

主 编 孙佩君

高等学校英语应用能力考试  
**应考大全B级**  
*Practical English Test  
for Colleges (Level B)*  
(The 4th Edition)

第  
四  
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高等学校英语应用能力考试

# 应考大全B级

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## 前 言

国家教育部颁发的《高等职业教育英语课程教学要求》(以下简称《教学要求》)中规定,英语教学必须以培养学生实际运用语言的能力为目标,要突出教学内容的实用性和针对性。“高等学校英语应用能力考试(Practical English Test for Colleges)”是经国家教育部批准实行的教学考试,旨在测试全国高等职业技术学院和成人高等学校学生是否达到《教学要求》中所规定的实际应用英语的能力。考试分 A 级和 B 级。

为了帮助学生学习和巩固所学的各种英语技能,对所学的知识在原有的基础上进行系统复习,全面提高英语语言应用能力,并熟悉《高等学校英语应用能力考试大纲》(以下简称《考试大纲》)中所规定的各种题型,提高学生的应试能力,我们根据《教学要求》和《考试大纲》对《高等学校英语应用能力考试应考大全》(以下简称《应考大全》)作了第四次修订,以使之更加适合当前广大考生的需要。

本书的主要特点是:紧扣《考试大纲》,针对性强;由浅入深,循序渐进;题材来自生活,实用性强;以实用为主,够用为度,涵盖《考试大纲》所有题型;在语言难度、题型设置等方面都较为准确,充分反映了《考试大纲》的要求。

全套书分为 A 级和 B 级两册,各由两部分组成,即八套模拟试题和八套全真试题。每一套试题、每一个项目的内容设计都贯彻了由浅入深的原则。听力部分包括单句、对话、短文和填空,由易到难;词汇部分和阅读理解中的选择题都配有简洁、明确的解题说明,使学生在最短的时间内抓住要点、触类旁通、排除干扰、命中答案。为了便于学生自测,本书提供了习题答案和听力部分的文字材料,作文部分也提供了参考范文。

重新修订出版的《应考大全 B 级》(第 4 版)对全真试题部分进行了更新,收入了从 2008 年到 2011 年的八套最新全真试题,旨在引导学生把握方向,总结命题规律,掌握应试技巧,了解备考方略。本书适合参加“高等学校英语应用能力考试(B 级)”的考生,同时也可作为师生平时的教学参考之用。

在修订过程中,我们自始至终得到上海外语教育出版社的指导和帮助,在此谨表谢意。

由于时间仓促,水平有限,错误和不当之处在所难免,竭诚欢迎读者批评指正。

编 者



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## 第一部分 模拟试题

## 模拟试题(一)

## Part I Listening Comprehension

(15 minutes)

**Directions:** This part is to test your listening ability. It consists of 3 sections.

## Section A

**Directions:** This section is to test your ability to give proper answers to questions. There are 5 recorded questions in it. After each question, there is a pause. The questions will be spoken two times. When you hear a question, you should decide on the correct answer from the 4 choices marked A, B, C and D given in your test paper. Then you should mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

**Example:** You will hear: Mr. Smith is not in. Could you please give him a message?

You will read: A. I'm not sure. B. You're right.  
C. Yes, certainly. D. That's interesting.

From the question we learn that the speaker is asking the listener to leave a message. Therefore, **C. Yes, certainly** is the correct answer. You should mark C on the Answer Sheet. Now the test will begin.

- |                          |                             |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. A. Please don't mind. | B. No, I don't mind.        |
| C. Yes, I will.          | D. Never mind.              |
| 2. A. It's raining.      | B. It's nice.               |
| C. As cold as today.     | D. It's winter.             |
| 3. A. Yes, you may.      | B. Certainly. Here you are. |
| C. Sure. You're welcome. | D. Why not?                 |
| 4. A. Three years ago.   | B. For three years.         |
| C. Maybe in three years. | D. No, only three years.    |
| 5. A. That's fine.       | B. Have a good weekend.     |
| C. Wonderful.            | D. The same to you.         |

## Section B

**Directions:** This section is to test your ability to understand short dialogues. There are 5 recorded dialogues in it. After each dialogue, there is a recorded question. Both the dialogues and questions will be spoken two times. When you hear a question, you should decide on the correct answer from the 4 choices marked A, B, C and D given in your test paper. Then you should mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

6. A. On foot.                      B. By bus.                      C. By bike.                      D. By car.  
 7. A. Wednesday.                  B. Thursday.                  C. Friday.                      D. Saturday.  
 8. A. Swimming.                    B. Tennis.                      C. Football.                    D. Basketball.  
 9. A. She's sick.                    B. She's fired.  
     C. She quarreled with her boss.                      D. She received a warning from her boss.  
 10. A. 245-0445.                    B. 245-0455.                    C. 245-0454.                    D. 245-0544.

### Section C

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear a recorded short passage. The passage is printed in the test paper, but with some words or phrases missing. The passage will be read three times. During the second reading, you are required to put the missing words or phrases on the Answer Sheet in order of the numbered blanks according to what you hear. The third reading is for you to check your writing. Now the passage will begin.

Tom arrived home and discovered that he had 11 his door key. He rang the bell, but nobody came to 12 the door. He rang again, and still there was no 13. He walked around the house to see if he could find an open window, but in vain. So he did not know what to do. His wife had 14 gone out, and he didn't know when she would be back. He waited for half an hour. Still no one came. Finally feeling angry, he 15 a big stone and tried to throw it through the kitchen window. Just as he was climbing into the room, he heard the front door open. His wife came back.

## Part II Vocabulary & Structure

(15 minutes)

**Directions:** This part is to test your ability to use words and phrases correctly to construct meaningful and grammatically correct sentences. It consists of 2 sections.

### Section A

**Directions:** There are 10 incomplete statements here. You are required to complete each statement by choosing the appropriate answer from the 4 choices marked A, B, C and D. You should mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

16. He \_\_\_\_\_ sketches of the dancing girl.  
     A. copied                      B. made                      C. wrote                      D. produced  
 17. They were \_\_\_\_\_ towards the river.  
     A. having                      B. causing                      C. forcing                      D. making  
 18. Excuse me for \_\_\_\_\_ you with such a small matter.  
     A. troubling                      B. taking                      C. interrupting                      D. making  
 19. Tom's parents died when he was a child, so he was \_\_\_\_\_ by his relatives.

- A. rose                      B. brought up                      C. raised up                      D. fed up
20. The market was filled with salted fish, \_\_\_\_\_ the worst smell that you can imagine.  
A. sending off                      B. giving up                      C. sending down                      D. giving off
21. Regardless \_\_\_\_\_ his appearance, he is a learned person.  
A. to                      B. of                      C. for                      D. in
22. Judges must be independent \_\_\_\_\_ political interference.  
A. to                      B. of                      C. on                      D. for
23. There was so much noise that the speaker couldn't make himself \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. heard                      B. to hear                      C. hearing                      D. being heard
24. So far there is no proof \_\_\_\_\_ people from other planets do exist.  
A. which                      B. how                      C. what                      D. that
25. Never before \_\_\_\_\_ so highly successful in changing his surroundings.  
A. man has been                      B. man is                      C. has man been                      D. is man

## Section B

**Directions:** *There are also 10 incomplete statements here. You should fill in each blank with the proper form of the word given in brackets. Write the word or words in the corresponding space on the Answer Sheet.*

26. (miss)                      The police started off to search for the \_\_\_\_\_ boy after they received the call from his parents.
27. (appear)                      Let's hope our difficulties will soon \_\_\_\_\_.
28. (overwhelm)                      An \_\_\_\_\_ majority voted against the proposal.
29. (excessive)                      There is an \_\_\_\_\_ of violence in the film.
30. (energetic)                      He had so much \_\_\_\_\_ that he did the work of three men.
31. (practically)                      You'll never learn to ride a bike if you don't \_\_\_\_\_.
32. (establish)                      The government must encourage the \_\_\_\_\_ of new industry.
33. (nod)                      \_\_\_\_\_ often means "yes".
34. (be)                      What I could do \_\_\_\_\_ give her the book.
35. (discovery)                      It was never \_\_\_\_\_ how he died.

## Part III Reading Comprehension

(40 minutes)

**Directions:** *This part is to test your reading ability. There are 5 tasks for you to fulfill. You should read the reading materials carefully and do the tasks as you are instructed.*

### Task 1

**Directions:** *After reading the following passage, you will find 5 questions or unfinished statements, numbered 36 to 40. For each question or statement there are 4 choices marked A, B, C and D. You should make the correct choice and mark the*



corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

Why do we make people do exams? It's a strange form of torture to go through just for a piece of paper.

In the months before the exam it seems all right. You tell yourself that what you don't know today you can learn tomorrow. Then come the last few weeks, and the desperate rush to learn all the things you put off till tomorrow that never comes, culminating (达到顶点) in the last few days, as you realize that what you don't know you'll never learn.

The day of the exam arrives, and you have to make sure you go to the right place on time, well supplied with pens, pencils and tranquillizers (镇静剂). What really undermines your confidence is that all the other candidates seem so calm and self-assured.

When you finally look at the paper, it's a bit of an anti-climax (令人扫兴的结局). It's never as bad as you feared, and you remember most of the things you thought you'd forgotten.

36. The word "torture" (in Paragraph 1) most probably means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. happiness      B. punishment      C. sadness      D. damage
37. It is \_\_\_\_\_ in the months before the exam.  
A. serious      B. relaxed      C. fair      D. great
38. "What you don't know today you can learn tomorrow" is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. a good way of learning      B. a bad way of learning  
C. an excuse for not learning      D. a plan for later learning
39. Which of the following statements is correct according to the text?  
A. We should not put today's work off until tomorrow.  
B. We should keep both calm and self-confident in an exam.  
C. Exams are generally not so bad as you feared.  
D. All of the above.
40. What can the author most probably be?  
A. A teacher.      B. A worker.      C. A lawyer.      D. An engineer.

## Task 2

**Directions:** This task is the same as Task 1. The 5 questions or unfinished statements are numbered 41 to 45.

The big red American car was much too wide for an English country road. When Paul Carson saw it coming towards him he stopped his own car at the side, to make room for it to pass. The big car went slowly past, so close that Paul could see its driver's face quite clearly. It was not a pretty face. The mouth was cut very short, and the eyes were hidden behind dark glasses.

"Where have I seen that face before?" Paul wondered, "Wait a minute. I remember now. It was in the newspaper." He turned to his sister. "Have you still got yesterday's paper, Nora?" Nora found the paper from the back of the car. Paul turned quickly to the middle page and

showed her the picture. It was not a pretty face. It had a large mouth and small ears, and its eyes were hidden behind dark glasses.

“‘Wanted by the police,’” read Paul, “‘for paying bills with useless cheques at hotels and shops in Margate, Brighton and other large seaside towns. The City Bank will pay fifty pounds to anyone who helps the police to catch this man.’”

“That’s true. What are you going to do, Paul? Call the police?”

“No. I want to make sure first.” He turned the car and began to drive back the same way. “Let’s follow him and watch for a few minutes. What’s his car number? Where is he staying? To get our fifty pounds, we must be able to tell the police as much as possible.”

Soon they saw the red car in front of them. It seemed to be going very slowly.

41. Why did Paul stop his own car at the roadside?
- A. Because he was inquired by a policeman.
  - B. Because he wanted to give way to a big car.
  - C. Because he wanted to fill in petrol.
  - D. Because he wanted to ask the way.
42. The driver of the big car \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. looked like a face in the newspaper
  - B. was Paul’s friend
  - C. was at work
  - D. looked like a film star
43. After reading the newspaper, Nora and Paul thought \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. the man was a famous writer
  - B. the man might be a criminal
  - C. the man might be wanted by a company
  - D. the man was a veteran
44. Finally, Paul decided to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. go back home
  - B. call the police
  - C. follow the big car
  - D. send the man to the bank
45. The story happened in \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. an American country
  - B. an English country
  - C. Scotland
  - D. Canada

### Task 3

**Directions:** After reading the following passage, you are required to complete the outline below it. You should write your answers briefly (in no more than 3 words) on the Answer Sheet correspondingly.

I have a true confession (坦白) to make: I love voice mail. I can’t say that it’s changed my life, but it has certainly made my work a lot easier.

One of my jobs is to publish an internal newsletter for an international law firm. Don’t let anyone fool you. One of the dirty little tasks in publishing a newsletter is digging up some news.

In the old BVM (before voice mail) days, I would telephone more than 300 lawyers each

week at their offices in Chicago, New York, Washington D. C. and Los Angeles. I'd say in my best corporate tone, "Excuse me, Mr. (or Ms.) Barrister, hope I'm not calling at an inconvenient time, but do you have anything that might be appropriate for the firm's newsletter?"

1. This passage introduces a new technology called 46 .
2. The writer of the passage is working with a 47 .
3. One of the writer's jobs is to publish a(n) 48 .
4. In the old BVM days, the writer had to telephone more than 300 lawyers each week 49 .
5. Generally speaking, the new technology has made the writer's work 50 .

#### Task 4

**Directions:** *The following is a list of terms for conferences. After reading it, you are required to find the items equivalent to those given in Chinese in the table below. Then you should put the corresponding letters in the brackets on the Answer Sheet.*

- |                           |                         |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| A. draft resolution       | J. call to order        |
| B. motivations            | K. general debate       |
| C. factual report         | L. consensus            |
| D. summary record         | M. advisory opinion     |
| E. verbatim record        | N. to move an amendment |
| F. memorandum             | O. opening speech       |
| G. closure                | P. opening ceremony     |
| H. closing speech         | Q. discussion           |
| I. to address the meeting | R. conclusion           |

**Example:** (B) 动议                      (J) 叫人遵守议事规程

- |                              |                             |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 51. ( ) 决议草案;      ( ) 一般性辩论 | 52. ( ) 摘要记录;      ( ) 共识   |
| 53. ( ) 闭幕式;        ( ) 备忘录  | 54. ( ) 发言;        ( ) 闭幕发言 |
| 55. ( ) 提出修正案;    ( ) 讨论     |                             |

#### Task 5

**Directions:** *The following is an explanation. After reading it, you are required to complete the answers that follow the questions (numbered 56 to 70), and the unfinished statements. You should write your answers (in no more than 3 words) on the Answer Sheet correspondingly.*

Ladies and gentlemen, welcome to the Joshua Haines House, the long time home of the

famous congressman and later judge. Although Haines and his family lived here from 1880 until his death in 1915, he was not the original owner of the structure. It was built much earlier for a banker who later became an ambassador. Following the Haines family occupancy, the house was owned by an industrialist. It was purchased in 1925 by the state and opened to the public shortly after. The Haines family returned some possessions and furniture to the house for visitors' enjoyment. I would like to direct your attention to the library on your left. Through the open door, you can see the desk where the congressman wrote many of his famous speeches. The drawing-room to your right was used, of course, when guests visited. But the congressman often sat with his close friends in the kitchen at the back of the house. It was there that they discussed bills that later became law. The Haines liked to spend some time each day in the sun room just off this hall. It was here that Haines liked to write letters and sometimes play the violin while his wife, Martha, sewed or took care of her plants. We will now visit the rooms I have just described, beginning with the library.

56. The first one who owned the building was \_\_\_\_\_.
57. Where did Congressman Haines like to talk with his close friends?  
\_\_\_\_\_.
58. Besides being a congressman, what else was Haines?  
\_\_\_\_\_.
59. How many rooms at least are there in the structure?  
\_\_\_\_\_.
60. The purpose of the passage is to explain \_\_\_\_\_ to visitors.

## Part IV Translation — English into Chinese (25 minutes)

**Directions:** *This part is to test your ability to translate English into Chinese. After each of the sentences numbered 61 to 64, you will read four choices of suggested translation. You should choose the best translation and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet. And for the paragraph numbered 65, write your translation in the corresponding space on the Answer Sheet.*

61. They have lived in this country for 10 years, but have never really integrated.  
A. 他们已在这个国家住了10年,但还没有真正地互相认识并融合在一起。  
B. 他们已在这个国家住了10年,但尚未真正地与之融为一体。  
C. 他们在这个国家住了10年之后还没有真正地互相团结起来。  
D. 虽然他们已在这个国家住了10多年,但从来没有真正地互相团结起来过。
62. I've known the joy of seeing some of my students' works published.  
A. 我知道当一些学生的作品得以发表时,他们心中充满了喜悦。  
B. 令我感到高兴的是,我看到一些学生的作品在报纸杂志上刊登或出版。  
C. 当看到一些学生的作品得以发表,我尝到了其中的喜悦。



D. 我心中充满了看到一些学生的作品得以发表的喜悦。

63. If you want to market your product, it's very necessary to spend much time doing market research.

A. 如果想在市场上买卖产品,花大量时间做市场调研是极其必要的。

B. 如果想建立产品市场,非常有必要花大量时间做市场调研。

C. 如果要把产品推向市场,花大量时间做市场调研是极其必要的。

D. 如果想通过市场购买所需产品,必须腾出大量时间去做市场调研。

64. The problem of how human speech began is one that men will never cease to explore.

A. 关于如何开始说话这个问题,人类是无法探索的。

B. 人类演讲是怎样起源的问题是人们永远也不会停止探索的。

C. 人类开始演讲这个问题,绝不可能被停止探索。

D. 人类语言是怎样起源的,这是人们永远也不会停止探索的问题。

65. Indeed in the late 1800s, one out of every 25 people in one village on the island was born deaf, and the island as a whole had a deafness rate at least 17 times greater than that of the rest of the United States.

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## Part V Writing

(25 minutes)

**Directions:** This part is to test your ability to do practical writing. You are required to write a letter of application for the job advertised in a newspaper according to the information given. Remember to do your writing on the Translation/Composition Sheet.

1. 2011年3月10日在《中国日报》看到贵公司招聘翻译人员的广告。

2. 申请人:张利明,家住上海市大连西路45号,邮编:200083。

1998年毕业于上海外国语大学,毕业后一直从事英语教学工作,业余时间做过翻译,自信能胜任工作。

3. 随信附上个人简历并期待回复。

## 模拟试题(二)

### Part I Listening Comprehension

(15 minutes)

**Directions:** This part is to test your listening ability. It consists of 3 sections.

#### Section A

**Directions:** This section is to test your ability to give proper answers to questions. There are 5 recorded questions in it. After each question, there is a pause. The questions will be spoken two times. When you hear a question, you should decide on the correct answer from the 4 choices marked A, B, C and D given in your test paper. Then you should mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

**Example:** You will hear: Mr. Smith is not in. Could you please give him a message?

- You will read: A. I'm not sure. B. You're right.  
C. Yes, certainly. D. That's interesting.

From the question we learn that the speaker is asking the listener to leave a message. Therefore, C. Yes, certainly is the correct answer. You should mark C on the Answer Sheet. Now the test will begin.

1. A. Really? B. Oh, is it true?  
C. Oh, I'm sorry to hear that. D. No, I don't think so.
2. A. Sure, thank you. B. Thank you.  
C. Yes, I remember. D. I do.
3. A. Yes, you may. B. No, please don't.  
C. Peter Jones. D. You'd better not.
4. A. Don't mention it. Thank you. B. How do you know that?  
C. You are wrong. I'm OK. D. I've got a headache.
5. A. Yes, but I'm not sure. B. Sorry, I've got an appointment.  
C. Don't you know that I don't like movies? D. I have no time, have I?

#### Section B

**Directions:** This section is to test your ability to understand short dialogues. There are 5 recorded dialogues in it. After each dialogue, there is a recorded question. Both the dialogues and questions will be spoken two times. When you hear a question, you should decide on the correct answer from the 4 choices marked A, B, C and D given in your test paper. Then you should mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

6. A. Two. B. Five. C. Three. D. Four.

7. A. In a clinic. B. In the students' room.  
C. In the classroom. D. In the test room.
8. A. He can't find the tickets. B. He doesn't want to sit close to the stage.  
C. He would rather stand than sit. D. He expects the hall to be crowded.
9. A. The woman was once married.  
B. The woman has kept a diary.  
C. The woman has a diary of her marriage.  
D. The woman doesn't write a diary now.
10. A. To do some shopping in a supermarket.  
B. To go to work in a supermarket.  
C. To go to a bank to withdraw some money.  
D. To ask the way to the bank.

### Section C

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear a recorded short passage. The passage is printed in the test paper, but with some words or phrases missing. The passage will be read three times. During the second reading, you are required to put the missing words or phrases on the Answer Sheet in order of the numbered blanks according to what you hear. The third reading is for you to check your writing. Now the passage will begin.

Thirty years ago, when I was a small child, my father arranged for me to 11 two summer vacations at a farm in South Dakota. He thought it would be 12 for me, and he was right. It taught me a great deal about the 13 of independence. The people who lived there were practically self-sufficient. They 14 sheep for wool, wove it into cloth, and built their cabins from wood. The place was so isolated that the owner's daughter, who must have been in her 15 twenties, said that she had never been away from home or seen a train.

## Part II Vocabulary & Structure

(15 minutes)

**Directions:** This part is to test your ability to use words and phrases correctly to construct meaningful and grammatically correct sentences. It consists of 2 sections.

### Section A

**Directions:** There are 10 incomplete statements here. You are required to complete each statement by choosing the appropriate answer from the 4 choices marked A, B, C and D. You should mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

16. I'm very sorry I'm late. I \_\_\_\_\_ and told you I was coming.  
A. ought to phone you B. must phone you

- C. ought to have phoned you                      D. must have phoned you
17. It is vital that you \_\_\_\_\_ quickly to whatever is said.  
A. respond                      B. responded                      C. will respond                      D. are responding
18. The school was named \_\_\_\_\_ the hero who gave his life for the cause of revolution.  
A. after                      B. for                      C. by                      D. about
19. He is so sick today that he does not \_\_\_\_\_ having anything to eat.  
A. turn out                      B. tend to                      C. make for                      D. feel like
20. When he declared that he would kill the murderer in person, all his fellows \_\_\_\_\_ him in amazement.  
A. stared at                      B. watched                      C. glanced at                      D. noticed
21. We have all learnt a lot from the \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. three month's training course                      B. three-month-training course  
C. three-month training course                      D. three-month's training course
22. Mr. Martin is too busy to spare any time \_\_\_\_\_ Sunday afternoon.  
A. except on                      B. except for                      C. unless on                      D. only in
23. \_\_\_\_\_ the other boys and girls were playing on the playground, she alone remained in the classroom reading.  
A. Now that                      B. Since                      C. While                      D. As
24. When I entered the living room, mother didn't say anything, but I noticed a \_\_\_\_\_ look had come over her face.  
A. surprised                      B. surprising                      C. surprise                      D. surprisingly
25. The plane was \_\_\_\_\_ at 12:00 sharp if it had not been for the storm.  
A. to take off                      B. taken off                      C. taking off                      D. to have taken off

## Section B

**Directions:** *There are also 10 incomplete statements here. You should fill in each blank with the proper form of the word given in brackets. Write the word or words in the corresponding space on the Answer Sheet.*

26. (philosopher)      He is majoring in moral \_\_\_\_\_.  
27. (surgery)          He is one of the most famous \_\_\_\_\_ in this hospital.  
28. (official)          Which party will be in \_\_\_\_\_ after the next general election?  
29. (patient)          The teacher had no \_\_\_\_\_ with the less intelligent pupils.  
30. (pretend)          Has he any \_\_\_\_\_ to being considered a scholar?  
31. (strategically)      I think we have worked out a \_\_\_\_\_ to deal with this situation.  
32. (tolerable)          I won't \_\_\_\_\_ that awful man.  
33. (have)              A series of measures \_\_\_\_\_ been taken to prevent air pollution.  
34. (finish)              By the end of last week, he \_\_\_\_\_ his composition.  
35. (study)              Paul doesn't have to be made \_\_\_\_\_. He always works hard.



### Part III Reading Comprehension

**(40 minutes)**

**Directions:** This part is to test your reading ability. There are 5 tasks for you to fulfill. You should read the reading materials carefully and do the tasks as you are instructed.

## Task 1

**Directions:** After reading the following passage, you will find 5 questions or unfinished statements, numbered 36 to 40. For each question or statement there are 4 choices marked A, B, C and D. You should make the correct choice and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

A moment's drilling by the dentist may make us nervous and upset. Many of us cannot stand pain. To avoid the pain of a drilling that may last perhaps a minute or two, we demand the "needle"—a shot of novocaine (奴佛卡因, 一种局部麻醉药)—that deadens the nerves around the tooth.

But there is a way to handle pain. Look at the Indian fakir (苦行僧) who sits on a bed of nails. Fakirs can put a needle right through an arm, and feel no pain. This ability that some humans have developed to handle pain should give us ideas about how the mind can deal with pain.

The big thing in withstanding pain is our attitude toward it. If the dentist says, "This will hurt a little," it helps us to accept the pain. By staying relaxed, and by treating the pain as an interesting sensation (感觉), we can handle the pain without falling apart. After all, although pain is an unpleasant sensation, it is still a sensation, and sensations are the stuff (要素) of life.

36. The passage is mainly about \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. how to suffer pain  
B. how to avoid pain  
C. how to handle pain  
D. how to stop pain
37. Many people ask the dentist to use needles, because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. they like needles  
B. they believe in needles  
C. they don't believe in drilling  
D. they are afraid of the pain of drilling
38. When the author mentions the Indian fakir, he suggests that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Indians are not at all afraid of pain  
B. people may be senseless of pain  
C. some people are able to handle pain  
D. fakirs have magic to put needles right through their arms
39. The most important thing to handle pain is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. how we look at pain  
B. to feel pain as much as possible  
C. to show an interest in pain  
D. to accept the pain reluctantly
40. The author's attitude towards pain is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. pessimistic  
B. optimistic  
C. radical (极端的)  
D. practical

## Task 2

**Directions:** This task is the same as Task 1. The 5 questions or unfinished statements are numbered 41 to 45.