

全国高校网络教育

大学英语(B)网考直通车

全国广播电视大学英语教研中心组 编

中央广播电视大学出版社

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前 言

根据教育部的规定,中央广播电视大学“人才培养模式改革与开放教育试点”项目本科层次学历教育的学生,将与现代远程教育试点高校网络教育学生一起,参加部分公共课的全国统一考试。“大学英语(B)”是除英语类专业和艺术类专业学生外,其他专业类学生必考的英语课程。为了给学生提供考前有效的热身和有针对性的指导。我们组织具有多年远程教学经验的一线教师,编写了这套《大学英语(B)网考直通车》(书1本,CD2盘)。

根据教育部网考办颁布的“大学英语(B)考试大纲”精神,该考试是基础水平检测性考试,旨在全面检查学生综合运用英语听、说、读、写等各项技能的基本能力。《大学英语(B)网考直通车》严格按照教育部“大学英语(B)”考试大纲的结构与题型要求,精心设计了19套模拟自测题和1套仿真自测题。模拟自测题可供学生平时练习使用,既可以模拟考试实战逐套地完成,也可以根据自身学习需要,分项进行强化练习。仿真自测题用于帮助学生进行考前自我测试,在应试的状态下,检测自己对试题难度及做题时间的把握程度。为了将平时学习与备考紧密结合起来,达到在练中学的目的,我们为模拟自测题和仿真自测题提供了题解分析,学生可以利用解题分析打开思路、查找学习中的漏洞。此外,本书还提供了各类题型的应试技巧,以帮助学生提高应试能力,从而顺利通过统考。除可以供学生使用外,本书还可以供教师在组织学生进行考前集中训练时使用。

为了帮助参加“大学英语(B)”考试的学生提早适应全国统一考试的题型,也为了学习“开放英语3”的学生备考“大学英语(B)”,本书前10套模拟自测题的题型与统考一致,但难度比全国统考要求略低,与中央广播电视大学公共英语课程“开放英语3”水平相当。

《大学英语(B)网考直通车》中的自测题按“大学英语(B)”的试卷结构和题型顺序编排,包括五个部分:

第一部分 听力 听力部分占试卷总分的20%,共有三种题型。考试建议时间是20分钟。主要是考核学生通过听简短对话和短文获得主旨大意和具体信息的能力。考试时,听力的内容将念两遍,所以与本书配套的录音带中仿真自测题的听力内容也是念两遍,但模拟自测题的听力内容则只念一遍,学生可以根据自己的需要重复听。

第二部分 交际用语 交际用语部分占试卷总分的10%,考试建议时间是10分钟。此部分主要是考核学生在日常情景中的交际能力,侧重语言功能。

第三部分 阅读理解 阅读理解部分占试卷总分的30%,考试建议时间是30分钟。主要考核学生理解主旨要义和根据上下文推测词义的能力。

第四部分 词汇与结构 词汇与结构部分占试卷总分的25%,考试建议时间是30分钟。主要考核学生对基本语法和常用词汇的掌握,以及阅读理解和运用词汇、语法的能力。

第五部分 写作 写作部分占试卷总分的15%,要求学生根据命题写一篇80词以上的短文。考试建议时间是30分钟。写作是对学生综合运用语言能力的全面考核。

本书由全国广播电视大学英语教研中心组编写,参加编写工作的有以下人员。听力:王振芳、彭丽;交际用语:杨永建;阅读:杜亚琛、熊锟、罗伟纲;词汇与结构:孙晓玲、李兰波;写作:肖俊洪、刘永权。牛健与Richard Arridge对全书内容进行了审阅和统稿,常凤艳核校了部分内容。

由于时间仓促、编者水平有限,有疏漏之处恳请指正,以便再版时予以更正。

编 者

2005年10月

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大学英语(B)题型与答题技巧

第一部分 听 力

听力测试有三种题型:听一问一答的小对话(以下简称小对话);听有四五个来回的交谈(以下简称短对话);听短文。均为选择题,占试卷总分的20%,建议时间为20分钟。在做听力测试时,应注意解题技巧以取得最好的效果。

一、听小对话

这种题型一般是在一问一答的对话后,就对话的内容进行提问。共有10个小对话,各设一个问题。比如,关于人物的姓名、身份、关系;主要事件的时间、地点、数字、日期,以及讨论的话题和所描述的事物等。通常用 what, where, when, how many, how much, how long, how often, why, who 等提问,常见的问句有:

What's the relationship between the two speakers?

What is the woman/man?

Where does the conversation most probably take place?

How much should they pay?

What does the man mean?

...

要求学生有快速捕捉信息的能力。做题的技巧是:使用一些简单的字母、符号来代替听力内容中的人物、时间、地点或事件;及时记录听到的关键词语。尤其是在听到数字时,更要快速记下。有时有些听力题目还要求进行一些简单的运算,在这种情况下,除准确地记下数字外,还要快速计算,尽快得出答案。

二、听短对话

短对话是一段四五个来回的交谈,根据对话内容回答5个问题,显然难度比小对话大。做这种题的要领是理解对话的主旨大意。具体答题技巧是:尽量利用录音材料给考生留出的时间,快速浏览试题。通过浏览卷面上的问题及其选项,做到心中有数、带着问题听录音;或者以问题与选项透露的内容为线索,推断对话的话题及可能要涉及的内容,增强听录音时的针对性和目的性,听起来也主动些。如果试卷上出现的问句与选项为:

Q: How would the woman most probably get to work?

A. By bus.

B. By bike.

C. By taxi.

D. On foot.

看到以上的问题与选项透露的内容,我们就可以决定听力的重点应放在上班的方式上。

三、听短文

听一段短文,根据短文内容回答5个问题。听短文是对听力水平和记忆能力的双重挑战,因为短文内容较长且涉及历史、地理、人文、自然科学等较广泛的背景知识。对背景知识的不了解,会使整个听力的难度加大。因此,完成这类题目时,我们应学会找出主题句。一般来说,短文的主题句都在开头,但个别的也会在中间或末尾。找出来后,处理其他材料就容易多了。

总之,听力测试时间短,速度快,一经听完,就要果断选好答案,并马上准备下一个题。如果在处理某一个题时没有把握,要相信自己的第一感觉,当机立断。考虑过多,犹豫不决,甚至反复修改,是听力测试的大忌,不仅本题容易失误,还会影响做后面其他题目,很不合算。

英语听力测试是一种综合能力的测试,会涉及到多方面的知识与技能,但只要你坚持训练,注意答题技巧,且充满自信,轻装上阵,就一定会成功。

第二部分 交际用语

Use of English 部分的练习题主要是针对英语日常会话而设计的,包括 10 个小题,也是选择题形式,占试卷总分的 10%,考试建议时间是 10 分钟。该部分的试题设计反映了英语交际功能的多样性和应用性,目的是检测在不同的情境中运用英语进行交际的能力。因此,在做此部分练习时应注意以下几点:

一、熟悉交际功能的句型

在日常交际中,人们常常使用一些具有交际性功能的句型,以获取所需要的信息或达到交际的目的。这些句型包括了问候、介绍自己(他人)、问路/指路、打电话、征求意见、提出建议、表示许诺、寻求帮助、表示感谢(同情/道歉)、表示拥有、表达喜好/厌恶、描述位置、预约时间、询问/描述病情、询问他人情况、谈论时间/天气/工作/旅行、谈论对某人或某事的看法等内容。熟悉英语交际功能的句型,有助于了解说话人的意图及题目的考点所在,为选出正确答案奠定良好的基础。

二、探索答语的规律

人们在交流时,谈论着不同的话题,其场景也各异,如果能够探索出答语的规律,就能掌握答语的核心部分。例如:

1. Excuse me, would you lend me a hand?
A. Certainly, what can I do for you?
B. Please don't mention it.
C. It's nothing.
D. Yes, I have a hand.
2. May I use your new dictionary?
A. Yes, I'd love to.
B. Sure. Here you are.
C. Yes, give you.
D. I'm not sure.
3. I wonder if I can ask you some questions about grammar.
A. Oh, thank you.
B. I don't know either.
C. What is it?
D. Yes, of course.

这三个问题的答案分别是 1. A, 2. B, 3. D, 题目同属于“寻求帮助”这一交际功能,虽然问题的表达形式不同,但答语的核心部分相同,都使用了表示“同意”的词语: Certainly, sure, of course。因此,答语是有规律可循的。

答语的其中一规律是“礼貌原则”:当你接受帮助时要用“Thank you.”“Yes, please.”“It's very kind of you to...”等答语;当你拒绝帮助时要用“No, thank you.”“That's OK. I can manage.”等答语;当别人向你道谢时,你可使用“You're welcome.”“It's a pleasure.”“Not at all.”等答语;当别人向你道歉时,你可使用“That's all right.”“Don't worry about that.”等答语;当听到不幸的消息时一定要表示同情,要使用“I'm sorry to hear that.”作为答语;当对方用“Do/Would you mind if I...?”提出请求时,答语往往用“No, of

course not. ”“No, not at all. ”以示礼貌。

当询问的主题为时间、地点、人物、事物时, 答语的另一规律是直扣主题, 提供所需信息, 同时还要注意时态的一致性。例如:

1. A. Excuse me, how far is the airport from here?
B. It's about thirty miles.
2. A. I'm sorry. Now what were we talking about?
B. You were saying that you used to be a physical therapist.

三、排除母语的干扰

由于英语和汉语之间存在一定的文化差异, 在选择答语时, 应尊重英语中的文化习惯, 排除母语的干扰。例如:

1. Hello, could I speak to Mary please?
A. Who are you?
B. Hello, who are you looking for?
C. Are you Jane?
D. Yes, speaking.

答案为 D, 因为 A、B、C 是用汉语接电话的表达方式。如果所找的人在场, 其他正确的英语表达方式还有: “This is... (speaking). ”或“Who's speaking?” 如果所找的人不在场, 可使用“ I'm afraid he/she is not in. Can I take a message?” 之类的答语。

2. You haven't finished reading that novel, have you?
A. Yes, I haven't.
B. No, I have.
C. No, I haven't.
D. Yes, I did it.

答案为 C。按照汉语的表达方式, 需要先肯定或否定对方的说法, 然后再陈述事实; 而英语的表达习惯是, 无论对方怎么说, 只要你认可这一事实就答“ Yes”, 否认这一事实就答“ No”。

总之, 只要熟悉了交际功能的句型, 探索出交际功能句型答语的规律, 并注意排除母语的干扰, 就能顺利完成该部分的练习任务。

第三部分 阅 读

阅读部分包括 3 篇短文, 15 个题, 占试卷总分的 30%, 考试建议时间是 30 分钟。阅读部分的短文类型包括应用文、描述文、记叙文、说明文或议论文等。题型也是选择题。

在做阅读理解题时, 要善于运用有效的阅读方法, 用较快的速度了解文章的大意, 然后回答文后的题目。这里有几种方法供参考:

- ◇ **略读**: 这种阅读方式用于快速浏览, 了解文章大意。不能逐词阅读, 而是按意群扫视, 连贯阅读; 不要拘泥于个别词句的理解, 尤其是对于回答问题无关紧要的词, 而要力求掌握通篇的中心意思; 不是通过翻译来理解, 而是通过阅读了解上下文的意思。略读时应特别注意文章的开始段、结束段、每段的首句和结尾句以及段落之间的连接词语和文章中的信息词, 它们往往是了解文章大意的关键。
- ◇ **查读**: 这种阅读方式适于寻找具体细节, 视线以“之”字形扫视文章, 捕捉相关有价值的信息。
- ◇ **细读**: 对于某些需要判断或思考的问题, 先要找到文章中的相关段落, 然后逐句阅读, 特别对关键词、关键句要仔细推敲, 以便对其有较准确的理解, 并弄清字里行间潜在的意思。对不认识的单词可根据上下文或自己的背景知识来推断其含义。对难以看懂的长句要借助语法知识来理解。对复杂的修饰语、插入句、倒装句或较生僻的词语, 如果不影响回答问题, 不必深究。

- ◇ **正确把握句与句之间的关系:**遇到读不懂的句子只要继续往下读,往往就能找到理解该句的线索。要学会识别句群,这样有助于你更准确地把握一些难句所传递的信息,也有助于理清整个文章的脉络。一定要抓住文章中的关联词。
- ◇ **带着问题阅读:**在做阅读理解题之前,先看文章后的问题,弄清需要回答的问题,然后带着这些问题边阅读边找出答案。与答案无关的内容可略过,因为考试时阅读的目的很明确,就是为了回答问题。有时并不需要完全理解全文内容也能回答问题。

无论采取以上哪种方法,在考试时都应首先快速浏览文章及文章后的题目,然后到文章中查找相关的信息,这就是我们通常所讲的 *skimming* (略读) 与 *scanning* (快速查读) 技巧的紧密结合。

第四部分 词汇与结构

词汇和结构部分占试卷总分的 25%, 考试建议时间是 30 分钟, 这部分有两种形式的试题: 一是选择题, 二是完形填空题。选择题有 15 个小题, 包括词汇和语法结构两部分内容, 其比例约各占一半。词汇部分主要涉及到名词、动词、动词短语、形容词、副词的近义词、同义词、近形词之间的辨析, 词的搭配及惯用法等。语法结构部分主要涉及到从句、不定式、分词、动名词、虚拟语气等基本语法结构。每小题有 4 个选项, 学生需要从中选出最佳选项, 完成句子。完形填空题是一篇短文, 大约 200 词左右。在短文中留有 10 个空, 每个空有 4 个选项。学生要在全面理解短文内容的基础上为每个空选择一个最佳选项, 使短文意思通顺, 前后连贯, 结构完整。所有选项主要以词汇和语法结构为主。

选择题是针对某个词汇的用法和某个语法项目进行单个知识点的考查。主要目的是考查学生的基本词汇、基本语法知识的掌握。所以, 要求学生必须注重平时学习过程中词汇及其相应搭配的积累, 包括对所学词汇的正确理解和熟练运用。同时, 要加大平时学习过程中基本语法结构的练习, 以熟练掌握基础语法结构。在考试作题时, 可以使用排除法。首先将题干与四个选项看一遍, 弄清楚题的考核点是什么, 然后将其中明显的错误项排除, 集中在比较容易混淆的选项上从词义、搭配、结构与用法上进行比较, 最终确定正确的选项。注意做每个选择题时不能花费太多时间, 平均不超过一分钟。如果在某题上遇到困难, 可以先选一项, 做个记号, 然后在做完完全卷后如有时间再重新考虑。

完形填空练习具有很强的综合性。它主要是考核学生综合运用语言的能力, 包括对语篇结构的理解、语法和词汇 (包括搭配) 的全面掌握。一篇文章是一个有机的整体, 有它本身内在的逻辑联系。所以在解题过程中, 首先应通读全文, 在了解全文大意的基础上, 可按照文章的先后顺序, 对每个空所给的选项进行分析、比较, 并从语法、语义、惯用法等几个方面全面考虑, 结合上下文做到瞻前顾后, 上下呼应。总之, 做好完形填空题, 不仅要具有英语基础词汇和基础语法知识, 而且还应具备阅读分析理解能力以及综合运用英语基础知识的能力。

第五部分 写 作

根据考试大纲的要求, 考生应能在 30 分钟内写出长度不少于 80 个词的常见应用文及一般的叙述文、说明文和议论文。

写作部分占试卷总分的 15%, 考试建议时间是 30 分钟。在做这道题的时候, 首先, 要根据内容提示进行构思, 并围绕提示语言进行拓展, 不能离题, 要尽量结合自己的生活和工作, 如有可能应举出一至两个例子, 这样才能做到言之有物。其次, 要注意表达的条理分明、符合一般逻辑, 切忌随意拼凑, 影响短文的连贯性。在这一点上, 应多用些连接词, 表示句子乃至段落的逻辑关系。再次, 从语言的角度看, 多用简单结构 (简单句), 少用复杂结构 (复合句), 也就是说力求简单扼要, 尽量避免由于套用复杂结构而导致语法错误的增多。最后, 在完成初稿之后, 一定要从语法、用词、拼写, 乃至大小写、标点符号等方面认真检查, 尤其要注意中国学生常见的错误。比如, 逗号的滥用 (习惯性用逗号连接句子等) 以及动词的时态、主谓语

的一致、名词的单复数、代词的格、语态等等看似简单但又是很常见的错误要特别留意,用词方面则尽量用简单的常用词,避免用偏僻词汇等。

从体裁上讲,常见应用文包括信函、电子邮件、便条、明信片、通知等等。在写应用文的时候,除了上述一些具有共性的问题外,还要注意格式方面的要求。比如,英语的信函格式跟汉语信函的格式就有很大的不同,另外,要掌握并能正确使用一些常见的套语(如信首 I'm writing to...,信末 Look forward to your reply,及敬语或问候语 yours sincerely, yours faithfully, love, best wishes, kind regards, all the best 等)。电子邮件、便条、明信片等与普通的私人信函是很相似的,稍加注意就能正确掌握。从交际功能上讲,应用文往往是为了表达某一个(些)交际功能的,比如“答谢”、“发出/接受/拒绝邀请”、“提出请求/建议/忠告”、“告知”等等,因此,在备考的时候掌握一些相应的常用表达方式也会有所帮助的。

叙述文其实就是讲述所发生的事,从体裁结构上讲,可以根据事件实际发生的先后顺序进行讲述,也可以倒叙或插叙。一般来说,考生只要能按照事件发生的自然顺序进行讲述就行了。在讲述故事时,要注意细节的主次分明,切忌过分纠缠于没有直接关联甚至是无关的细节,以免离题或喧宾夺主。另一方面,可适当使用一些表示事件发生的先后顺序的词语,使讲述更有条理性,如 first, second, third, next, then, after that, finally 等;也可以通过明确的时间表示,如, in the morning, in the afternoon, in the evening 以及 in 1990, in 1993, in 2000, last week, yesterday 等。

说明文目的是为了讲清事实和道理,因此往往会借助一些写作策略提高陈述的逻辑性,如分类法、定义法、对比和对照、因果分析、举例说明等,这时也要学会通过适当的词汇手段点明句与句之间的逻辑关系。比如, first, second, third 等表示分类, on the one hand, on the other hand, however, yet, but 等表示对比和对照; for example 等表示举例说明。

议论文则是针对某一观点阐述自己的看法,并且通过摆事实、讲道理说明自己看法的依据是什么。由此可见,分类法、定义法、对比和对照、因果分析、举例说明等写作策略也经常被应用于议论文的写作中。从体裁结构上讲,可以同时摆出某一问题的正反两方面的意见,然后在综合考虑正反意见之后提出自己的看法,也可以直接陈述你所赞同或反对的一方的意见,表明你的态度。

写作技能的掌握不是一朝一夕的事情,因此平时要注意打好语言基础,并且多练笔,才能真正提高英语写作水平。

模拟自测试题

模拟自测 1

Part I. Listening Comprehension(20 points)

Section A

Directions: In this section you will hear ten short conversations. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the question will be spoken twice. After each conversation, there will be a pause. During the pause, you should read the four choices marked A, B, C and D, and decide on the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. A. Yesterday. | B. Tomorrow. |
| C. The day before yesterday. | D. The day after yesterday. |
| 2. A. It's OK. | B. It's perfect. |
| C. It's too bright. | D. It's a little bright. |
| 3. A. Basketball match. | B. Football match. |
| C. Volleyball match. | D. Baseball match. |
| 4. A. Bookstore. | B. Bag store. |
| C. Shop. | D. School. |
| 5. A. The man is good at table tennis. | B. The man is not good at table tennis. |
| C. The man never plays table tennis. | D. The man likes to play table tennis. |
| 6. A. K-E-N-G-S-L-E-Y. | B. K-E-N-G-S-G-E-Y |
| C. K-I-N-G-S-L-E-Y. | D. K-I-N-G-S-L-I-L. |
| 7. A. 66491076. | B. 64491076. |
| C. 66419076. | D. 66490176. |
| 8. A. Some training. | B. Full training. |
| C. Less training. | D. Little training. |
| 9. A. He was ill. | B. He fell down. |
| C. He wanted to rest. | D. He wanted to sleep. |
| 10. A. Teacher and student. | B. Doctor and patient. |
| C. Receptionist and guest. | D. Boy friend and girl friend. |

Section B

Directions: In this section you will hear a conversation. The conversation will be spoken twice. There are five questions about the conversation. For each question there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Decide on the best answer and then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

11. What does this conversation mainly talk about?
- | | |
|----------------------|--------------|
| A. The sitting room. | B. Bedrooms. |
| C. The dining room. | D. The flat. |
12. Where do the children sleep?
- | | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| A. Upstairs. | B. Downstairs. |
| C. They sleep in the sitting room. | D. They sleep together with their parents. |
13. When do they use their dining room?
- | | |
|-----------------|------------------------------|
| A. On weekdays. | B. When they have breakfast. |
|-----------------|------------------------------|

- C. When the whole family is here. D. All meals.
14. Why could the woman do the washing while she's busy cooking?
 A. Because the washing is easy. B. Because the washing machine is fully automatic.
 C. Because cooking is easy. D. Because the washing machines can cook.
15. What conclusion could be drawn from this conversation?
 A. The life here is nice and pleasant. B. It's clean here.
 C. It's a small family. D. Everything here is easy to use.

Section C

Directions: In this section you will hear a passage. The passage will be read twice. There are five questions about the passage. For each question there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Decide on the best answer and then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

16. What does this passage mainly talk about?
 A. Tests for driver's license. B. Knowledge of driver's license.
 C. How to get driver's license. D. How to take tests.
17. Which test examines the knowledge of highway and traffic regulations?
 A. The first one. B. The second one. C. The third one. D. The last one.
18. What can one do after one passes the written test?
 A. Take the written test.
 B. Take the knowledge test.
 C. Practice starting with an experienced driver.
 D. Practice driving with an experienced driver.
19. What does the last test check?
 A. Eyes. B. Traffic regulations. C. Knowledge. D. Driving ability.
20. Which skill is NOT mentioned in this passage?
 A. Opening. B. Stopping. C. Turning. D. Parking.

Part II. Use of English

Directions: In this part there are 10 incomplete dialogues. For each dialogue there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the ONE answer that best completes the dialogue. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

21. — Nice weather, isn't it?
 — _____.
 A. I'm not sure B. You know it well
 C. Yes, it is D. Yes, it isn't
22. — I think the Internet is very helpful.
 — _____.
 A. Yes, so do I B. That's a very good idea
 C. Neither do I D. I'd rather go surfing on it
23. — What subjects are you studying?
 — _____.
 A. Yes, I'm studying history B. I'm studying now
 C. I'm studying philosophy D. I'm doing my homework

24. — Which language do you speak at home?

— _____.

A. I speak English very well

B. I can speak English and French

C. English is my mother tongue

D. English, most of the time

25. — Must we hand in our homework now?

— _____.

A. Yes, you will

B. Yes, you mustn't

C. No, you needn't

D. No, you mustn't

26. — Help yourself to the steak, Maggie.

— _____.

A. Sorry, I've had enough

B. Thank you, Helen

C. Yes. But it isn't cooked well

D. Help yourself to it, too

27. — Go that way and take a seat.

— _____.

A. No, I'm not tired

B. Thanks, but I'd rather stand

C. Yes, that's a good way

D. It doesn't matter

28. — Are you sure about that?

— _____.

A. You needn't worry about that

B. I like the idea

C. Oh, no. I'm afraid of that

D. Oh, yes. I'm absolutely positive

29. — When does the next bus leave for Glasgow?

— _____.

A. I've never been there

B. The next one is faster

C. They leave every hour

D. The city is far away

30. — There's a new cafeteria at the corner. How about going there for supper?

— _____.

A. Fine. But it's my treat this time

B. It's newly decorated

C. Let's look at the menu first

D. I have no idea about what to order

Part III. Reading Comprehension(30 points)

Directions: There are three passages in this part. Each passage is followed by five questions. For each question 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 center.

Passage 1

Bill Cooper is portfolio(证券投资) manager of the \$ 13 billion Value Trust Funds, one of the best mutual funds of the last decade. He is the only fund manager to perform the best for nine years in a row.

Cooper's interests in stocks(证券) began at the age of nine, when he noticed his father reading something in the newspaper. It looked different from sports or TV programs. So Bill asked his father what it was. His father explained that he was reading the financial pages. His father pointed to a column with some company's logo in it. "If you owned a share of this company," he told his young boy, "You'd have 25 cents more today than you had yesterday."

Young Cooper asked, "You can make money without doing any work?" His father replied yes. So Bill responded, "Well, that's what I want to do."

With this idea, he made his way out of his secondary school and into the university. He worked very hard at his studies of finance. When he got his first job in a bank, he found that a university degree is not a sign that one is a finished product, but an indication a person is prepared for life. He is now making big money, yet he knows clearly that is based on hard work.

31. In the sentence of the first paragraph, "He is the only fund manager to perform the best for nine years in a row", the phrase "for nine years in a row" means _____.
A. for nine years in a line
B. for nine years as if rowing a boat
C. for nine years running
D. for nine years fighting and quarreling
32. It was _____ that Bill learned his finance ABC when he was only nine years old.
A. through his father's explanation
B. from the financial pages in the newspaper
C. from his father's reading
D. with his father's help
33. It was the idea that _____ that attracted the young boy.
A. if one owned a share of some company, he will have 25 cents more every day
B. if one buys a share, he will have more money
C. one can make money without working in a bank
D. one can make money through buying stocks
34. From the passage, we know that Bill's success lies in his _____.
A. good luck
B. hard work
C. early awareness of how to make money
D. firm belief in making money
35. Bill Cooper soon learnt after his graduation that a university degree _____.
A. meant nothing in a bank
B. did mean that one was finished
C. only indicated that one was ready to start his career
D. indicated that one was ready to produce more

Passage 2

My mother raised me as best as she could, taking on odd jobs in the neighborhood for money. Still without a father to tell me how to act and what was expected of me, I felt lost. I wandered for years and got involved with tough guys on the East Side of New York. They would fight madly over a dropped coin. They would steal to get what they wanted. I wanted to be like them.

It was lucky for me that I left the city and entered a world of discipline, after following my mother's advice. During three years of military service, I had time to rethink my life, and my thoughts often ran to my mother. I realized suddenly just how much of a heartache I must have been to her, how little I had noticed her suffering. When my father left this world, my mother was completely alone. To support us, my mother cleaned apartments and took in washing and ironing from the neighbors. And as she worked hard at this labor, she kept her head high. Each week she would bring a pile of books home from the library and read to us. My mother had wanted nothing more, than for me to turn into an honest responsible man. But I had acted against her. Finally, almost too late I had the sense to feel shame.

Ten years passed and I returned to the apartment on the East Side. I knew I wouldn't fall back in with the wrong people, although I still wasn't sure where I was heading. My mother, I could tell, was worried about me. In my neighborhood, to become a police officer or a firefighter was a mark of significant social success and achievement. For me it was an opportunity for a real start in life. I wondered if I was up to it, but I knew that it was time to try. When I found myself in the big hall raising my hands to take the firefighter's oath (誓言) of

office, my mother was sitting a few rows behind with a smile of relief. She knew that at last I was off on life's road and moving steadily. Her smile said, "My job is finally done."

36. From this story, we may guess that the East Side of New York must be a _____ area.
A. commercial B. rich C. poor D. distant
37. The author used to behave himself _____.
A. oddly B. toughly C. remarkably D. badly
38. From the context, we understand that "odd jobs" in the first paragraph refer to jobs _____.
A. of cleaning, washing and ironing B. which are not regular or fixed
C. which one can make extra money with D. with house work
39. In the first sentence of the second paragraph, the author says, "It was lucky for me that..." The lucky experience he talks about here is his experience of _____.
A. the three years of military service
B. leaving a world of discipline
C. leaving the city and his mother
D. remembering the books his mother read to her children
40. What is not true according to the passage?
A. After her husband died, his mother did all available jobs to support the family.
B. The author was surprised that he was accepted as a firefighter.
C. The author finally realized that his mother always wanted him to be an honest and responsible man.
D. In face of poverty, his mother never lowered her head. She bravely struggled on.

Passage 3

Robert was born in a small town in England. His father has a farm and can supply him enough money to university where he's studying law. The young man studies hard and hopes to be a famous lawyer.

Last Monday their term was over. Robert said to his father on the telephone that he was going to travel in a small country during his summer holiday. His father agreed to his plan and posted some money to him. So he started four days ago. Their plane landed on the only airport of the country safely. He took a taxi and got to a hotel in the center of the capital. He felt hungry and tired. So he had a dinner and then a good sleep. This morning he was all right and was going to visit some places of interest. He met an English visitor while he was having breakfast and the man told him to be careful of thieves.

Robert thanked the man and left. But he thought he was smart(机灵的) and strong and he decided to have a try. He brought out a piece of paper and wrote on it, "A pig has stolen my wallet(钱包)!" Then he put the note into his empty wallet. After that he put the wallet into a pocket and set off. He did all carefully and hoped to find out who would steal it.

"Everything went well," Robert thought to himself after he had returned to the hotel. He brought out his wallet and put his money into it again. He had a look at the note. To his surprise, it was rewritten. It said, "Your uncle has touched your wallet!"

41. Robert can study in the university because _____.
A. he wants to be a lawyer B. his father is a rich farmer
C. he's smart and strong D. he keeps his wallet well
42. The English visitor thought _____.
A. there were a lot of thieves in the city B. Robert could deal with the thieves

- C. it was dangerous to travel in the city D. Robert had to take good care of himself
43. Robert brought his money out of his wallet because _____.
 A. he had to pay for the meals and room
 B. he had to find a place to put the note
 C. he wanted to buy something for his parents
 D. he was afraid to lose his wallet
44. Robert put the note in the wallet because _____.
 A. he wasn't afraid of the thieves B. he hoped to make fun of the thieves
 C. he wanted to show he was smart D. he wondered if the thieves could read
45. In fact, _____.
 A. the thief made fun of Robert
 B. Robert was smart enough
 C. the thieves weren't able to steal Robert's wallet
 D. Robert's uncle had rewritten the note in his wallet

Part IV. Vocabulary and Structure(25 points)

Section A

Directions: In this part there are 15 incomplete sentences. For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the ONE answer that best completes the sentence. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

46. On his first sea _____, he was still quite young but showed great courage to face the storms.
 A. trip B. travel C. tour D. voyage
47. Ancient Greece is the _____ of western civilization.
 A. origin B. source C. place D. sources
48. His attitude toward us seems _____.
 A. nicely B. warmly C. kindly D. friendly
49. Let me _____ the case carefully before I draw a conclusion.
 A. look up B. look into C. look after D. look out
50. I know this is the secret between you and me, and I promise never to _____ it to anyone else.
 A. mention B. talk C. speech D. announce
51. In addition to rice, we need to _____ our diet with fish, meat and vegetable.
 A. supplement B. replace C. add D. eat
52. _____, we keep records on all the experiments so that we may have enough data.
 A. As a whole B. As a rule C. On the average D. By all means
53. No one can possibly recall any detail about the meeting. It is at least five years since it _____.
 A. had taken place B. was taken place C. took place D. was taking place
54. He, as well as I, _____ a student.
 A. be B. am C. are D. is
55. Last month, he paid a visit to the village _____ he had once worked for five years.
 A. where B. which C. that D. in that
56. Frank plays _____ Alex.
 A. a lot more better than B. much more better than
 C. a lot better than D. much more well than

57. He seldom does his homework at school on weekdays, _____ he?
 A. doesn't B. isn't C. does D. is
58. The farmer caught the boys _____ his apples.
 A. stealing B. stole C. to steal D. would steal
59. These plants are rather difficult _____.
 A. to look after B. to be looked after C. being looked after D. looking after
60. We advised him to give up smoking, _____ a lot of exercise.
 A. to do B. and to do C. and do D. and doing

Section B

Directions: There are 10 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. You should choose the ONE answer that best completes the passage. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

Most children with healthy appetites are ready to eat almost anything that is offered to them. A child rarely dislikes food 61 it is badly cooked.

The 62 a meal is cooked and served is most important and an attractively served meal will often improve a child's appetite. Never ask a child 63 he likes or dislikes a food and never 64 likes and dislikes in front of him or allow 65 else to do so. If you take it for granted that he likes everything, he probably will. Nothing healthful should be omitted from the meal because of a 66 dislike. At mealtime, it is a good 67 to give a child a small portion (一小部分) and let him come back for a second helping. Do not talk too much to the child during mealtimes, but let him eat his food, and do not 68 him to leave the table immediately after a meal, or he will 69 learn to swallow his food so he can hurry back to his toys. Under 70 circumstances must a child be coaxed (哄骗) or forced to eat.

- | | | | |
|------------------|------------|---------------|-------------|
| 61. A. if | B. until | C. that | D. unless |
| 62. A. procedure | B. process | C. way | D. method |
| 63. A. whether | B. what | C. that | D. which |
| 64. A. remark | B. tell | C. discuss | D. argue |
| 65. A. everybody | B. anybody | C. somebody | D. nobody |
| 66. A. supposed | B. proved | C. considered | D. related |
| 67. A. point | B. custom | C. idea | D. plan |
| 68. A. agree | B. allow | C. force | D. persuade |
| 69. A. hurriedly | B. soon | C. fast | D. slowly |
| 70. A. some | B. any | C. such | D. no |

Part V. Writing (15 points)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed thirty minutes to write an email to tell your American friend a day in your life. You should write at least 80 words and base your email on the Chinese outline below:

1. 日常活动
2. 主要工作(职业活动)
3. 社交生活