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王媛 主编

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模拟试卷(一)

成人高等学校专升本招生全国统一考试

英语模拟试卷(一)

考生须知:所有答案、作文均应写在答题纸上,写在试卷上不给分。

. Phonetics (10 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 . please B . great C . leave D . breathe
- 2 . A . both B . ngte C . reason D . wrote
- 3 . A . excuse B . except C . example D . expensive
- 4 . A . special B . member C . ferry D . planet
- 5 . A . nature B . apple C . family D . natural
- 6 . A . chemistry B . change C . kitchen D . chease
- 7 . A . about B . count C . country D . housing
- 8 . A . sort B . morning C . organize D . word
- 9 . A . hollow B . yellow C . brown D . grown
- 10 . A . clothes B . together C . month D . worthy

. 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 and D . Choose one answer that best completes the sentence and blacken the corresponding letter on ANSWER SHEET I .

- 11 . Either you or your teacher _____ made a mistake .
A . has B . have C . is D . are
- 12 . It _____ John and Kate who helped me the other day .
A . is B . was C . are D . were
- 13 . A good writer is _____ who can express the common ideas in an unknown way .
A . that B . one C . this D . which
- 14 . _____ is known to the world, Mark Twain is a great American writer .
A . That B . Which C . As D . It
- 15 . I went to _____ bed to pick up some papers that I had left on it .
A . the B . a C . a small D . /
- 16 . It s _____ I expected .

- A . a lot more big than B . much bigger that
- C . more bigger than D . much bigger than
- 17 . This is a _____ .
A . three-letter word B . three-letters word
- C . three-letters words D . three-letter words
- 18 . He often comes to class _____ .
A . lately B . to be late C . late D . be late
- 19 . He _____ the army for three years .
A . has joined B . has been in
- C . have been serving D . joined
- 20 . He left orders that nothing _____ until the police arrived .
A . was touched B . had been touched
- C . should be touched D . were touched
- 21 . Had she been given some information, she _____ the questions .
A . answered B . could have answered
- C . answere D . was answering
- 22 . Do you remember _____ to professor Wang during your last visit ?
A . introducing B . to introduce
- C . being introduced D . introduced
- 23 . The music was so _____ that the audience were _____ to death .
A . boring; bored B . bored; boring
- C . bored; bored D . boring; boring
- 24 . They have all got up, and _____ .
A . Jack is too B . so has Jack
- C . Jack hasn t D . as Jack
- 25 . We have to wait for the bus, _____ ?
A . haven t we B . won t we C . have we D . don t we
- 26 . She can speak English better than _____ in her grade .
A . any one B . the one C . anyone else D . other student
- 27 . The key _____ success is hard work and persistence .
A . on B . to C . for D . of
- 28 . I haven t seen you before, _____ ?
A . have I B . hadn t I C . hasn t I D . had I
- 29 . Rarely _____ such good news .
A . have I heard of B . have I been heard of
- C . I have heard of D . I have been heard of
- 30 . We Chinese enjoy freedom of _____ .
A . marry B . marriage C . marrying D . married
- 31 . The river became a _____ river because of much rubbish .

- A . pollute B . polluted C . polluting D . having polluted
- 32 . When _____, metal will expand .
A . heating B . being heated C . heated D . is heated
- 33 . The doctors are trying their best to save the _____ boy .
A . dead B . death C . dying D . died
- 34 . She is more beautiful than _____ in the class .
A . any girl B . any other girl
C . any of the other girl D . the other girl
- 35 . He is one of the _____ .
A . greater scientists B . greater scientist
C . greatest scientists D . greatest scientist
- 36 . Living here at the top of the mountain with no one else near you must be very _____ .
A . sole B . alone C . only D . lonely
- 37 . Do you think Janet enjoys _____ ?
A . to play piano B . playing the piano
C . to play the piano D . playing with the piano
- 38 . When did you _____ the letter ?
A . accept B . receive C . obtain D . gain
- 39 . He had met with _____ on the way home and was badly hurt .
A . an event B . a matter C . an incident D . an accident
- 40 . Take my _____, and let me drive you home .
A . advice B . advise C . counsel D . recommendation
- 41 . The teacher spent almost the whole afternoon _____ the students homework .
A . to go over B . go over C . going over D . went over
- 42 . The willow trees on the _____ of the river have put forth new leaves .
A . bank B . beach C . coast D . shore
- 43 . I can easily _____ him at golf .
A . beat B . hit C . strike D . win
- 44 . If you want to call him , you will have to _____ up his telephone number in the book .
A . look B . see C . find D . search
- 45 . He accepted the _____ for the mistake .
A . responsibility B . response C . obligation D . duty
- 46 . She _____ her finger to her lips as a sign for silence .
A . rose B . elevated C . lifted D . raised
- 47 . He is sitting _____ the car with the driver .
A . in the front of B . in front of C . on the front of D . on front of
- 48 . The plane _____ despite the heavy fog .
A . took off B . took up C . took on D . took over
- 49 . After conquering all kinds of difficulties, we succeeded _____ .

模拟试卷(一)第3页(共8页)

- A . by the end B . in the end C . to the end D . at the end
- 50 . _____, or we shall miss the bus .
A . Get up B . Keep up C . Hurry up D . Take up

. 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 most suitable and mark your answer by blackening the corresponding letter on ANSWER SHEET I .

Strange things happen 51 time when you travel, because the earth is divided 52 twenty four time zones, one hour 53 .

You can have days with more or less than twenty four hours, and weeks with more or fewer than 54 days .

If you make a five-day trip 55 the Atlantic Ocean, your ship enters a different time zone every day . As you enter each zone, the time changes each hour . Traveling 56, you set your clock back; traveling east, you set it ahead . Each day of your trip has 57 twenty-five or twenty-three hours . If you travel by ship across the Pacific, you cross the international date line . 58 agreement, this is where a new day begins . When you 59 the line, you change your calendar one full day backward or forward . Traveling 60, today becomes yesterday; traveling west, it is tomorrow .

- 51 . A . on B . at C . to D . in
52 . A . in B . by C . into D . with
53 . A . away B . nearby C . apart D . in
54 . A . six B . seven C . eight D . common
55 . A . across B . above C . crossed D . in
56 . A . east B . west C . backward D . forward
57 . A . not B . both C . neither D . either
58 . A . At B . By C . With D . In
59 . A . crossed B . will cross C . crossing D . cross
60 . A . north B . south C . east D . forward

. 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 and D . Choose one best answer and blacken the corresponding letter on ANSWER SHEET I .

Passage One

A lawyer friend of mine has devoted herself to the service of humanity . Her special area is called ' public interest law ' .

Many other lawyers represent only clients who can pay high fees . All lawyers have had expensive and highly specialized training, and they work long, difficult hours for the money they earn . But what happens to people who need legal help and cannot afford to pay these lawyers

模拟试卷(一)第4页(共8页)

密封线内不要答题

fees ?

Public interest lawyers fill this need . Patricia, like other public interest lawyers, earns a salary much below what some lawyers can earn . Because she is willing to take less money, her clients need the help, even if they can pay nothing at all .

Some clients need legal help because stores have cheated them with faulty merchandise . Others are in unsafe apartments, or are threatened with eviction and have no place to go . Their cases are all called “ civil ” cases . Still others are accused of criminal acts, and seek those public interest lawyers who handle “ criminal ” cases . These are just a few of the many situations in which men and women who are public interest lawyers serve to extend justice throughout our society .

61 . A person who needs and uses legal help is called a _____ .
A . lawyer B . client C . tenant D . case worker

62 . Public interest lawyers serve _____ .
A . only stores and landlords B . criminals only
C . people who can pay high fees D . people who can pay little or nothing

63 . If only the rich could be helped by lawyers, the justice system would be _____ .
A . undemocratic B . fair and reasonable
C . modern D . in need of no changes

64 . Public interest law includes _____ .
A . civil cases only B . criminal cases only
C . criminal and civil cases D . wealthy clients cases

65 . Which of the following is not a matter for a civil case ?
A . A tenant is faced with eviction.
B . A landlord refuses to fix a dangerous staircase.
C . A burglar is arrested.
D . A store sells a faulty radio.

Passage Two

When children learn a language, they learn the grammar as well as the words or vocabulary . No one teaches them ; children just “ pick them up ” .

Before babies begin to produce words, they produce sounds . Some of these sounds will remain if they occur in the language being acquired, and others will disappear . This is called the “ babbling stage ” .

A child does not learn the language “ all at once ” . The child’s first utterances are one-word “ sentences ” . After a few months, the two-word stage arises . During this stage, the child puts two words together . These two-word sentences have definite patterns and express grammatical and meaningful relationships . Still later, in the telegraphic stage, the child will produce longer sentences . These longer sentences are mainly made up of content words . The child’s early grammar lacks many of the rules of the adult grammar, but eventually it will become mature .

All normal children everywhere learn language . This ability is not dependent on race, social class, geography, or even intelligence . This ability is uniquely human .

66 . This passage is mainly about _____ .
A . differences between a child’s language and an adult’s
B . ways of teaching babies to talk
C . children’s acquisition of the mother languages
D . the importance of learning foreign languages

67 . The phrase pick them up in the first paragraph means to _____ .
A . raise them from the ground B . learn them without much effort
C . use hands to help carry them D . study very hard and remember them

68 . The two-word sentences produced by babies _____ .
A . are simpler than those produced in the “ babbling stage ”
B . are much more difficult than those produced in the telegraphic stage
C . are strictly grammatical
D . are meaningful and have function

69 . During the telegraphic stage, children can produce _____ .
A . meaningless sentences
B . meaningless sentences made up of two words only
C . longer and meaningful sentences made up of content words
D . very long sentences using all the rules of the adult grammar

70 . Any child can learn language as long as he is _____ .
A . well-educated B . clever enough C . unique D . physical normal

Passage Three

More than 30, 000 drivers and front seat passengers are killed or seriously injured each year . At a speed of only 30 miles per hour it is the same as falling from a third-floor window . Wearing a seat belt saves lives; it reduces your chance of death or serious injury by more than half .

Therefore drivers or front seat passengers over 14 in most vehicles must wear a seat belt . If you do not, you could be fined up to 50 . It will not be up to the drivers to make sure you wear your belt . But it will be the driver’s responsibility to make sure that children under 14 do not ride in the front unless they are wearing a seat belt of some kind .

However, you do not have to wear a seat belt if you are reversing your vehicle; or you are making a local delivery or collection using a special vehicle; or if you have valid medical certificate which excuses you from wearing it . Make sure these circumstances apply to you before you decide not to wear your seat belt . Remember you may be taken to court for not doing so, and you may be fined if you cannot prove to the court that you have been excused from wearing it .

71 . This passage is most probably taken from _____ .
A . a medical magazine B . a legal document
C . the Federal Laws D . a police report

- 72 . Wearing seat belt in a vehicle _____ .
A . reduces road accidents by more than half
B . saves lives while driving at a speed up to 30 miles per hour
C . reduces the death rate in traffic accidents
D . saves more than 15, 000 lives each year
- 73 . It is the driver s responsibility to _____ .
A . make the front seat passenger wear a seat belt
B . make the front seat children under 14 wear a seat belt
C . stop children riding in the front seat
D . wear a seat belt each time he drives
- 74 . According to the passage, who, riding in the front, does not have to wear a seat belt ?
A . Someone who is backing into a parking space .
B . Someone who is picking up the children from the local school.
C . Someone who is delivering invitation letters.
D . Someone who is under 14.
- 75 . For some people, it may be better _____ .
A . to wear a seat belt for health reasons
B . not to wear a seat belt for health reasons
C . to get a valid medical certificate before wearing a seat belt
D . to pay a fine rather than wear a seat belt

Passage Four

If you are like most people, your intelligence varies from season to season . You are probably a lot sharper in the spring than you are at any other time of the year . A noted scientist, Ellsworth Huntington (1876 ~ 1974), concluded from other men s work and his own among people in different climates that climate and temperature have a definite effect on our mental abilities .

He found that cool weather is much more favorable for creative thinking than summer heat . This does not mean that all people are less intelligent in summer than they are during the rest of the year . It does mean, however, that the mental abilities of large numbers of people tend to be the lowest in summer .

Spring appears to be the best period of the year for thinking . One reason may be that in spring man s mental abilities are affected by the same factors that bring about great changes in all nature .

Fall is the next-best season, then winter . As for summer, it seems to be good time to take a long vacation from thinking .

- 76 . According to the passage, your intelligence probably _____ .
A . stays the same throughout the year B . varies from day to day
C . changes with the seasons D . changes from year to year

- 77 . H untington based his conclusions on _____ .
A . records of changes in his own intelligence
B . work with people in different climates
C . records of temperature changes
D . all of the above
- 78 . It seems that the cold of winter _____ .
A . increases the ability to think
B . is the best time for thinking
C . is better for thinking than the very warm weather
D . decreases the ability to think
- 79 . One possible reason why spring is the best season for thinking is that _____ .
A . all nature, including man, is growing then
B . it lasts longer than the other seasons
C . it is not too warm and not too cold
D . both B and C
- 80 . The two best seasons for thinking seem to be _____ .
A . spring and fall B . winter and summer
C . summer and spring D . fall and winter

. Writing (20 points)

Directions:

For this part, write a letter in about 80 words based on the following situation .Remember to write it clearly on ANSWER SHEET II .

81 . 假定你收到你的朋友小红的来信,她向你请教提高英语写作能力的方法,你给她写回信并在信中提出你的看法和具体建议。你的通信地址是:北京市中山路 158 号(邮编 100839),写信日期是 3 月 5 号。

准考证号

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模拟试卷(二)

成人高等学校专升本招生全国统一考试

英语模拟试卷(二)

考生须知:所有答案、作文均应写在答题纸上,写在试卷上不给分。

. Phonetics (10 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 . <u>d</u> ark | B . <u>a</u> rm | C . <u>h</u> arbor | D . <u>w</u> arm |
| 2 . A . <u>s</u> ugar | B . <u>u</u> ck | C . <u>l</u> uck | D . <u>s</u> uch |
| 3 . A . <u>s</u> ore | B . <u>f</u> orever | C . <u>s</u> core | D . <u>n</u> orth |
| 4 . A . <u>s</u> ailor | B . <u>n</u> ail | C . <u>s</u> traight | D . <u>c</u> ertainly |
| 5 . A . <u>b</u> oot | B . <u>f</u> ool | C . <u>t</u> ooth | D . <u>l</u> ook |
| 6 . A . <u>s</u> teal | B . <u>d</u> eal | C . <u>r</u> eality | D . <u>s</u> eat |
| 7 . A . <u>p</u> lenty | B . <u>s</u> ound | C . <u>t</u> hink | D . <u>s</u> ince |
| 8 . A . <u>f</u> riend | B . <u>f</u> ield | C . <u>h</u> andkerchief | D . <u>a</u> chieve |
| 9 . A . <u>r</u> ough | B . <u>t</u> ough | C . <u>y</u> oung | D . <u>s</u> outh |
| 10 . A . <u>b</u> road | B . <u>r</u> oad | C . <u>l</u> oaf | D . <u>b</u> oat |

. 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 and D . Choose one answer that best completes the sentence and blacken the corresponding letter on ANSWER SHEET I .

- 11 . Many a teacher _____ to ask how to attend the most important meeting .
A . come B . have come C . has come D . do come
- 12 . I did very _____ the first time I did it .
A . poorly B . poor C . poverty D . poorness
- 13 . The old man is _____ help now; he is dying .
A . without B . beyond C . against D . beside
- 14 . Two _____ died of cold last winter .
A . hundreds old people B . hundred old people
C . hundreds old peoples D . hundred old peoples
- 15 . Why is there _____ traffic on the streets in February than in May ?
A . less B . fewer C . few D . little

16 . The food looks all right, but it smells _____ .

- A . badly B . rather bad C . quite bad D . rather badly

17 . Many _____ prefer to use the word “ Ms ” before their names in business correspondence .

- A . woman managers B . women managers
C . woman manager D . women manager

18 . This is the first time that he _____ out with her alone .

- A . had been B . is C . has been D . was

19 . Don t come today . I would rather you _____ tomorrow .

- A . came B . will come C . come D . are coming

20 . If I had had a bike, I _____ it to you yesterday .

- A . would have lent B . would lend C . could lend D . lent

21 . The teacher said, “ Stop _____ . ” So we stopped _____ .

- A . to talk; to work B . talk; working
C . talking; to work D . talking; work

22 . Little _____ that Bob would become a famous writer .

- A . we thought B . we think C . did we think D . we think of

23 . One of these books _____ easy for you to read; others _____ all very difficult .

- A . are; is B . is; are C . were; was D . are; will be

24 . My sister is used to _____ with all the windows open .

- A . sleep B . sleeping C . the sleeping D . have slept

25 . _____ to have supper with us today ?

- A . Do you like B . Would you like C . Will you like D . Might you like

26 . Most Chinese like to drink tea . But some prefer coffee _____ tea .

- A . to B . for C . with D . against

27 . Tom and John hardly ever come, _____ ?

- A . did they B . didn t they C . do they D . don t they

28 . The top of the mountain is always covered _____ snow .

- A . of B . by C . with D . in

29 . Have you finished _____ the book ?

- A . to write B . in writing C . to have written D . writing

30 . The house is dark; the Browns _____ to bed .

- A . may go B . should go C . should have gone D . must have gone

31 . I am very satisfied _____ his conduct .

- A . in B . with C . at D . for

32 . His parents provided him _____ a good education .

- A . for B . with C . to D . on

33 . When I saw his funny look, I couldn t help _____ .

- A . to think B . crying C . laughing D . laugh

- 34 . He does morning exercise every day _____ make himself strong .
A . in order that B . to C . so that D . all above
- 35 . The girl is not happy at the new school . She has _____ friends there .
A . few B . a few C . little D . a little
- 36 . I asked him _____ .
A . where was the super market B . where to the super market
C . where the super market was D . where to get to the super market
- 37 . We are not _____ to afford a car yet .
A . enough money B . money enough C . rich enough D . enough rich
- 38 . I am busy . I have a lot of work _____ .
A . do B . did C . to do D . done
- 39 . I happened to catch a _____ of him as he got into the car .
A . peep B . glimpse C . glance D . glare
- 40 . He comes from a peasant _____ .
A . family B . home C . house D . dwelling
- 41 . _____ giving him the money, he gave it to me .
A . In stead of B . In place C . Instead of D . In place of
- 42 . I _____ to read rather than sit idle .
A . like B . prefer C . love D . admire
- 43 . Many people like to _____ to me about what happened to them when they were young .
A . say B . speak C . talk D . tell
- 44 . He will come back _____ next month .
A . sometime B . some time C . sometimes D . some times
- 45 . He suddenly returned _____ a Saturday morning .
A . on B . at C . in D . during
- 46 . _____ he goes to a ball game .
A . Often and then B . Now and often C . Now and then D . Sometime now
- 47 . It s necessary that he _____ in time to attend the meeting .
A . come B . comes C . came D . will come
- 48 . Please don t stand _____ .
A . on the way B . in the way C . by the way D . in this way
- 49 . _____ you need is more experience .
A . That B . Why C . What D . Which
- 50 . The teacher told the class to _____ their books .
A . put away B . put up C . put on D . put by

. 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 most suitable and mark your answer by blackening the corresponding letter on ANSWER SHEET I .

A nobleman and a merchant once 51 in a bar . For their lunch they both 52 soup . When it was 53 , the nobleman took a spoonful, but the soup was 54 hot that he burned his 55 and tears came to his eyes . The merchant asked him why he was weeping . The nobleman was 56 to admit that he had burned his mouth and answered, “ Sir, I once had a brother who 57 a great crime, for which he was 58 . I was thinking of his death, which made me weep .” The merchant, believing his story, began to eat his soup . He too burned his mouth, so that he had tears 59 his eyes . Noticing this, the nobleman asked the merchant, “ Sir, why do you weep ?” The merchant, who now saw that the nobleman had deceived him, answered, “ My lord, I am weeping because you weren t hanged together with 60 .”

- | | | | |
|-----------------|------------------|---------------|----------------|
| 51 . A . saw | B . meet | C . met | D . greeted |
| 52 . A . asked | B . ordered | C . requested | D . drank |
| 53 . A . bought | B . brought | C . taken | D . given |
| 54 . A . very | B . too | C . quite | D . so |
| 55 . A . lip | B . teeth | C . mouth | D . hand |
| 56 . A . sorry | B . sad | C . shameful | D . ashamed |
| 57 . A . do | B . com mit | C . did | D . com mitted |
| 58 . A . hang | B . hung | C . hanging | D . hanged |
| 59 . A . to | B . into | C . in | D . on |
| 60 . A . me | B . your brother | C . myself | D . yourself |

. 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 and D . Choose one best answer and blacken the corresponding letter on ANSWER SHEET I .

Passage One

Teaching is supposed to be a professional activity requiring long and complicated training as well as official certification . The act of teaching is looked upon as a flow of knowledge from a higher source to an empty container . The student s role is one of receiving information; the teacher s role is one of sending it . There is a clear distinction assumed between one who is supposed to know (and therefore not capable of being wrong) and another, usually younger person who is supposed not to know . However, teaching need not be the province of a special group of people nor need it be looked upon as a technical skill . Teaching can be more like guiding and assisting than forcing information into a supposedly empty head . If you have a certain skill you should be able to share with someone else or to help them in their attempt to teach themselves . All of us, from the very youngest children to the oldest members of our cultures

should come to realize our own potential as teachers . We can share what we know , however little it might be, with someone who has need of that knowledge or skill .

61 . The word province (in line 6) most probably means _____ .

- A . a division of land B . a branch of knowledge
C . a field of activity D . a special organization

62 . According to the selection, teaching is traditionally regarded as all of the following EXCEPT _____ .

- A . a professional activity requiring special training
B . a skilled job needing official certification
C . a flow of knowledge from the teacher to the student
D . a helpful job for one to share a certain skill with others

63 . The author seems to think that to be a teacher is _____ .

- A . extremely difficult B . as easy as turning over the palm
C . by no means easy D . not as difficult as people usually think

64 . In the author s opinion, a teacher should be more like _____ .

- A . a guide B . an information sender
C . a helper D . both A and C

65 . Which of the following statements best expresses the main idea of the passage ?

- A . The author believes that it is difficult to be a good teacher.
- B . The author believes that every person has the potential to be a teacher.
- C . The author believes that teaching is a professional activity requiring special training.
- D . The author believes that teaching is the flow of knowledge from a higher source to an empty container.

Passage Two

A million tourists go to Barcelona every year . They want to see Antonio Gaudi s church . This unusual church has a strange history . Gaudi was born in Spain in 1852 . He had to work and study at the same time . He often missed classes because he had to work, but one day he designed a very unusual show-case for an exhibition in Paris . People began to give him work . He designed houses, offices and gardens . They were all very unusual . He was soon rich and famous . Then a rich bookseller said: “ Will you build a church for the poor people of Barcelona ? I will pay . I will build schools and workshops, too . They will help the people . ” “ I will do it , ” said Gaudi . He worked for forty years, but he could not finish the church . It was too big . He needed 10,000,000 . He gave all his money to the church . He was poor again when he died in 1926, and only the front of the church was finished . But architects, engineers and tourists from all over the world come to see it . It is very strange, very modern and very revolutionary .

66 . Which of the following titles best fits the passage ?

- A . Barcelona —— a Famous City B . A Strange History of an Unusual Church
C . A Poor Architect s Unusual Works D . Antonio Gaudi s Life

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67 . Which of the following is NOT true?

- A . Gaudi was a Spanish architect .
B . Gaudi devoted most of his life to the building of the church .
C . People all over the world admire the architect very much .
D . Many tourists go to see Gaudi s unfinished church .

68 . Gaudi sometimes missed classes because _____ .

- A . he didn't like it B . he had to work at the same time
C . he was too poor D . he had to earn money

69 . The church is unusual because _____ .

- A . it s unfinished B . it s strange
C . it s modern D . all of the above

70 . According to the passage, Gaudi _____ .

- A . suffered a lot in his life B . was full of sympathy to the poor
C . always created unusual works D . both B and C

Passage Three

In Melbourne, Australia, not long ago specialists gave advice on a patient's problem. There's nothing unusual in that—except that the patient was miles from Melbourne in the far west. The heart disease experts were able to make their diagnosis after listening to the patient's heartbeat over the telephone.

They were testing a new device that can change readings of a patient's heartbeat into tone signals that can be sent by telephone. The device was designed in Australia. It is meant for use in areas far from large cities. Doctors in remote areas can take the heartbeat readings right in the patient's home. Then they can play them over a telephone line to specialists in large centers. The doctor in remote area is thus able to obtain an expert's opinion on the heart condition of his or her patients. Experiments with the device show that the whole process takes only a few minutes.

71 . This article is mainly about a device for _____ .

- A . preventing heart disease B . sending medical information
C . moving heart patients D . recording doctor s conversation

72 . Doctors in remote areas sometimes need advice because they don't have _____ .

- A . any training in medicine
B .connections with telephone or telegraph offices
C .enough nurses and technicians to help them
D . the special knowledge needed to treat every condition

73 . Which happens last ?

- A . The specialist makes his or her diagnosis .
B . The doctor goes to the patient s home .
C . The specialist gives the doctor his or her opinion .
D . The specialist hears the patient s heartbeat .

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- 74 . From the article we can conclude that Australia has a number of _____ .
A . remote areas B . good highways
C . mountainous regions D . strange animals
- 75 . The new method allows medical people to communicate _____ .
A . quickly B . effectively
C . over great distances D . all of the above

Passage Four

“ Learning a language is easy . Even a child can do it ! ”

Most adults who are learning a second language would disagree with this statement . For them , learning a language is a very difficult task . They need hundreds of hours of study and practice, and even this will not guarantee success for every adult language learner .

Language learning is different from other kinds of learning . Some people who are very intelligent and successful in their fields find it difficult to succeed in language learning . Conversely, some people who are successful language learners find it difficult to succeed in other fields .

Language teachers often offer advice to language learners: “ Read as much as you can in the new language .” “ Practise speaking the language every day .” “ Live with people who speak the language .” “ Don t translate——try to think in the new language .” “ Learn as a child would learn; play with the language .”

But what does a successful language learner do ? Language learning research shows that successful language learners are similar in many ways .

First of all, successful language learners are independent learners . They do not depend on the book or the teacher; they discover their own way to learn the language . They are good at guessing, look for clues and come to their own conclusions .

Successful language learning is active learning . Therefore, successful learners do not wait for a chance to use the language; they look for such a chance . It is more important for them to learn to think in the language than to know the meaning of every word .

Finally, successful language learners are learners with a purpose . They want to learn the language because they are interested in the language and the people who speak it . They find it easy to practice using the language regularly .

What kind of language learner are you? If your language learning has been less than successful, you might do well to try some of the techniques outlined above.

- 76 . A successful language learner must _____ .
A . be very intelligent
B . depend on a good book or teacher
C . try always to speak correctly
D . try to learn the new language independently, actively and purposefully
- 77 . Which of the following would most probably not be a piece of advice offered by a
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language teacher ?

- A . Never guess the meaning of a word.
B . Don't translate——try to think in the new language.
C . Find every chance to speak the language.
D . Read as much as possible in the new language.
- 78 . The expression play with the language in paragraph 4 means to _____ .
A . learn the language to play with a child
B . learn the language from a child
C . learn the language in a more natural way
D . use the language as a toy
- 79 . According to paragraph 7 , thinking in the language is more important than knowing the meaning of every word because _____ .
A . knowing the meaning of every word is useless
B . thinking in the language is easier than knowing the meaning of every word
C . knowing the meaning of every word requires more time
D . when thinking in the language, you are using the language in an active way
- 80 . The word techniques in the last line of the text can NOT be replaced by _____ .
A . methods B . skills C . tools D . reasons

V . Writing (20 points)

Directions:

For this part, write a letter in about 80 words based on the following situation . Remember to write it clearly on ANSWER SHEET II .

81. 假设你叫王华, 家住在外地, 暑假期间来北京游玩, 住在朋友李海家里。李海为你安排了一周愉快的假期生活。你回家后写信给李海表示感谢。

准考证号

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模拟试卷(三)

成人高等学校专升本招生全国统一考试

英语模拟试卷(三)

考生须知:所有答案、作文均应写在答题纸上,写在试卷上不给分。

. Phonetics (10 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 . <u>e</u> ight | B . <u>w</u> eight | C . <u>h</u> eight | D . <u>n</u> eighbor |
| 2 . A . <u>c</u> ould | B . <u>w</u> ould | C . <u>sh</u> ould | D . <u>f</u> ound |
| 3 . A . <u>f</u> urther | B . <u>c</u> urve | C . <u>b</u> urden | D . <u>s</u> urprise |
| 4 . A . <u>r</u> educe | B . <u>u</u> niverse | C . <u>r</u> uler | D . <u>h</u> uge |
| 5 . A . <u>c</u> orn | B . <u>s</u> port | C . <u>h</u> orse | D . <u>w</u> orse |
| 6 . A . <u>p</u> ump | B . <u>h</u> undred | C . <u>r</u> esult | D . <u>f</u> ull |
| 7 . A . <u>g</u> ood | B . <u>b</u> lood | C . <u>w</u> ood | D . <u>c</u> ook |
| 8 . A . <u>a</u> nswer | B . <u>w</u> riter | C . <u>w</u> orthwhile | D . <u>w</u> rong |
| 9 . A . <u>b</u> ear | B . <u>h</u> ear | C . <u>d</u> ear | D . <u>a</u> ppear |
| 10 . A . <u>f</u> ather | B . <u>th</u> ose | C . <u>w</u> ithout | D . <u>th</u> ing |

. 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 and D . Choose one answer that best completes the sentence and blacken the corresponding letter on ANSWER SHEET I .

- 11 . _____ is no use arguing with such a person .
A . It B . This C . That D . As
- 12 . Half of the apples _____ bad .
A . go B . goes C . is gone D . has gone
- 13 . Collecting stamps as a hobby _____ increasingly popular during the past ten years .
A . became B . becomes C . has become D . have become
- 14 . Was it in this room _____ they had a meeting yesterday ?
A . which B . there C . that D . here
- 15 . The new playground is _____ the old one .
A . twice the size of B . twice big than
C . the size of twice D . the size of twice than

- 16 . Jim is _____ fool , in fact , he s cleverer than any other student in his class .
A . not B . no C . no a D . none
- 17 . I ve never seen _____ interesting novel , and I finished it at one sitting .
A . such a B . so a C . such an D . so an
- 18 . The faster anything is thrown into the sky , _____ it goes .
A . the more high B . the higher
C . the more height D . the heighter
- 19 . _____ open the door for you ?
A . Shall I B . Will I C . Had I D . Ought I
- 20 . The door _____ into a large room which can hold fifty people .
A . is opened B . opens C . has opened D . is opening
- 21 . Will you tell them that we will start as soon as the rain _____ ?
A . is stopping B . can stop C . will stop D . stops
- 22 . It is high time that he _____ his own mistakes .
A . realizes B . should realize C . realized D . will realize
- 23 . I can t help _____ at the news .
A . to cry B . crying C . to be crying D . being crying
- 24 . Look at the terrible situation I am in ! If only I _____ your advice .
A . follow B . would follow C . had followed D . have followed
- 25 . There is no use _____ with him .
A . to argue B . of being argued C . arguing D . to be arguing
- 26 . Never _____ such an interesting film before .
A . have I seen B . I had seen C . I have seen D . I do see
- 27 . If I had caught the last train , I _____ at home now .
A . would watch TV B . would have watched TV
C . would be watching TV D . am watching TV
- 28 . He and I _____ at the school gate .
A . is going to meet B . am going to meet C . are to be met D . are to meet
- 29 . You don t mind if I laugh , _____ ?
A . did you B . do you C . are you D . were you
- 30 . Bob is _____ rude that everyone dislikes him .
A . too B . so C . very D . such
- 31 . It is said _____ our class has won .
A . that B . which C . when D . whether
- 32 . He told me _____ it again .
A . don t do B . may not do C . not to do D . will not do
- 33 . I _____ to live in Shanghai .
A . was used B . used C . got used D . used not
- 34 . Have you seen my glasses _____ ?

- A . anywhere B . every where C . nowhere D . every where
- 35 . The driver was seriously _____ in the traffic accident .
A . injured B . broken C . damaged D . failed
- 36 . We have two sessions _____ Saturday morning .
A . for B . in C . on D . during
- 37 . _____ it is very late now , the students are still working in the lab .
A . As B . When C . If D . Although
- 38 . _____ beautiful the park is !
A . What B . What a C . How a D . How
- 39 . We should help _____ .
A . another B . each other C . the others D . one others
- 40 . It is autumn now . The farmers are busy _____ the crops .
A . getting in B . to get in C . get in D . with getting in
- 41 . She _____ me to wait for her .
A . said B . spoke C . talked D . told
- 42 . Nobody likes _____ in public .
A . scolding B . scolded C . to scold D . to be scolded
- 43 . The man asked his son to _____ his study .
A . keep attention B . pay attention to
C . keep attention to D . pay attention
- 44 . Will you _____ to thank him for me ?
A . take care of B . make care of C . take care D . make care
- 45 . The accident _____ only a block away from his house .
A . took place B . got place C . made place D . had place
- 46 . Jack worked very hard _____ he could give his children enough food to eat .
A . so as that B . so that C . such that D . that
- 47 . If there are any new words , _____ in a dictionary .
A . look them through B . look them up
C . look them over D . look them up and down
- 48 . The Chinese people _____ paper about 2,000 years ago .
A . discovered B . found C . experienced D . invented
- 49 . _____ is well known , light , like heat , is a form of energy .
A . It B . What C . Just as D . As
- 50 . You should turn off all the water tonight _____ water freezes and the pipes burst .
A . in some cases B . in case C . in that case D . in any case

. 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 most suitable and mark your answer by blackening the corresponding letter on ANSWER SHEET I .

Parents and teenagers often disagree about the amount of freedom and responsibility that the young people are 51 . The teenagers often want to be free to choose their own friends, select their own 52 in school, plan for their own vocational futures, 53 and spend their own money, and generally run their own life in a more independent 54 than many parents are able 55 them .

Most problems between teenagers and their parents yield best to 56 planning and decision making . Within any 57 family disagreements are avoided and problems are solved when all of the persons 58 their interest in the situation, share in working it out . 59 parents and young people learn how to get through to each other and develop skills in understanding, and 60 understood, even the most difficult problems are relieved .

- | | | | |
|-------------------|------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 51 . A . to be | B . to have | C . to do | D . to be had |
| 52 . A . causes | B . courses | C . tests | D . grades |
| 53 . A . earn | B . go | C . come | D . hand |
| 54 . A . fashion | B . nation | C . face | D . shape |
| 55 . A . to allow | B . to appeal to | C . to disagree | D . to worry |
| 56 . A . joining | B . joint | C . joins | D . join |
| 57 . A . giving | B . gives | C . gave | D . given |
| 58 . A . have | B . with | C . had | D . take |
| 59 . A . For | B . Despite | C . Hence | D . As |
| 60 . A . being | B . are | C . is | D . be |

. 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 and D . Choose one best answer and blacken the corresponding letter on ANSWER SHEET I .

Passage One

I came to India a year ago to find a village in which I could live and write, but it was many months before I settled down happily in this Himalayan community .

I wasted a lot of time looking for the " typical " village . Yet no such thing exists . Conditions vary too widely . But the villages I stayed in had much in common——poverty, dirt, ignorance . Often the villagers themselves were puzzled, suspicious . Why had I come ? I had put aside my work as a political journalist because my ideas had changed . I had come to believe that what was happening in the Third World was more important than anything else . But to understand how three quarters of the world's people live, and how their future might affect ours, I felt that I first had to try and share their way of life .

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In the end I chose a mountain village because it was a little cooler than those in the plains . I took the bus from town along a bumpy road . Then came a rough walk down a steep path to the river . After this I began the climb into the hills . Whenever I stopped to catch my breath, there was a magnificent view . After several hours walk the village came into view .

61 . After the writer had arrived in India _____ .

- A . he spent a year writing about the place he lived in
B . he spent quite a long time finding a suitable place to live in
C . he spent years looking for a certain village
D . he lived in a Himalayan community for many months

62 . While looking for a typical village the writer found _____ .

- A . he was searching for the impossible
B . all the villages were exactly the same
C . the villagers made him feel confused
D . the villagers asked him a lot of questions

63 . Before coming to India the writer _____ .

- A . had been a successful politician
B . had made a decision to do no more work
C . had been dismissed from his job
D . had written articles for publication

64 . The writer decided to change his way of life because _____ .

- A . he no longer found his work interesting
B . he wanted to live a peaceful life in the countryside
C . he wanted to find out more about the Third World
D . he thought living in a small community would be rewarding

65 . The village the writer finally chose to live in _____ .

- A . was situated at the end of a bumpy road
B . had a better climate than those in the plains
C . was a short walk from the river
D . had a magnificent view of the river

Passage Two

One night when Mr . Robinson was asleep, he was woken up by some strange noise outside his house .“ Thieves, ” he thought . Jumping out of bed, he took his gun and hurried to the bedroom window . The room was not shining and the night was rather dark . But he could see a white shape . It looked like a man in the garden . He pointed his gun at it, fired and went back to bed . Early in the morning, he went down to the garden . His shirt was hanging from a tree . He had washed it the day before and hung it on the tree to dry . It had a hole right through the middle . Mr . Robinson was frightened out of his life when he saw it and began to tremble . His neighbor arrived at that moment .“ How are you today, Mr . Robinson ?” he asked in an anxious

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voice .“ You don t look well .”

“ I m all right, thank you, ” said Mr . Robinson . “ But I m lucky to be alive . You see that shirt there ? ”

“ Yes ?” said the neighbor .

“ I had a narrow escape . If I d been wearing that shirt last night, ” said Mr . Robinson, “ I d be a dead man now . ”

66 . When Mr . Robinson jumped out of his bed and went to the window , he saw _____ in the garden .

- A . a thief B . something like a man
C . a white shirt on a tree D . nothing

67 . Who had hung the shirt on the tree the day before ?

- A . A thief .
B . Mr . Robinson himself .
C . Mr . Robinson s neighbor .
D . Mr . Robinson s wife .

68 . After firing the gun, Mr . Robinson _____ .

- A . went back to bed
B . went to the garden to see what it was
C . felt no longer afraid
D . looked for the shirt he had washed the day before

69 . The next morning Mr . Robinson s neighbor came and saw him looking _____ .

- A . surprised B . unhappy C . sick D . angry

70 . The phrase a narrow escape in the last paragraph suggests that one has _____ .

- A . succeeded in escaping B . failed to escape
C . run away D . only just avoided death

Passage Three

Mr. Newton wasn't a genius, and he wasn't a fool; he was absent-minded. One day he left work at the usual time, six o'clock. He felt very cold outside, and he didn't understand why... but of course! He didn't have his coat—it was in the office. He went back to the office and got his coat. On the way home he went to the club. He usually saw his friends there on Tuesday. That day he didn't see them. They weren't there. Then he remembered: it wasn't Tuesday; it was Wednesday!

Mr . Newton arrived home at eight o'clock, and his family wasn't home ! He waited, and he worried about them . He didn't eat . He wasn't hungry . Mr . Newton called a friend and told him . " My family isn't home . " Then he remembered: the children play tennis on Wednesday, and their mother takes them to the park . Today wasn't Tuesday; it's Wednesday .

Mr . Newton wasn't worried then; he was hungry . He ate some bread, soup, meat and potatoes, and he drank some milk . After supper he fell asleep . Later, Mr . Newton heard thieves enter the house . They didn't turn on the lights, and they didn't make much noise . Mr . Newton was very afraid, and he didn't move . He took a chair in his hand . He stood up slowly . He lifted

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the chair in the air, and then he heard: “ Father, what are you doing ?” Now he remembered . It wasn t thieves . It was their family !

- 71 . Mr . Newton was so _____ .
A . foolish that he did something funny
B . absent-minded that he did something stupid
C . strange that he did something unusual
D . interesting that he did something humorous
- 72 . Mr . Newton often met his friends _____ .
A . in the club on Tuesday B . in the park on Wednesday
C . at the office on Tuesday D . at home on Wednesday
- 73 . According to the passage, Mr . Newton s absent-mindedness _____ .
A . made him childish B . made him a fool
C . made him funny D . made him a troublemaker
- 74 . The thieves were heard to _____ .
A . frighten him . B . make some noise .
C . enter the room . D . lift the chair .
- 75 . What do you think of such a person like Mr . Newton ?
A . Humorous . B . Troublesome .
C . Foolish . D . None of the above .

Passage Four

Why don t birds get lost on their long flights from one place to another ? Scientists have been puzzled over this question for many years . Now they re beginning to fill in the blanks .

Not long ago, experiments showed that birds rely on the sun to guide them during daylight hours . But what about birds that fly by night ? Tests with artificial stars have proved that certain night-flying birds are able to follow the stars in their long-distance flights .

A dove had spent its lifetime in a cage and had never flown under a natural sky . Yet it showed an inborn ability to use the stars for guidance . The bird s cage was placed under an artificial star-filled sky . The bird tried to fly in the same direction as that taken by his outdoor cousins . Any change in the position of the artificial stars caused a change in the direction of his flight .

The stars are apparently their principal means of navigation . When the stars are hidden by clouds, they seemingly find their way by such landmarks as mountain ranges, coast lines, and river courses . But when it s too dark to see these, the doves circle helplessly, unable to find their way .

- 76 . The reason why birds don t get lost on long flights _____ .
A . has been known to scientists for years
B . has only recently been discovered
C . is known by everyone

D . will probably remain a mystery

- 77 . During daylight hours, birds _____ .
A . wheel back and forth for nothing B . do not fly long distances
C . use sun for guidance D . are quite likely to get lost
- 78 . By his outdoor cousins the author means _____ .
A . other experiments B . the other doves of the same brood
C . doves under the natural sky D . other birds in general
- 79 . The experiment with the dove indicated that _____ .
A . birds have to be taught to navigate
B . a bird that has been caged will not fly long distances
C . some birds cannot fly at night
D . some birds seem to follow the stars when they fly at night
- 80 . In total darkness, doves _____ .
A . use landmarks to find their way B . don t know which way to fly
C . make their return flight D . wait for the stars to appear

V . Writing (20 points)

Directions:

For this part, write a diary in about 80 words based on the following situation . Remember to write it clearly on ANSWER SHEET II .

81 . 根据以下中文提示,写一篇 80 词左右的日记。今天是教师节。上午学校开了庆祝会,与香港教师共度佳节,双方互赠礼物,同学们表演了丰富多彩的文艺节目。通过这次活动,你深受鼓舞。

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模拟试卷(四)

成人高等学校专升本招生全国统一考试

英语模拟试卷(四)

考生须知:所有答案、作文均应写在答题纸上,写在试卷上不给分。

. Phonetics (10 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 . <u>s</u> oup | B . <u>p</u> ound | C . <u>sh</u> out | D . <u>r</u> ound |
| 2 . A . w <u>a</u> rm | B . <u>a</u> rmful | C . <u>p</u> arty | D . <u>h</u> arvest |
| 3 . A . <u>r</u> ead <u>e</u> r | B . <u>l</u> ead <u>e</u> r | C . <u>t</u> ea <u>c</u> h <u>e</u> r | D . <u>f</u> ea <u>t</u> h <u>e</u> r |
| 4 . A . <u>s</u> ettle | B . <u>r</u> em <u>o</u> ve | C . <u>q</u> uest <u>i</u> on | D . <u>f</u> orget |
| 5 . A . <u>a</u> pology | B . <u>e</u> specially | C . <u>y</u> ard | D . <u>l</u> ibrary |
| 6 . A . <u>h</u> ouse | B . <u>h</u> our | C . <u>h</u> onest | D . <u>e</u> x <u>h</u> ibit <u>i</u> on |
| 7 . A . <u>m</u> arket | B . <u>p</u> art | C . <u>q</u> u <u>a</u> rt <u>e</u> r | D . <u>h</u> ardly |
| 8 . A . w <u>e</u> igh | B . <u>e</u> ight | C . <u>h</u> eigh <u>t</u> | D . <u>n</u> eigh <u>b</u> or |
| 9 . A . <u>c</u> aptain | B . <u>r</u> ailroad | C . <u>b</u> rain | D . <u>s</u> ailor |
| 10 . A . <u>c</u> all | B . <u>c</u> alm | C . <u>t</u> alk | D . <u>w</u> alk |

. 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 and D . Choose one answer that best completes the sentence and blacken the corresponding letter on ANSWER SHEET I .

- 11 . Nobody can touch that box without permission because there is _____ in it .
A . an important information B . some important information
C . some important informations D . lots of information important
- 12 . One thousand grams _____ one kilogram .
A . will make B . makes C . is making D . make
- 13 . _____ never wanted to be cowards .
A . Us boys B . We boys C . We boy D . Ours boys
- 14 . Do you know the reason _____ he was absent ?
A . why B . what C . for what D . that
- 15 . All _____ is a continuous supply of fuel oil .
A . what is needed B . that is needed

- C . the thing needed D . for their needs

- 16 . “ Who was arrested ? ”
“ None of the men _____ arrested . ”
A . has B . has being C . would be D . were
- 17 . Mother usually has _____ bed .
A . the breakfast in B . breakfast in
C . a breakfast in D . the breakfast in the
- 18 . Professor Tate _____ about him .
A . heard the students to talk B . heard the talk by the students
C . heard the students talking D . heard the students talk
- 19 . Very few experts _____ with completely new answers to the world's economic problems .
A . come to B . come round C . come up D . come on
- 20 . One cold winter night, the poor old man was found sitting _____ in the snow .
A . death B . dead C . died D . deadly
- 21 . If it _____ rain tomorrow, we'll have the party outside .
A . wouldn't B . didn't C . doesn't D . won't
- 22 . She is crying madly as if she _____ mad .
A . was B . were C . had been D . is
- 23 . I shall go to England before you _____ back next week .
A . will come B . came C . would come D . come
- 24 . We _____ to leave for Hong Kong when the accident occurred .
A . were about B . are about C . had about D . had been about
- 25 . They _____ to hear that they have succeeded .
A . delight B . delighted C . are delighted D . are to delight
- 26 . That suit _____ over 60 dollars .
A . has costed B . costed C . is costed D . cost
- 27 . America _____ by Columbus .
A . discovered B . is discovered
C . was discovered D . were discovered
- 28 . Was it during the Second War _____ he died ?
A . that B . while C . in which D . then
- 29 . If the incident _____, the president would not have resigned .
A . had not occurred B . was not occurring
C . did not occur D . would not occur
- 30 . His doctor suggested that he _____ a short rest in a seaside town .
A . will take B . take C . would take D . took
- 31 . Only after being asked several times _____ us the story of his strange life .
A . did he tell B . then he told C . he could tell D . he began to

- 32 . Upon hearing the bell, _____ .
A . the students departure was hasty B . our departure was hasty
C . we departed hastily D . the classroom was filled immediately
- 33 . Having been served lunch, _____ .
A . the problem was discussed by the members of the committee
B . the committee members discussed the problem
C . it was discussed by the committee members for the problem
D . a discussion of the problem was made by the members of the committee
- 34 . _____ considerable number of students stay in the classroom and hold a meeting .
A . There are a B . While C . They are a D . A
- 35 . She writes such _____ poetry that it is hard to believe she has little schooling .
A . beauty B . beautiful C . beautifully D . beautify
- 36 . We _____ for the bus half an hour , but it has not come yet .
A . have been waiting B . have waited C . are waiting D . have been waited
- 37 . The teacher found that there were several _____ pages in this book .
A . torn B . tear C . tearing D . teared
- 38 . The bridge broke because it was _____ to carry the load .
A . very weak B . weak C . too weak D . so weak
- 39 . This year the farmers were just able to get in the _____ before the fine weather came to an end .
A . collection B . seed C . plant D . harvest
- 40 . I m sorry but what he thinks is not of the _____ importance to me .
A . lowest B . last C . worst D . least
- 41 . She looked everywhere for the book but _____ had to return home without it .
A . in the end B . at the end C . in the finish D . at the last
- 42 . When the bill came, he had to _____ money from his brother to pay it .
A . borrow B . lend C . loan D . ask
- 43 . The bus stopped here yesterday in order to _____ the passengers only .
A . get off B . pick up C . pull up D . get past
- 44 . Every man and woman in this club _____ to realize the danger of smoking .
A . come B . comes C . have been D . are coming
- 45 . When a friend gave Bob a ticket to the film , he _____ go .
A . couldn t help B . can but
C . couldn t help but D . just have to
- 46 . Mary proudly showed her mother the toy cat she had _____ in the competition .
A . gained B . won C . caught D . rewarded
- 47 . You ve hardly done any _____ today, you lazy girl .
A . job B . work C . pain D . labor
- 48 . He tried to _____ his daughter of the dangers of spending more than she earned .
A . remember B . remain C . warn D . realize

- 49 . After years of war the whole nation wanted to make _____ with their enemies .
A . piece B . peace C . pace D . peas
- 50 . The old man got into the _____ of storing money under the bed .
A . tradition B . manner C . usage D . habit

. 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 most suitable and mark your answer by blackening the corresponding letter on ANSWER SHEET I .

Getting plenty of exercises is very important . I enjoy 51 very much . Last summer, I went to the beach every day . I plan 52 there this summer, too, but I am not able to . I have a new job, sometimes, I have to work until 53 at night . Although I now work for more hours than I used to, however, I do receive a 54 salary . I didn t receive much pay on my old job . I like 55 new job, but had I known that it would take up so much of my free time, I wouldn t have taken it . I 56 swimming to spending money . I have heard that riding a bike is a good exercise . Maybe I will be able 57 enough money to buy a bike . My neighbor, Mrs . Wilson, has a bike that I could borrow, but I would rather use my own bike . If I use 58, I would worry about damaging it . Since I make more money now, therefore I think that I can 59 to buy my own . Getting a bike is really a good idea . While I am riding to and from work, I will be 60 exercise at the same time . It is easier to get to beach by bike, too . I might be able to go swimming after all . This new job is great ! I am very excited . This will be a summer full of exercises .

- 51 . A . to swim B . swim C . swimming D . the swim
52 . A . go B . going C . to go D . to going
53 . A . lately B . late C . very long D . black
54 . A . good B . larger C . more D . smaller
55 . A . some B . a C . my D . its
56 . A . better enjoy B . enjoy better C . rather D . prefer
57 . A . saving B . to keep C . to save D . to maintain
58 . A . her B . him C . the her one D . hers
59 . A . want B . give C . afford D . enjoy
60 . A . making B . do C . getting D . make

. 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 and D . Choose one best answer and blacken the corresponding letter on ANSWER SHEET I .

Passage One

Calvin Coolidge (1872 ~ 1933) was the thirtieth president of the United States . He looked down on a person as being unworthy of respect who was too fond of talking about the details of

other people's actions and private lives; he had no time for small talk. The following two incidents clearly show how Coolidge treasured silence.

When he was vice-president, Coolidge had plenty of opportunity to participate in Washington's social life, especially many dinner parties. Because of his complete disregard for the art of conversation, he couldn't exactly make himself dear to his hostesses. One lady felt she could solve this problem. She placed him next to Alice Roosevelt Longworth, daughter of former President Theodore Roosevelt. Mrs. Longworth, brilliant conversationalist, began to talk in her usual charming manner, but all attempts to awake interest on the part of vice-president were unproductive. Finally, being shamed into annoyance, she said, "I'm sure that going to as many dinners as you do, you must get terribly bored."

Without lifting his eyes from his plate, Coolidge said not very clearly, "well, a man has to eat somewhere."

Later, when he was president and once again at a dinner party, Coolidge was seated next to an outstanding woman, one of those people who seem to take delight in trying to change the lives of everyone they meet. "Oh, Mr. President," she spoke with too much enthusiasm, "you are always so quiet. I made a bet today that I could get more than two words out of you."

In anger, the president made a low, rough sound and then said, "you lose."

61. President Coolidge considered those people as being unworthy of respect _____.

- A. who liked to talk about the affairs of others
- B. who never talked about anything serious
- C. who spoke insincerely
- D. who talked much but did little

62. Why didn't the hostesses like Calvin Coolidge?

- A. He paid no attention to the skills of conversation.
- B. He treated women coldly.
- C. He was too serious to please women.
- D. He was quick at getting offended.

63. Mrs. Longworth was annoyed because _____.

- A. the vice-president didn't even lift his eyes from his plate
- B. the vice-president didn't speak clearly
- C. the vice-president took part in so many dinner parties
- D. all efforts she made to awake the vice-president's interest had failed

64. What does the phrase take delight in mean?

- A. to arouse interest in
- B. to get much benefit from
- C. to receive great pleasure from
- D. to take advantage of

65. The story shows that President Coolidge _____.

- A. was a man of few words, but with humor
- B. was bad-tempered, but very polite to women
- C. was always quiet, and had no sense of humor

D. was often silent because he hated people changing his private life

Passage Two

Parents have to do much less for their children today than they used to do, and home has become much less of a workshop. Clothes can be bought ready made, washing can be done in the laundry, food can be bought cooked, canned or preserved, bread is baked and delivered by the baker, milk arrives on the doorstep, meals can be had at the restaurant, the canteens and school dining halls.

It is unusual now for father to continue his trade or other employment at home, and his children rarely, if ever, see him at his place of work. Boys are therefore seldom trained to follow their father's occupation, and in many towns they have a fairly wide choice of employment and so do girls. The young wage-earner often earns good money, and soon acquires a feeling of economic independence. In textile areas it has long been customary for mothers to go out to work, but this practice has become so widespread that the working mother is now a not unusual factor in a child's home life, the number of married women in employment having more than doubled in the last twenty-five years. With mother earning and his older children drawing substantial wages, father is seldom the dominant figure that he still was at the beginning of the century. When mother works, economic advantages increase, but children lose something of great value if mother's employment prevents her from being at home to greet them when they return from school.

66. The writer compares home to a workshop because _____.

- A. fathers often pursue employment at home
- B. parents have to make food and necessity themselves for their daily lives
- C. many families produce goods at home for sale
- D. both fathers and mothers in most families are workers

67. The writer says that home has become less of a workshop. He means _____.

- A. in the past, home was more like a workshop
- B. home is much more of a workshop now
- C. home-workshops are becoming fewer and fewer
- D. home was less like a workshop in the past

68. The chief reason that boys are seldom trained to follow their father's occupation is _____.

- A. that children nowadays rarely see their fathers at their place of work
- B. that fathers do not like to pursue employment at home any more
- C. that there is a wide choice of employment for children
- D. that children also like to have jobs outside

69. What makes father no longer the only dominant person in a family?

- A. With their earning, mother and children do not need to depend on father for their life.
- B. There are many choices of employment for mothers and children.

C. Father does much less for his children today than he used to.

D. The number of married women in employment has increased greatly now.

70. It is implied in this passage that _____.

- A. mothers have the practice to go to work
- B. working mothers have no time to stay with their children at home
- C. young wage-earners are economically independent
- D. mother's position in a family has been raised

Passage Three

In order to learn a foreign language well, it is necessary to overcome the fear of making mistakes. If the primary goal of language use is communication, then mistakes are secondary considerations that may be dealt with gradually as awareness of those mistakes increases. On the other hand, students should not ignore their mistakes. The language learner may observe how native speakers express themselves, and how native expressions differ from the way the learner might say them. For example, a Spanish speaker who has been saying "I do it" to express willingness to do something in the immediate future, could, by interacting with native speaker of English, observe that native speakers actually say "I'll do it". The resulting difference can serve as a basis for the student to modify his way of using the present tense in English. But a student who is unwilling to interact in the first place would lose this opportunity to learn by trial and error.

71. According to the passage, the present tense in English is _____.

- A. not used to express a desire to do something in the immediate future
- B. used with some verbs but not with others to express future intention
- C. basically the same in English as it is in Spanish
- D. not the most difficult problem for foreign students

72. According to the passage, language learners can reduce the number of their mistakes by _____.

- A. asking native speakers for explanations
- B. reading good books in the foreign language
- C. comparing their speech with that of native speakers
- D. speaking without regard

73. According to the passage, foreign language students who do not interact with native speakers will not _____.

- A. learn very much about the foreign culture
- B. learn about the history of the foreign language
- C. have to worry about making mistakes
- D. take advantage of available language models

74. According to the passage, foreign language students should not worry too much about making mistakes because _____.