

样例 如果你认为 B 是第一题的正确答案，请象下面这样填：

着力地填满菱形小框

3 **USE ORDINARY PENCIL ONLY (SOFT-2B or GRADE 1 PREFERRED)**  
Any errors must be thoroughly rubbed out using a clean eraser.

3 只能用普通铅笔(用软铅-2B 型或一号铅笔更佳)。任何错误都必须用橡皮擦彻底擦干净。

1 <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D	16 <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D	31 <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D
2 <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D	17 <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D	32 <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D
3 <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D	18 <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D	33 <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D
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5 <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D	20 <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D	35 <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D
6 <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D	21 <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D	36 <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D
7 <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D	22 <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D	37 <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D
8 <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D	23 <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D	38 <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D
9 <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D	24 <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D	39 <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D
10 <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D	25 <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D	40 <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D
11 <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D	26 <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D	
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**SHOW YOUR ANSWERS ON THIS SHEET**

**USE PENCIL ONLY**



# Test One

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## PAPER 1 READING COMPREHENSION (1 hour)

### SECTION A

*In this section you must choose the word or phrase which best completes each sentence. Indicate the letter A, B, C or D against the number of each item 1 to 25 for the word or phrase you choose. Give one answer only to each question.*

- 1 The ..... from the gate to the cottage was overgrown with weeds.  
A road    B street    C path    D passage
- 2 The field was surrounded by ..... wire.  
A spiked    B barbed    C pricked    D scratched
- 3 He has just been ..... to Senior Clerk.  
A promoted    B raised    C elevated    D advanced
- 4 The football match resulted in a .....  
A loss    B equaliser    C draw    D zero
- 5 Paul Black is ..... as Labour MP for Brightford in the next election.  
A sitting    B standing    C presenting    D appearing
- 6 My boss insists on seeing everything in ..... before he makes a decision.  
A red, white and blue    B green and yellow    C black and white  
D black and blue
- 7 How ..... is it from here to the city centre?  
A long    B far    C distant    D near
- 8 I don't understand why people put ..... with the bad service in this restaurant.  
A upon    B over    C up    D down
- 9 Do you think there's any ..... of him passing the exam?  
A chance    B opportunity    C occasion    D expectancy
- 10 Our school doesn't break ..... until the end of July.  
A out    B in    C off    D up

- 11 When he was studying he stayed at a student ..... in London.  
A hospital B house C hostel D hotel
- 12 Do ..... if you come to London.  
A look me up B find me out C take me up D show me up
- 13 The ..... from the explosion broke every window in the street.  
A force B bang C blast D draught
- 14 To ..... the truth I don't really understand computers.  
A say B allow C admit D tell
- 15 I had to have two ..... when I went to the dentist last week.  
A fillings B refills C filings D paddings
- 16 Mrs Jones has offered a ..... for the return of her lost cat.  
A prize B bonus C tip D reward
- 17 I phoned him this morning but when I said who I was he .....  
A rang up B hung up C shut down D shut up
- 18 Pass me the salad ..... please.  
A sauce B seasoning C spice D dressing
- 19 You'll find his number in the telephone .....  
A directory B index C catalogue D list
- 20 Those prawns we had for supper have given me .....  
A indisposition B infection C sickness D indigestion
- 21 I don't think he's the sort of man who will ever ..... much money.  
A acquire B gain C obtain D make
- 22 He's ..... First Certificate next June.  
A passing B taking C attending D making
- 23 We were the ..... students in the class who could speak Spanish.  
A one B single C only D alone
- 24 What are you going to do when you ..... school?  
A conclude B end C complete D leave
- 25 When he died he left ..... amounting to £50,000.  
A accounts B debts C obligations D payments

KEY TO PAPER 1 Section A

1 C path

句意:从大门通向茅舍的小径上长满了杂草。

(A)road(道路、路)一般指“大道”或“公路”,如:by road(走公路),the Oxford Road(牛津大道);(B)street 是“马路”或“街道”的意思;如 in the street=(美)on the street(在街上),a street band(街头乐队),the Wall Street(华尔街);(C)path(窄路、小路、小径)与答案 A、B 相比,侧重于人或动物由于经常或习惯地行走而形成的一条“小路”,或是为了一个特定的目的而用石块或卵石等筑成的“小径”,如:a mountain path(一条山路),a path in the forest or garden(一条林间或花园中的小径)。所以在答案 A、B、C 中,C 适合题义,是最佳答案。

(D)passage(通过、经过)是从动词 pass 派生出来的名词,多指海上的航线或比较抽象的“通路”,如 force a passage(=a way out)through the crowd.(从人群中挤出一条通路),因而不能用来表示“杂草丛生的小路”(a path overgrown with weeds),所以不是正确答案。

2 B barbed

句意:场地的四周围着一道铁丝网。

(B)barb(钩刺、倒钩)加后缀 ed 变成形容词,意为“有钩刺的”“带倒钩的”。“铁丝刺”英语是 barbed wire,所以 B 是正确答案。

(A)spike(大钉)多指铁路上的“道钉”或“鞋钉”等,不适用于本题;(C)pricked 是“被刺伤的”或“被扎伤的”意思;(D)scratched 是“被抓伤的”或“被刮伤的”意思,均不适用。

3 A promoted

句意:他刚被提升为高级职员。

(A)promoted 是“提升”的意思(=give...a higher position or rank),例如:He was promoted captain/to captain/to be captain/to the rank of captain.(他被提升为船长。);(B)raise(提高、提升)多指提高生活水平、地位、物价或嗓音等,具体表达提升某人为某职时罕用此词。

(C)elevate 可以指抬高某人身分或提高某人的地位,如 elevate someone above others(抬高自己、贬低别人),elevate someone to the peerage(擢升某人为贵族),但提升某人担任某项具体职务也很少用这个词。(D)advance 和 elevate 一样,也有提升的意思(=elevate a person in rank or power),如: Ahasuerus advanced himself above all the princes.(阿哈苏罗斯把自己驾驭在所有的亲王之上。);与 B、C、D 相比,A(promote)的意思要更明确、更具体些(It means to advance in grade or rank, especially in a predetermined order),例如 promote a pupil to the next grade in school(让一个学生升到高一年级),promote a member of a college faculty from associate professor to full professor(把一个大学教员从副教授提为正教授),所以 A 是最佳答案。

4 C draw

句意:这场足球比赛结果踢成了平局。

(A)loss 意为“损失”或“失败”“败北”(=defeat);(B)equalizer 指比赛中某队与对手打成平局的一分(a score that makes both sides equal);它们都不是正确答案,因为比赛的结果是双方面的。(C)draw 指比赛的“平局”,表示双方球队积分相等,不分胜负,所以适合本句。(D)zero 与 A、B 的情形一样,“零比零”应说成 zero to zero,而不能只用一个 zero,所以 D 不是正确答案。

5 B standing

句意:保尔·布莱克将在下届选举中作为工党议员成为布赖特福特选区的候选人。

短语 stand for 有“在议会中做某选区候选人”的意思。相当于 be a candidate for representation of (a constituency)in parliament,如:He is to stand for York at the next election.(他将在下届选举中做约克郡选区的候选人。)所以答案 B 正确。

(A)短语 sit for 指“参加”(考试等)或“代表某选区在国会中担任议员”的意思,而不是指在选举中竞选;(C)present(提出、呈现)和(D)appear(出现、露面)都不能与介词 for 搭配使用,故不是正确答案。

6 (C) black and white

句意:我的老板坚持要在看到一切都写成白纸黑字之后才能做决定。

(C)in black and white 是一条成语,意为“写成白纸黑字的、书写的或印刷的”,再比如:I must have your statement in black and white. (你得把你的声明写下来给我。)所以是正确答案。

(A)red, white and blue 和 (B)green and yellow 不是成语,也不适合本题。(D)black and blue 是“青一块、紫一块、遍体鳞伤”的意思,显然不是本题的正确答案。

7 B far

句意:从这儿到市中心有多远?

问(两地间的)距离有多远要用 How far...? 而不用 how long(多长、多久),how distant(多遥远)或 how near(多近),故 B 是本题最合适的答案。

8 C up

句意:我不明白人们为什么容忍这家旅馆这么坏的服务态度。

(C)put up with 是“容忍”、“忍受”的意思,例如:I can not put up with such hot weather any longer. (我再也受不了这样炎热的天气了。)所以答案 C 正确。

(A)put upon, (B)put over 和 (D)put down 都不能与 with 连用构成短语,所以不是正确答案。

9 A chance

句意:你认为他有可能通过这次考试吗?

(A)chance 有“幸运”(luck)或“可能性”(possibility of something happening)的意思,例如:What chance of success is there? (成功的可能性如何?)He has no/not much/only a poor chance of winning. (他没有可能/没有多少可能/只有微小的可能性获胜。)所以答案 A 正确。

(B)opportunity 和 (C)occasion 是“机会”的意思。我们一般说有没有机会参加考试,有没有可能考及格,而很少说有没有机会及格。因而答案 B 和 C 很牵强,不是最佳答案。(D)expectancy 是“期待”、“期望”的意思,不适合本题。

10 D up

句意:我们学校要到 7 月底才放暑假。

(D)break up 有“(学校、学生等)期末放假”的意思=(of a school, pupils, etc.) separate at the end of term for holidays, 所以是本句的正确答案。

(A)break out(爆发), (B)break in(闯入、插嘴)和 (C)break off(断开、中断)均不适合本题。

11 C hostel

句意:他学习期间住在伦敦的一家学生寄宿舍。

(C)hostel 常指由当局赞助专为学生或接受培训的工人等设立的“寄宿舍”“招待所”,是本题的合适答案。

(A)hospital(医院), (B)house(房屋)和 (D)hotel(旅馆)一般没有专为学生建造的含义,所以不是最佳答案。

12 A look me up

句意:如果你到伦敦,请一定来看我。

(A)短语 look up 是“拜望”、“看望”的意思(=make a call on, pay a visit to),例如:If you are passing through Shanghai at any time, don't forget to look me up. Here is my address. (你什么时候路过上海的话,别忘了来看我。这是我的地址。)所以答案 A 正确。

(B)find out 是“弄清楚”、“发现”(秘密、错误等)或“通过探询或访问获悉某人不在”的意思(learn by inquiring or paying a visit that sb. is away); (C)take up 是“拿起”、“开始从事”,“让(乘客)上车”或“责备”的意思; (D)show up 是“领(某人)上楼”、“使显露”或“出席、露面”的意思,均不适合本题。

13 C blast

句意:爆炸的冲击波震破了街上所有的窗户玻璃。

(C)blast 指爆炸的气浪或冲击波(a forcible stream of air caused by explosion),例如:Thousands of windows were broken by blast during the air raids. (在空袭期间,成千累万的窗户被爆炸所引起的爆震震破了。)(参见新版本《牛津双解词典》),所以答案 C 正确。

(A)force 意为“力”或力量,(B)bang 多指猛然敲桌子或关门或放枪、开瓶塞等的“砰然一声”;  
(D)draught 指“气流”、“通风”或“穿堂风”(a current of air in a room, chimney or other enclosed place),  
均不适合本题。

14 D tell

句意:说实话,我并非真正懂得计算机。

To tell the truth 是一个固定的成语,通常在句中作插入语,意为“老实说”、“说实在的”(=to speak truthfully, not to lie—a formula used when making a confession),例如:To tell the truth, I forgot about all of your request. (说实话,我把你要求的事情忘得干干净净了。)所以答案 D 正确。

(A)say(说),(B)allow(允许)和(C)admit(承认),用在该句都不符合英语习惯,故不是正确答案。

15 A fillings

句意:我上周去看牙医时不得已补了两颗蛀牙。

(A)filling(填充)是由动词 fill 派生而来,常可用来表示填补蛀牙,例如:You'd better have the tooth filled. (你最好请人把那颗牙齿补一下。)Mr. Jones is doing some fillings. (琼斯先生正在补牙。)所以答案 A 正确。

(B)refills 作名词用意为“容器”、“补充品”或圆珠笔的“替换笔芯”; (C)filings 是“锉屑”、“锉末”的思; (D)padding 是“填料”、“添加语”或“补白”的意思,均不合适本题。

16 D reward

句意:琼斯夫人为了找回她的猫而提出了悬赏。

(D)reward 是“酬劳金”或“赏金”的意思(=that which is offered in return for work, services, the return of something lost or the capture of a criminal),例如:There is a reward for \$ 100 for the person who returns the lost jewellery to its owner. (凡是把遗失的珠宝归还给失主的人都将收到 100 美元的酬谢。)所以答案 D 正确。

(A)prize(奖品、奖金)主要是奖给比赛中的优胜者或中彩者(something awarded to one who succeeds in a competition or lottery); (B)bonus 指股东所得的“额外利益”或“红利”以及工资以外的“奖金”、“津贴”等; (C)tip 是人们给服务员、搬运工或出租汽车司机的“小费”,均不适合本题。

17 B hung up

句意:今天上午我给他打了电话,但是当我说了我是谁的时候,他便把电话挂掉了。

(B)hang(hung)up 是“挂断电话”的意思,再比如:She hung up the receiver before I had said all I wanted to say. (她未等我把话说完就将电话挂断了。)所以答案 B 正确。

(A)ring(rang)up 是“给……打电话”的意思(=get into communication with somebody by telephone); (C)shut down(=close down)指工厂等“停工”或“关闭”; (D)shut up 指“关闭”、“住口”或“停止说话”的意思。用在此处都不及 A 恰当。

18 D dressing

句意:请把色拉调味汁递给我。

(D)salad-dressing 是拌生菜用的调味汁,用油、醋、香料等掺合而成,适用于本题。

(A)sauce(酱), (B)seasoning(调味品)和(C)spice(香料),都不是专门用来拌生菜的,也不与 salad 构成复合名词,故不是最佳答案。

19 A directory

句意:你将在电话号码簿中查到他的电话号码。

(A)directory 是“通讯录”、“人名录”或电话“号码簿”的意思,适合本题。

(B)index[(书后的)索引、(图书馆的)目录]; (C)catalogue(目录、总目)和(D)list(名册、一览表),都不如 A 恰当。

20 D indigestion

句意:我们晚餐吃的那些对虾使我积食了。

(D)indigestion 是“消化不良”、“积食”的意思,适合本题。

(A)indisposition(身体不适、微恙), (B)infection(传染病)和(C)sickness(疾病、眩晕)都不如 D 确

切,故不是最佳答案。

21 D make

句意:我认为他不是那种会赚到很多钱的人。

(D)make money(=earn money)是“赚钱”的意思,例如:I never knew anyone who made money on the stock exchange.(我从来不知道有谁靠证券交易赚了钱。)所以答案 D 正确。

(A)acquire,(B)gain 和(C)obtain 都有“获得”的意思。但与这三个词相比,make money 能更具体地表示通过工作等自动获得钱或利润的意思(It can point more specifically to the automatic acquiring of money or benefits because of one's work.),例如:It may not be the most elegant job,but you'll make money at it.(那可能不是什么最高尚的职业,但是你将靠它赚到钱。)

22 C taking

句意:他将在明年 6 月参加“第一证书英语考试”。

“参加考试”最常见的英语搭配是 take(sit for or go in for)an examination,而不是 attend an examination,例如:I have to take the history exam next week.(我下周必须参加历史课考试。)所以答案 C 正确。

另外,First Certificate 除了可以用来指代 First Certificate Examination 之外,还有“证书”的含义,在这种语言场合中,take First Certificate 便成了“获得”或“领取”第一证书的意思了。例如:He took his doctor's degree at Harvard.(他在哈佛大学获得了博士学位。)take a license to sell alcohol(领到了一份售酒许可证)。

参加第一证书考试不用(A)pass,(C)attend 或(D)make First Certificate。

23 C only

句意:班上仅有我们会讲西班牙语。

(C)only 是“唯一的”或“仅有的”意思,后面可以接单数,也可以跟复数名词,例如:This is the only example that I know(这是我所知道的唯一的一个例子。)They are the only people present.(出席的仅有他们几个人。)Of all the family,only John and Helen came.(全家人中只有约翰和海伦来了。)所以答案 C 正确。

(A)one 和(B)single 后面都只能接单数可数名词,而本句中的 students 是复数形式,所以答案 A、B 不适合本题。(D)alone 表示仅有的意思时,只能放在名词或代词的后面,例如:He alone can do it.(只有他能做这件事。)Of all the family,John alone came.(全家人中只有约翰来了。)

24 D leave

句意:你打算毕业后干什么?

(D)leave school 是一个惯用短语,有“放学回家”、“退学”或“毕业离校”的意思,例如:After leaving school,he went to work in a factory.(他毕业后到一家工厂工作去了。)One of the children was obliged to leave school for lack of shoes.(一个孩子因为没有鞋穿而被迫退学了。)所以答案 D 正确。

其他几个词:(A)conclude(结束、下结论),(B)end(结束、完成)和(C)complete(完成、使完全)通常都不与 school 搭配使用,所以都不是本题的正确答案。

25 B debts

句意:他死的时候留下了总计为 5 万英镑的债务。

(B)debt(债务)是可数名词,能够用作单数,也能用作复数,例如:He had in the preceding three years run up debts totaling more than \$ 2000.(他在那以前的三年中积欠了总数超过 2 千美元的债务。)The firm has no debts at present.(该公司目前不欠债务。)所以答案 B 适合本题。

(A)account(账、账目),(C)obligation(义务、责任)和(D)payment(支付、付款)均不是最佳答案。

## SECTION B

*In this section you will find after each of the passages a number of questions or unfinished statements about the passage, each with four suggested answers or ways of finishing. You must choose the one which you think fits best. Underline the letter A, B, C or D against the number of each item, 26 to 40, for the answer you choose. **Give one answer only** to each question. Read each passage right through before choosing your answers.*

### FIRST PASSAGE

Package holidays, covering a two weeks' stay in an attractive location are increasingly popular, because they offer an inclusive price with few extras. Once you get to the airport, it is up to the tour operator to see that you get safely to your destination. Excursions, local entertainment, swimming, sunbathing, skiing—you name it—it's all laid on for you. There is, in fact, no reason for you to bother to arrange anything yourselves. You make friends and have a good time, but there is very little chance that you will really get to know the local people. This is even less likely on a coach tour, when you spend almost your entire time travelling. Of course, there are carefully scheduled stops for you to visit historic buildings and monuments, but you will probably be allowed only a brief stay overnight in some famous city, with a polite reminder to be up and breakfasted early in time for the coach next morning. You may visit the beautiful, the historic, the ancient, but time is always at your elbow. There is also the added disadvantage of being obliged to spend your holiday with a group of people you have never met before, may not like and have no reasonable excuse for getting away from. As against this, it can be argued that for many people, particularly the lonely or elderly, the feeling of belonging to a group, albeit for a short period on holiday, is an added bonus. They can sit safely back in their seats and watch the world go by.

由旅行社代办的旅游——在风景秀丽的地方逗留两个星期——越来越受到人们的欢迎,因为这种旅游一切费用已包括在内了,几乎没有什么项目要另收费用的。你一到机场,旅游经营者就负责保证你安全抵达目的地。游览、在当地的娱乐、游泳、日光浴、滑雪——凡你想得起的项目——一切都为你准备好了。事实上,完全用不着你操心去自己安排了。你可以交朋友,尽情欢乐,不过你几乎不可能有机会去真正了解当地人。在乘长途汽车旅游时可能性甚至更小,你几乎把全部时间都花在旅途中了。当然,旅游中会作些精心安排,停下来让你去参观一些历史建筑物和纪念碑,但是在某一名城,大概只允许你短暂留宿,而且总是有礼貌地提醒你第二天清晨一早就起床吃早餐,及时赶汽车。你可以游览优美风景区,参观历史名胜,凭吊古迹,但时间总是迫在眼前。还有一个不便之处是:你非得同一帮素不相识、也许又不喜欢、而又没有适当的借口可以摆脱的人,在一起旅游。与此相比,可能有人争辩说,对许多人而言,尤其对孤独寂寞或上了年纪的人而言,感到自己属于一个群体,纵然是短期度假,也是一种额外的收获。他们可能安稳地坐在自己的座位上,观看着大千世界一幕幕地从眼前掠过。

- 26 When you go on a package holiday
- A there are not many additional charges.
  - B there is no charge for extras.

- C flight times are arranged by the tour operator.
  - D your safe arrival is ensured.
- 27 The kind of people who go on these holidays
- A are too lazy to amuse themselves.
  - B expect the tour operator to amuse them.
  - C find most of their interests catered for.
  - D have no contact with the local people.
- 28 On a coach tour it is often exhausting, because you
- A are so highly organised.
  - B are constantly on the move.
  - C don't like the other people on the tour.
  - D don't get enough sleep.
- 29 For some people, travelling in an organised group
- A provides a sense of security.
  - B is their only opportunity to make friends.
  - C is the only way they can get about.
  - D helps them to understand themselves better.

- 26 当你参加由旅行社代办的旅游时
- 27 参加这种旅游的人
- 28 乘长途汽车旅游往往令人精疲力竭,因为你
- 29 对有些人来说,一群有组织的人的旅游

## SECOND PASSAGE

Voluntary Service Overseas (VSO) is a registered charity dedicated to assisting development in the world's poor countries. It is an independent non-sectarian organisation. VSO is a direct response to an urgent need. Each year about 450 volunteers are sent to work on projects in 36 developing countries. Each volunteer goes overseas in response to a specific appeal from a developing country. Over the past 23 years more than 20,000 volunteers have worked abroad with VSO. Together they have contributed over 30,000 man-years to development.

But VSO volunteers gain as well as give. They gain responsibility, experience and a personal viewpoint on development. On their return they can make an effective contribution to the development debate. Above all, VSO is aid that the Third World needs. For this reason the Third World countries themselves pay almost half the cost of each VSO volunteer.

When VSO was established over 20 years ago, the first volunteers were school-leavers. However, increasingly the demand was for skilled and professional people. Today, all



VSO volunteers are skilled and/or qualified people—teachers and doctors, mechanics and electricians, accountants and civil engineers. Why do they volunteer? To make a personal contribution, to take on extra responsibility, to gain overseas work experience, to work within a community—often for all these reasons. The task of VSO is to match these specialists with particular vacancies, notified to them by overseas countries. Then, having made the match, they prepare the volunteer to work for two years in a very different environment.

海外志愿服务是一种致力于帮助世界上贫穷国家发展的已注册的慈善团体。它是一种独立的非宗派组织,应紧急需要作出积极响应。每年大约有 450 名志愿者被派往 36 个发展中国家去从事一些工程项目。每个志愿者都是响应某一发展中国家的特别请求而出国工作的。过去 23 年中,两万余名志愿者参加海外志愿服务机构在国外工作,为发展事业作出了三万多人年工作量的贡献。

但是海外志愿服务人员不仅要奉献而且又有所获。他们获得的是责任心、经验和个人对发展的看法。他们回国后可以对发展辩论作出有力的贡献。最重要的是,海外志愿服务是第三世界所需要的援助,就因为这样,第三世界国家本身支付每个海外志愿服务者几乎一半的费用。

海外志愿服务机构二十多年前成立时,首批志愿者是中途辍学者。可是,越来越多地需要的是熟练技术人员和专业人员。今天,所有的海外志愿服务者均为技术熟练或合格的人材——教师和医生,技师和电气师,会计师和土木工程师。他们为什么要志愿参加呢?为了作出个人的贡献,为了承担额外的责任,为了获得在国外工作的经验,为了在一个社团内工作——往往都是为了这些原因。海外志愿服务机构的任务是协调这些专家们与海外国家通告他们的特别空缺职务之间的关系。这样,经过协调,他们就为志愿者在一个完全不同的环境下工作两年做好准备。

- 30 The work of VSO is concerned with
- A helping the poor in all parts of the world.
  - B giving practical assistance to poor countries.
  - C the development of any worthwhile project.
  - D increasing the need for development in the Third World.
- 31 To date the number of volunteers who have worked for VSO is
- A in excess of 23,000.
  - B more than 30,000.
  - C over 20,000.
  - D about 450.
- 32 The experience gained by VSO volunteers working abroad
- A provides the basic training they need.
  - B increases their understanding of particular problems.
  - C helps them to deal with their own problems.
  - D encourages them to contribute to Third World appeals.
- 33 The majority of VSO volunteers today are
- A over-qualified.
  - B unskilled.