

模拟试卷系列·职称考试

根据《全国专业技术人员
职称英语等级考试大纲》编写

全国职称英语综合类

A 级考试

全真模拟试卷

常春藤英语教学研究中心 编

出版社 上海人民出版社

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图书在版编目(CIP)数据

全国职称英语综合类A级考试全真模拟试卷/常春藤英语教学研究中心编. —上海:格致出版社;上海人民出版社, 2009

(模拟试卷系列·职称考试)

ISBN 978-7-5432-1691-4

I. 全… II. 常… III. 英语-职称-资格考试-习题
IV. H319.6

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2009)第196151号

责任编辑 玉衡

装帧设计 星岛

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全国职称英语综合类A级考试全真模拟试卷

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出版 世纪出版集团 格致出版社
www.ewen.cc www.hibooks.cn
上海人民出版社

(200001 上海福建中路193号24层)



编辑部热线 021-63914988

市场部热线 021-63914081

发行 世纪出版集团发行中心

印刷 上海新岛印刷有限公司

开本 787×1092毫米 1/16

印张 9.25

字数 222,000

版次 2009年11月第1版

印次 2009年11月第1次印刷

ISBN 978-7-5432-1691-4/H·259

定价 17.50元

前 言

由上海、厦门、深圳、香港、台北、吉隆坡、华盛顿、迈阿密等地英语教学专业人士,联合组成的常春藤英语教学研究中心,近二十年来,在中国外语图书市场中力推英语、日语工具类的应考辅读图书,目前已逾百种,常销不衰,其中一些图书附有红蓝色彩双向助记卡,还获得了中华人民共和国的专利。

常春藤英语教学研究中心的英语教育专业人士,充分发挥与海外英语时文零距离接触的强势,密切追踪各种英语考试的最新动态,潜心研究了中考、高考、大学四级、六级、考研、托福、雅思、GRE、职称考试、自学考试、等级英语等各个层面、几十个领域的英语考试大纲要求,并盛邀国内外教学领域中的资深专家和专业高手加盟。

全国专业技术人员职称英语等级考试,是由我国人力资源和社会保障部组织实施的一项外语考试,它根据英语在不同专业领域活动中的应用特点,结合专业技术人员掌握和应用英语的实际情况,对申报不同级别职称的专业技术人员的英语水平提出了不同的要求。常春藤英语教学研究中心邀约了海内外英语教学专业人士,研究了职称英语考试不同的掌握要求,特别是不同专业的应用特殊性,编写了全国英语职称考试综合类的A级本、B级本、C级本,全国英语职称考试理工类的A级本、B级本、C级本,以及全国英语职称考试卫生类的A级本、B级本、C级本,共有9种,以适合不同专业、不同程度的“实战”需求,其分类之细,推敲之深,性价比之高,在同类图书中都有着不可替代的优势。其次,在答题技术详解方面,本套书还具有更深一层的拓展,如逻辑推理、词义辨析、

逐项排除、直接定位……另外,阅读部分的试题同样吸收了海外最新的英语精采时文,会使众多的考生,在学习当代英语圆熟表达中,领会那种情感、氛围和意境。

现在呈奉给读者的《全国职称英语综合类 A 级考试全真模拟试卷》,便是常春藤“模拟试卷系列·职称考试”中的一本。

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目 录

全真模拟试卷

| | |
|--------------------------|------|
| 全国职称英语综合类 A 级考试全真模拟试卷(一) | (1) |
| 全国职称英语综合类 A 级考试全真模拟试卷(二) | (11) |
| 全国职称英语综合类 A 级考试全真模拟试卷(三) | (21) |
| 全国职称英语综合类 A 级考试全真模拟试卷(四) | (31) |
| 全国职称英语综合类 A 级考试全真模拟试卷(五) | (40) |
| 全国职称英语综合类 A 级考试全真模拟试卷(六) | (49) |
| 全国职称英语综合类 A 级考试全真模拟试卷(七) | (58) |
| 全国职称英语综合类 A 级考试全真模拟试卷(八) | (67) |
| 全国职称英语综合类 A 级考试全真模拟试卷(九) | (77) |
| 全国职称英语综合类 A 级考试全真模拟试卷(十) | (87) |

答案与解析

| | |
|-----------|-------|
| 全真模拟试卷(一) | (97) |
| 全真模拟试卷(二) | (101) |
| 全真模拟试卷(三) | (106) |
| 全真模拟试卷(四) | (110) |
| 全真模拟试卷(五) | (115) |
| 全真模拟试卷(六) | (120) |
| 全真模拟试卷(七) | (124) |
| 全真模拟试卷(八) | (128) |
| 全真模拟试卷(九) | (133) |
| 全真模拟试卷(十) | (138) |

全国职称英语综合类 A 级考试

全真模拟试卷(一)

第 1 部分:词汇选项 (第 1~15 题,每题 1 分,共 15 分)

下面共有 15 个句子,每个句子中均有 1 个词或短语画有底横线,请从每个句子后面所给的 4 个选项中,选择 1 个与画线部分意义最相近的词或短语。

1. It was said that the hydrogen-filled balloon was much safer and more reliable.
A. successful B. troublesome
C. dependable D. sophisticated
2. The British fail to comprehend the deep European anxiety for progress towards unification because Britain hasn't been invaded since 1066.
A. anger B. worry
C. unhappiness D. eagerness
3. Programs devised exclusively for a particular company are therefore far more vulnerable to abuse and accident than standard software packages produced by external suppliers.
A. easily hurt by B. under the control of
C. easily attacked by D. available to
4. Only a small segment of people disapproved of premarital sex.
A. angry with B. tolerant of
C. agree with D. disagree with
5. With each departure a small part of the diversity of nature that makes life so interesting is also gone.
A. going away B. extinction
C. changing D. disaster
6. That young man is always ready to pay a compliment to a pretty young lady.
A. attention B. politeness
C. tributes D. greetings
7. We are well aware of the responsibilities that necessarily attach to our office.
A. confront B. go along with
C. stand in front of D. belong to
8. Superconductors are the only class of materials immune to this problem: they can carry current with no resistance whatever.
A. unsafe from B. liable to
C. unrelavent to D. unaffected by
9. His words activated my spirit.
A. curbed B. dampened
C. confused D. stimulated
10. Brushing your teeth regularly helps to ward off tooth decay.
A. keep from hospital wards B. encourage
C. avoid D. wash off
11. Success often depends on temperament.

- A. education
C. disposition
B. aristocracy
D. experience
12. He made clear the United States view on the assault across the channel.
A. attack
C. negotiation
B. travel
D. unification
13. The initial step is often the most difficult.
A. quickest
C. last
B. longest
D. first
14. Tom was surprised at the oddness of Mary's behavior.
A. strangeness
C. roughness
B. rudeness
D. vigor
15. You should be cautious not to make any mistakes in spelling.
A. anxious
C. indifferent
B. watchful
D. neglectful

阅读下面这篇短文,短文后列出 7 个句子,请根据短文的内容对每个句子做出判断。如果该句提供的是正确信息,请把 A 涂黑;如果该句提供的是错误信息,请把 B 涂黑;如果该句的信息文章中**没有提及**,请把 C 涂黑。

When the workers had completed the bell, they were very proud of it. It was perfect and rang beautifully true. Then came the problem of moving it across the city and to the temple beyond. The machine they had could not move it very far. It broke the levers and ropes, and the workmen lost hope.

“Don’t bother to lift it. Just slide it along the table.” They did so, and because the table was smooth and wet, the jar moved easily to the other end.

"Of course! That's the answer," he said, "we'll slide it along."

“We’ll slide the bell. If we dig a shallow ditch(沟) from here to the temple, and fill with water, in winter the water will freeze. Then we can skate the bell along on top of the ice and it will be no trouble at all.”

And that is what they did.

16. The gigantic bell was made in foundry on the eastern side of Beijing five hundred years ago.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned
17. The workmen could move the bell across the city and to the temple beyond because it was perfect and rang beautifully true.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned
18. The workmen came together at the foundry for yet another meeting, where one plan after another was made, discussed, then given up.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned
19. Old Li brought a large jar of wine, by which he wanted to introduce the workmen to work out a way to move the bell.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned
20. It gave Old Li great inspiration that the jar was moved easily along the smooth, wet table to the other end.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned
21. When Old Li spoke out his idea, every workman immediately understood him and cheered up.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned
22. Finally the workmen succeeded in moving the bell from east to west in city.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not mentioned

第3部分:概括大意与完成句子 (第23~30题,每题1分,共8分)

阅读下面这篇短文,短文后有2项测试任务:(1)第23~26题要求从所给的6个选项中为规定段每段选择1个正确的小标题;(2)第27~30题要求从所给的另6个选项中选择4个正确选项,分别完成每个句子。

Top Marks for Singapore Schools

1. Education in Singapore is booming, and the world is taking notice. In the Third International Maths and Science Study, Singaporean 13-year-olds scored highest in both subjects out of 41 countries. In the equivalent 1988 science study, they came 14th; now they have topped Japan and South Korea, both traditional high achievers, and left England trailing (10th in science and 25th in maths). Some doubt the validity of comparisons based on international standardised testing, but this is not the only evidence of high average standards in Singapore. Research for last year's Government Skills Audit revealed that Singapore had caught up with Britain in the proportion of adults qualified to the equivalent of our level three or higher (two A-levels or equivalent vocational qualifications) and overtaken us in the output of level three qualifications among its young people.

2. This is a remarkable feat for a country where 35 years ago most people had only primary schooling. The Singapore Government is not yet satisfied — it wants to stimulate creative thinking and creativity — but international observers are clearly well impressed already. Last year, the World Competitiveness Yearbook, one of whose criteria is levels of education and training, placed Singapore second to the United States in overall competitiveness, and numerous articles in international journals have been extolling the achievements of Singapore in education and economic performance. So what are we going to learn from all this?

3. Policy-makers in Britain will no doubt be casting around frantically for the magic ingredient in Singapore which produces such results. As is their wont, they will often select the evidence out of context to support their own priorities. Supporters of whole-class teaching will probably put the whole thing down to the use of this method in Singaporean schools. Advocates of selection will point out that Singapore uses streaming — ignoring the fact that this is largely within comprehensive schools and is a response to multilingualism.

Others, wishing to dismiss the comparison as irrelevant to Britain, will ascribe Singaporean achievement to something called “Asian values”, as if these were uniform and unchanging, and ignoring the fact that educational development has varied markedly in Asia. They will have learned nothing about how education works in Singapore and even less about what the lessons might be for Britain.

4. International studies show that there is no single factor associated with educational success at the national level. None of the traditional indicators — class size, educational expenditure, selection and grouping policies, teaching styles or time spent on learning particular subjects — correlates systematically with outcomes over a range of countries. Rather, the outcomes of the educational process in different countries are the result of a host of factors, some relating to the internal features of education systems, and others to the social contexts.

5. Countries which do relatively well in school education, such as France, Germany, Japan, South Korea, and Sweden, have certain things in common. As nations, they emphasise educational achievement. They tend to have a “learning culture”, in which parents and teachers have high expectations of their children’s educational achievements, where the education systems are designed to provide opportunities and motivation for all learners, and where the labour market, and society in general, rewards those who do well in education.

They have learned how to institutionalise high expectation for all through norm-reinforcing procedures and practices such as national curricula and guidelines on teaching and assessment methods, professionally-produced learning materials, interactive whole-class teaching, and so on.

- | | |
|-----------------------|--|
| 23. Paragraph 2 _____ | A. Possible Reasons for Educational Success in Singapore |
| 24. Paragraph 3 _____ | B. Characteristics of Successful Education Systems |
| 25. Paragraph 4 _____ | C. Achievements of the Singaporean Education System |
| 26. Paragraph 5 _____ | D. Singapore’s Educational Policies and Facilities |
| | E. Some Factors Which May Influence Educational Outcomes |
| | F. The Effect of Singapore’s Characteristics as A Nation |
27. The whole world pays more attention to _____ .
28. The Singapore Government is not yet satisfied with its remarkable feat because _____ .
29. Factors associated with educational achievements don’t relate to a single one, but _____ .
30. Countries which do relatively well in school education all tend to _____ .

- A. to the internal features of education systems and others to the social contexts, etc.
- B. achievements is Singaporean education
- C. the "Asian Values" factor
- D. it wants to stimulate creative thinking and creativity
- E. what other countries can learn
- F. have a learning culture

第 4 部分: 阅读理解 (第 31~45 题, 每题 3 分, 共 45 分)

下面有 3 篇短文, 每篇短文后有 5 道题, 每题后面有 4 个选项。请仔细阅读短文并根据短文回答其后面的问题, 从 4 个选项中选择 1 个最佳答案。

第一篇

Putting a bunch of college students in charge of a \$ 300,000 Dance Marathon, fundraiser surely sounds a bit risky. When you consider the fact that the money is supposed to be given to children in need of medical care, you might call the idea crazy.

Most student leaders don't want to spend a large amount of time on something they care little about, said 22-year-old University of Florida student Darren Heitner. He was the Dance Marathon's operations officer for two years.

Yvonne Fangmeyer, director of the student organization office at the University of Wisconsin, conducted a survey in February of students involved in campus organizations. She said the desire for friendship was the most frequently cited reason for joining.

At large universities like Fangmeyer's, which has more than 40,000 students, the students first of all want to find a way to "belong in their own corner of campus".

Katie Rowley, a Wisconsin senior, confirms the survey's findings. "I wanted to make the campus feel smaller by joining an organization where I could not only get involved on campus but also find a group of friends."

All of this talk of friendship, however, does not mean that students aren't thinking about their resumes. "I think that a lot of people do join to 'fatten up their resume'," said Heitner. "At the beginning of my college career, I joined a few of these organizations, hoping to get a start in my leadership roles."

But without passion student leaders can have a difficult time trying to weather the storms that come. For example, in April, several student organizations at Wisconsin teamed up for an event designed to educate students about homelessness and poverty. Student leaders had to face the problem of solving disagreements, moving the event because of rainy weather, and dealing with the university's complicated bureaucracy.

"Outside of the classroom learning really makes a big difference," Fangmeyer said.

31. An extracurricular activity like raising a fund of \$ 300,000 is risky because most student leaders _____.
- A. are lazy
 - B. are stupid
 - C. are not rich enough
 - D. will not take an interest in it
32. American students join campus organizations mostly for _____.
- A. making a difference
 - B. gaining experience
 - C. building friendship
 - D. improving their resumes

33. Who is Katie Rowley?
A. She's a senior professor. B. She's a senior student.
C. She's a senior official. D. She's a senior citizen.
34. What do student leaders need to carry an activity through to a successful end?
A. Passion. B. Money.
C. Power. D. Fame.
35. The phrasal verb "fatten up" in paragraph 6 could be best replaced by _____.
A. invent B. rewrite
C. polish D. complete

第二篇

Imagine a world in which there was suddenly no emotion—a world in which human beings could feel no love or happiness, no terror or hate. Try to imagine the consequences of such a transformation. People might not be able to stay alive: knowing neither joy nor pleasure, anxiety nor fear, they would be as likely to repeat acts that hurt them as acts that were beneficial. They could not learn: they could not benefit from experience because this emotionless world lacked rewards and punishments. Society would soon disappear: people would be as likely to harm one another as to provide help and support. Human relationships would not exist: in a world without friends or enemies, there could be no marriage affection among companions, or bonds among members of groups. Society's economic underpinnings(支柱) would be destroyed: Since earning \$ 10 million would be no more pleasant than earning \$ 10, there would be no incentive to work. In fact, there would be no incentives of any kind. For as we will see, incentives imply a capacity to enjoy them.

In such a world, the chances that the human species would survive are next to zero, because emotions are the basic instrument of our survival and adaptation. Emotions structure the world for us in important ways. As individuals, we categorize objects on the basis of our emotions. True, we consider the length, shape, size, or texture, but an object's physical aspects are less important than what it has done or can do to us—hurt us, surprise us, anger us or make us joyful. We also use categorizations colored by emotions in our families, communities, and overall society. Out of our emotional experiences with objects and events comes a social feeling of agreement that certain things and actions are "good" and others are "bad", and we apply these categories to every aspect of our social life—from what foods we eat and what clothes we wear to how we keep promises and which people our group will accept. In fact, society exploits our emotional reactions and attitudes, such as loyalty, morality, pride, shame, guilt, fear and greed, in order to maintain itself. It gives high rewards to individuals who perform important tasks such as surgery, makes heroes out of individuals for unusual or dangerous achievements such as flying fighter planes in a war, and uses the legal and penal(刑法的) system to make people afraid to engage in antisocial acts.

36. The reason why people might not be able to stay alive in a world without emotion is that _____.
A. they would not be able to tell the texture of objects
B. they would not know what was beneficial and what was harmful to them
C. they would not be happy with a life without love
D. they would do things that hurt each other's feeling

37. According to the passage, people's learning activities are possible because they _____.
A. believe that emotions are fundamental for them to stay alive
B. benefit from providing help and support to one another
C. enjoy being rewarded for doing the right thing
D. know what is vital to the progress of society
38. It can be inferred from the passage that the economic foundation of society is dependent on _____.
A. the ability to make money
B. the will to work for pleasure
C. the capacity to enjoy incentives
D. the categorizations of our emotional experiences
39. Emotions are significant for man's survival and adaptation because _____.
A. they provide the means by which people view the size or shape of objects
B. they are the basis for the social feeling of agreement by which society is maintained
C. they encourage people to perform dangerous achievements
D. they generate more love than hate among people
40. The emotional aspects of an object are more important than its physical aspects in that they _____.
A. help society exploit its members for profit
B. encourage us to perform important tasks
C. help to perfect the legal and penal system
D. help us adapt our behavior to the world surrounding us

第三篇

Nowadays, with women playing an ever-increasing role in all kinds of careers and professions, it is difficult to understand that there was a time when no medical school would accept a woman. They all said that only a man could be a doctor. An American, Elizabeth Blackwell, was determined to become the first woman doctor in the world. After a great deal of delay and opposition, she received, to her great surprise, a letter from the Dean of Geneva College informing her that she had been accepted.

Much later, Elizabeth discovered what had actually happened when her application had been received by the College authorities. None of them wanted to have a woman student, but they did not wish to offend the influential Philadelphia doctor who had recommended her, so they hit on the expedient of turning the decision over to the students' general meeting. They were quite certain that this would result in this alarming idea being turned down. But when the student body met, many of them thought it would be amusing to be the only medical college in the country which could boast that it was training some sort of Amazon, a strong, female warrior, as a woman doctor. Some genuinely believed that women should be treated equally, while others thought of the whole thing as a joke. So the vote in favour was carried unanimously, and the College authorities found, with dismay, that they would now have to admit Elizabeth.

A few days after receiving the notification of her acceptance, Elizabeth was on the train for the two-day journey to Geneva College.

Her entry into the medical school there could hardly have been more nerve-racking. The Dean asked her to follow him on to the platform and formally introduced her to her assembled students. Fifty years later an elderly doctor, who was a student at the College at the time, re-

called the scene. 'The class, numbering about 150 students, was composed largely of young men from the neighbouring towns. They were rude, boisterous, and riotous beyond comparison. On several occasions the residents of the neighbourhood sent written protests to the College threatening to have the College indicted as a nuisance if the disturbances did not cease. During lectures it was often almost impossible to hear the professors owing to the confusion.' He goes on to describe the dramatic moment when Elizabeth was introduced. The students had heard no more about her after they had sent their decision to the College two or three weeks previously, so her introduction was a complete surprise.

'One morning, all unexpectedly, a lady entered the lecture room with the professor; she was quite small of stature, plainly dressed, appeared diffident and retiring but had a firm and determined expression on her face. Her entry into the Bedlam of confusion acted like magic on every student. Each hurriedly sought his seat, and the utmost silence prevailed. For the first time a lecture was given without the slightest interruption, and every word could be heard as distinctly as it would be if there had been but a single person in the room. The sudden transformation of this class from a band of lawless desperadoes to gentlemen by the mere presence of a lady, proved to be permanent in its effects.'

41. The fact that there was a time when no medical school would accept a woman is difficult for us to understand because _____.
- A. there are now more women doctors than men doctors
 - B. women make better doctors than men
 - C. a large proportion of doctors nowadays are women
 - D. more and more women are becoming doctors
42. The students were asked to decide on Elizabeth's application because the College authorities _____.
- A. could not make up their minds
 - B. thought that the students would accept her
 - C. wanted the application to be refused without offending the Philadelphia doctor
 - D. disagreed among themselves
43. The students agreed to accept Elizabeth Blackwell as a fellow student _____.
- A. for a number of different reasons
 - B. because the College authorities asked them to
 - C. because they all believed in equality of the sexes
 - D. because they all thought it would be amusing
44. Elizabeth's entry into the lecture room was unexpected because _____.
- A. the students expected a new male student
 - B. the students had been told nothing since making their decision
 - C. Elizabeth was with the professor
 - D. there was a lot of noise and confusion
45. The effect of Elizabeth's presence in the lecture room was _____.
- A. utter confusion
 - B. a temporary change in the students' behaviour
 - C. clearer speaking by the lecturers
 - D. permanently better behaviour

第5部分:补全短文 (第46~50题,每题2分,共10分)

阅读下面的短文,文章中有5处空白,文章后有6组文字,请根据文章的内容选择5组文字,将其分别放回文章原有位置,以恢复文章原貌。

Harvard University, which celebrated its 350th anniversary in 1986, is the oldest institution of higher learning in the United States. Founded 16 years after the arrival of the Pilgrims at Plymouth, the University has grown from 9 students with a single master to an enrollment of more than 18,000 degree candidates, including undergraduates, and students in 10 graduate and professional schools. _____ (46) Over 14,000 people work at Harvard, including more than 2,000 faculty. There are more than 7,000 faculty appointments in affiliated(加入,联合) teaching hospitals.

Six presidents of the United States—John Adams, John Quincy Adams, Theodore and Franklin Delano Roosevelt, Rutherford B. Hayes, and John Fitzgerald Kennedy—were graduates of Harvard. _____ (47)

Harvard College was established in 1636 by vote of the Great and General Court of Massachusetts Bay Colony, and was named for its first benefactor, John Harvard of Charlestown, a young minister who upon his death in 1638, left his library and half his estate to the new institution.

_____ (48) Although many of its early graduates became ministers in Puritan congregations throughout New England, the college never formally affiliated with a specific religious denomination.

_____ (49) The Program strengthened faculty salaries, broadened student aid, created new professorships, and expanded Harvard's physical facilities. A similar but greatly expanded fundraising effort, the Harvard Campaign (1979-84), was conducted under the leadership of Derek Bok (1971-91) and raised \$356 million by the end of 1984.

_____ (50) As part of an overall effort to achieve greater coordination among the University's schools and faculties, Rudenstine set in motion an intensive process of Universitywide academic planning, intended to identify some of Harvard's main intellectual and programmatic priorities.

Those have become an integral part of the current five-year capital campaign. In addition, Rudenstine has stressed the University's commitment to excellence in undergraduate education, the importance of keeping Harvard's doors open to students from across the economic spectrum, the task of adapting the research University to an era of both rapid information growth and serious financial constraints, and the challenge of living together in a diverse community committed to freedom of expression.

- A. Under president Pusey, Harvard undertook what was then the largest fundraising campaign in the history of American higher education, the \$82.5 million Program for Harvard College.
- B. Its faculty have produced 34 Nobel Laureates.
- C. "Harvard Campaign" refers to a fundraising campaign undertaken by Derek Bok.
- D. Neil L. Rudenstine took office as Harvard's 26th president in 1991.
- E. An additional 13,000 students are enrolled in one or more courses at the Harvard Extension School.
- F. During its early years, the College offered a classic academic course based on the English university model but consistent with the prevailing Puritan philosophy of the first

colonists.

第6部分:完形填空 (第51~65题,每题1分,共15分)

阅读下面的短文,文中有15处空白,每处空白给出4个选项,请根据短文的内容从4个选项中选择1个最佳答案。

People in Beijing wear a lot of clothing during winter to fend off the cold. In the United States, however, people wear _____ (51), partly because the car is the primary mode of transportation. Cars take _____ (52) straight to their workplaces, which are heated well. The American diet is full of calories, so their _____ (53) can afford to burn heat more quickly.

Fewer layers of clothing give people the opportunity to stay _____ (54). Lots of Yale girls wear skirts _____ (55) when it's 10 degrees Centigrade outside. Some of them at least wear boots, tights, and leg-warmers. Some, however, really just go for the look _____ (56) the risk of health. These girls have nothing to prevent their legs _____ (57) the wind, and no socks to protect their feet. A mini skirt and a pair of stilettos are all that they wear.

Typically, the ones pursuing fashion are _____ (58), with little body fat. Just by the nature of their bodies, they are already at a disadvantage compared with normal people in _____ (59) weather. I have always _____ (60), whenever I pass these girls, how they manage to refrain from shivering and just smile like spring had arrived.

And then there are the guys. The girls can be said to _____ (61) health for beauty. But why do guys _____ (62) so little? It is not like, once they shed some layers, they suddenly become better-looking. They are not exactly being fashionable when they _____ (63) wear sporty shorts and shower slippers in the midst of winter. It's not cute.

Of course, people have the freedom to look whatever _____ (64) they want. I am just surprised that, given the vast difference between winter and summer temperatures in Connecticut, they can still _____ (65) like they are partying on the beach in the middle of February.

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 51. A. scarce | B. less | C. little | D. least |
| 52. A. people | B. students | C. shoppers | D. them |
| 53. A. arms | B. heads | C. legs | D. bodies |
| 54. A. bony | B. thin | C. fashionable | D. hungry |
| 55. A. even | B. sometimes | C. frequently | D. occasionally |
| 56. A. in | B. for | C. at | D. on |
| 57. A. with | B. against | C. above | D. under |
| 58. A. fat | B. ugly | C. short | D. skinny |
| 59. A. warm | B. cold | C. cool | D. hot |
| 60. A. dreamed | B. stated | C. claimed | D. wondered |
| 61. A. sacrifice | B. devote | C. suffer | D. endure |
| 62. A. bear | B. carry | C. wear | D. put on |
| 63. A. only | B. seldom | C. rarely | D. hardly |
| 64. A. method | B. road | C. way | D. avenue |
| 65. A. see | B. resemble | C. show | D. look |

全真模拟试卷(二)

下面共有 15 个句子, 每个句子中均有 1 个词或短语画有底横线, 请从每个句子后面所给的 4 个选项中, 选择 1 个与画线部分意义最相近的词或短语。

- 11 –