

# 大学英语 水平测试 集注

二级

栗长江 主编

北京理工大学出版社

# 大学英语水平测试集注

(二级)

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## 内 容 简 介

本书是以上海外语教育出版社出版的《大学英语》第2册教材及最新修订的《大纲》为蓝本,认真总结教学经验的基础上编写而成的。全书按四级考试最新题型设计了十二套模拟试题,每套试题包括词汇与语法结构、阅读理解、翻译(英译汉)、完形填空、短文写作等五种题型,每套题目后都配有答案及详细的注释,供考生自评、解惑之用。

本书旨在帮助学生掌握基本知识,把握应试技巧,提高综合运用英语的能力。我们向来不主张搞“题海战术”,但适量做些练习题对巩固、深化所学知识是大有裨益的。

本书适合于大学二级学生、大学专科生、自学考试者、成人高校学员及广大英语爱好者参考使用。

## 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

大学英语水平测试集注(二级)/栗长江主编. —北京:北京理工大学出版社, 1999. 6

ISBN 7-81045-556-7

I. 大… I. 栗… III. 英语-高等学校-水平考试-学习参考资料 IV. H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(1999)第 11184 号

责任印制:刘京凤 责任校对:陈王梅

北京理工大学出版社出版发行

(北京市海淀区白石桥路7号)

邮政编码 100081 电话(010)68912824

各地新华书店经售

国防科工委印刷厂印刷

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787毫米×1092毫米 16开本 12印张 275千字

1999年6月第1版 1999年6月第1次印刷

印数:1—6000册 定价:14.50元

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※图书印装有误,可随时与我社退换※

# 前 言

众所周知,学生做适当适量的练习题对于巩固、深化所学知识是大有裨益的。学生们经过高考走进大学,大大松了一口气——从茫茫题海中摆脱出来,顿感轻松了许多。因此,在进入大学之后,应该说大多数学生已经很少或几乎不做测试题了,这样所学的知识往往并不是很扎实。鉴于此,笔者号召所教班级的学生去买些书来适当做些练习题,以补缺陷。可是学生们买回来的书使我愕然,因为大多数学生买回的都是四级或者六级的书,甚至还有英语专业四级的书,在一年级便做此类题目未免早矣!为此,笔者特地走访了几家书店,四、六级的书不下几十种,唯不见一、二、三级的书籍,但学生们并不是不需要此类的辅导用书,这便是促使笔者编写这套书的最大动机。

这套书包括三册,与《大学英语》一、二、三册同步使用,采用最新题型,旨在帮助学生不断巩固所学英语语言基础知识,提高运用英语语言的基本技能,增强参加四、六级考试的应试能力,从平时抓起,为顺利通过四、六级考试打下良好的铺垫。

本书是其中的第二册,共有十二套模拟试题,内容包括:词汇与语法结构、阅读理解、翻译(英译汉)、完形填空、短文写作等五部分,并配有答案及详细的注释,供学生自评、解惑之用。

本书可配合课堂学习使用,也可作为平时或阶段训练之用,还可供广大同等水平的学习者自测、提高之用。

应该提起读者注意的是“题无止境”,重要的不是做了多少道题,而是通过一道题掌握一类题,掌握灵活运用英语的能力。

由于时间及水平有限,书中不当之处在所难免,诚请广大读者及外语界同行不吝批评、指正。

编 者

1999年3月于北京

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# College English Test 1

## (Band Two)

### Part I Vocabulary and Structure (15%)

**Directions:** There are 30 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the ONE that best completes the sentence. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

1. In old China, not many shop windows \_\_\_\_\_ at night.  
A. lighted up                      B. lit up  
C. had been lighted up          D. were lit up
2. The whole nation was \_\_\_\_\_ when the football team won the world cup.  
A. afire              B. astir              C. awake              D. arose
3. The UFO was seen to have fallen in the sea \_\_\_\_\_ the island.  
A. from              B. behind              C. off              D. beyond.
4. Reminding me \_\_\_\_\_ the door as I went out, she went upstairs.  
A. locking              B. to lock              C. of locking              D. in locking
5. The noisy children were frightened \_\_\_\_\_ silence by the terrible accident on the street.  
A. in              B. into              C. to              D. with
6. Fortunately, the firemen arrived promptly and they had little difficulty \_\_\_\_\_ out the flames.  
A. of putting                      B. at putting  
C. in putting                      D. to put
7. Before the operation began, Joe took his wife's hand and said: "Honey, \_\_\_\_\_ I don't see you again, I just want you to know you've been a good wife."  
A. in case                      B. in a case  
C. in the case                      D. in that case
8. The technique of printing was known to the Chinese \_\_\_\_\_ the 9th century.  
A. so early as                      B. as early as  
C. early as                      D. as early in
9. There will be plenty of food for everybody, \_\_\_\_\_ nobody takes more than his share.  
A. even if                      B. provided that  
C. despite that                      D. except that
10. \_\_\_\_\_ enough time and funds, scientists would have been able to discover more in this

field.

A. Giving      B. To give      C. Given      D. Having given

11. It is his laziness that \_\_\_\_\_ his failure in the final exams.  
A. resulted from      B. brought in  
C. resulted in      D. led into
12. John \_\_\_\_\_ the girl his parents didn't approve of.  
A. was married with      B. married to  
C. married with      D. married
13. There was more than \_\_\_\_\_ rain and snow last year, so some parts of the country have been flooded this spring.  
A. extra      B. efficient      C. generous      D. adequate
14. I \_\_\_\_\_ it entirely to you that I have succeeded in the attempt.  
A. take      B. owe      C. apply      D. leave
15. They built strong walls round the town as a \_\_\_\_\_ against the enemy.  
A. defend      B. dependence      C. defence      D. defeat
16. It was \_\_\_\_\_ I met her.  
A. in the park      B. in the park that  
C. in the park which      D. in the park where
17. Nowhere else in the world \_\_\_\_\_ cheaper tailoring than in Hong Kong.  
A. can a tourist find      B. a tourist will find  
C. a tourist finds      D. a tourist can find
18. Remember to lock the door when you leave, \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. shall you      B. do you      C. won't you      D. wouldn't you
19. It was clever \_\_\_\_\_ on Intelligence Test.  
A. for him to score high      B. for his scoring high  
C. of his scoring high      D. of him to score high
20. I remember \_\_\_\_\_ the dictionary to you when I was on my way to the dorm.  
A. returning      B. to return      C. returned      D. being returned
21. The chief detective suggested \_\_\_\_\_ to look into the problem.  
A. to set up a special committee  
B. setting up a special committee  
C. that a special committee was set up  
D. that a special committee had been set up
22. By the end of this term I \_\_\_\_\_ my Master's degree.  
A. shall have obtained      B. shall obtain  
C. may have obtained      D. ought to have obtained
23. \_\_\_\_\_, the car was a good buy.  
A. If all things considered      B. All things were considered  
C. All things considering      D. All things considered

24. The train to Nanjing is due to \_\_\_\_\_ the station at 23 : 00 sharp.  
A. pull up      B. pull into      C. pull in      D. pull on
25. There is a large bookstore near my office building. There are all kinds of books for you \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. to be chosen      B. to choose from  
C. to have chosen      D. to be chosen from
26. The book is a good introduction \_\_\_\_\_ Applied Linguistics.  
A. of      B. to      C. on      D. for
27. John is looking forward to \_\_\_\_\_ from his old friend.  
A. hearing      B. hear      C. have heard      D. be heard
28. "Are you still trying to convince him?"  
"No, there is no point \_\_\_\_\_ arguing \_\_\_\_\_ him."  
A. by, with      B. for, on      C. with, to      D. in, with
29. Scandinavia—which now makes a great deal of the world's paper—did not begin to make it \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. until in 1500      B. until 1500  
C. till in 1500      D. till to 1500
30. The African kept trying to escape—which in those days was to attempt \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. an impossibility      B. impossible thing  
C. the impossibility      D. the impossible

## Part II Reading Comprehension (40%)

**Directions:** There are 4 passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

### Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:

Video cassette recorders(VCR's), a technology originated in the United States in 1961, but today dominated by Japan, continue to change the home entertainment habits of millions of Americans. The Electronic Industries Assn. estimated that 7.6 million VCR's were sold in 1984, bringing the total number in U. S. homes to 27 million.

A major reason for the VCR boom has been the steady reduction in the price of the portable recording machines—from more than \$1,000 a few years ago to as low as \$250 today. In 1984, there were about 15,000 video stores, as well as hundreds of grocery, drug, and other retail stores offering tapes in the U. S. In many places, the price of blank video tapes has dropped from \$10 to \$6 in the past year. Full length movies can now be purchased for as little as \$30, while one-day rentals are available for as little as \$1 or \$2.



Another boom to the VCR industry was a January 1984 Supreme Court decision which established that federal copyright laws were not violated by the taping of television broadcasts at home for later viewing. This practice, called "time shifting" in the industry, has been one of the strongest selling points for VCR's. An A. C. Nielsen poll found that the average user spent 6.9 hours a week recording programs and replaying them.

The VCR is changing the way millions of Americans use their leisure time. Many families are now renting movies for home viewing rather than "going out" on a Saturday night.

31. The VCR is a \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. radio tape recorder                      B. vision recording machine  
C. television broadcasting machine      D. portable electronic device
32. "The VCR boom" in the second paragraph refers to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the price reduction of the portable recording machines  
B. the increasing number of stores selling tapes in the U. S.  
C. the dropping of the price of blank video tapes  
D. the great increase in selling and buying VCR's
33. In paragraph 2, "retail stores" refers to those that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. sell drugs                                      B. sell in small quantity  
C. sell video tapes                              D. sell fruits and foods
34. In the passage the author implies that before 1984 the recording of TV broadcasts was probably \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. not allowed by copyright laws      B. allowed by copyright laws  
C. a common practice in the industry      D. called "time shifting"
35. "The VCR is changing the way millions of Americans use their leisure time" in the last paragraph means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. many Americans don't know how to use their leisure time  
B. Americans spend too much leisure time purchasing VCR's  
C. Americans' movie-going habits have been changed  
D. American's attitudes toward movies have changed

**Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage:**

For some minutes, all was quiet in the street. Then, from across the street, someone came walking.

It looked like a man of middle height, dressed in a big raincoat, a soft hat and rubbersoled boots or shoes, and making little sound while walking; at most a soft, sliding sound. No one was in sight. It was a street with two rows of about fifty small houses, and there were three lamps on either side. The lamp nearest the child's house could be seen clearly, but the others were almost hidden by the smoky air. A car passed the end of the street and its lights showed faintly, but clearly enough to show the smooth skin of a woman's face. The car disappeared as the woman

wrapped up in her coat , reached the doorway of the child's house.

She put a key in the lock quickly, pushed the door open and stepped inside, then closed the door without looking round. She began to breathe hard.

She leaned against the door for a moment, then straightened up as if with an effort, and walked towards the door of the front room, the passage leading to the kitchen, and the narrow staircase. She hesitated outside the door, then went up the stairs, quickly but with hardly a sound. There was enough light from the narrow hall to show the four doors leading off a small landing. She pushed each door open in turn and shone a torch inside, and the light fell upon beds, walls, furniture, a bathroom hand-basin, a mirror which flashed brightness back; but this was not what the woman was looking for. She turned away and went downstairs, and hesitated again at the foot of the stairs, then turned towards the kitchen. Clearly there was nothing there, or in the small wash-room, that she wanted. Two rooms remained; the front room and a smaller one next to it. She opened the front room door. After a moment, she saw the child's bed and the child.

36. Paragraph Two described \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. a man dressed in a big raincoat      B. a man of middle height  
C. a woman driving a car                  D. a woman walking alone in the street
37. When the woman stepped inside the house, she was \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. calm      B. brave      C. nervous      D. unhappy
38. The woman went upstairs \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. in complete silence                      B. as quickly as she could  
C. after hesitating for a moment      D. after drinking something
39. The woman went upstairs probably to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. look for a torch  
B. look for a TV set  
C. look for something that might be dangerous to the child  
D. look for the child
40. Once she was in the house, the woman behaved as if what she was looking for \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. might be in the kitchen  
B. would be easily seen by the light from the hall  
C. was more likely to be in the sitting-room  
D. was more likely to be upstairs

**Questions 41 to 45 are based on the following passage:**

The home computers industry has been growing rapidly in the United States for the last ten years. Computers used to be large, expensive machines that were very difficult to use. But scientists and technicians have been making them smaller and cheaper while at the same time they have been made easier to use. As a result, their popularity has been increasing as more people have

been buying computers for their homes and businesses. Computers have been designed to store information and compute complex problems. Some have voices that speak with the operators. Stores use computers to keep records of their inventories(货物清单)and to send bills to their customers. Offices use computers to type letters, record business and communicate with other offices. People have been using computers in their homes to keep track of expenses and turn appliances on and off.

One important new use for computers is for entertainment. Many new games have been designed to be played on the computers. People of all ages have been playing these games. They have been going to Arcades where the computer games can be played for a small cost. People also have been buying home computers to play computer games at home. They have become very popular indeed.

41. What's the main idea of this passage?
  - A. The development of electronic computer.
  - B. How to operate a computer.
  - C. What's the use of computers.
  - D. What do the scientists and technicians do about computers.
42. What did the computer use to be?
  - A. large, but cheap, easy to use
  - B. large, expensive, very popular
  - C. small, cheap, easy to use
  - D. large, expensive, hard to use
43. What is "Arcades"?
  - A. It is a kind of computer game.
  - B. It is an area.
  - C. It is the place where you can play the computer games cheaply.
  - D. It is a kind of software.
44. Which of the following uses is NOT mentioned in the text?
  - A. To store information
  - B. To turn on/off TV, air-con etc.
  - C. To entertain people
  - D. To send E-mails
45. Which of the following statements is NOT likely to be the reason for the rapid growth of home computers?
  - A. It is smaller, cheaper and easy to use.
  - B. It becomes more useful.
  - C. It becomes more popular.
  - D. It helps make life enjoyable.

**Questions 46 to 50 are based on the following passage:**

Some time ago I was watching what must be the strangest group of refugees in this country. They came here quite by chance, and in doing so they were saved from extermination. They are the last of their kind, for in their country of origin their relatives were long ago hunted down, killed and eaten. They were, in fact, a herd of Pere David deer.

Their existence was first discovered by a French missionary, one Father David, during the

course of his work in China in the early 1800's. In those days China was as little known, zoologically speaking, as the great forests of Africa, and so Father David, who was a keen naturalist, spent his spare time collecting specimens of the flora and fauna(动植物)to send back to the museum in Paris. In 1865 his work took him to Peking, and while he was there he heard a rumour that there was a strange herd of deer kept in the Imperial Hunting Park, just south of the city. This park had been for centuries a sort of combined hunting and pleasure-ground for the Emperors of China, a great tract of land completely surrounded by a high wall forty-five miles long. It was strictly guarded by Tartar soldiers, and no one was allowed to enter or approach it. The French missionary was intrigued by the stories he heard about these peculiar deer, and he was determined that, guards or no guards, he was going to look inside the walled park and try to see the animals for himself. One day he got his opportunity and was soon lying up on top of the wall, looking down into the forbidden park and watching the various game animals feeding among the trees below him. Among them was a large herd of deer, and Father David realised that he was looking at an animal he had never seen before, and one which was, very probably, new to science.

He met some guards who were either braver or perhaps poorer than the rest, and they obtained for him two deer skins, which he triumphantly shipped off to Paris. As he expected, the deer turned out to be an entirely new species, and so it was named the Pere David deer.

Naturally, when zoos in Europe heard about this new kind of deer they wanted specimens for exhibition, and the Chinese authorities rather reluctantly allowed a few of the animals to be sent to the continent. Although no one realised it at the time, it was this action that was to save the animals. Today, the only herd of Pere David deer in the world numbers over 150, which can be found in England.

**Questions 46 to 50 are based on the following passage:**

46. According to the passage, "the strangest group of refugees" refers to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. the persons who had been driven out of the country  
 B. the strange deer saved from extermination  
 C. both the persons and their deer  
 D. the deer in their country of origin and their relatives
47. In the early 19th century, Pere David came to China in order \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. to save the vanishing deer  
 B. to build ties of friendship between the peoples of China and France.  
 C. to spread his religion  
 D. to make a journey in China
48. At the time, zoologically speaking, the European people \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. had become familiar with China  
 B. knew nothing about China  
 C. acquired the knowledge of China's animals as little as that of the jungle of Africa  
 D. knew the Chinese deer very well

49. At that time, the Imperial Hunting Park of China \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. was open to the public  
B. was a well-known resort where people went hunting on holidays  
C. was a place for hunting and pleasure for none of the people but the Emperor of China  
D. was a public place of entertainment for foreigners
50. Chinese authorities \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. generously offered the European zoos as much deer as they wanted  
B. were quite hesitant whether to allow some animals to be sent there  
C. very unwillingly allowed a few of the animals to be sent there  
D. rather delightedly allowed a few of the animals to be sent there

**Part III Translation (20%)**

**Directions:** In this part, there are five items which you should translate into Chinese, each item consisting of one or two sentences. These sentences are all taken from the Reading Passages you have just read in the second part of the Test Paper.

You are allowed 15 minutes to do the translation. You can refer back to the passage so as to identify their meanings in the context.

51. The VCR is changing the way millions of Americans use their leisure time. Many families are now renting movies for home viewing rather than "going out" on a Saturday night. (Passage 1, Para. 4)

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52. She hesitated outside the door, then went up the stairs, quickly but with hardly a sound. (Passage 2, Para. 4)

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53. As a result, their popularity has been increasing as more people have been buying computers for their homes and businesses. (Passage 3, Para. 1)

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54. In those days China was little known, zoologically speaking, as the great forests of Africa, and so Father David, who was a keen naturalist, spent his spare time collecting specimens of the flora and fauna to send back to the museum in Paris. (Passage 4, Para. 2)

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55. Naturally, when zoos in Europe heard about this new kind of deer they wanted specimens for exhibition, and the Chinese authorities rather reluctantly allowed a few of the animals to be

sent to the continent. (Passage 4, Para 4)

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**Part IV Cloze (10%)**

**Directions:** There are 20 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A, B, C and D on the right side of the paper. You should choose the ONE that best fits into the passage. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

“You have quite a temper, Miss Cochrane,” the 56 of the Pittsburgh Dispatch said 57 a smile. On his desk was an open letter he had recently received from the 18-year-old girl now 58 before him. The letter 59 him for an editorial he had written and printed in his paper.

“I become furious when people make statements that aren’t 60 .” the young lady answered as she held up a newspaper. “Your editorial here——What Girls Are Good For—I 61 insulting to all women.”

“For goodness’ 62 , young lady,” the editor replied, “I’ve only repeated what many great thinkers 63 to be true. They say a woman’s place is in the 64 . Her most important work involves 65 house and raising children. Where would we all be if this weren’t true?”

“And you don’t think a woman is smart 66 or strong enough to do a man’s job?” Elizabeth Cochrane sat straighter in her chair and her eyes flashed 67 .

“Now 68 a minute, Miss Cochrane,” the editor said. “I didn’t say that, and you’re 69 quite fair. As a matter of fact, I asked you to come in because I was interested in your letter. You have spunk, young lady, and I like that. 70 . I wonder if you’d care to 71 an experiment?”

“What kind of experiment?”

“Well...” the editor thought for a moment. “Your letter was well written, I’ ll grant you that. Now I’m wondering if you can be as good a reporter 72 any of my men. How would you like a job?”

“How would I...” Elizabeth Cochrane’s mouth fell open 73 surprise. “But of course I would! And just one 74 thing, sir,” she said as she leaned across the desk. “I’ll not only be as good as your men, I’ll be 75 !”

- |                    |                     |           |               |
|--------------------|---------------------|-----------|---------------|
| 56. A. director    | B. reportor         | C. worker | D. editor     |
| 57. A. with        | B. without          | C. for    | D. instead of |
| 58. A. was sitting | B. is sitting       |           |               |
| C. sitting         | D. has been sitting |           |               |

59. A. praised      B. scolded      C. laughed at      D. sneered at  
 60. A. false      B. true      C. correct      D. checked  
 61. A. find it to be      B. find to be  
     C. found it to be      D. found to be  
 62. A. sake      B. sadness      C. happiness      D. case  
 63. A. had believed      B. believed  
     C. believe      D. believes  
 64. A. house      B. household      C. home      D. kitchen  
 65. A. to keep      B. keeping      C. to be kept      D. being kept  
 66. A. also      B. greatly      C. excessively      D. enough  
 67. A. happily      B. sadly      C. cheerfully      D. angrily  
 68. A. wait      B. await      C. wait for      D. await for  
 69. A. being      B. not being      C. ×      D. not  
 70. A. Too      B. Either      C. Also      D. And  
 71. A. do      B. make      C. create      D. try  
 72. A. like      B. as      C. similar to      D. the same  
 73. A. for      B. in      C. at      D. out of  
 74. A. another      B. other      C. more      D. of  
 75. A. as good      B. better      C. well      D. best

**Part V. Writing (15%)**

**Directions:** For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition on the topic **Making Friends**. You should write at least 100 words. Remember to write clearly.

## 答案及注释

**Part I**

1. **D** light up 是“照亮、使发亮”的意思，为及物动词。此句中有表示过去的时间状语，宜用过去式；且主语 shop windows 应是本身不发光被照亮，故选 D。
2. **B** astir 意为“轰动起来”，正合题意。
3. **C** fall off 意为“从……掉下，从……跌落”，正合题意。UFO 是 unidentified flying object 的省略语，意为“不明飞行物”，通常译作“飞碟”。
4. **B** remind sb to do sth 意为“提醒某人做某事”。remind sb of sth 意为“使某人想起什么”，应选 B。
5. **B** be frightened into (doing) sth 意为“吓得某人(做了)某事或到了某种程度”，类似的动词还有 shock, talk, persuade 等等。
6. **C** have difficulty/trouble(in)doing sth 为固定短语，意为“做某事有困难”。

7. **A** in case 意为“万一，以免”，是起联接作用的短语，其余三个不能起此作用。
8. **B** as early as 意为“早在……”。so early as 一般用于否定句。
9. **B** provided that 可用来引导条件句，意为“以…为条件、除非、假如”，符合题意和句子结构。
10. **C** given 在此为介词，意为“考虑到”。如：Given their inexperience, they've done a good job.
11. **C** result in 意为“由……导致了……后果”，符合题意；resulted from 意为“……结果是，由……导致的。”brought in(搬进，产生)不合句意；只有 led to，没有 led into 这个搭配。故 C 是正确答案。
12. **D** marry 在此为及物动词，后面直接跟宾语，意即“与……结婚”。marry 还有以下结构：A was married to B(A 与 B 结婚)，A married B to C(A 把 B 嫁给 C)没有 B, C 的用法。
13. **D** adequate 意为“充足的”，more than adequate rain and snow=too much rain and snow.
14. **B** owe...to sb 是固定搭配，意为“把…归功于某人”，正合题意。
15. **C** a defence against the enemy 意思是“作为阻击敌人的防线。”
16. **B** 本句为强调句式，It...that... 是这种句式的固定结构。
17. **A** 本句否定句 nowhere 位于句首，句子应倒装，故 A 是正确答案。
18. **C** 祈使句的反意疑问句一般用 will you 或 won't you 表示。
19. **D** 此句为 It is/was+adj+of sb to do sth 句式。这类句式的形容词主要有 kind, nice 等。
20. **A** remember doing sth 意为“记得做过了某事”，正合题意。remember to do sth 意为“记着去做某事”。
21. **B** suggest doing sth 为固定句式。此句也可改为：The chief detective suggested that a special committee be set up...
22. **A** 此句意为：“到本学期末我就获得了硕士学位”，应用将来完成时。
23. **D** All things considered 是一种固定的分词短语，意为“从各方面考虑”，在句子中并没有逻辑上的主语。buy 在这里当名词，意思是“便宜货”。
24. **B** pull into the station 意为“进站”，pull in 也可指“进站”，但后面无须加任何成分，因为 in 在此是副词。此句也可写为 The train to Nanjing is due to pull in at 23:00 sharp.
25. **B** to choose from 中的 from 有其宾语 all kinds of books，省掉是错误的。类似的句子：He has no pen to write with.  

↑                    |  
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26. **B** ...introduction to...意为“……的导论”，习惯上要用 to 不用 of, on 或 for。
27. **A** Look forward to 中的 to 为介词，故选 A。
28. **D** 本句涉及两个短语：there's no point in doing sth(做…事没有意义)及 argue with sb (与某人争论)，注意介词的搭配。
29. **B** 该句为 not...until 句型。
30. **D** the impossible 意为“不可能的事”。形容词前加定冠词可表示某一类人或物。如：the blind(盲人)，the poor(穷人)。



31. B 从文章第三段 “the taping of television broadcasts at home” 可以看出, VCR 是录制电视节目的机器, 故选 B。
32. D 从文章第二段可以看出 “The VCR boom” 主要是由于 “the portable recording machines” 的价格下降造成的。反过来讲, “the portable recording machines” 的价格下降, 导致了 “The VCR boom”, 很明显, 即 VCR 的销售剧增。
33. B 销售途径有 Video stores, grocery, drug stores, 及 other retail stores. 从上下文理解, 它应是小零售店。
34. A 第三段第一句话 “...that federal copyright laws were not violated by the taping of television broadcasts at home for later viewing” 暗示了这在 1984 年前是 “violated the copyright law” 的, 因而不允许的。
35. C 此句后面的句子对本句作出了解释, 许多美国人不再 “going out”, 而是 “renting movies for home viewing”。
36. D 文章第一段前面描述 sb walked alone in the street, “...but clearly enough to show the smooth skin of a woman’s face”, 表明 sb 为 a woman。
37. C 从 “She began to breathe hard” 可以看出她 “nervous”。
38. C 从 “She hesitated outside the door, then went upstairs...” 可以直接找出答案。
39. C 从整篇文章看, the woman 找遍了所有地方, 而且举止非常紧张, 这表明有危险因素存在。最后, “She opened the front room door. After a moment, she saw the child’s bed and the child.” “the front room” 是最先可以进入的, 但 ...She hesitated outside the door, then went up the stairs...” 表明她并不是直接找孩子, 而是找对孩子构成危险的东西。同时也回答了 40 题, the woman 认为她所找的东西很可能在 upstairs。
40. D (见上文)
41. A 从全文来看, 文章是从功用方面介绍了计算机的发展过程。
42. D 直接从原文 “Computers used to be large, expensive machines that were very difficult to use” 找到答案。
43. C 从句子 “They have been going to Arcades where the computer games can be played for a small cost” 中找出答案。
44. D 此项没有提及。B 项与原文 “turn appliances on and off” 措辞不一样, 性质一样。
45. C 此项为现象, 不是原因。
46. B 从 “...they were saved from extermination.” 及 “They were, in fact, a herd of Pere David deer.” 中得到答案。
47. C Pere David was a “French missionary” 其任务就是 “to spread his religion”。
48. C 可从 “In those days China was as little known, zoologically speaking, as the great forests of Africa” 中找到答案。
49. C 可从 “This park had been for centuries a sort of combined hunting and pleasure-ground for the Emperors of China, ...It was strictly guarded by Tartar soldiers, and no one was allowed to enter or approach it.” 中找到答案。
50. C 主要理解关键词 reluctantly, 它意为 “unwillingly”。