

申请学士学位英语水平考试
指导丛书

英语

模拟试题

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English



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前 言

近年来，随着高教自考和成人本科毕业生以每年几十万人的速度递增，越来越多的考生参加到申请学士学位的英语考试中。为了让广大考生了解这一考试的特点，并做好充分的应试准备，我们组织了部分高校具有丰富应试指导经验和长期从事学士学位英语一线教学辅导的教师编写了这套丛书。

本丛书根据学士学位英语历年考试命题特点和考纲编写而成，旨在提高和加强考生的综合应试能力。由于英语水平的提高不是一朝一夕的事，特别是英语备考需要进行长期系统性的训练，因此我们针对成人考生的特点，力求在减少考生备考量的同时，结合学士学位考题以及命题规律进行精心研究，总结出一套完整的学习和训练方法，使广大考生尽可能在较短的时间内全面提高应考能力。本丛书分为《英语阅读理解》《英语语法和词汇》《英语翻译与写作》《英语模拟题》四册。丛书的大部分资料已在一些高校成人考生中试用过，收到了较好的效果。《英语模拟题》听力磁带特聘美籍专家 Ms. Diane Campbell 和 Mr. Ryan Sweeney 录制。本丛书在编写过程中参考了部分国内外有关资料，在此谨向有关作者表示衷心的感谢！另外，本丛书的各位编辑在书稿的编辑过程中付出了大量艰辛劳动，在此一并表示感谢！

我们希望本书能对广大考生有所帮助。由于时间仓促，编者水平有限，书中难免存在疏漏和错误，不足之处敬请读者一一指正。

编者
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Test 1

Part I Listening Comprehension (10%)

Section A

Directions : *In this section you will hear ten conversations. At the end of each conversation a question will be asked about what was said. After each question there will be a pause. You will read the four suggested answers marked A , B , C , D and decide which one is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.*

Example : **You will hear :**

M : Is it possible for you to work late , Miss Grey ?

W : Work late ? I suppose so. If you really think it's necessary.

Q : Where do you think this conversation most probably took place ?

You will read :

- A. At the office.
- B. In the waiting room.
- C. At the airport.
- D. In a restaurant.

From the conversation we know that the two were talking about some work they had to finish in the evening. This is most likely to have taken place at the office. Therefore , A. " At the office " is the best answer. You should choose A on the Answer Sheet and

mark it with a single line through the center.

1. A. He had already finished reading that book last week.
B. He didn't find time to read the book because of the maths exam.
C. He passed his maths exam and finished that book.
D. He took the maths exam last week after reading that book.
2. A. Her parents.
B. A couple.
C. A few friends of hers.
D. A couple who were friends of hers.
3. A. She likes the dictionary.
B. She wants to learn a few Chinese words.
C. She wants to learn a few English words.
D. She is checking whether the dictionary is hers.
4. A. John felt bored yesterday.
B. John saw an interesting movie yesterday.
C. John couldn't stay to the end of a boring lecture.
D. John left the cinema earlier because the movie was boring.
5. A. 4823351.
B. 4285531.
C. 4281135.
D. 4825531.
6. A. Goes to school with the man.
B. Goes shopping with the man.
C. Promises the man's request.
D. Refuses the man's request.
7. A. He can't lend it out.

- B. His roommate took it with him.
C. He doesn't know where it is.
D. It isn't his bike.
8. A. A doctor and a patient.
B. A customer and a clerk.
C. A customer and an operator.
D. A boss and a clerk.
9. A. He is disgusted at Jason's speaking manner.
B. He feels envy at Jason's dress.
C. He has a vague idea of Jason.
D. He appreciates Jason only in his speaking manner.
10. A. Daughter and father.
B. Niece and nephew.
C. Mother and son.
D. Wife and husband.

Section B

Directions : *In this section you will hear two short passages . At the end of each passage , you will hear some questions . After you hear one question , you will choose the best answer from the four choices marked A , B , C and D . Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center .*

Questions 11 – 12 are based on the passage you have just heard .

11. A. Martin Baker is a boss.
B. In summer Mr. Baker always takes his chair into the garden.

- C. In summer Mr. Butcher sometimes sits in the garden.
D. Mrs. Baker was ill.
12. A. In his father's house. B. With his grandfather.
C. In the village. D. At school.

Questions 13 – 15 are based on the passage you have just heard .

13. A. He hasn't got enough money.
B. He can't lead an independent life at home.
C. His mother has been out of a job for a long time.
D. His mother does not like him.
14. A. It is big. B. It is small.
C. It is poor. D. It is quiet.
15. A. His mother would ask too many questions.
B. His mother would feel very angry.
C. He is too young to bring a girl home.
D. The girl is too short-tempered.

Part II Reading Comprehension (30%)

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

Passage 1

During the middle ages , a bankrupt was considered a

criminal—someone who hid from creditors (债权人 , 贷方) or took other actions to cheat lenders. A bankrupt who refused to turn over all his or her goods to creditors was imprisoned.

Fortunately , we have come a long way from this barbaric (粗俗的 , 未开化的) treatment of luckless debtors. The basic concepts of our latest bankruptcy law include , among others , provisions (法律规定 , 条款) that (1) prorate (按比例分配) the bankrupt's assets among creditors in a fair and suitable manner ; (2) give honest debtors relief from their debts in order to try to “ rehabilitate ” (恢复 , 复兴) the debtors ; and (3) exempt (免除 , 豁免) certain property from the reach of creditors so the debtor can make a fresh start.

Declaring personal bankruptcy has certain positive sides as well as negative sides. On the positive side , the declaration keeps creditors away. No one can foreclose (取消赎回权) on the debtor's home or repossess (取回) the family car while the bankruptcy proceeding is taking place. But declaring bankruptcy has its costs. It can be quite difficult to reestablish credit after declaring bankruptcy. This problem is not helped by the fact that credit agencies keep a record of the bankruptcy for ten years. Also , although bankruptcy doesn't carry the stigma (污点) it did in the past , many people view the proceeding as a blow to their self-image.

Bankruptcy is not the only method of dealing with a debt problem. There are alternatives that a debtor may find more advantageous. Some of these include settling with creditors out of court , asking creditors to reduce payment amounts , getting help from a consumer credit counselor , or paying debts by selling or

borrowing on assets.

16. What is bankruptcy in the author's view ?
- A. Bankruptcy is the situation that a debtor has no enough money to run his or her business.
 - B. Bankruptcy is one of the methods dealing with a debt problem.
 - C. Bankruptcy is nothing but an out-of-date management method.
 - D. Bankruptcy is the only method of dealing with a debt problem.
17. A fair and suitable way to prorate the bankrupt's assets among creditors is _____ .
- A. one of the basic concepts of our latest bankruptcy law
 - B. the best way of settling with debtors out of court
 - C. a practical measure for debtors to reestablish their self-image
 - D. not concluded in the latest bankruptcy law
18. A debtor may get more advantage by _____ .
- A. asking creditors to reduce payment amounts
 - B. getting help from a consumer credit counselor
 - C. settling with creditors out of court
 - D. All of above.
19. What are the negative sides for declaring bankruptcy ?
- A. It is quite difficult to reestablish credit.
 - B. Many people view the proceeding as a blow to their self-image.
 - C. It is impossible to make a fresh start.

D. Both A and B.

20. This passage suggest that on modern days a bankrupt is no longer _____ .

A. a debtor B. a criminal C. a seller D. a buyer

Passage 2

Once upon a time , a good wife was to be seen and not heard. She was to make sure nothing , but nothing , came between her man and his work. She was to prevent him from the tedious (冗长乏味的) and distracting details of domestic life. She was to raise beautiful , well-appointed children and maintain a beautiful , well-appointed home , making it look effortless. She was to work the charity circuit to be the beauty of the charity ball and also its unpaid CEO. She was to smile through scores of business dinners , and she was never , ever , to make a noise. Even in the worst of times , even when things unraveled , she was expected to know her place and , if need be , to slip quietly offstage. Loma Wendt did all of these things except the last.

When her 32-year marriage to GE Capital CEO Gary Wendt came apart in 1996 , she required a lot. She wanted half of the 100 million she estimated she was worth. She wanted to tap what she considered her rightful share of the treasure-trove of invested GE stock options and pension benefits. She wanted respect. She wanted acknowledgment , just once , that society valued all those things she'd done on the home front.

The court ruled and she came away with 20 million far less the 50 million she'd sought , but far more than the 8 million plus a sum that Wendt had originally offered. Perhaps the message conveyed

by this case is this : Get it straight on the wife thing. If it's really important to have somebody home raising the kids , then give her money right away. And if you don't , then don't any longer expect her to keep smiling and act like a lady. Those days are gone.

21. Which of the following might be the title ?
- A. Woman Named Loma Wendt
 - B. A Good Wife
 - C. The Share a Good Wife is Supposed to Get
22. What's the meaning by " was to be seen and not heard " ?
- A. " be acknowledged "
 - B. " behave properly "
 - C. " devote herself to her family silently "
 - D. " be respected "
23. If necessary , a good wife was supposed to _____ .
- A. slip quietly offstage
 - B. tap the treasure-trove
 - C. get stock options
 - D. put her money in her bank
24. A man can expect his wife to act like a lady if _____ .
- A. he has somebody home raising the kids
 - B. he gives his wife what she wants right away
 - C. he slips quietly off stage
 - D. he does not support the family
25. Which of the following can you infer basing on the passage ?
- A. Loma Wendt was not a good wife.
 - B. Finally , Loma got far less than her worth.
 - C. Loma Wendt was a young housewife.

D. A good wife is always expected to behave properly.

Passage 3

It is common for Americans to have different “circles of friends” such as church friends, or sports friends. A person may choose not to involve members of different circles in the same activity. Terms such as “office mate” and “tennis partner” indicate the segregation of friends. The office mate is a friend in the office and the tennis partner is a friend on the courts. People have different types of friends: one may have many good friends and one best friend. “Best friends” are usually two people of the same sex who have known each other for a long period of time. People usually have more casual friends than close or best friends.

Americans are geographically mobile and learn to develop friendships easily and quickly. Approximately one out of every five American families moves every year. People relocate because they begin new jobs, attend distant colleges, get married, have children or simply want a change in their lives. Perhaps as a consequence of this, people form and end friendships quickly. Students attending two or three universities during their undergraduate and graduate years may change their circles of friends several times.

Relationships based on a common activity may fade or end when the activity ends. Students might meet in classes and remain friends for the duration of the course and then stop seeing each other after the final examination. The same holds true for neighbors who are closest of friends until one moves away. In these friendships, shared daily experiences form the foundation for the relationship. Enduring friendships develop when individuals have similar interests and a

common outlook on life. The high rate of mobility in the United States can explain a great deal about transient friendships.

26. Americans tend to take part in an activity _____ .
- A. with friends having the same types of interests
 - B. with different “ circles of friends ”
 - C. with best friends sharing similar interests
 - D. with casual friends without considering their interests
27. The word “ segregation ” (line 5) in this passage means “ _____ ” .
- A. different professions
 - B. different groups
 - C. definition
 - D. relationship
28. According to the passage , Americans _____ .
- A. are often out of job
 - B. are not good at making friends
 - C. frequently changed their living place
 - D. are fed up with their lives
29. According to the passage , neighbors in the United States _____ .
- A. will not contact each other after one moves away
 - B. are most likely to become closest friends
 - C. have few chances to exchange daily experiences
 - D. in fact have no foundation for relationship
30. Which of the following best summarizes the passage ?
- A. It is difficult to make friends with Americans.
 - B. There is no real friendship among Americans.

- C. Americans form and end friendship quickly.
- D. There can be various types of friendship.

Passage 4

It was once believed that a person was in great danger when he sneezed—people imagined that the soul could escape from the body at the moment of sneezing. “ God bless you ” was a prayer for giving help in keeping the soul where it belonged.

The German word “ Gesundheit ” (good health) is another form of this prayer ; the Irish “ deiseal ” and the Italian “ felicità ” are similar prayers. The Hindus say a word that means “ live ” , and when a Mohammedan sneezes , he praises God.

The Zulus of South Africa , far from being afraid of sneezes , believe that a sneeze means a friendly spirit’s blessing. Whenever a child sneezes , they shout “ Grow ! ” hoping the friendly spirit that stimulated (刺激) the sneeze will help the child grow tall and strong. The ancient Hebrews also believed that a sneeze was good—a sneeze indicates life ; the dead never sneeze.

The Japanese say that if you sneeze once , someone is saying good things about you ; if you sneeze twice , bad things are being said about you ; if you sneeze three times , you have caught a cold.

31. According to the passage , anyone who sneezed in the past was thought to be _____ .
- A. evil
 - B. sick
 - C. in danger
 - D. in good health
32. “ God bless you ” was said in order to _____ .
- A. make children grow tall and strong

