

高教自考和成人本科毕业生(非英语专业)



申请学士学位英语水平考试指导丛书

英语模拟试题集

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审 定 重庆市学位委员会办公室

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前言 Preface

本书是“高教自考和成人本科毕业生申请学士学位英语水平考试指导丛书”之一,旨在为考生提供适量、适度的学习材料,有效地帮助他们提高英语水平;同时以模拟试题的形式介绍申请学士学位英语水平考试的基本要求、特点和形式,帮助申请学士学位人员提高应考能力。

本书严格依据《重庆市高教自考和成人高教本科毕业生(非英语专业)学士学位英语水平考试大纲(试行稿)》的要求,并在分析考试大纲中“考试样题”和现行考题的基础上编写的。为了达到本书的主旨,在编写过程中,力求做到如下几点:

1. 全面覆盖考试大纲的要求,准确定位模拟试题的难易度,在内容和形式上体现考试题的全貌,提高本书的针对性。

2. 对语言材料进行严格的筛选,注意选材的多样性,以便有利于拓宽使用者的阅读经验和视野;同时注意语言的规范性,以期提高学习者的适应能力。

3. 按照语言测试的规范,在试题设计中进



行有效的量度控制。如全书词汇量限定在“考试大纲”词汇表的范围内,对少数“超纲”词均用中文注释;对“阅读理解”部分的阅读总量以及语法题和词汇题的比例等均按考试大纲要求进行限定。

4. 本书的“题解”简明扼要,不做繁复的解说,以帮助学生理解为目的,便于学习者自学。

在本书编写过程中我们得到了重庆大学出版社编辑李长惠和王勇等同志的通力合作,得到了重庆市学位委员会办公室领导的支持和关心,在此一并致谢。

由于编写时间紧促又限于学力,书中舛错在所难免,欢迎批评指正。

编者 谨识

2000. 3. 20



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P r a c t i c e T e s t 1

Part I Reading Comprehension

D i r e c t i o n s : There are five passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each question or unfinished statement there are four suggested answers marked A), B), C) and D). You should choose the best answer and then mark your answer by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a pencil.

Q u e s t i o n s 1 t o 4 a r e b a s e d o n t h e f o l l o w i n g p a s s a g e :

Robert Vogel is a police officer in Rye, New York. One morning Officer Vogel was drinking coffee in a restaurant. He was on his coffee break. Suddenly the doors of the restaurant opened, and a man ran in. " Officer! " the man yelled. " A car is going down the street — and a little kid is driving it! "

Officer Vogel ran out of the restaurant. He saw a station wagon. It was going slowly — about 25 miles an hour — but it wasn't going very straight. He jumped into his police car and followed the station wagon. When he was behind it, he turned on his red light and siren.



The station wagon moved to the side of the road and stopped.

Officer Vogel got out of his police car, hurried to the station wagon, and looked inside. The driver was a little boy. His name was Rocco Morabito, and he was five years old. In the back seat was Rocco's little sister. She was only two years old. Both children were crying.

" I want my Mommy! " Rocco cried. " But she can't get here. I have the car. " Then Rocco had an idea. " Just a minute, " he told Officer Vogel. " I can drive. I can get her. "

" No! " Officer Vogel said. " You stay with me! "

Officer Vogel drove Rocco and his sister to the police station. Then he called their mother. Officer Vogel and their mother had a lot of questions for Rocco. Their first question was: " Where did you get the car keys? "

Rocco said, " From the top of the refrigerator. " At seven o'clock that morning Rocco's father was at work and his mother was sleeping. Rocco saw the car keys on the top of the refrigerator. He pulled a chair over to the refrigerator, climbed up on the chair, and took the keys.

Rocco went to the garage and got into the car. Then he started the engine. When Rocco's sister heard the engine, she ran to the car and began to cry. She wanted to go with him, so Rocco opened the back door and let her in the car.

Rocco backed the car out of the garage and drove away. It was 7 a.m. — rush hour — so there was a lot of traffic. Rocco drove one



mile in heavy traffic. Then Officer Vogel stopped him. Newspapers and TV stations heard about Rocco, and a lot of reporters went to his house. One reporter asked Rocco, "What do you want to be when you grow up?"

Rocco smiled. "I want to be a truck driver," he said.

1. On the day the story happened Robert Vogel was _____.
 - A) off duty
 - B) on duty
 - C) on vacation
 - D) having his coffee before he continued to work

2. Robert Vogel was more convinced that a child was driving the car because _____.
 - A) a man told him
 - B) the car was going slowly and smoothly
 - C) the car was not going very straight
 - D) he saw that a child was at the wheel

3. Why did Rocco Morabito drive the car?
 - A) Because he wanted to find his mother.
 - B) Because he wanted to find his father.
 - C) Because he wanted to be a truck driver.
 - D) Not mentioned in the text.



4. What does the sentence " Rocco backed the car out of the garage" (line 24) probably mean in the text?
- A) It means he pushed the car out of the garage.
 - B) It means he caused the car to go backward out of the garage.
 - C) It means he supported the car to go out of the garage.
 - D) It means he made the car go in a forward direction out of the garage.

Questions 5 to 8 are based on the following passage:

Edinburgh, the capital of Scotland, is a fine old city built partly in the valley of the River Leith and partly on the rolling hills which surround it. The city is overlooked by the castle, an ancient fortress standing on the top of a massive rock, which has been the scene of many battles and sieges(围攻) throughout centuries of Scottish history. Today what remains of the original castle is preserved as a museum piece and a home for military relics (兵器) .

The road from the castle to the royal palace of Holyroodhouse is known as " The Royal Mile" . It is a very old thoroughfare running through the oldest part of the city where there are many famous historic houses and narrow lanes called " closes" . The newer part of the city lies north of the famous Princes Street, which is the widest and most impressive of the many wide streets, elegant squares and imposing terraces that are to be found in Edinburgh.

The trains bringing visitors to Edinburgh run right into the heart of the city. Climbing up the steps from Waverley Station, the visitor is



greeted by a blaze of color in Princes Street Gardens and a splendid view down the mile - long length of Princes Street itself.

The gray stone buildings that line one side of Princes Street have been described as “ a series of palaces” ; they are, in fact, department stores and shops. In some shops you can see beautiful displays of Scottish tartans and woolens (苏格兰花格羊绒布) , and tempting arrangements of shortbread, Edinburgh rock and, of course, Scotch whisky. About half way along Princes Street is the tallest spire(尖塔) in the city — a monumental memorial to Sir Walter Scott — and a little farther on is the Floral Clock. This unique clock, made entirely of growing flowers, is always in full bloom during the Edinburgh Festival.

5. What impresses a visitor most when he first comes to Edinburgh?
- A) He will see a museum with famous paintings and a home for relics.
 - B) He will see the castle, an ancient fortress.
 - C) He will climb the rock of Edinburgh.
 - D) He will walk on “ The Royal Mile” .
6. Where can you find the widest and most impressive of the many wide streets, elegant squares and imposing terraces?
- A) In the royal palace of Holyroodhouse.
 - B) In the oldest part of the city.
 - C) On the famous Princes Street.



- D) In the newer part of the city.
7. You may purchase Scottish tartans and woolens, shortbread and Scotch Whisky _____.
A) everywhere in Scotland.
B) in some department stores and shops that line one side of Princes Street.
C) at Waverley Station.
D) during the Edinburgh Festival.
8. What might "Edinburgh rock" (the last paragraph) most probably be?
A) A souvenir in the shape of Edinburgh rock on which the city was originally built.
B) A stone in memory of the River Leith.
C) A clock that is made of flowers.
D) A monumental memorial to Sir Walter Scott.

Questions 9 to 12 are based on the following passage:

The immigrants worked at hard, dangerous, and low - paying jobs. Immigrants from the second giant wave stayed mostly in the city slums(贫民窟) of New York and Chicago. These immigrants lived in overcrowded apartment buildings called tenements. Whole families had to share one small, dark room. The living conditions were so bad



that sicknesses spread, and many children died.

The immigrants whose race, culture, language, or religion was most different from those of other people in the United States often had the hardest time. The Irish were mostly Catholic. People in the United States at that time were mostly Protestant(新教) and suspicious of Catholics. Many businesses would not hire the Irish. They put up signs that read, " No Irish need apply. "

The Chinese looked different. The men wore pigtails hanging down their backs. The people's words and ways were strange in the United States. The Chinese read their books from back to front. They read their sentences from right to left. As early as 1854, a judge ruled that Chinese people could not become United States citizens. Chinese families often were allowed to live only in certain neighborhoods. In 1882, Congress passed a law that for many years stopped any more Chinese people from coming into the country.

The Japanese suffered many of the same kinds of problems as the Chinese. Japanese children were made to go to separate schools. Later, there were laws to stop Japanese from buying property.

9. We can infer from the passage that _____.
- A) the Chinese were among those whose living conditions were the worst in the United States
 - B) the Irish were better than the Japanese
 - C) the Japanese were better than the Chinese
 - D) all immigrants were strange and so denied by the United States



10. Why did the Chinese read their books from back to front?
- A) Because they wanted to behave strange.
 - B) Because they wore pigtails hanging down their backs.
 - C) Because their language was different from that of all others.
 - D) Because their books were originally printed in China in a different way.
11. The last two paragraphs suggest that _____.
- A) the Asians held different religions that the United States couldn't accept
 - B) the Asian people were brighter than the Americans
 - C) the United States held some prejudice against the Asian immigrants
 - D) congress passed laws to stop the Asians from coming into the United States
12. Which of the following statements supports the fact that the immigrants were heavily exploited in the United States?
- A) Many businesses would not hire them.
 - B) Immigrants with different race, culture, language, or religion had the harder time.
 - C) Their living conditions were so bad that sicknesses spread, and many children died.
 - D) They worked hard at the low-paying jobs.



Questions 13 to 16 are based on the following passage:

Look outside. Is the sun shining? Is it raining, windy, or cloudy? Is it cold or warm? When you answer these questions, you are describing the weather. The weather is the condition of the air at any one moment or on a particular day. Climate is something different. It means the weather on an average day or over a long period of time. For example, in Miami the climate is usually hot and wet in the summer and mild and wet in the winter.

When we talk about weather or climate, we are talking about mainly two things. First, we are talking about the temperature, or how much heat is in the air. Second, we are talking about the amount of precipitation(降落), or water, that falls from the air. This water can be rain, snow, sleet, hail, or fog.

When you describe the weather, you tell people about temperature and precipitation. You might say " It's cold and snowy. " Or, " It's hot, and the sun is shining. " When you describe the climate, you are saying what the weather is like during a season of the year. You might say " The winters here are not very cold, but it rains a lot. " Or, " The winters are very cold, and it snows a lot. "

13. According to the passage, the following statements are true EXCEPT _____.

- A) In Miami the climate is usually hot and wet in the summer.
- B) The weather forecast says that the climate for tomorrow is rain-



y.

- C) Precipitation would be rain, snow, sleet, hail or fog.
- D) Climate means the weather over a long period of time.

14. The word " particular" (line. 3) in the sentence most probably means _____.

- A) distinct from others
- B) special and outstanding
- C) exact
- D) worth notice

15. We are talking about mainly _____ as far as weather or climate is concerned.

- A) if it rains or it is fine
- B) temperature and heat
- C) precipitation and the rain
- D) temperature and precipitation

16. In which kind of weather conditions could we have some precipitation?

- A) It is cloudy today.
- B) It is very hot today.
- C) It is going to be a foggy day.
- D) It is winter here and it is cold.



Questions 17 to 20 are based on the following passage:

All of us communicate with one another nonverbally(非言语表达地), as well as with words. Most of the time we're not aware that we're doing it. We gesture with eyebrows or a hand, meet someone else's eyes and look away, shift positions in a chair. These actions we assume are random and incidental (随意的和偶然的). But researchers have discovered in recent years that there is a system to them almost as consistent and comprehensible as language.

Every culture has its own body language, and children absorb its nuances (细微差别) along with spoken language. A Frenchman talks and moves in French. The way an Englishman crosses his legs is nothing like the way a male American does it. In talking, Americans are apt to end a statement with a droop of the head or hand, a lowering of the eyelids. They wind up a question with a lift of the hand, a tilt of the chin, or a widening of the eyes. With a future - tense verbs they often gesture with a forward movement.

One of the most effective elements in body language is eye behavior. Americans are careful about how and when they meet one another's eyes. In our normal conversation, each eye contact lasts only about a second before one or both individuals look away. When two Americans look searchingly into each other's eyes, emotions are heightened and the relationship becomes more intimate. Therefore, we carefully avoid this, except in appropriate circumstances.



17. Which of the following actions would lovers usually do?
- A) They stare at each other for more than a second.
 - B) They look at each other and then quickly turn their eyes away.
 - C) They study the look in the lovers' eyes and smile for more than a second.
 - D) They are afraid of looking into each other's eyes.
18. What does the author want to convey through the passage?
- A) Body language is so important that everyone has to learn something about it.
 - B) Body language is systematic and every culture has a body language of its own.
 - C) Don't follow Americans when they look into your eyes for a long time.
 - D) Tenses can mean something in all body languages.
19. Which of the following could be the suggestion of the sentence that "A Frenchman talks and moves in French"?
- A) French people have their own body language as well as language.
 - B) The French language is not like the American language.
 - C) French people will never look into other people's eyes long.
 - D) French people don't like to end a statement with a droop of the head or hand.