

全国各类成人高等学校招生考试

专科起点升本科



试卷命题研究组 编

# 全真模拟试卷

## 英语

英语

十套模拟试卷

详细解答分析

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## 出版说明

按照教育部关于从 2003 年起调整成人高校招生考试科目设置的有关要求,教育部高校学生司和教育部考试中心于 2002 年重新修订颁布了《全国各类成人高等学校招生复习考试大纲——专科起点升本科》。为了帮助广大考生顺利通过专科起点升本科的全国统一考试,我们邀请了诸多国家重点院校从事成人教学、专升本考前辅导及专升本考试阅卷的专家、命题研究人员和一线教师编写审定了此套模拟试卷。每本书有 10 套全真模拟试卷,后面均配有详细的解答及点评。本套模拟题均与我社出版的专升本[英语、政治、教育理论、大学语文、高等数学(一)、高等数学(二)]应试指导丛书配套,按照新《大纲》考试要求,突出重点、考点、知识点,针对成人考生的特点,题型针对性强、命题率高,对具有难度的试题进行详细的解析。考生通过实战练习,在有效的时间内,加深对基础知识的理解,巩固强化复习知识,提高应试能力,为顺利通过考试打下坚实的基础。

本套丛书与同类书相比,具有权威性高、应试性强、按新大纲调整内容编写、全真模拟标准试卷和详细的解答指导等特点,希望考生经过努力冲刺,取得好成绩。

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# 第一部分

## 全真模拟试卷

### 全真模拟试卷(一)

#### I . Phonetics (10 points)

**Directions:** In each of the following groups of words, there are four underlined letters or letter combinations marked A, B, C, 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. <u>neighbour</u> | B. <u>height</u>     | C. <u>weight</u>   | D. <u>eighty</u>  |
| 2. A. <u>both</u>      | B. <u>come</u>       | C. <u>note</u>     | D. <u>only</u>    |
| 3. A. <u>measure</u>   | B. <u>break</u>      | C. <u>heavy</u>    | D. <u>bread</u>   |
| 4. A. <u>three</u>     | B. <u>bathroom</u>   | C. <u>breathe</u>  | D. <u>maths</u>   |
| 5. A. <u>pleasure</u>  | B. <u>visitor</u>    | C. <u>raise</u>    | D. <u>physics</u> |
| 6. A. <u>expert</u>    | B. <u>exhibition</u> | C. <u>exercise</u> | D. <u>exist</u>   |
| 7. A. <u>teaches</u>   | B. <u>leaves</u>     | C. <u>machines</u> | D. <u>plays</u>   |
| 8. A. <u>prove</u>     | B. <u>stone</u>      | C. <u>those</u>    | D. <u>joke</u>    |
| 9. A. <u>which</u>     | B. <u>who</u>        | C. <u>white</u>    | D. <u>whisper</u> |
| 10. A. <u>artist</u>   | B. <u>kick</u>       | C. <u>resist</u>   | D. <u>silence</u> |

#### II . Vocabulary and Structure (40 points)

**Directions:** There are 40 incomplete sentences in this section. For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C, D. Choose one answer that best completes the sentence and blacken the corresponding letter on ANSWER SHEET I.

11. We can obtain knowledge from other sources \_\_\_\_\_ books.  
A. beside      B. besides      C. apart      D. in addition
12. \_\_\_\_\_ that the family had taken with them was one bottle of orange.  
A. Anything      B. Everything      C. What      D. All
13. The students doesn't work \_\_\_\_\_ he used to.  
A. so hard as      B. so harder than      C. as harder as      D. as hard like
14. —Could you have been more careful?  
—Why, what wrong \_\_\_\_\_ I \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. did; do      B. will; do      C. have; done      D. had; done
15. The number of people invited \_\_\_\_\_ fifty, but a number of them \_\_\_\_\_ absent for dif-

ferent reasons.

- A. were; was      B. was; was      C. was; were      D. were; were
16. He thought the painting was of little \_\_\_\_\_, so he let me have it for only ten pounds.  
A. cost      B. value      C. price      D. expense
17. He wondered if he could slip out of the lecture hall without anyone \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. noticing      B. noticed      C. to notice      D. being noticed
18. My mother knows Jane; they \_\_\_\_\_ to each other at a party.  
A. have been introduced      B. are introduced  
C. were introduced      D. had been introduced
19. The students laughed \_\_\_\_\_ the silly answers they had put on their tests.  
A. at      B. from      C. to      D. over
20. Let's visit the bookstore on our way back home, \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. shan't you      B. won't you      C. shall we      D. will you
21. You cannot be \_\_\_\_\_ careful.  
A. very      B. too      C. so      D. only
22. We'll stay here \_\_\_\_\_ it stops raining.  
A. while      B. before      C. unless      D. till
23. The belief that children of working mothers usually suffer is \_\_\_\_\_ by most scientists.  
A. rejected      B. refused      C. resisted      D. reduced
24. May I stay with you \_\_\_\_\_ going back to my parents' home tonight?  
A. because of      B. so as to  
C. in spite of      D. instead of
25. If \_\_\_\_\_ green, the door might look more beautiful.  
A. painted      B. paint      C. painting      D. to paint
26. At last the girl \_\_\_\_\_ my invitation.  
A. accepted      B. received      C. had accepted      D. had received
27. The old lady was very fond of walking and she used to go out every day in all \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. temperatures      B. weathers      C. climates      D. customs
28. Have you ever been to the square \_\_\_\_\_ was built last year?  
A. which      B. where      C. when      D. what
29. She was too shy to speak \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. in public      B. in the public  
C. in a public      D. at public
30. He felt bad because he had drunk \_\_\_\_\_ the night before.  
A. little      B. too much      C. too many      D. a little
31. Eating all kinds of vegetables \_\_\_\_\_ one in good health.  
A. keep      B. kept      C. is keeping      D. keeps
32. Your window wants \_\_\_\_\_; You'd better have it \_\_\_\_\_ this week.  
A. cleaning; do      B. to be cleaned; do

- C. being cleaned; done                      D. cleaning; done
33. It is a \_\_\_\_\_ of time talking to him. He never listens.  
A. lot                      B. loss                      C. waste                      D. model
34. The dictionary \_\_\_\_\_ me ten dollars.  
A. cost                      B. spent                      C. took                      D. paid
35. He \_\_\_\_\_ you more help, even though he was very busy.  
A. might have given                      B. might give  
C. may have given                      D. may give
36. —Why does Sam want to go to New York by train instead of by plane?  
— \_\_\_\_\_ .  
A. Because it's cheaper to go by plane  
B. Because it's cheaper to go by train  
C. Because a plane is cheaper than a train  
D. Because a plane is more expensive than a train
37. The engineer, together with his two children \_\_\_\_\_ watching TV while his wife was cooking supper.  
A. were                      B. was                      C. are                      D. is
38. These houses are sold at such a low price \_\_\_\_\_ people expected.  
A. like                      B. as                      C. that                      D. which
39. \_\_\_\_\_ the flood, the ship would have reached its destination on time.  
A. In spite of                      B. In case of                      C. But for                      D. Because of
40. In no way \_\_\_\_\_ from practice.  
A. theory can be separated                      B. theory is separated  
C. can theory be separated                      D. has theory been separated
41. The weather turned out to be very good, \_\_\_\_\_ was more than we could expect.  
A. what                      B. which                      C. that                      D. it
42. I can hardly \_\_\_\_\_ the difference between these two words.  
A. point                      B. speak                      C. talk                      D. tell
43. Don't worry about your child, his temperature is only slightly above \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. average                      B. usual                      C. regular                      D. normal
44. I can hardly hear the radio. Would you please \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. turn it on                      B. turn it down                      C. turn it up                      D. turn it off
45. The girl's answer \_\_\_\_\_ good enough.  
A. sounded                      B. noised                      C. heard                      D. listened
46. It \_\_\_\_\_ every day so far this month.  
A. rained                      B. has rained                      C. rains                      D. is raining
47. This is the very book \_\_\_\_\_ I want to find.  
A. that                      B. which                      C. it                      D. with which
48. After the long travel, I didn't feel \_\_\_\_\_ tired. So I fell asleep as soon as I dropped myself



onto the bed.

A. a little

B. a bit

C. a few

D. at all

49. If only she \_\_\_\_\_ someone's advice!

A. asked

B. would have asked

C. had asked

D. asks

50. —Can I get you a cup of tea?

—\_\_\_\_\_.

A. That's very kind of you

B. With pleasure

C. You can please

D. Thank you for the tea

### III. Close (20 points)

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

Tom is a thirteen-year-old boy. He's tall and strong. And he ran faster than 51 in his class. So he was often proud of it. Two weeks 52 a new student came. His name is Dick. He's thin and short. But his classmates found that he ran very fast when they were playing football. Henry, one of Tom's friends, told him about 53. Of course, he didn't believe it.

"Why 54 a race with him?" said Henry.

"It's a good idea!" said Tom. "Go to tell the boy. I'll have a race with him tomorrow."

The next afternoon, when the classes were over, Tom got ready 55 the race. He was sure he could win the first place. Henry didn't 56 his homework and couldn't go with him. That evening Henry went to see his friend. They began to 57 about the race. Tom's grandma heard them in the next room, came in and asked, "Which place did you 58, Tom?"

"The second place, Grandma," answered Tom.

"Congratulations to you!" the old woman said 59. "And which place did Dick win?"

"The last 60 one."

51. A. any other boy

B. any boys

C. any other boys

D. any other's boy

52. A. before

B. late

C. ago

D. then

53. A. this

B. it

C. that

D. them

54. A. have

B. have not

C. having

D. not have

55. A. to

B. for

C. about

D. by

56. A. finish

B. get

C. do

D. find

57. A. tell

B. speak

C. say

D. talk

58. A. arrive at

B. reach

C. get

D. see

59. A. very happy

B. happily

C. in happiness

D. happy

60. A. but

B. or

C. and

D. as

### IV. Reading Comprehension (60 points)

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

## Passage One

It took George quite a while to find a place for his car and at last he had to leave it in a narrow street, some way from the doctor. As he got out, he looked at his watch. He would meet the doctor at five and he still had twenty minutes. He crossed into the square and sat down in a chair, to enjoy the last of the afternoon sun, but also to make himself quiet. He hated these visits to the doctor.

As he sat there, watched the children at play and listened to the old women talking, he was surprised to see a red car like his own come out of the street where he had parked. The red car moved very fast and soon disappeared. George felt in his pockets for his keys: they were not there.

“My car!” he shouted in a loud voice, which made several people look at him. He got up and ran across the square, then down the narrow street. His car was not to be seen—but then he found it was behind a large one. He was happy to find his keys, still in his car.

By the time he reached the doctor's, it was already after five. "A very strange thing happened to me," he said to the doctor to explain why he was late, "I thought my car had been stolen." "It's quite all right, sir," said the doctor. "In fact I have only just got here myself."

61. When George looked at his watch, he saw that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. he had no time                      B. he was late  
C. he was early                        D. he was on time
62. In the square George \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. talked to some old women          B. took an interest in people around him  
C. played with the children             D. had a good rest
63. When George saw a red car coming out of the street, he \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. dropped his keys on the ground      B. found his keys in his pocket  
C. emptied all his pockets               D. put his hands in his pockets
64. When the doctor listened to George's story, he \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. said that he had not waited long    B. was very unhappy  
C. listened with great interest          D. was very angry with him
65. He was surprised to see a red car come out of the street where he had parked. Try to guess what "parked" means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. sold his car                            B. locked his car  
C. left his car                             D. lost his car

## Passage Two

There are nearly a million migrant (季节工) workers in the United States. Most of them are Mexican Americans and black Americans. They go from state to state, from one farm to another, to pick fruits and vegetables. They work long hours but at night they go to bed hungry. The farm owners give them very low pay and cheat (欺骗) them in every way.

Take the Johnsons for example, they have a six-month-old baby and five other children. At the moment they are on a farm in south California, picking fruit and vegetables.

They have been given one very small room in the migrant camp on the farm. The thin walls have big holes in them and roof lets in the rain.

"When it rains," Mrs. Johnson said, "it comes in on our bed. I have to stand up with the body in my arms so that he doesn't get wet and catch cold."

The Johnsons do their own cooking, but shopping isn't easy. The nearest town is far away and the migrant workers are forced to buy most things in the small shop in the camp. This shop belongs to the owner and the prices there are much higher than those in the town. "It doesn't seem right," said Mr. Johnson.

66. The migrant workers are those who \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. grow fruit and vegetables on their farms  
B. have to move about for a job  
C. like to travel about from one state to another  
D. come from Mexico
67. Why do the migrant workers go to bed hungry at night?  
A. They are lazy and have no food.  
B. They work long hours without any rest.  
C. They are badly paid though they work very hard.  
D. They have large families to support.
68. There are \_\_\_\_\_ people in Johnson's family.  
A. eight                      B. five                      C. seven                      D. nine
69. If it rains, Mrs Johnson couldn't sleep because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. she has to feed her baby  
B. the rain is too noisy  
C. her bed is wet and it affects(影响) her baby  
D. her baby likes rain and wants to get wet
70. Shopping isn't easy for the Johnsons because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. they're far away from the nearest town and there's no shop in the neighbourhood  
B. the shop near their home sells expensive things  
C. they have no money to buy things  
D. they don't want to buy things in the shop which belongs to their owner

### Passage Three

There is an English saying: "Laughter is best medicine." Until recently, few people took the saying seriously. Now, however, doctors have begun to look into laughter and the effects it has on the human body. They have found that laughter really can improve people's health.

Tests were carried out to study the effects of laughter on the body. People watched funny films while doctors checked their heart, blood pressure, breathing and muscles. It was found that laughter has similar effects to physical exercise. It increases blood pressure, the heart beating and breathing; it also works several groups of muscles in the face, the stomach, and even the feet. If laughter exercises the body, it

must be beneficial.

Other tests have shown that laughter appears to be able to reduce the effect of pain on the body. In one experiment doctors produced pain in groups of students who listened to different radio programs. The group that tolerated the pain for the longest time was the groups which listened to a funny program. The reason why laughter can reduce pain seems to be that it helps to produce a kind of chemicals in the brain which diminish both stress and pain.

As a result of these discoveries, some doctors in the United States now hold laughter clinics, in which they help to improve their patients' condition by encouraging them to laugh. They have found that even if their patients do not really feel like laughing, making them smile enough to produce beneficial effects similar to those caused by laughter.

71. Doctors have proved the following except that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. smiling does good to health  
B. laughter can be tolerated  
C. there is a way to reduce pain  
D. laughter can work the muscles in the feet
72. The main idea of the passage is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. laughter and physical exercise have similar effects on the human body  
B. smile can produce the same effects as laughter  
C. pain can be reduced by laughter  
D. laughter is the best medicine
73. The students who \_\_\_\_\_ tolerated the pain for the longest time.  
A. listened to different radio programs  
B. could produce a kind of chemical  
C. don't have stress or pain  
D. listened to a funny program
74. The underlined word "diminish" is similar to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. test                      B. stop                      C. reduce                      D. increase
75. Doctors hold laughter clinics \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. to give better condition to their patients  
B. in order to improve patients' health  
C. to make patients smile  
D. to prove smile and laughter have the same effect

### Passage Four

Do people in your country hug(拥抱) and kiss on the street? In some countries, it is common for people to show affection in public places. In the United States, for example, we often see couples hold hands, hug or kiss on the street, in the park, in restaurants, and even on trains and buses! But in some other countries, people never show affection in public places because their customs don't permit this. For example, in China and Korea, custom forbids people to do so in public places. So, when Chinese and

Korean people visit the United States, they sometimes feel very surprised and even shocked when they see Americans hug and kiss on the street.

In some countries, friends show physical affection to each other. In some South American countries, female(女性的) friends walk arm in arm when they walk along the street together. In Italy and Russia, male(男性) friends often kiss each other on both cheeks(面颊) when they greet. In most cultures, men don't kiss or hug when they greet one another. They usually shake hands or pat each other on the back.

People around the world are different in the manners and situations in which they touch each other.

76. From the passage we can conclude that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. it is not polite to hug and kiss in public
- B. Chinese and Korean people don't hug and kiss each other
- C. male friends in Russia sometimes kiss each other on both cheeks when they greet
- D. not all Americans like to kiss

77. According to the passage, which of the following is true?

- A. American people are not as polite as Chinese people.
- B. In many countries men shake hands when they greet.
- C. In South America, friends walk arm in arm when they walk along the street together.
- D. All cultures permit public affection.

78. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT true?

- A. Social customs are different in different countries.
- B. Customs in the United States permit public affection.
- C. Women in South America never touch each other.
- D. Some customs in one country sometimes are just like those in another.

79. Which of the following is probably true?

- A. Chinese and Korean people often kiss and hug on the street when they visit the United States.
- B. American people like to kiss and hug Chinese and Korean people in restaurants.
- C. People all over the world like to kiss their friends.
- D. It can be strange to Americans to see two men kiss on both cheeks.

80. The main idea of this passage is that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Chinese people are quite different from American people
- B. Koreans and Americans can never understand each other
- C. different cultures permit different ways to show affection
- D. people in some countries are more affectionate than those in some other countries

#### V. Writing (20 points)

**Directions:** For this part, you are allowed 20 minutes to write a letter of about 80 words according to the following situations.

你是 Jane。写信给你的朋友 Julie,感谢她和她丈夫昨天请你和你丈夫吃饭,同时表示要回请他们,以答谢他们的盛情款待。

## 全真模拟试卷(二)

### I . Phonetics (10 points)

**Directions:** In each of the following groups of words, there are four underlined letters or letter combinations marked A, B, C, 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. <u>flow</u>  | B. <u>plow</u>      | C. <u>slow</u>     | D. <u>yellow</u>    |
| 2. A. <u>deal</u>  | B. <u>deaf</u>      | C. <u>weak</u>     | D. <u>beat</u>      |
| 3. A. <u>worst</u> | B. <u>horse</u>     | C. <u>northern</u> | D. <u>sort</u>      |
| 4. A. <u>said</u>  | B. <u>laid</u>      | C. <u>pain</u>     | D. <u>gain</u>      |
| 5. A. <u>five</u>  | B. <u>give</u>      | C. <u>line</u>     | D. <u>pipe</u>      |
| 6. A. <u>jobs</u>  | B. <u>eggs</u>      | C. <u>cups</u>     | D. <u>radios</u>    |
| 7. A. <u>rare</u>  | B. <u>square</u>    | C. <u>care</u>     | D. <u>are</u>       |
| 8. A. <u>pure</u>  | B. <u>pleasure</u>  | C. <u>treasure</u> | D. <u>measure</u>   |
| 9. A. <u>thing</u> | B. <u>something</u> | C. <u>English</u>  | D. <u>taking</u>    |
| 10. A. <u>comb</u> | B. <u>dumb</u>      | C. <u>debt</u>     | D. <u>establish</u> |

### II . Vocabulary and Structure (40 points)

**Directions:** There are 40 incomplete sentences in this section. For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C, D. Choose one answer that best completes the sentence and blacken the corresponding letter on ANSWER SHEET I .

11. Last Sunday and \_\_\_\_\_ my great surprise I met Bullen in town.  
A. to                      B. for                      C. as                      D. at
12. I asked two people to help me start my car, but \_\_\_\_\_ of them know what to do.  
A. either                      B. none                      C. both                      D. neither
13. Of the two new teachers, who do you like \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. much                      B. better                      C. well                      D. the most
14. Many things \_\_\_\_\_ impossible in the past are quite common today.  
A. having been considered                      B. to be considered  
C. considering                      D. considered
15. Many a person \_\_\_\_\_ life is meaningless without a purpose.  
A. thinks                      B. think                      C. thinking                      D. have thought
16. The sports team of our province won \_\_\_\_\_ they did at the last National Games.  
A. twice as many gold medals as                      B. as many twice gold medals as  
C. as many as twice gold medals                      D. twice many gold medals than
17. Last Sunday \_\_\_\_\_ had a picnic in Beihai Park.



- A. John, Mary and me  
C. John, Mary and I
- B. John, I and Mary  
D. I, John and Mary
18. Is it necessary to spend an hour in the bathroom every morning \_\_\_\_\_ your hair?  
A. to comb                  B. comb                  C. combing                  D. combs
19. The University of Michigan, which was \_\_\_\_\_ in 1817, is located in Ann Arbor, Michigan.  
A. found                  B. find                  C. founded                  D. being found
20. The Yangtze is the longest river in China, \_\_\_\_\_ which some more bridges have been built in the past few years.  
A. onto                  B. through                  C. above                  D. over
21. There used to be a coffee shop next to your house, \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. wasn't there                  B. didn't there                  C. wasn't it                  D. didn't it
22. It isn't quite \_\_\_\_\_ that he will be present at the meeting.  
A. sure                  B. right                  C. certain                  D. exact
23. —Did you return Fred's call?  
—I don't need to \_\_\_\_\_ I'll see him tomorrow.  
A. though                  B. because                  C. otherwise                  D. unless
24. The pressure on the object in the water changes with the depth. \_\_\_\_\_, the further down you go, the greater the pressure is.  
A. In other words                  B. In another word  
C. By the way                  D. In a way
25. After a long discussion, the workers have finally \_\_\_\_\_ the decision that they should hold on their strike for two more days.  
A. received                  B. found                  C. explained                  D. reached
26. —Could I borrow your dictionary?  
—Yes, of course you \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. might                  B. will                  C. can                  D. should
27. The scientists were waiting to see the problem \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. settle                  B. settled                  C. to settle                  D. settling
28. \_\_\_\_\_! Let's go out for a walk along the river bank.  
A. What a fine day                  B. What fine day  
C. How fine day                  D. How a fine day
29. A pipeline will be built to \_\_\_\_\_ some eastern provinces with natural gas from the west of China.  
A. supply                  B. send                  C. sell                  D. offer
30. This is the man \_\_\_\_\_ is honest.  
A. who I believe                  B. whom I believe  
C. who believe                  D. I believe who
31. You don't have to pay for your flights; they're \_\_\_\_\_ in the price of your holiday.  
A. concluded                  B. held                  C. settled                  D. included



- A. true                      B. truly                      C. real                      D. really
47. It was suggested that an honest man \_\_\_\_\_ there to take over the work.  
A. should send                      B. would be sent  
C. be sent                      D. should be sent to
48. Alice married \_\_\_\_\_ she graduated from college.  
A. soon                      B. immediately                      C. early                      D. fast
49. She believes that painting is superior \_\_\_\_\_ other forms of arts.  
A. to                      B. than                      C. for                      D. on
50. Was it during the Second World War \_\_\_\_\_ he died?  
A. that                      B. while                      C. in which                      D. then

### III. Close (20 points)

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

In New York, an old man walks down the street. Nobody 51 his face. Very few would even hear of his name; it 52 to be Daniel K. Ludwig.

He is, however, the richest man in the United States since the death of J. Paul Getty and Howard Hughes.

Ludwig is not only a businessman but a man of imagination. He has invented a new way of launching ships—not straight ahead but sideways. The way 53 money and time. Better yet, he has 54 the *supertankers* (超级油船), those huge ships that carry four or five times as much oil as the 55 ones.

Ludwig has been 56 to build his ship without using his own money. First he 57 oil companies to rent the tanker he plans to 58 and then uses the agreement to get money that he needs for the building of his ship.

Everything Ludwig does is very great. The factories he has built to get water off Baja California Ship, are the biggest in the world. And at eighty he has started his most *ambitious* (雄心勃勃的) plan, the development of three million acres of forest in Brazil to 59 more paper than anyone else, of course.

The Brazilian plan may not be Daniel's last. Although over eighty now, he is in excellent health and ready for many more years and more ideas. For all his success he lives a very simple life. He doesn't own a plane for his many travels, and he doesn't 60 flying the second class. He doesn't own a pleasant boat. In fact, he doesn't even own a car. In New York, he uses public transportation when he has far to go. But when the distance is smoothly short, he simply walks with the crowd.

51. A. sees                      B. recognizes                      C. likes                      D. knows  
52. A. appears                      B. happens                      C. used                      D. goes  
53. A. costs                      B. spends                      C. saves                      D. takes  
54. A. bought                      B. invented                      C. rent                      D. borrowed  
55. A. ordinary                      B. advanced                      C. smallest                      D. modern