

JINAN DAXUE HUAQIAO DAXUE JI QUANGUO LIANZHAO KAOSHI
YINGYU MONI SHITIJI

英语

暨南大学、华侨大学及全国联招生考试

模拟试题集

主编 陈 芳



总结近年考试命题和考查方向
针对两校联招、全国联招考生
考点明确，复习备考有的放矢



暨南大学出版社
JINAN UNIVERSITY PRESS

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编者 黄淑萍 杨 慧 陈 芳 邓世军 覃儒奎



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前 言

为了帮助指导港、澳、台、华侨、华人及其他外籍学生报考暨南大学、华侨大学（简称两校）以及全国其他高等学校，我们根据两校联合招生及全国高等学校联合招生考试复习大纲的要求和内容，在总结、研究近年的两校及全国联招考试命题和考查方向的基础上，编写了这套暨南大学、华侨大学及全国联招考试模拟试题集。

这套试题集包括《暨南大学、华侨大学及全国联招考试中国语文模拟试题集》、《暨南大学、华侨大学及全国联招考试数学模拟试题集》、《暨南大学、华侨大学及全国联招考试英语模拟试题集》、《暨南大学、华侨大学及全国联招考试历史、地理模拟试题集》、《暨南大学、华侨大学及全国联招考试物理、化学模拟试题集》共五本，其中《中国语文》、《数学》、《英语》各包括两校联招模拟试题六套（含答案）、全国联招模拟试题四套（含答案）；《历史、地理》、《物理、化学》分别为历史和地理、物理和化学的合本，包括两校联招模拟试题历史、地理、物理、化学各三套（含答案）、全国联招模拟试题各两套（含答案）。

这套试题集由何修文、张训涛总体策划设计。参加编写这套试题集的教师，在指导港、澳、台及海外华人华侨学生报考中国大陆的高等学校方面有着丰富的教学经验。这套试题集考点明确、重点突出、覆盖面广，相信能有效地帮助学生备考。

由于编者水平有限，书中难免出现错漏，恳请广大师生予以指正。

何修文 张训涛

2009年3月18日

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答卷时间：120 分钟

Paper One（第一卷）

Part I Listening Comprehension (30 points)

Section A (1×5)

Directions: *In this section you will hear 5 sentences, which will be spoken only once. In each sentence there is a number. Listen carefully and decide the correct number you have heard. Then, mark your answer by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.*

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-------------|---------------------|-------------|
| 1. A. 18,564 | B. 18,465 | C. 15,564 | D. 15,465 |
| 2. A. UA 982 | B. CA 984 | C. VA 892 | D. PA 894 |
| 3. A. 78591642 | B. 78951462 | C. 75981624 | D. 75914286 |
| 4. A. 7:45 | B. 8:15 | C. 8:45 | D. 7:15 |
| 5. A. June 15, 1985 | | B. January 29, 1984 | |
| C. July 23, 1984 | | D. January 28, 1985 | |

Section B (1×5)

Directions: *In this section you will hear 5 questions. The questions will be spoken only once. When you hear a question, read the 4 possible answers in your test paper and choose the most suitable one. Then, mark your answer by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.*

Example:

You will hear: Does he know that there will be a lecture on American poetry this afternoon?



You will read: A. Yes, there will.

B. Yes, he does.

C. No, it isn't.

D. No, he will not.

The most suitable answer is B, so you should blacken the letter B on your Answer Sheet.

- | | |
|--|---------------------------|
| 6. A. No, Tom is not here. | B. Yes, Tom is not here. |
| C. No, we are all here. | D. Yes, we are all here. |
| 7. A. Yes, I'd like a kilo of oranges. | B. No, you can't. |
| C. Yes, go ahead. | D. No, you shouldn't. |
| 8. A. Don't mention it. | B. Go ahead. |
| C. Take it easy. | D. Go away. |
| 9. A. Yes, I won't. | B. No, I don't. |
| C. No, I will. | D. Yes, I will. |
| 10. A. He is a manager. | B. He is like his mother. |
| C. He is getting better. | D. He is thirteen. |

Section C (2 × 5)

Directions: In this section you will hear 5 short conversations between two speakers. At the end of each conversation, a third voice will ask a question about what was said. The conversation and the question will be spoken only once. After you hear a conversation and the question about it, read the 4 possible answers in your test paper and choose the best one to the question you have heard. Then, mark your answer by blackening the corresponding letter of your choice on the Answer Sheet.

- | | | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 11. A. Susan. | B. Lily. | C. Lucy. | D. Tracy. |
| 12. A. Listening to the radio. | B. Watching TV. | C. Doing homework. | D. Writing a composition. |
| 13. A. He had to cancel the party. | B. He was not told the news earlier. | C. He had to put off the party. | D. He had to leave earlier. |
| 14. A. In a hotel. | B. At a restaurant. | C. In the street. | D. At home. |
| 15. A. Leave the cinema. | B. Wait in a line. | C. Come back in five minutes. | D. Come back for a later movie. |

Section D (2 × 5)

Directions: *In this section you will hear a short talk. The talk will be spoken twice. After the talk you will be asked questions. When you hear a question, read the 4 possible answers in your test paper and choose the best answer to the question you have heard. Then, mark your answer by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.*

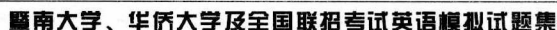
16. A. Before meals.
B. After meals.
C. While they are having their meals.
D. They never drink coffee when they eat.
17. A. Use whichever you like when necessary.
B. Use them from the outside to the inside.
C. Use them from the inside to the outside.
D. Use them from the middle to both sides.
18. A. It's a fork. B. It's a spoon.
C. It's a knife. D. It's a plate.
19. A. Soup. B. Salad.
C. Butter. D. Chicken.
20. A. Eating Habit in America
B. Eating Habit in Europe
C. How to Use Forks , Knives and Spoons
D. Dinning Customs of the West

Part II Reading Comprehension (40 points)

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

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:

Mrs. Brown had just finished cooking when she heard a knock at the door. She was surprised because the postman and the milkman had already been there, and she



As she looked at him, Mrs. Brown remembered stories in the newspapers about old ladies who opened to strangers, and were hit on the head and had their things stolen. She felt rather frightened. "I am not going to open the door," she said to herself, "If I don't, perhaps he'll think there's no one in and go away." She let the curtain fall back into place and waiting.

21. When Mrs. Brown heard the knock, she was probably _____.

- A. in the garden B. in the kitchen
C. outside the front door D. inside the front door
22. Mrs. Brown looked out of the window because _____ .
A. she was expecting a visitor B. she had never any visitors
C. she wanted to see who he was D. she thought it might be the milkman

A. was wearing an army cap B. was dressed as a soldier
C. had holes in his trousers D. had a grey hat over his eyes

A. she had read B. she had been told
C. she had seen happen D. she knew would happen

A. while Mrs. Brown was watching him
B. before Mrs. Brown saw him
C. after Mrs. Brown had left the curtain fall
D. when Mrs. Brown first saw him

Every year thousands of tourists visit Pompeii (庞贝), Italy. They see the sights

that Pompeii is famous for—its stadium (运动场) and theatres, its shops and restaurants. The tourists do not, however, see Pompeii's people. They do not see them because Pompeii has no people. No one has lived in Pompeii for almost 2,000 years.

Once, Pompeii was a busy city of 22,000 people. It lay at the foot of Mount Vesuvius, a grass-covered volcano (火山). Mount Vesuvius had not erupted (爆发) for centuries, so the people of Pompeii felt safe. But they were not.

In August of AD 79, Mount Vesuvius erupted. The entire top of the mountain exploded, and a huge black cloud rose into the air. Soon stones and ashes began to fall on Pompeii. When the eruption ended two days later, Pompeii was buried under 20 feet of stones and ashes. Then, in the year 1861, an Italian scientist named Ginseppe began to uncover Pompeii. Slowly, carefully, Ginseppe and his men dug. The city looked almost the same as it had looked in AD 79. There were streets and fountains, houses and shops. There was a stadium with 2,000 seats. Perhaps the most important of all, there were everyday objects, which tell us a great deal about the people who lived in Pompeii. Many glasses and jars had some dark blue colour in the bottom, so we know that the people of Pompeii liked wine. They liked bread, too; metal bread pans were in every bakery. In one bakery there were 81 round, flat loaves of bread—a type of bread that is still sold in Italy today. Tiny boxes filled with a dark, shiny powder tell us that women like to wear eye-makeup.

Ginseppe has died, but his work continues. One-fourth has not been uncovered yet. Scientists are still digging, still making discoveries that draw the tourists to Pompeii.

26. Why do large numbers of people come to Pompeii each year?

- A. To visit the volcano.
- B. To shop and eat there.
- C. To watch sports and plays.
- D. To see how Pompeians (庞贝人) lived.

27. Why had so many Pompeians stayed at the foot of volcanic Mount Vesuvius?

- A. The city nearby offered all kinds of fun.
- B. Few people expected the volcano to erupt again.
- C. The area produced the finest wine in Italy.
- D. The mountain was beautiful and covered with grass.

28. Why did the uncovered city look almost the same as it had looked in AD 79?



- A. Because the city was buried alive and remained untouched.
 - B. Because Ginseppe and his men dug it slowly and carefully.
 - C. Because scientists successfully rebuilt the city with everyday objects.
 - D. Because someone had lived in the city ever since the volcano erupted.
29. According to the text, the Pompeians who lived 2,000 years ago _____.
- A. lived more or less the same as Italians now do
 - B. liked women wearing all kinds of makeup
 - C. enjoyed a lazy life with drinking and eating
 - D. went back to Pompeii after the eruption in AD 79
30. Which of the following statements is true?
- A. Pompeii was prosperous (繁荣的) at that time.
 - B. Pompeii was built of wood.
 - C. Pompeii had no theatre.
 - D. Pompeii's stadium could hold all the people in the city.

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:

E-mail systems at thousands of companies and government offices around the world were attacked by a virus (病毒) called "Melissa" that disguises (伪装) itself as an "important message" from a friend. "In spite of a weekend of warnings, more than 50,000 computers at about 100 places around the world had been attacked by the virus," computer security experts said on Monday.

The virus began to show up last Friday and spread rapidly on Monday by making computers fire off dozens of infected (被传染的) e-mails. Although the virus caused no serious damage to a computer, its effect was far reaching.

The Melissa virus comes in the form of an e-mail, usually containing the subject line "Important Message". It appears to be from a friend. The body of the e-mail message says, "Here is that document you asked for... don't show it to anyone else." Attached to the message is a document file. Once the user opens that file, the virus digs into the user's address book and sends infected documents to the first 50 addresses.

The reason why this is spreading so fast is that you are getting it from people you know and trust. So anyone who gets an unexpected e-mail with the "Important Message" subject line is advised to delete it immediately and not to open the

message.

31. Thousands of computers were attacked by the Melissa virus _____.

- A. covered with an important message
- B. under cover of a message needing immediate attention
- C. under the clothes of an important e-mail
- D. with a beautiful coat

32. The virus made a computer _____.

- A. receive tens of bad e-mails
- B. delete many important e-mail messages
- C. send out scores of infected messages
- D. burn with a fire because of many infected e-mails

33. After the attack by the virus, the computer _____.

- A. was slightly damaged
- B. became entirely out of order
- C. could not send out any e-mail any longer
- D. would have to be thrown away

34. If you opened a file infected by the virus, the virus would _____.

- A. damage the user's address book at once
- B. soon spread through the user's list of address
- C. let the first 50 addresses go out of the computer
- D. change the user's address book in the computer

35. What's the suggested way to avoid the virus when one gets an e-mail with the subject of "Important Message"?

- A. To open it and send out the message to your friends.
- B. Not to open it and delete it at once.
- C. To kill the virus before opening the e-mail.
- D. To turn off the computer.

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage:

British potato farmers were angry and wanted the expression "couch potato" to be taken out of the dictionary because it harmed the vegetable's image. The British Potato Council wants the *Oxford English Dictionary* (OED) to replace the expression with the term "couch slouch".



Kathryn Race, head of marketing at the Council, which represents some 4,000 planters and processors, said the group had complained in writing to the OED but had yet to receive a response. "We are trying to get rid of the image that potatoes are bad for you," she said on Monday, "The potato has had its knocks in the past. Of course it is not the *Oxford English Dictionary's* fault but we want to use another term instead of 'couch potato' because potatoes are naturally healthy."

The OED says that "couch potato" began as American slang, meaning "a person who spends his or her leisure time sitting around, especially watching television or video tapes".

The Potato Council says its campaign is backed by dieticians (饮食学家) who say the vegetable is low in fat and high in vitamin C. Supporting the campaign, famous cook Antony Worrall Thompson said the vegetable was one of Britain's favorite foods. "Not only are they healthy, they are also convenient and yummy (美味). Life without potato is like a sandwich without a filling," he said.

John Simpson, chief editor of the *Oxford English Dictionary*, said the dictionary first included the term "couch potato" in 1993 and said "dictionaries just reflect the words that society uses". Simpson said words were never taken out of the full-length dictionary, which includes some 650,000 words in 20 volumes. But little-used words can be removed from the smaller dictionaries to make way for newer ones. "If society stops using words then they get taken out of the smaller dictionaries," he added.

"The first known recorded use of the expression 'couch potato' was in an article in *Los Angeles Times*, in 1979," Simpson said.

Nigel Evans, a member of Parliament for the Ribble Valley in Lancashire, has made a motion in support of the campaign, highlighting the nutritional value of the British potato.

36. British potato farmers wanted to _____.

- A. advertise their produces
- B. call for a higher price for their potatoes
- C. remove the expression "couch potato" from the dictionary
- D. let people know how important the potato is in people's lives

37. The farmers think that _____.

- A. potatoes have had a bad image
- B. potatoes are good for people by nature

- C. potatoes sometimes do harm to people
D. it's the government's fault to use the expression "couch potato"
38. John Simpson thinks that _____.
A. the expression can be taken out of every kind of dictionary
B. dictionaries do not necessarily reflect the words the society uses
C. little-used words can remain in the smaller dictionaries
D. it is impossible for them to take the expression out of the dictionary
39. According to the passage, what is wrong with the expression "couch potato" ?
A. It is connected with unfavorable meaning.
B. Potato should be used in the expression.
C. It is borrowed from America English.
D. It refers to a kind of person.
40. What's the best title for this passage?
A. A Potato or Coach Potato
B. What's Wrong with Potato
C. Never Be A Coach Potato
D. How "Couch Potato" Came into Dictation

Part III Vocabulary (20 points)

Section A (10 points)

Directions: There are 10 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are 4 choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the ONE answer that best completes the sentence. Then mark your answer by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

41. A strong earthquake _____ this small town in China last May.
A. was hit B. hit C. happened D. beat
42. I want to have a house of my own—big, beautiful, and _____, comfortable.
A. first of all B. after all C. in all D. above all
43. My computer suddenly _____ when I was surfing the internet.
A. broke down B. broke out C. broke in D. broke up
44. Experts have been trying to _____ what makes this country develop so fast.



- A. carry out B. figure out C. watch out D. make out
45. He returned home only to find the door open and lots of things _____.
A. losing B. missed C. steal D. missing
46. —Hey, John, how are you?
—You are?
—I'm Lisa!
—Oh, sorry, I didn't _____ you.
- A. recognize B. realize C. remember D. recover
47. They are _____ friends. They know each other very well.
A. closed B. close C. closing D. closely
48. My father was against my suggestion while my mother was _____ it.
A. in memory of B. in search of C. in honour of D. in favour of
49. The _____ movie I saw yesterday made me _____.
A. exciting, exciting B. exciting, excited
C. excited, excited D. excited, exciting
50. _____ our efforts, we failed to carry out the plan.
A. In spite of B. Despite of C. Instead of D. Because of

Section B (10 points)

Directions: There are 10 sentences in this part. For each sentence there are 4 choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the ONE answer word or phrase that is closest in meaning to the underlined part. Then mark your answer by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

51. I don't like that bar, because I can't put up with the noise there; it's driving me mad.
A. stand B. live with C. reduce D. escape
52. You can see the stars on a clear night, but in the daytime they are invisible.
A. dark B. unseeable C. obvious D. unavailable
53. The conference had to be called off because the main speaker was seriously ill.
A. delayed B. put off C. canceled D. continued
54. They are twins. They look alike but they have distinct personalities.
A. clear B. different C. similar D. distinguished