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责任编辑：郭强
特约编辑：谭伟红
责任校对：刘宝军
封面设计：张晓梅
项目统筹：杨铁军



标准预测试卷·近年真题汇编

专科起点升本科

标准预测试卷·近年真题汇编

- 大学语文
- 英语
- 政治
- 教育理论
- 艺术概论
- 高等数学（一）
- 高等数学（二）
- 民法

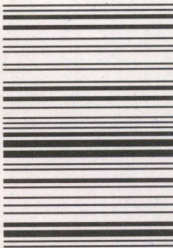
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丛书主编：北京大学 陈健
本书主编：中国人民大学 赵坤领
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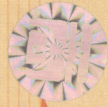
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再版说明

北大燕园书店的《全国各类成人高考标准预测试卷·近年真题汇编》自出版以来,以其独特的体例、鲜明的风格、较高的命中率,深受全国各地考生的认可和欢迎,许多考生及教师来函来电,给予我们的产品以高度评价,成为诸多成考助学单位和辅导班的首选辅导资料。

2006年的全国各类成人高考考试,国家教育部考试中心对《复习考试大纲》的科目及部分内容作了重新调整。为了帮助考生适应新的考试大纲和考试形式,我们重新编写了本套丛书,编写过程实行严格的把关程序,我们聘请了清华、北大、北师大、中国政法大学等在一线教学的教师,成立了命题研究组,对最新成考大纲及最新教材做了充分研究,对近年考题作了系统分析,再由本科目教师根据研究结果,精心撰写成书。北大燕园全体编辑人员进行了严格编辑加工、细致的校对,之后再经几所名校成教中心的相关科目老师进行了多次审阅工作,基本做到题题推敲,题题核对,严格把关,最后成书。修订后的本丛书,整体质量又有了新的突破和提高,突出标准性、预测性,体系也更加完善,充分体现了最新、最全、最真三大显著特点。

最新:严格按照最新考试大纲和最新教材,结合各位编者多年成考教学经验,在北京地区的评卷、阅卷经验以及对近年考题的分析和预测后精心编写而成。

最全:多套标准预测试卷,全面覆盖大纲内容,既注重知识的系统性,又突出重点、难点,题型、题量、难度与最新真题一致,命中率高。

最真:多套最新真题,使考生对近年考点做到心中有数。

相信广大考生在做完本丛书之后,能够巩固复习效果,及时查缺补漏,并对近年考题的考核重点、命题趋势有较深的认识和领悟,以此提高应试能力和考试水平,在成人高考考试中得心应手,一举通过考试!

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丛书主编:北 京 大 学 陈 健
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英语标准预测试卷(一)

(考试时间 150 分钟)

题号	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	总分
题分	5	15	20	75	10	25	核分人
得分							复查人

得分	评卷人	复查人

I. Phonetics (5 points)

Directions:

In each of the following groups of words, there are four underlined letters or letter combinations marked A, B, C and D. Compare the underlined parts and identify the one that is different from the others in pronunciation. Mark your answer by blackening the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet I.

1. A. sugar

B. sudden

C. surprise

D. saturday
2. A. A message

B. traffic

C. apple

D. major
3. A. A follow

B. throw

C. somewhere

D. blow
4. A. thirty

B. though

C. there

D. rather
5. A. A lose

B. shoe

C. whose

D. whole

II. Vocabulary and Structure (15 points)

得分	评卷人	复查人

Directions:

There are fifteen incomplete sentences in this section. For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose one answer that best completes the sentence and blacken the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet I.

6. A _____ people come to visit the Great Wall every day.

- A. great deal

B. good number
- C. good many

D. large quantity
7. He was _____ strict man and he was strict in his work. When he was 36, he was elected _____ chairman of the committee.
- A. a, the

B. the, the
- C. the, a

D. a, 不填
8. He has never seen the Greens and he knows _____ about them.
- A. little

B. a little
- C. something

D. anything
9. The boat sailed slowly, keeping _____ to the coast as the man in it was afraid of _____ the direction.
- A. close, lost

B. close, losing
- C. next, losing

D. closely, lost
10. —Which subject do you like _____?
—I like chemistry _____ than any other one.
- A. better, better

B. best, better
- C. best, best

D. better, best
11. Our plane _____ at six and landed in Beijing _____.
- A. takes off, within four hours

B. took off, four hours later
- C. rose up, after four hours

D. raised up, in four hours
12. The foreigners once _____ their products to our company at a _____ higher price.
- A. sent, very

B. lent, still
- C. sold, much

D. showed, more
13. Just then he _____ that the hen _____ three eggs a day.
- A. lied, lay

B. lied, laid
- C. lay, laid

D. laid, lay
14. It is high time that we _____ all ready for this afternoon meeting, _____ it would be late.
- A. must get, or

B. got, or

C. should get, and

D. get, and

15. _____ her husband _____ the room, she jumped to her feet to meet him.

A. Heard, enter

B. Hearing, enter

C. Hear, to enter

D. Hearing, enter

16. _____ to do now is just _____ I am eager to know at first. But how can I get to know it?

A. What, what

B. which, what

C. That, That

D. What, which

17. It is necessary that anyone _____ exercises every day if he wishes to keep healthy.

A. do

B. would do

C. did

D. will do

18. He said he had no difficulty _____ the boat himself.

A. mending

B. to mend

C. in mending

D. A and C

19. _____ of the young men in our village find odd jobs in the city.

A. Half

B. Fifty percent

C. Two fifths

D. All the above

20. _____ is forbidden in the meeting-room but we are allowed _____ in the room for smokers.

A. Smoking, smoking

B. Smoking, to smoke

C. To smoke, smoking

D. To smoke, to smoke

得分	评卷人	复查人

III. Cloze (20 points)

Directions:

For each blank in the following passage, there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that is suitable and mark your answer by blackening the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet I.

Jungle country is not friendly to man, but it is possible to survive there. You must have the right _____ 21 _____ and you must know a few important things about the jungle. Then your chances of staying

_____ 22 _____ are very good.

In the jungle, you should always carry a _____ 23 _____. Then you can _____ 24 _____ which way to go. Again and again you must check your position by it.

Keep alert. Watch the ground in front of you carefully. Stop and listen _____ 25 _____.

If you lose your _____ 26 _____, do not be afraid. Mark the spot where you are with blazes on a tree. Then you can always know where you started.

Finding water that is safe to drink can be a problem. Many streams and rivers carry germs that can be _____ 27 _____ to man. Luckily, the jungle has many kinds of plants and vines that give water.

_____ 28 _____ in the jungle is a science. Learn as much as you can about what to _____ 29 _____ in the jungle.

Then no part of the jungle will seem completely unfriendly or frightening. In fact, you will be able to " _____ 30 _____ " it for a long time.

21. A. advice

B. partner

C. tool

D. equipment

22. A. life

B. live

C. alive

D. lively

23. A. gun

B. watch

C. telescope

D. compass

24. A. say

B. tell

C. speak

D. talk

25. A. now and again

B. here and there

C. more or less

D. more and more

26. A. way

B. sense

C. direction

D. position

27. A. good

B. bad

C. deadly

D. healthy

28. A. Staying

B. Living

C. Sleeping

D. Surviving

29. A. expect

B. want

- C. wait for
30. A. depend on
C. live off
D. look forward to
B. get rid of
D. fight against

得分	评卷人	复查人

IV. Reading Comprehension (75 points)

Directions:

There are five reading passages in this part. Each passage is followed by five questions. For each question there are four suggested answers marked A, B, C and D. Choose the best answer and blacken the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet I.

Passage One

It was a very happy family. The life was fairly well-off. Father, Leopold, was a music master in Austria. Mother was warm-hearted. There were two children, Marianne, a schoolgirl, and little Wolfgang, a child not quite four years old. Marianne was learning to play the piano, and day after day Leopold stood behind her as she practised. How patient her father was, and how cleverly he showed Marianne how to play some particularly difficult pieces! She was making progress, very good progress, and that was excellent. And there, almost lost in the big chair, sat Wolfgang, who never had to be told to keep quiet when Marianne's shoulder, saying she had done well. At that moment Wolfgang climbed on his father's knee and begged to be allowed to play the pretty piece Marianne had now mastered. What a joke that was! Picking up his baby son, Leopold laughed and said, "Look at your hands. You must wait, little man!"

There was no end of fun during tea, and Marianne had to tell her mother about Wolfgang wanting to play a difficult piece. When the meal was finished, Marianne helped to clear away the dishes. Suddenly Leopold got up. "Listen!" said he in a surprised voice. "Listen!" "Marianne is playing the piece better than ever!"

But Marianne was washing dishes in the kitchen.

His wife following, Leopold walked quietly upstairs, the lamp in one hand, his music book in the other. He pushed open the door, and there was little Wolfgang playing in the darkness. "I love it," whispered the child.

It was the beginning of Mozart's life of music.

31. Wolfgang was quiet when his sister practised the piano because _____.
A. he loved music
C. he didn't want to make a noise
32. Wolfgang's father told him he couldn't play the piano yet because _____.
A. his sister was taking lessons
C. he was too small
33. At tea-time the family had _____.
A. no fun
C. little fun
34. Leopold's family was _____.
A. poor
C. very wealthy
35. shortly after tea Leopold heard the music from upstairs. He was astonished because _____.
A. Wolfgang loved the piece so much
B. Wolfgang was playing in the darkness
C. Marianne had never played the piece so beautifully
D. Marianne was washing dishes in the kitchen

Passage Two

The National Weather Service at Ryan Airport brought out the following forecast (预报). Saturday night for Satonp Rouge and vicinity (附近地区).

It will be partly cloudy through Monday with a chance of afternoon showers. High Sunday and Monday will be in the mid 80s, with a low Sunday night in the upper 60s. Winds, will be southeasterly 10 to 15 miles per hour diminishing at night.

Probability of rain will be 20 percent Sunday.

On the coast, winds will be southeasterly 10 to 15 knots. Seas will run 2-4 feet and will be 3 feet higher near a few thunder-showers. High tide will be at 1 p. m., low tide at 12:24 a. m..

Record high for May 22 was 93 posted in 1956 and record low was 51 recorded in 1954. Normally, temperatures should be from 86 to 65 degrees.

There will be afternoon thunder-showers Tuesday and over the west part of the state Thursday. Tuesday through Thursday, lows will be in the mid to upper 70s, with highs in the mid to upper 80s.

High Saturday was 86, with a low 65.

36. This weather forecast probably appeared in a _____,

- A. Saturday morning paper
- B. Sunday evening paper
- C. Sunday morning paper
- D. Monday morning paper

37. This forecast predicts _____.

- A. records will be broken
- B. skies will be partly cloudy on Sunday and Monday
- C. there will be no rain in the forecasted period
- D. temperatures will be lower than normal for the time of year

38. This forecast states that winds will _____.

- A. slow down at night
 - B. be from south to east
 - C. bring heavy rain on Sunday
 - D. be from a different direction on the coast than in the city
39. If one were planning an outdoor game during this period, he should _____.

- A. plan it for the morning hours
- B. plan it for the afternoon hours
- C. plan it for the evening hours
- D. wait until there was better weather

40. According to the forecast the lowest recorded temperature was _____.

- A. 51 degrees
- B. 65 degrees
- C. in the upper 60s
- D. in the mid to upper 70s

Passage Three

Education is not an end, but a means to an end. In other words, we do not educate children only for the purpose of educating them; our purpose is to prepare them for life. As soon as we realize this fact, we will understand that it is very important to choose a system of education which will really prepare children for life. It is not enough just to choose the first system of education one finds, or to continue with one's old system of education without examining it to see whether it is in fact suitable

or not.

In many modern countries it has for some time been fashionable to think that, by free education for all—whether rich or poor, clever or stupid—one can solve all the problems of society and build a perfect nation. But we can already see that free education for all is not enough; we find in such countries a far larger number of people with university degrees than there are jobs for them to fill. Because of their degrees, they refuse to do what they consider “low” work; and, in fact, work with the hands is thought to be dirty and shameful in such countries.

But we have only to think a moment to understand that the work of a completely uneducated farmer is far more important than that of a professor. We can live without education, but we die if we have no food. If no one cleaned our streets and took the rubbish away from our houses, we would have terrible diseases in our towns. In countries where there are no servants because everyone is ashamed to do such work, scientists have to waste much of their time doing housework.

In fact, when we say that all of us must be educated to prepare for life, it means that we must be educated in such a way that, firstly, each of us can do whatever job is suited to his brain and ability and, secondly, that we can realize that all jobs are necessary to society, and it is very bad to be ashamed of one's work, or to scorn someone else's. Only such a type of education can be called valuable to society.

41. Education is _____.

- A. a means
- B. a purpose
- C. fashionable
- D. the first system

42. In many modern countries, children go to school _____.

- A. be free education
- B. to be able to marry
- C. to work for society
- D. to rid themselves of “low” work

43. In our country, the educational purpose is _____.

- A. to make children get degrees
- B. to prepare children for life
- C. to get everyone to live happily
- D. to choose a system of education

44. Cleaners and farmers do _____ scientists do.

- A. the same work as
- B. less important work than
- C. more work than
- D. as important work as

45. “Low” work here means _____.

- A. work with brains
C. the work that people do at home

B. work with hands

D. the work scientists do in the lab

Passage Four

Archimedes was a famous Greek mathematician and scientist. He was born around 287 BC and he died in the year 212 BC.

Archimedes is most well-known for one specific idea that he came up with. "Archimede's Principle" states that a solid object which is immersed in a liquid is pushed up by a force which is equal to the weight of the water that the object moves. For example, if you put a piece of wood and a piece of gold the same size in water, only the wood will float. Both the wood and gold move the same amount of water, but the wood weighs less than this water, while the gold weighs more.

It is believed that Archimedes discovered this principle when the king of Syracuse asked him to solve a problem. The king wanted to know if his crown was pure gold or a mixture of gold and silver. The king, of course, did not melt his crown to find out. The idea came to Archimedes as he lowered himself into his bath. He noticed how the water spilled out of the tub. He decided to use the same idea for the crown. He knew that a gold crown immersed in water would weigh more than one made of silver. The experiment was done and the goldsmith was proved guilty of trying to cheat the king.

46. A good title for the selection is _____.

- A. Archimedes
C. A gold and silver crown

B. Archimedes' Principle

D. The king of Syracuse

47. The word "immersed" in the second paragraph means "_____".

- A. lifted
C. rose

B. raised

D. under water

48. We drop a piece of metal into a jar full of water, the metal will float if it weighs less than _____.

- A. an equal amount of silver
C. all the water in the jar now

B. an equal amount of gold

D. the water that leaves the jar

49. From this selection we may conclude that the king's crown _____.

- A. moved less water than pure gold of the same size
B. moved more water than pure gold of the same weight
C. moved more water than pure gold of the same size

D. moved less water than pure gold of the same weight

50. The following sentences tell what happened many years ago. Which is the right order of the events?

- a. Archimedes took a bath
b. Archimedes discovered his principle
c. The king of Syracuse asked him to solve a problem
d. Archimedes did the experiment on his crown

A. c; a; b; d

B. b; c; a; d

C. b; c; d; a

D. c; a; d; b

Passage Five

From the beginning rivers have played an important part in the life of man. Man of the earliest times used the rivers as a means of travel. Today rivers still serve as a great waterway for the transport and people.

In ancient times, man settled near rivers or on river banks and built up large empires.

Water is Nature's most precious gift to man. Man needs water to irrigate his crops, to cook and to wash. In nations all over the world rivers mean life and wealth. They feed and clothe the nations around them.

Water is also a source of energy and power. Man constructs huge dams across the river to control the water for irrigation and get the energy needed to drive generators. The electrical power is then directed to homes, cities, factories and television stations.

Man uses water each day. His main source of water comes from reservoirs, which in turn get their water from the rivers.

Rivers also bring down soil and minerals from the mountains and deposit them on the plains building up rich river deltas for raising plants and crops. Fresh water life in rivers or in lakes fed by them provide man with food.

In a small way rivers help to keep man in good health and provide for his amusements. Various forms of water sports keep man strong and healthy.

Rivers have run on this earth long before man. Man's future ability to live is uncertain, but rivers will flow on forever.

51. Rivers have been important to man _____.

- A. since the last century
C. since a few hundred years ago

- B. for a very long time
D. since a few years ago

52. Rivers bring _____.

- A. people and crops
C. poverty and death

- B. life and wealth
D. agriculture and bridge

53. Electrical power is produced by _____.

- A. dams
C. factories

- B. reservoirs
D. generators

54. Energy is obtained from rivers by _____.

- A. building bridges across them
C. building dams across them

- B. driving generators into them
D. directing them into homes and factories

55. The things brought down by rivers from the mountains that are useful for cultivation are _____.

- A. deltas
C. fresh water life

- B. crops
D. soil and minerals

得分	评卷人	复查人

V. Daily Conversation (10 points)

Directions:

Pick out the appropriate expressions from the eight choices below and complete the following dialogues by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet I.

A. Neither had I.	B. 5 degrees below zero.	C. Well, easier said than done.
D. She is out for lunch.	E. To take dancing lessons.	F. Let's go.
G. I've seen it already.	H. Very much.	

56. Henry: Try not to make any mistakes in your exam.

Alice: _____

57. Joe: Could I speak to Anna?

Ann: _____

58. Fred: Shall we go and see our physics teacher?

Nancy: _____

59. Bill: The Peace Cinema has *Dancing with the Wolf*. Would you like to go and see it?

Mary: _____

60. Pat: How do you like Professor Brown's class?

Jim: _____

得分	评卷人	复查人

VI. Writing (25 points)

Directions:

For this part, you are allowed 20 minutes to write a short passage of about 100 ~ 120 words on the title: **On Failure**. Base your composition on the outline given below.

Outline:

1. 失败是常有的事情;
2. 人们对失败持有不同的态度;
3. 我认为.....

英语标准预测试卷(二)

(考试时间 150 分钟)

题号	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	总分
题分	5	15	20	75	10	25	核分人
得分							复查人

得分	评卷人	复查人

I. Phonetics (5 points)

Directions:

In each of the following groups of words, there are four underlined letters or letter combinations marked A, B, C and D. Compare the underlined parts and identify the one that is different from the others in pronunciation. Mark your answer by blackening the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet I.

- A. training B. said C. waiting D. main
- A. force B. forget C. corn D. horse
- A. wear B. tear C. bear D. dear
- A. decision B. conclusion C. discussion D. occasion
- A. idea B. ready C. measure D. bread

II. Vocabulary and Structure (15 points)

得分	评卷人	复查人

Directions:

There are fifteen incomplete sentences in this section. For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose one answer that best completes the sentence and blacken the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet I.

6. The number of the newly admitted students _____ over 300, but a number of them _____

not arrived yet.

- A. is, has B. are, have
C. is, have D. are, has

7. She has stored _____ books as I.

- A. three times as many B. three times as much
C. four time as many D. three time as much

8. The computer of the airports have helped people greatly. _____, more people travel by plane in China.

- A. In fact B. At least
C. At one time D. As a result

9. —I am not quite myself today.

—_____ go and see a doctor?

- A. Why don't B. Why not
C. Why you D. Better to

10. Many people _____ live in the countryside rather than in the city.

- A. would rather B. prefer to
C. would like D. had better

11. —Sorry to trouble you.

—_____.

- A. All right B. No trouble
C. that's right D. It doesn't matter

12. The used computer was sold for 3,600 yuan, which was more than its real _____.

- A. worth B. price
C. value D. cost

13. Mr. Brown owns a _____ shop in town. He also employs three _____ assistants.

- A. dresses, woman B. dress, woman
C. dress, women D. dresses, women

14. —Are you pleased with your work?

—Yes, it couldn't be _____.

A. any better

C. the best

15. It seems that the Hope Project _____ well in China.

A. is getting along

C. got along

16. Bob is not a person _____ you can borrow any money though he is rich.

A. who

C. from whom

17. A decision must be _____ immediately _____ stop the factory _____ waste water without being treated.

A. made, to, pouring

C. done, 不填, pouring

18. It is difficult _____ a world record and even more difficult to _____ it.

A. keeping, set

C. set, keep

19. Mary _____ her keys in her office and she had to _____ out of the house.

A. forgot, keep

C. left, be kept

20. The doctor _____ my forehead and said, "Your forehead _____ hot."

A. felt, feels

C. feels, felt

得分	评卷人	复查人

III. Cloze (20 points)

Directions:

For each blank in the following passage, there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that is suitable and mark your answer by blackening the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet I.

Everyone uses the expressions AM and PM. But do you exactly know what they mean and how

they came into being?

As you know, the turning of the earth makes the sun and the stars seem to move across the sky. Daylight, of course, _____ 21 _____, when the sun rises in the east and when the sun is high _____ 22 _____ the sky, between these two positions, half of the daylight hours have been spent.

Therefore, by noticing _____ 23 _____ the sun stood in the sky, early man know they could tell the time of the day. At night the motion of the stars _____ 24 _____ the same purpose. The important thing in keeping time is to know the exact moment of _____ 25 _____. For each of us, wherever we are, noon is when the sun is directly overhead. Think of an imaginary line _____ 26 _____ the sky, stretching from the north point of your horizon just to the south point.

When the sun cross your meridian (子午线), it is noon for you. When the sun still _____ 27 _____ of this line, or the meridian, it is morning. After the sun has crossed this line, it is _____ 28 _____.

The Latin word for "midday" is "deridian", _____ 29 _____ which comes our word meridian. So AM is an abbreviation (缩写词) for "ante meridean", or before midday, and PM for after midday. Each or the world's time zones (时区) is about fifteen degrees wide in longitude (经度), which is about the distance the sun moves through the sky in an hour. _____ 30 _____ lives in the same time zone observes noon at the same moment. In this way, the time is different by one hour as you move through each time zone.

21. A. comes

B. begins

C. appears

D. shines

22. A. in

B. shining

C. rising

D. falling

23. A. wherever

B. where

C. how

D. when

24. A. took

B. served

C. acted

D. tried

25. A. morning

B. the noon

C. night

D. noon

26. A. across

B. over

- C. into
27. A. east
C. south
28. A. about a day
C. afternoon
29. A. in
C. of
30. A. Who
C. One
- D. beyond
B. west
D. north
B. for an hour
D. years
B. on
D. from
B. Whoever
D. Anyone

得分	评卷人	复查人

IV. Reading Comprehension (75 points)

Directions:

There are five reading passages in this part. Each passage is followed by five questions. For each question there are four suggested answers marked A, B, C and D. Choose the best answer and blacken the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet I.

Passage One

Young people who drink or use drugs are mainly influenced by both their parents and their pressure.

Other reasons they take that first drink are to be rebellious (反抗的), for curiosity or "kicks" (刺激) or to escape an unpleasant environment. And young people drink and use drugs because alcohol (酒精) and drugs are at hand.

After first experimental use, young people continue to drink or use drugs because they believe these substances can relieve boredom, increase energy, decrease anxiety, solve problems, or help them socially. They may simply like the "high" they get in the early and middle stages of substance use. After continued use, they will drink or use drugs because they become physically and psychologically (心理地) addicted (上瘾的).

Now that we have admitted that we have to solve this problem. We must decide how to deal with this challenge. Winning this will take a great effort involving local, state, and national government. It

will require the effort of schools, but it cannot be done by schools alone. It will take family and community involvement. Already a great amount of time, energy and expert knowledge has been directed toward dealing with it but the problem continues.

31. Which of the following is not mentioned as the reason of drinking and using drugs in the passage?

- A. the selling of alcohol and drugs
B. pressure from their parents and relatives
C. curiosity
D. their eagerness to experience what is not permissible to them

32. After their first experience young people _____.

- A. will never touch alcohol and drugs
B. feel that they become adults
C. find alcohol and drugs are harmful to health
D. believe alcohol and drugs can free themselves from mental sufferings and make them energetic

33. The word "high" means _____.

- A. large amount
B. drunk
C. seriousness
D. the top

34. Continued use of alcohol and drugs can _____.

- A. help people develop physically and psychologically
B. make people feel sick
C. cause people to be in the habit of taking them
D. cause serious diseases

35. _____ should involve in the campaign to deal with the substance abuse among youth.

- A. Schools
B. Local, state and national government
C. Family and community
D. All of the above

Passage Two

There was a big pile of bricks on the top of a tall building and a man had to bring them down to the ground. He had a long rope which went over a pulley (滑轮) at the roof of the building. The other end was fastened to a big box.

First he pulled the box up to the top of the building, and fastened the end of the rope so that the box could not come down. Then he climbed up the ladder and filled the box with bricks. Next he climbed down the ladder and untied the rope. Unfortunately the box of bricks was heavier than the

man, and as a result he was pulled up by the rope. Half-way up, the box of bricks hit him as it was coming down.

When he reached the top, his head hit the pulley. The box of bricks hit the ground and broke. As a result the bricks fell out. The box was then lighter than the man and consequently he began to come down and the box began to go up.

Half-way up, the box hit the man. The man still held on to the rope and the box therefore continued to go up. The man then reached the ground. Then he let to the rope to rub his head. The box, of course, then fell down and hit the man on the head again. As a result, an ambulance came and took him to hospital.

36. Why did the man fasten the end of the rope before he climbed up the ladder?

- A. He was afraid that someone would steal his box.
- B. Because he wanted to climb up along the rope.
- C. He fastened the end of the rope in order to keep the box unmoved.
- D. Because he wanted to prevent the box from coming down.

37. The box of bricks hit the man because _____.

- A. the box of bricks was heavier than him
- B. the box of bricks was lighter than him
- C. the box of bricks came down too fast
- D. the man was too careless

38. What happened when the man let go the rope?

- A. The box fell down and hit the man on the head.
- B. The box continued to go up.
- C. The man went up to the top of the building.
- D. The man fell down and broke his legs.

39. For the second time, the man's head was hit by _____.

- A. the box of bricks
- B. the ladder
- C. the top of the building
- D. the pulley

40. How many times did the box hit the man?

- A. Once
- B. Three times
- C. Twice
- D. Four times

Passage Three

The whole industrial process which makes many of the goods and machines we need and use in our daily lives, is bound to create a number of waste products which upset the environmental balance, or the ecological (生态的) balance as it is known. Many of these waste products can be prevented or disposed (处理) of sensibly, but clearly while more and more new goods are produced and made complex, there will be new, dangerous wastes to be disposed of, for example, the waste products from nuclear power stations. Many people therefore, see pollution as only part of a larger and more complex problem, that is, the whole process of industrial production and consumption of goods. Others again see the problem mainly in connection with agriculture, where new methods are helping farmers grow more and more on their land to feed our ever-increasing population. However, the land itself is gradually becoming worn out as it is being used, in some cases, too heavily, and artificial fertilisers (人造肥料) cannot bring back the balance.

Whatever is underlying (潜在的) reasons, there is no doubt that much of the pollution caused could be controlled if only companies, individuals and governments would make more efforts. In the home there is an obvious need to control litter (杂乱的废物) and waste. Food comes wrapped up three or four times in packages that all have to be disposed of; drinks are increasingly sold in bottles or tins which cannot be reused. This not only causes a litter problem, but also is a great waste resources, in terms of glass, metals and paper. Advertising has helped this process by persuading many of us to buy things we don't want to buy. Pollution and waste combine to be a problem everyone can help to solve by cutting out unnecessary buying, excess consumption and careless disposal of the products we use in our daily lives.

41. The main cause of pollution is _____.

- A. the production of new industrial goods
- B. increased amounts of natural substance
- C. our ever-increasing population
- D. the release of artificial of natural substances into the environment

42. In the writer's view, the more new goods there are, _____.

- A. the less pollution we have
- B. the harder pollution can be done away with
- C. the more pollution there will be
- D. the more easily pollution can be controlled

43. Many people see pollution as only part of _____.
A. the environmental balance
B. our daily life
C. the consumption of goods by man
D. the whole process of industrial production and consumption of goods
44. Food packages, bottles and tins for drinks can cause _____.
A. air pllution
B. both the litter problem and waste of resources
C. excess consumption
D. unnecessary buying
45. People can help solve the problem of pollution by _____.
A. urging their governments to control litter and waste
B. cutting down the use of oil and other oil products
C. reducing unnecessary buying, over-consumption and careless disposal of wastes
D. Making anti-pollution advertisements

Passage Four

Women earn less than men do. For example, in 1998 the hourly wages of women in the U. S. were 26% less than those of men. The gap between male and female incomes becomes wider with age. The gap between the labor incomes of young women and young men varies. It's also clear that jobs in which women are concentrated pay less. The larger the number of workers who are women in an industry, the lower the average wages.

Why do women earn less than men do? Are the differences explained by the fact that women are looked down upon? If so, the government has to intervene (干预), to force the employers to pay equal wages to equal jobs. However, there is no agreement among economists about the causes of the gap. One view argues that women on the average have chosen low-paid jobs in which workers enjoy the freedom of entering and leaving the labor force, which reduces their years of experience relative to men. Other people say the gap can also be explained by the difference in educational background.

Much of the gap, however, has not been fully explained. It might be the result of some prejudice (偏见) against women. It is this part that has produced calls for government action. What would happen if the government did intervene to increase the wages paid to women? One possibility is that incomes for women as a group might actually decline (下降). An increase in wage decreases the quan-

tity of labor input demanded, resulting in decreased employment as the rate of hiring new workers declines. The result will be a surplus (过剩) of labor. Those who can find jobs might be better off while those who had jobs might find themselves out of work.

46. The difference in labor incomes is most obvious between _____.
A. young men and young women
B. young women in the same industry
C. middle-aged men and middle-aged women
D. middle-aged women in the same industry
47. Some economists believe women earn less than men partly because _____.
A. there are more than enough women in the labor force
B. women have more freedom in selecting jobs
C. women are only provided with low-paid jobs
D. women are less experienced than men

48. Which of the following CANNOT be inferred from the second paragraph?

- A. Levels of education are closely related to productivity.
B. Women are not as productive as men.
C. Women receive less education than men.
D. Goods produced by men are not as good as those by women.

49. What does the author suggest that the government should do for women workers?

- A. To ensure equal pay for women.
B. No solution is clearly suggested.
C. To explain why women are paid less.
D. To force employers to hire more women.
50. What would happen if women's wages were raised?
A. The input of labor would be increased.
B. The unemployment rate would go up.
C. Those who have jobs would all become better off.
D. Women as a group would earn more than before.

Passage Five

Australia is nearly as large as the United States, but most of it is too dry for people to live in. Around this dry part are large sheep and cow farms. A few of them are as large as the smallest states

in America. Often the nearest neighbours are several hundred kilometers away.

The two-way radio is very important to people who live on these great Australian farms. It works much like a telephone. A person can listen to someone else talk and then give an answer. For example, people on the large farms could talk to a doctor far away. They could tell the doctor about someone who was ill, and the doctor could let them know how to look after the sick person.

As the large farms were so far from towns, the children could not go to school. Radio schools were started for them in some places. At a certain time each day, boys and girls turn on their radios and listen to teachers in cities far away.

Families on the large farms wanted to give news to their neighbours. The programme "Round Robin Talks" by radio was started to keep families in touch with each other. They could talk about who was going away and who was ill. The men could talk about their sheep and cows and how much money the markets would pay for them. In many ways the radio became a newspaper for the farm people of Australia.

51. In the passage "the two-way radio" is _____.
A. important to Americans B. useful for children only
C. used as a telephone D. only used by doctors
52. The word "sick" in the second paragraph means _____.
A. ill B. poor
C. kind D. healthy
53. The children on the large farms far away _____.
A. always went to school together B. could have lessons on the radios
C. listened to teachers at school D. built radio schools with teachers
54. Which of the following is NOT TRUE in the passage?
A. The two-way radio is like a telephone for Australian farmers.
B. Families on large farms could keep in touch with each other by radios.
C. The two-way radio is like a newspaper for Australian farmers.
D. All the Australians live on dry places, and they use radios in many ways.
55. The best title of this passage is _____.
A. Australian Families B. Australian People
C. A Useful Radio D. A Telephone Call

V. Daily Conversation(10 points)

得分	评卷人	复查人

Directions:

Pick out the appropriate expressions from the eight choices below and complete the following dialogues by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

A. That's a good idea.	B. Sure.	C. I often go there.
D. Yes. I've passed the exam.	E. Almost.	F. I asked a few questions.
G. Her father was sick.	H. You go straight to bed.	

56. Fred: Why didn't Kate come to class today?
Nancy: _____
57. Pat: How about inviting some friends over for a drink?
Mary: _____
58. Bill: Would you please give me a lift?
Jane: _____
59. Joe: You seem to be very pleased today. Any good news?
Ann: _____
60. Henry: Have we got everything ready for the trip to New York?
Alice: _____

得分	评卷人	复查人

VI. Writing (25 points)

Directions:

For this part, you are allowed 20 minutes to write a letter of about 100 ~ 120 words according to the following situation.

你是李立,写一封信与你的老师约定时间,请他就你的论文提纲提一些建议。

英语标准预测试卷(三)

(考试时间 150 分钟)

题号	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	总分
题分	5	15	20	75	10	25	核分人
得分							复查人

得分	评卷人	复查人

I. Phonetics (5 points)

Directions:

In each of the following groups of words, there are four underlined letters or letter combinations marked A, B, C and D. Compare the underlined parts and identify the one that is different from the others in pronunciation. Mark your answer by blackening the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet I.

1. A. machine

B. headache

C. chemistry

D. character
2. A. piece

B. receive

C. relief

D. scientist
3. A. months

B. mouths

C. paths

D. clothes
4. A. machine

B. attention

C. major

D. China
5. A. flood

B. books

C. other

D. double

II. Vocabulary and Structure (15 points)

得分	评卷人	复查人

Directions:

There are fifteen incomplete sentences in this section. For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose one answer that best completes the sentence and blacken the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet I.

6. —Will you come to the party this weekend?

_____.

- A. With pleasure

B. My pleasure
- C. It's my pleasure

D. A pleasure

7. The square in front of the supermarket is so limited that when going there, first of all, you should

consider _____ your car.

- A. parking

B. where to park
- C. to park

D. where parking

8. The factory has done good honour to the government and the people around so that visitors come to it _____.

- A. in number

B. in larger numbers
- C. to the number

D. by number

9. It is _____ to be invited to speak here.

- A. good manners

B. an honour
- C. a pride

D. a respect

10. The country has _____ people and _____ money _____ spent on tobacco every year.

- A. a large quantity of, a number of, are

B. plenty of, a great deal, are
- C. a great deal of, plenty of, is

D. a large number of, a large amount of, is

11. _____ he goes, she will go, and she never cares _____ happens.

- A. Wherever, what

B. Wherever, that
- C. Where, that

D. Where, what

12. —She likes to watch TV plays, but she doesn't watch TV every day.

_____.

- A. So do I

B. Nor do I
- C. So I do

D. So it is with me

13. She is always the first _____ to school.

- A. coming

B. to come
- C. to have come

D. having come

14. —I always look out when crossing the street.

—You are right. You can't be too _____.

- A. nervous
C. careless

- B. careful
D. hurried

15. It was 12 o'clock _____ the plane took off.

- A. when
C. since
B. that
D. till

16. _____, Mr. Brown saw the washing machine which had been repaired go wrong again.

- A. To his surprise
C. Surprising
B. It was surprised
D. By surprise

17. —What made her so upset?

— _____ the necklace _____ yesterday.

- A. Lost, bought
C. Losing, having bought
B. Lost, buying
D. Losing, bought

18. The three children looked after their sick mother _____.

- A. in return
C. in turn
B. by turn
D. on turn

19. Tom went out to play with his homework _____.

- A. done
C. doing
B. to do
D. being done

20. Not until _____ the whole thing to him _____ that he was wrong.

- A. had I explained, he realized
C. I had explained, that he realized
B. had I explained, that he realized
D. I had explained, did he realize

得分	评卷人	复查人

III. Cloze (20 points)

Directions:

For each blank in the following passage, there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that is suitable and mark your answer by blackening the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet I.

Most children with healthy appetites are ready to eat almost anything that is offered them and a

child rarely dislikes food _____ it is badly cooked.

The way a meal is cooked and served is most important and an _____ served meal will improve a child's appetite. Never ask a child _____ he likes or dislikes a food and never discuss likes and dislikes in front of him or allow _____ else to do so. If the father says he hates fat meat or the mother refuses vegetables in the child's hearing he is _____ to copy this procedure. Take it _____ granted that he likes everything and he probably will. Nothing healthful should be omitted for the meal because of a supposed dislike. At meal times it is a good idea to give a child a small portion and let him come back for a second helping rather than give him as _____ as he is likely to eat all at once. Do not talk too much to the child _____ meal times, but let him get on with his food, and do not allow him to leave the table immediately after a meal or he will soon learn to swallow his food so he can hurry back to his toys. Under _____ circumstances must a child be coaxed (哄骗) _____ forced to eat.

21. A. if

C. that

B. until

D. unless

22. A. adequately

C. eagerly

D. attractively

23. A. whether

C. what

B. that

D. which

24. A. somebody

C. anybody

B. everybody

D. nobody

25. A. willing

C. obliged

B. possible

D. likely

26. A. with

C. over

B. as

D. for

27. A. little

C. much

B. few

D. many

28. A. no

C. over

B. during

D. by