

英语阅读(一)标准预测试卷(一)

本试题分两部分,第一部分选择题;第二部分为非选择题;选择题 70 分,非选择题 30 分;满分 100 分,考试时间 150 分钟。全部题目用英文作答(翻译题除外),将答案写在相应位置上,否则不计分。

题 号	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	总 分	
题 分	20	40	10	10	10	10	核分人	
得 分							复查人	

PART ONE

得 分	评卷人	复查人

I . TEXT COMPREHENSION
Each of the following comprehension questions, based on the texts you have learned, is provided with four possible answers marked A,B,C and D. Choose the best answer to each question and blacken the corresponding letter on the ANSWER SHEET. (20 points,1 point for each)

1. Christmas differs from the other holidays in that _____. ()
A. it is one of the most important holidays in England
B. it is the only religious holiday in the western world
C. people must come back for the reunion dinner on Christmas Eve
D. people have the habit of giving gifts and spending the holiday with the family
2. One of the attitudes to dreams is that _____. ()
A. the dream world is real
B. dreams are the fantasies of waking life
C. dreams are inconsistent, illogical and odd
D. dreams are always charming
3. The Indian holy man thinks happiness lies in _____. ()
A. lacking nothing
B. wanting nothing from himself
C. wanting nothing from outside himself
D. asking for more difficulties
4. Superstitious people believe that _____. ()
A. their reasoning is illogical
B. they may avoid bad luck by acting in certain ways
C. they may be in luck by going against the laws of nature
D. they are controlled by some invisible gods
5. The first Olympic Games took place _____. ()
A. in the seventh century A. D.
B. certainly before 700 B. C.
C. over three thousand years ago
D. a thousand years ago
6. The main idea of the 1st paragraph is that _____. ()
A. several soldiers survived the First World War and returned to their home village

- B. most of the veterans from the First World War returned to their native place and could work and live well
- C. Francois Lebeau, a survivor of the First World War, suffered from the loss of ability to work and thus lived in poverty
- D. Francois Lebeau was such a proud person that he would not live on charity
7. The slippers were useless to the little match girl because _____. ()
- A. she preferred to be walking bare-footed B. the slippers were too old
- C. the slippers were too big to her D. one of the slippers was lost
8. The description of the four seasons in the imagined town is intended to demonstrate _____. ()
- A. the beauty of the town B. the harvest in every season
- C. why the places of beauty attracted the travellers' interest
- D. that all life in the town seemed in peace with its surroundings
9. American football, which developed from the British game of rugby, is played _____. ()
- A. in no other country in the world B. only in America and Canada
- C. only in the United States D. only between universities in America
10. Our purpose of educating children is to _____. ()
- A. accustom them to vary life B. choose a proper system of education
- C. educate them only for the aim D. make them intelligent citizens
11. In the Second World War, France failed within _____. ()
- A. two years B. a year C. half a year D. eight months
12. "A Day's Wait" was written by _____. ()
- A. Guy de Maupassant B. Ernest Hemingway
- C. Mark Twain D. O. Henry
13. Every item of American Constitution is _____. ()
- A. not numbered B. not written down
- C. clearly written down and numbered D. challenged by a 2/3 majority of Congress
14. United Nations Day is celebrated on _____. ()
- A. October 24 B. October 26
- C. April 24 D. June 26
15. On the seventh day God _____. ()
- A. created the heavens and the earth B. created the paradise
- C. rested from his work D. made man and woman
16. The two men in "The Wrong House" managed to find the name of the host from _____. ()
- A. the sign board on the door B. some of the host's books
- C. the telephone directory D. the automobile dealer
17. Many big movie stars spent their fortunes on _____. ()
- A. luxurious houses B. name brands of yachts and cars
- C. diamonds D. any of the above
18. In the final stages of the antient Olympic Games, any competitor had to be _____. ()

A. Greek

B. male

C. unmarried

D. neither a slave nor a foreigner

19. _____ is not an official language in the United Nations. ()

A. Chinese B. French C. Latin D. Spanish

20. In May 1940, _____ became Prime Minister of Britain government that combined all parties. ()

A. Winston Churchill

B. Queen Victoria

C. George Washington

D. Lloyd George

得 分	评卷人	复查人

II. READING COMPREHENSION

In this part there are four reading passages followed by 20 questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four answers marked A, B, C and D. You should decide on the best one and blacken the corresponding letter on the ANSWER SHEET. (40 points, 2 points for each)

Passage 1

The London Stock Exchange has always been famous as a place for men only, and women used to be strictly forbidden to enter. But the world is changing day by day, and even the Stock Exchange, which seemed to be a man's castle, is gradually opening its doors to the other sex. On November 16, 1971, a great decision was taken. The Stock Exchange Council (the body of men that administers the stock exchange) decided that women should be allowed on to the new trading floor when it opened in 1973. But the "castle" had not been completely conquered. The first girls to work in "The House" were not brokers or jobbers. They were neither allowed to become partners in stockbroking firms, nor to be authorised dealers in stocks and shares. They were simply junior clerks and telephone operators.

Women have been trying to get into the Stock Exchange for many years. Several votes have been taken in "The House" to see whether the members would be willing to allow women to become members, but the answer has always been "No". There have been three refusals of this kind since 1967. Now women are admitted, although in a very junior capacity. Two firms of jobbers made an application to the Stock Exchange Council to be allowed to employ girl clerks. Permission was finally given. A member of the Stock Exchange explained, after this news had been given, "The new floor is going to be different from the old one. All the jobbers will have their own stands, with space for a telephone and typewriters. Therefore there will have to be typists and telephone operators. So women must be allowed in. " This decision did not mean a very great victory in the war for equal rights for women. However, it was a step in the right direction. The Chairman of the Stock Exchange said: "I think that the opening of the new building will eventually lead to women being allowed to have full membership of the Stock Exchange. It is only a matter of time; it must happen. "

21. It was not until November 16, 1971 that _____. ()

A. the London Stock Exchange opened its doors to women

B. women began to work in the London Stock Exchange for the first time

C. the Council decided to allow women on to the new trading floor

D. the "castle" was completely conquered

22. Which of the following is true according to this passage ? _____ ()

A. Since 1973 women have been allowed to work with the London Stock Exchange.

B. Women have recently been allowed to become partners in stockbroking firms.

- C. Women were never officially allowed to enter the Stock Exchange.
D. Only brokers or jobbers can get into the Stock Exchange.
23. Several votes have been taken in "The House" so as _____. ()
A. to see if women were willing to become members
B. to decide when women would be allowed into "The house "
C. to find out whether the members were willing to allow women to become members
D. to decide when to allow women on to the new trading floor
24. According to the context, "It is only a matter of time "implies _____. ()
A. women would very soon have full membership of the Stock Exchange
B. women would eventually have equal rights with men in the Stock Exchange
C. more and more women would be willing to work in the Stock Exchange
D. a new building would eventually be built for women
25. What is this article about ? It is about _____. ()
A. women's place in society.
B. how the London Stock Exchange was functioned in 1971.
C. how women have been struggling for full membership of the Stock Exchange.
D. how women were gradually allowed to work in the Stock Exchange.

Passage 2

Aging is the process of growing old. It occurs eventually in every living thing provided, of course, that an illness or accident does not kill it prematurely. The most familiar outward signs of aging may be seen in old people, such as the greying of the hair and the wrinkling of the skin. Signs of aging in a pet dog or cat include loss of playfulness and energy, a decline in hearing and eyesight, or even a slight greying of the coat. Plants age too, but the signs are much harder to detect.

Most body parts grow bigger and stronger, and function more efficiently during childhood. They reach their peak at the time of maturity, of early adulthood. After that, they begin to decline. Bones, for example, gradually become lighter and more brittle. In the aged, the joints between the bones also become rigid and more inflexible. This can make moving very painful.

All the major organs of the body show signs of aging. The brain, for example, works less efficiently, and even gets smaller in size. Thinking processes of all sorts are slowed down. Old people often have trouble in remembering recent events.

One of the most serious changes of old age occurs in the arteries, the blood vessels that lead from the heart. They become thickened and constricted , allowing less blood to flow to the rest of the body. This condition accounts, directly or indirectly, for many of the diseases of the aged. It may, for example, result in heart attack.

Aging is not a uniform process. Different parts of the body wear out at different rates. There are great differences among people in their rate of aging. Even the cells of the body differ in the way they age. The majority of cells are capable of reproducing themselves many times during the course of a lifetime. Nerve cells and muscle fibres can never be replaced once they wear out.

Gerontologists scientists who study the process of aging believe the wearing out of the body is controlled by a built-in biological time-clock. They are trying to discover how this

clock works so that they can slow down the process. This could give man a longer life and a great number of productive years.

26. What is the main idea in the first paragraph ? _____ ()
- A. Signs of aging are easier to detect in animals than in plants.
 - B. Aging occurs in every living thing after it has reached maturity.
 - C. The outward signs of aging may be seen in old people.
 - D. Not all signs of aging are visible.
27. "The arteries" refers to _____. ()
- A. the paths along which blood flows to all parts of the body
 - B. the tubes carrying blood back to the heart
 - C. vessels that are thickened and constricted
 - D. such heart diseases as suffered by old people
28. "Aging is not a uniform process" means that _____. ()
- A. old people do not have the same outward signs of aging
 - B. not all people age at the same age
 - C. the process of aging is slow
 - D. nerve cells and muscle fibres do not age simultaneously
29. Which of the statements about aging is false ? _____ ()
- A. People vary in their rate of aging.
 - B. The cells of the body age in different ways.
 - C. The various parts of the body do not wear out at the same rate.
 - D. All body cells once worn out can never be replaced.
30. According to the passage, what is responsible for many of the diseases of the old ? _____ ()
- A. Their trouble in remembering recent events.
 - B. The worn out nerve cells and muscle-fibres.
 - C. The blood vessels that have become thickened and constricted.
 - D. The rigid and inflexible joints between the bones.

Passage 3

We lost two superstars in 1977. Neither man's admirers have been able to understand the success of the other one. And this tells us something of the difference between the generations that the two singers represent.

There were similarities between Bing Crosby and Elvis Presley. Both reached fame while quite young and became very rich. Although neither one had any musical education, both developed their own musical styles—styles which were at first scorned by the critics and later studied as new forms in the art of popular song. Both men had successful movie careers despite a total lack of acting ability. Both were creations of the microphone, which made it possible for singers with weak voices to be heard beyond the third row. With Bing the microphone was usually hidden; but Elvis brought it to the stage, took it from its support, stroked it, pressed it to his lips.

The difference between the two men reflects the changing values in American life. Crosby's music was soothing; Presley's was disturbing. Crosby was singing to wartime America. His audiences had all the disturbances they could handle in their private lives; they did not

want to buy more at the record shop and the movie theater.

Crosby's admirers always said how "relaxed" he was, how "natural and easy-going". When Presley began his career, the whole country had become relaxed and easy-going. Its young people, who had no memory of troubled times, found it boring. They were hungry for excitement. They welcomed Elvis, who was not soothing, and who was certainly not the kind of young man their parents would admire. Presley was loud, gaudy, vulgar—and he was bringing something new and exciting.

It is probably too simple to explain each man in terms of changes in the economic and political situation. Something in the culture was also changing. Crosby's songs were saying something; their "message" was as important to the audience as the music. The words were often sweet and sentimental; ordinary, perhaps, but Crosby—and Frank Sinatra after him—gave them life and meaning. People remembered them, sang them, and thought of them as true to life. Although many of Presley's songs were, in fact, quite sentimental too, it was mostly the sound that moved the audiences. Rock'n' roll was a "sound" event. Songs stopped being songs and turned into noise.

The Crosby generation has trouble with rock'n' roll because it makes the mistake of trying to understand the words. The Presley generation has trouble with Crosby because it finds the music unexciting and the words empty. The mutual lack of understanding may be a sign of how far we have come from troubled times, and how deeply we now distrust the value of words.

31. Both Crosby and Presley _____. ()
A. were good at acting B. were not very good at acting
C. were incapable of acting D. showed some ability of acting
32. Their music was _____. ()
A. criticized and then recognized as innovative B. appreciated by the critics immediately
C. praised by the critics and then studied D. developed by the critics
33. Presley's admirers found Crosby's work _____. ()
A. boring B. easy-going C. too relaxed D. natural
34. "Rock'n' roll was a 'sound' event" means rock'n' roll was _____. ()
A. musical B. moving C. noisy D. sentimental
35. This passage is chiefly about _____. ()
A. the troubled times that Presley and Crosby lived in
B. the contrast between Presley's and Crosby's music and their audiences
C. wartime America D. noisy rock'n' roll

Passage 4

Several months ago I decided it would be wise to investigate the possibilities of buying a life insurance policy, if for no other reason than because I understood it might be a good investment. I got the name of an insurance agent from a friend and called the agent to get some information. From the kinds of questions I put to him, the agent could tell that I knew nothing about insurance, so he kindly offered to explore the matter with me in more detail to help me determine the kind of policy I ought to be considering.

That evening he appeared at my door promptly at 7:30; without wasting time on amenities, he spreaded his papers out on the kitchen table and launched into a lengthy explanation.

I listened attentively as he talked about the difference between various types of policies, and he explained the kind of coverage he felt I ought to have because of my age bracket and financial objectives. Toward the end of the evening (after three or four hours of talking), he kindly helped me fill out an application for a £ 50, 000 policy, and then he asked if I could go to a Dr. Luther's office on Friday for a physical examination.

I don't know why, but it was not until the mention of the doctor's appointment that I realized fully what was happening. I was about to sign lifetime contract, yet I had not really made a decision about whether I wanted to buy the policy or not. As a matter of fact, the question of a need for a decision from me one way or the other had not even come up. Suddenly I felt sure that I definitely did not want to buy the policy. However, since he had spent so much time with me, I didn't want to make him feel that he had wasted his time. So I invented an excuse about things I had to do on Friday, and I assured him I would call him in a few days. Actually, I had no intention of going to see Dr. Luther or of calling the agent again. I wanted to forget the whole thing. n

It's been over three months now since our meeting, and my friendly insurance agent still calls at my office faithfully two or three times a week. My secretary knows that I don't want to talk to him, so when he calls she tells him that I'm in a meeting or that I'm out of the office or that I'm away on a business trip. I realize now that it was a mistake not to tell him that first night that I didn't want the policy. Since I still can't bring myself to tell him outright that I'm not interested and please not to bother me anymore, all I can do is to avoid his calls and hope I don't run into him some place.

36. The writer phoned the insurance agent because _____. ()
- A. he wanted to fill out an application for a life insurance policy
- B. he had decided to buy a life insurance policy
- C. he took great interest in the insurance company
- D. he was eager to explore the possibilities of buying a life insurance policy
37. After several hours of talking, the writer _____. ()
- A. decided to buy the policy
- B. decided to postpone making a decision
- C. made an appointment with Dr. Luther
- D. decided not to buy the policy
38. The writer didn't tell the agent the truth because _____. ()
- A. he was afraid of him
- B. he felt embarrassed to do so
- C. he thought it none of the agent's business
- D. he did not wish to lose the agent's friendship
39. Which of the following is true? _____. ()
- A. The writer has tried many ways to get rid of the agent.
- B. The agent is easily put off.
- C. The agent phones everyday.
- D. The writer intends to call the agent in a few days.
40. The writer realizes that _____. ()
- A. he should have told the truth to the agent earlier
- B. he should buy the policy
- C. the agent is a real friend
- D. insurance is but a swindle

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III. SKIMMING AND SCANNING

In this part there are three reading passages followed by 10 questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there

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are four answers marked A, B, C and D. Skim or scan the passages, decide on the best answer and blacken the corresponding letter on the ANSWER SHEET. (10 points, 1 point for each)

Passage 1

One evening Mr. Green was driving in his car along a lonely country road. He had been to London where he had drawn £ 50 from the bank, and he was now returning home with the money which he had put in his pocket book. At the loneliest part of the road a man in shabby, badlyfitting clothes stopped him and asked for a lift. Mr. Green told him to get into the car and continued on his way. As he talked to the man he learned that he had been in prison for robbery and had broken out of prison two days ago. Mr. Green was very worried at the thought of the £50 that he had put in his pocket book. Suddenly he saw a police-car and had a bright idea. He had just reached a small town where the speed limit was 30 miles an hour. He pressed down the accelerator and drove the car as fast as it would go. He looked back and saw that the police-car had seen him and had begun to chase him. After a mile or so the police-car overtook him and ordered him to stop. A policeman got out and came to Mr. Green's car. Mr. Green had hoped that he could tell the policeman about the escaped robber, but the man had taken a gun out of his pocket and had put it to Mr. Green's back. The policeman took out his notebook and pencil and said he wanted Mr. Green's name and address. Mr. Green asked to be taken to the police station but the policeman said, "No, I want your name and address now. You will have to appear at the police court later. " So, Mr. Green gave the policeman his name and address. The policeman wrote it down, put his notebook and pencil back in his pocket and gave Mr. Green a talk about dangerous driving. Then Mr. Green started up his car again and drove on. He had given up all hope of his £50, but just as he reached the outskirts of London, the passenger said he wanted to get out here. Mr. Green stopped the car, the man got out and said, "Thanks for the lift. You've been good to me. This is the least I can do in return. " And he handed Mr. Green the policeman's notebook. While the policeman had talked to Mr. Green, the thief had stolen the notebook.

41. What was Mr. Green's purpose of visiting London ? _____ ()
A. To draw some money from the bank.
B. To buy a pocket book. C. To see a friend of his.
D. Not mentioned in the passage.
42. Why did a man in shabby, badly-fitting clothes stop him ? _____ ()
A. He said Mr. Green had driven too fast.
B. He wanted Mr. Green to take him in his car to some place.
C. Someone was chasing him and he wanted to hide himself in the car.
D. He knew Mr. Green had some money with him.
43. The policeman _____. ()
A. asked why Mr. Green was driving so fast
B. took a gun out of his pocket and put it to the robber's back
C. gave Mr. Green a ticket for dangerous driving
D. wanted Mr. Green's name and address, asking him to appear at the police court later
44. Why did the robber steal the policeman's notebook ? _____ ()
A. He wanted to show he could do something other people could not do.

- B. He thought he should do something to save Mr. Green from trouble.
- C. He had no other purpose but playing a trick on the policeman.
- D. He meant to use the notebook to pay for the lift.

Passage 2

One day in 1848 a carpenter named Marshall, who worked in a saw mill on the American River in California, made a remarkable discovery. He noticed some bright yellow particles in the water, bent down to pick them up and took them to his partner, a Mr. Sutter. This was the beginning of the Californian Gold Rush. Sutter was a Swiss who had come to America some years earlier to make his fortune. The Governor of California had given him permission to found a settlement in the Sacramento Valley and his determination and energy had made him rich. He had built the mill in partnership with Marshall in order to make use of the abundant natural resources of his land.

Sutter realized the importance of the discovery and decided to file a claim so that his right to the gold would be established. So he sent a man named Bennet to San Francisco to see the Governor. He warned Bennet not to tell anyone in case people came to the valley before his claim was recognised. Bennet could not keep the secret but the people of San Francisco did not believe him at first. Then the editor of a weekly newspaper there, Sam Brannan, went to Sutter's mill to make a report. When he came back he ran through the streets of the town shouting "Gold !Gold !" Within a month almost the entire population, then only 800 people, had gone to look for the precious metal. Soldiers deserted the army, sailors left their ships and men gave up their jobs so as not to miss the chance of becoming rich.

The news spreaded across America to Europe and thousands of people joined in the search. Those who went by ship had to sail round Cape Horn to reach California but some chose the overland route across America and wagon trains were formed for travellers to make the journey. Even then there were some who were prepared to cross the terrible desert of Death Valley in order to reach the gold a few days before the rest.

The Gold Rush proved a disaster for Sutter himself. For years he tried to evict the prospectors from his property so that his family might enjoy the wealth of his land, but his business was ruined. The prospectors did a great deal of damage, and killed one of his sons, and at the end of his life he was a poor man who continually stopped people in the street to tell them that Gold is the Devil.

45. After Sutter heard about the gold _____. ()
- A. he went to California to make his fortune
 - B. he and Marshall built up a mill on the American River
 - C. he sent Bennet to San Francisco to see the Governor
 - D. he asked Sam Brannan to send a reporter to Sacramento
46. When Bennet told people there was gold in the Sacramento Valley, _____. ()
- A. people rushed there immediately to look for gold
 - B. they did not believe him
 - C. Marshall was angry and fired him
 - D. he was punished for not keeping the secret
47. What do you think the story tells us ? The story tells _____. ()
- A. how to make a fortune with this precious metal.

- B. how gold was discovered in California.
- C. gold does not always lead to happiness.
- D. why some people do not like gold

Passage 3

For a long time Chester Carlson carried around his little black box—the invention over which he had worked and struggled for years. He showed it to the directors of twenty-one large American corporations, such as “General Electric, International Business Machines (IBM), Lockheed, and RCA”.

Nobody wanted it.

Nobody wanted to invest a penny in it.

It must be painful for those directors to think of Chester Carlson now. For the little black box is the heart of the multi-billion-dollar Xerox Corporation. Carlson is the inventor of “xerography”(from two Greek words meaning “dry priting”), the dry-printing process used in thousands and thousands of offices, businesses, industries, universities, shops, and government agencies around the world. Thanks to Carlson, it now takes minutes to copy a document which, twenty years ago, would have kept a secretary busy for a whole day. And for a few pennies anyone can have a copy of anything from cooking recipes to Greek poetry. More than thirty billion such copies are made each year.

When Chester Carlson went to work in a patent office in 1930, the copying methods were slow, dirty, and expensive. In his job, Carlson had to make many copies of patents for inventions. One night, after working late and painfully, he decided that somebody had better find an easier way to do it. He went to work in the kitchen of his apartment with measuring cups and cooking pots. By 1937, having developed a simple form of xerography, he applied for his first patent on the process.

Then he began Carlson's famous unsuccessful search for investors. Only in 1944 did the Battelle Memorial Institute of Columbus, Ohio, agree to spend \$ 3,000 for research on Carlson's invention. According to the agreement, Carlson was to receive 25 percent of all profits; his share would rise to 40 percent if he could repay Battelle the \$ 3,000 within five years. This part of the agreement later brought millions of dollars to Carlson who ,by borrowing from his family, had managed to repay his debt in time.

Even with Battelle's help, it took another year to find a company willing to buy Carlson's process. In 1945, Dr. John H. Dessauer, director of research of the Haloid Company (maker of copying machines) , decided to adopt and market the process, which was then named “Xerox”. Three years later, the Haloid Company had changed its own name to become the Xerox Corporation. It is now the thirty-ninth largest corporation in the United States, with sales of over four billion dollars a year.

48. At first nobody wanted this little black box because _____. ()

- A. it was considered to be of no value
- B. very little was known about it
- C. people thought it was not a worthwhile investment
- D. all of the above

49. After a long and painful search for investors, Carlson finally _____. ()

- A. received \$ 3,000 for further research on his invention

- B. sold his machine for \$ 3,000
C. received \$ 3,000 from an institute for his patent
D. agreed to promote sales of the drying-printing process
50. In 1948 the Haloid Company changed its own name to become the Xerox Corporation.
How would you account for this ? _____ ()
A. The new name sounds more impressive.
B. The “Xerox” is the heart of the corporation.
C. The company provided no other machines than xerox machines
D. This change could bring large profits to the company.

PART TWO

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IV. WORD FORM
Complete each of the following sentences with the proper form of the word in the brackets. Write the word on the ANSWER SHEET. (10 points, 1 point for each)

51. Now he is relieved of his _____. (anxious)
52. As Christmas drew near, the children were filled with _____. (anticipate)
53. The _____ Minister of Foreign Affairs is coming to our school to give us a lecture. (act)
54. Though they didn't like the idea, they finally agreed _____. (willing)
55. It is obvious that he is drunk because he moves _____ and unsteadily. (hesitate)
56. I was annoyed because I felt praised _____ by the letter. (sincere)
57. She had the reputation of being _____ about other people's affairs. (inquire)
58. It is very _____ to intrude during someone's conversation. (courtesy)
59. A _____ buyer purchases fruits and vegetables in season. (thrift)
60. Because Bob had stopped reading his technical journals, he was _____ of new development in his field. (ignore)

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V. ANSWER THE QUESTIONS
There are three simple questions in this part, which are based on the texts you have learned. Give a brief answer to each of the questions. Your answers must be to the point and grammatically correct. Write your answers on the ANSWER SHEET. (10 Points)

61. How do most millionaires cultivate good advice ? (3 points)
(From How to Live like a Millionaire)
62. Describe Mme. Loisel's time at the ball. (3 points)
(From The Necklace)

63. What are the leading principles and leading provisions of American Constitution ? (4 points)

(From The Constitution of the United States)

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Ⅵ. TRANSLATION

In this part you are given two paragraphs selected from the texts you have learned. Translate the underlined part in each of the paragraphs into Chinese and write the Chinese versions on the ANSWER SHEET. (10 points, 5 points for each)

64. I do not know what it is to see into the heart of a friend through that “window of the soul”, the eye. I can only “see” through my fingertips the outline of a face. I can detect laughter, sorrow, and many other obvious emotions. I know my friends from the feel of their faces. But I cannot really picture their personalities by touch. I know their personalities, of course, through other means, through the thoughts they express to me, through whatever of their actions are revealed to me. But I am denied that deeper understanding of them which I am sure would come through sight of them, through watching their reactions to various expressed thoughts and circumstances, through noting the immediate and fleeting reactions of their eyes and countenance.

(From Three Days to See)

65. The man was brought aboard the Bedford, given food, and cared for by a doctor. In a few days he was able to sit up in his bunk. With tears streaming down his cheeks, he told how he had almost lost his life in the wilds. Then he began to talk strangely of his family in sunny southern California, and of a home among the orange trees and the flowers.

(From Love of Life)

英语阅读(一)标准预测试卷(二)

本试题分两部分,第一部分选择题;第二部分为非选择题;选择题 70 分,非选择题 30 分;满分 100 分,考试时间 150 分钟。全部题目用英文作答(翻译题除外),将答案写在相应位置上,否则不计分。

题 号	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	总 分	
题 分	20	40	10	10	10	10	核分人	
得 分							复查人	

PART ONE

得 分	评卷人	复查人

I . TEXT COMPREHENSION
Each of the following comprehension questions, based on the texts you have learned, is provided with four possible answers marked A,B,C and D. Choose the best answer to each question and blacken the corresponding letter on the ANSWER SHEET. (20 points,1 point for each)

1. Hollywood was made an ideal site for shooting motion pictures by _____. ()
A. some glamorous movie stars
B. most of the famous motion picture corporations
C. the wonderful climate in that area
D. many successful black and white movies
2. “Tertiary Colleges”refer(s) to _____. ()
A. the technical colleges for further education
B. all the post-school education for adult education
C. an united establishment for all the post-school education
D. an united establishment for all the post-sixteen education
3. London University is similar to Oxford and Cambridge in that _____. ()
A. they all consist of many constituent colleges
B. they were all founded and built in the 13th century
C. students all live outside the campus
D. they set up a different pattern of university life in the world
4. Now all children have at least eleven years of compulsory full-time education because _____. ()
A. the school-leaving age has been raised from 15 to 16
B. the school-attending age has been lowered from 5 to 3
C. children begin their education in the State system at three
D. most children do not have to attend the nurse y schools
5. It is said that in the USA computers can make the best decision about matching the right

- man with the right woman because _____. ()
- A. a great deal of information has been collected about each man or woman
 B. each man or woman has an IBM card with a lot of information on it
 C. computers are not affected by human feelings
 D. each man or woman is interested in the information about each other
6. The third day of March, 1887, is the most important day in Helen Keller's life because _____. ()
- A. it was only three months from her seventh birthday
 B. it was the day she first heard of Anne Sullivan
 C. it was the day Anne Sullivan became her teacher
 D. it was the day Anne Sullivan taught her to say the first word
7. Aristotle said money should be _____. ()
- A. made of metal
 B. durable, distinct, divisible and portable
 C. 2, 000 years old
 D. made of high-quality materials
8. The police of New York, Chicago and Detroit have a particularly rough time because _____. ()
- A. they are city or state employees
 B. they cannot cross the border into a neighboring state in pursuit of a criminal
 C. they cannot arrest anyone outside their city or state
 D. these cities have large ghettos and organized crimes
9. July 4 is the most important holiday in the USA because _____. ()
- A. there are parades and festivities of all kinds that day
 B. Philadelphia's joyful celebrations have become nationwide
 C. it commemorates that day back to 1776 when the Americans declared their independence
 D. congress marked the day in the American calendar as Independence Day
10. There were so few American Indians left at the end of the 19th century because _____. ()
- A. the white settlers had broken their promises
 B. the white settlers had too much greed and barbarity
 C. the white settlers had wrested Indians' land from them
 D. the Indians had resorted to violence
11. "Rip Van Winkle" was written by _____. ()
- A. O. Henry B. Washington Irving C. Mark Twain D. Guy de Maupassant
12. The Canterbury Tales was written _____. ()
- A. about 600 years ago B. 5 centuries ago C. in ancient times D. in 1340
13. On the sixth day God _____. ()
- A. created the heavens and the earth B. created the living creatures on earth
 C. created the paradise D. made man and woman
14. The little match girl did not dare to go home because _____. ()
- A. she had sold all the matches but received no money
 B. her home was even colder than the corner where she sat
 C. her father often gave her a severe beating for nothing
 D. she did not bring home a farthing of money
15. _____ are two favorite animals in Aesop's fables. ()

- A. The monkey and the eagle
C. The monkey and the fox
- B. The fox and the eagle
D. The snake and the eagle
16. In May 1940, _____ became Prime Minister of Britain government that combined all parties. ()
A. Winston Churchill
B. George Washington
C. Queen Victoria
D. Lloyd George
17. Dreams are not easy to interpret because _____. ()
A. we only dream of the every characteristic of early childhood
B. dreams express the subconscious mind
C. our conscious mind often disguises our subconscious ideas
D. our thinking is too illogical
18. London University is similar to Oxford and Cambridge that _____. ()
A. they all consist of many constituent colleges
B. they were all found and built in the 13th century
C. they set up a different pattern of university in the world
D. students all live outside the campus
19. In the late nineteenth century, _____ kept out of foreign politics as much as possible. ()
A. France B. Germany C. Russia D. Britain
20. Aesop was a _____ writer who lived more than 2,500 years ago. ()
A. Egyptian B. Chinese C. Greek D. Indian

得 分	评卷人	复查人

II. READING COMPREHENSION

In this part there are four reading passages followed by 20 questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four answers marked A, B, C and D. You should decide on the best one and blacken the corresponding letter on the ANSWER SHEET. (40 points, 2 points for each)

Passage 1

Increasingly, over past years, people—especially young people—have become aware of the need to change their eating habits, because much of the food they eat, particularly processed foods, is not good for the health. Consequently, there has been a growing interest in natural foods; foods which do not contain chemical additives and which have not been affected by chemical fertilizers widely used in farming today.

Natural foods, for example, are vegetables, fruit and grain which have been grown in soil that is rich in organic matter. In simple terms, this means that the soil has been nourished by unused vegetable matter, which provides it with essential vitamins and minerals. This in itself is a natural process compared with the use of chemicals and fertilizers, the main purpose of which is to increase the amount, but not the quality of foods grown in commercial farming areas. Natural foods also include animals which have been allowed to feed and move freely in healthy pastures. Compare this with what happens in the mass production of poultry; there are battery farms, for example, where thousands of chickens live crowded together in one building and are fed on food which is little better than rubbish. Chickens kept in this way are not only tasteless as food; they also produce eggs which lack important vitamins.

There are other aspects of healthy eating which are now receiving increasing attention from experts on diet. Take, for example, the question of sugar. This is actually a non-essen-

pointed out in the 1920's by two Cambridge scholars, Ogden and Richards, who devised a system called "Basic English". Another reason for the popularity of English is that English-speaking countries are spread throughout the world. An estimated 310 million people in Britain, U. S. A. , Canada, Australia, South Africa, etc. , use English as their mother tongue. Also in former British colonial areas in Africa and Asia where many local languages are spoken, no common language has been found which would make a suitable substitute for English.

In Delhi, although nationalists would prefer to phase out the use of English, the man from South India finds English more acceptable than Hindi, while the northerner prefers English to any of the southern languages. Turning from India to Africa, a similar problem exists. However reluctant African nations are to use English and, as it were, subject themselves to a kind of "cultural imperialism", there seems to be no alternative language which will do the job of communication effectively.

The view that spreading the use of English is entirely beneficial has its opponents. Some teachers who have returned from overseas consider it creates a wider gap between those who are educated and those who have little or no education. Nevertheless, in many parts of the world, the technical and scientific knowledge needed to develop a country's resources and improve people's living conditions, is just not available in the mother tongue. A second language opens the door to the world-wide sharing of skills and discoveries in science, engineering and medicine.

As for the future, it seems certain that English in one form or another will be spoken by far more people than it is today. It will doubtless continue to change and develop as a living language always does.

26. Why do many 3rd World people oppose the use of English in their countries ? _____ ()

- A. They consider it a form of cultural imperialism.
- B. The English language has produced racism.
- C. Other languages are easier to learn.
- D. They oppose modernization in general.

27. The growing interest in English among the Chinese people is due to _____. ()

- A. China's opening up to the outside world
- B. their intelligence and industry
- C. the skill of foreign teachers
- D. all of the above

28. The linguistic conditions of Africa and India as presented in this passage _____. ()

- A. bear no relation to one another
- B. reflect basic cultural differences
- C. are basically the same
- D. are fundamentally opposite

29. Possible dangers from the spread of English to developing countries include all of the following except _____. ()

- A. industrial sabotage
- B. deepening class divisions
- C. cultural imperialism
- D. diverting attention from the plight of the impoverished masses

30. Developing countries value English primarily as _____. ()

- A. a form of entertainment
- B. a means of acquiring scientific knowl-